

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE PROPOSED
SLIGO CITY CENTRE PUBLIC REALM
SCHEME,
COUNTY SLIGO**

**ON BEHALF OF:
SLIGO COUNTY COUNCIL**

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ABSTRACT

This report has been prepared on behalf of Sligo County Council, to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of a proposed urban realm improvement scheme at Stephen Street, Holborn Street, Rockwood Parade, Hyde Bridge, Water Lane and Tobergal Lane in Sligo City Centre (ITM 569216/836001). The assessment has been carried out by Ross Waters of IAC Archaeology.

The proposed scheme is situated within the zone of archaeological potential for the historic town of Sligo, which is a recorded monument (SL014-065) and there are a further 18 recorded monuments and two archaeological sites within the study area. A substantial number of these relate to archaeological objects that are now housed in a museum and as such they do not represent in-situ archaeological remains.

Previous archaeological work within the proposed scheme and its immediate environs identified evidence of occupation, reclamation and industry dating to the post-medieval period.

Whilst it is clear that the proposed scheme footprint has been subject to development and disturbance during the post-medieval and modern periods, it is not clear how this disturbance may have affected the archaeological resource. As such, ground disturbances, such as the removal of existing road surfaces or the excavation of service diversions etc, may have an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological feature or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level.

It is recommended that all ground disturbances that result in excavations beneath 0.4m (modern road surface and overburden), which are associated with the proposed scheme be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details an archaeological assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed public realm scheme at Stephen Street, Holborn Street, Rockwood Parade, Hyde Bridge, Water Lane and Tobergal Lane in Sligo City Centre, Co. Sligo (Figure 1; ITM 569216/836001). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed scheme on the archaeological and historical resource that may exist within the area. The assessment was undertaken by Ross Waters of IAC Archaeology (IAC), on behalf of Sligo County Council.

The archaeological assessment involved a detailed study of the archaeological and historical background of the proposed scheme and the surrounding area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of Sligo, the topographical files within the National Museum and all available cartographic and documentary sources for the area. A field inspection has also been carried out with the aim to identify any previously unrecorded features of archaeological or historical interest.

1.2 PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

(Figure 2).

2 METHODOLOGY

Research for this report was undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, historical, and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the site.

2.1 PAPER SURVEY

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Sligo;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Sligo;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders List;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- Sligo County Development Plan 2017–2023;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2019).

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Section, which are afforded legal protection under Section 12 of the 1994 National Monuments Act and are published as a record.

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Section as ‘un-located sites’ and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on a website maintained by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoCHG) – www.archaeology.ie.

National Monuments in State Care Database is a list of all the National Monuments in State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of the remains of each Monument.

The Minister for the DoCHG may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Preservation Orders List contains information on Preservation Orders and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, which have been assigned to a site or sites. Sites

deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

The **topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland** are the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. This archive relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and unique records of previous excavations. The find spots of artefacts are important sources of information on the discovery of sites of archaeological significance.

Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within the scheme area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings. Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape.

- William Petty, *Down Survey Map, County Sligo, Barony of Carbury, Parishes of 'Callrie' and St. John's*, c. 1655
- Henry Luttrell, *Plan of the Town and Forts of Sligo*, 1689
- George Taylor and Andrew Skinner, *Road Maps of Ireland, Map 65 - Road from Dublin to Sligo by Longford*, 1777
- John Rocque, *A Map of the Kingdom of Ireland*, 1794
- John Bartholomew, *Street Plan of Sligo*, 1909
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Sligo, 1837-1941

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological and cultural heritage landscape of the proposed scheme.

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Sligo County Development Plan (2017–2023) was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed scheme.

Aerial photographic coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides initial information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology. A number of sources were consulted including aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey, Bong Maps, and Google Earth.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any

area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970–2019.

2.2 FIELD INSPECTION

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological and historical remains and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

The archaeological field inspection entailed -

- Walking the proposed scheme and its immediate environs.
- Noting and recording the terrain type and land usage.
- Noting and recording the presence of features of archaeological or historical significance.
- Verifying the extent and condition of any recorded sites.
- Visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of their being anthropogenic in origin.

3 RESULTS OF DESKTOP STUDY

3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed scheme is located at Stephen Street, Holborn Street, Rockwood Parade, Hyde Bridge, Water Lane and Tobergal Lane in Sligo City Centre. These streets are situated in the townlands of Abbeyquarter South, Knappagh Beg and Rathquarter in the parishes of St. John's and Calry and barony of Carbury, County Sligo.

The proposed scheme is situated within the zone of archaeological potential for the historic town of Sligo (SL014-065) and there are an additional 20 archaeological sites within the study area.

3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic Period (6000–4000 BC)

Although recent discoveries may push the date of human arrival to Ireland back a number of millennia (Dowd and Carden 2016), the earliest period for which there is widespread and irrefutable evidence of human occupation is the Mesolithic period. Mesolithic people led mobile transient lives as they relied on hunting, fishing and foraging to survive. These hunter-gatherer groups migrated in order to exploit seasonal resources with coastal and riverine locations being favoured. Often the only trace of these groups remaining today are scatters of stone implements and the waste from their manufacture, and shell middens. While there are a number of shell middens recorded around the coast of Sligo Bay, none have yet been dated to the Mesolithic. There is no direct evidence of Mesolithic activity within the proposed scheme and its environs, but its location near the coast of Sligo Bay would have provided an ideal setting for temporary settlement.

Neolithic Period (4000–2500 BC)

The Neolithic period saw the introduction of agriculture to Ireland and a transition to a sedentary lifestyle. A new concern for territory on which to farm contributed to the construction of large, communal burial monuments known as megalithic tombs. An extremely high number of megalithic monuments are known from across County Sligo, numbering in the region of 220 (Ó Nualláin 1989). Carrowmore, the largest megalithic cemetery in Ireland and amongst the oldest and most significant in Europe (Waddell 1998) is located c. 3.5km to the southwest of the proposed scheme. The cemetery covers an area of c. 0.5 km² and once comprised over 84 monuments. Quarrying and land clearance have destroyed many of them and 30 monuments in varying degrees of preservation survive. The monuments form an oval shaped cluster around a centrally placed cairn covered monument, 'Listoghill'

The large number of megalithic tombs in Sligo suggests a large and thriving domestic presence in the wider landscape. The building of such monumental structures would have required a large organised workforce. A passage tomb (SL014-266) is recorded c. 710m to the east-southeast of the proposed scheme.

Bronze Age (2500–800 BC)

The Bronze Age is marked by the use and production of metal for the first time in Ireland. During this time, the megalithic tomb tradition declined and came to an end, in favour of a focus on the individual in burial. These burials contained inhumed or cremated remains and were often, but not always, accompanied by a pottery vessel. Different forms of burial barrows were also being constructed during this period, as well as ceremonial monuments such as henges. Unenclosed cemeteries are also known from this period and are termed 'flat cemeteries'. A ring-barrow (SL014-054) lies c. 2.4km northwest of the proposed scheme.

The *fulacht fia* or burnt mound is the most common prehistoric site identified in Ireland. These sites consist of horseshoe-shaped mounds of heat-affected stone and charcoal-rich soil in close proximity to one or more troughs. The trough was used to heat water by adding stones, previously heated on a hearth. Traditionally, these sites were interpreted as cooking sites (O'Kelly 1954). However, other possible functions have been presented, such as dyeing, tanning, brewing, or bathing (Quinn and Moore 2009, Eogan and Shee Twohig 2012). Each *fulacht fia* may have had a different function or indeed multiple functions. Burnt mounds are usually located close to a water sources or in particularly marshy areas. Often agricultural activities have heavily damaged these sites and in some cases, all that remains is an irregular spread of heat-affected stone and charcoal-rich soil. There are two *fulachtaí fia* recorded c. 1.5km to the west in the townland of Rathedmond (SL014-261/264).

Iron Age (800 BC–AD 500)

The Iron Age in Ireland was traditionally seen as a time for which there is little evidence in Ireland. The "Celts" were an Indo-European group who are thought to have originated in the 2nd millennium BC, probably in east-central Europe. They were among the earliest to develop an Iron Age culture, as has been found at Hallstatt, Austria (c. 700 BC). From Austria, Iron Age culture appears to have expanded westwards. Although there is little sign of Hallstatt-like culture in Ireland, the later La Tène culture (which may date in Ireland from 300 BC or earlier) is represented in metalwork and some stone sculpture, mainly in the northern half of the country. Hill fort and promontory fort building and the construction of large linear earthworks are also characteristic of the Iron Age (Raftery 1994). Radiocarbon dates have identified secondary burials from this period at some of the megalithic tombs at Carrowmore. Iron Age communities are known to have re-used or altered older monuments and sites for their own purposes.

There are no recorded sites of Iron Age in the immediate vicinity of the proposed scheme, but the area would have been attractive to settlers throughout the prehistoric period due to the presence of the riverine and coastal resources.

3.1.2 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)

The proposed scheme is located within the Barony of Carbury (*Cairbre Drom Cliabh*), which was located within the kingdom of Breifne, (later West Breifne). The Kingdom of Breifne was ruled over by the O'Rourke clan from their centre of power at Dromahair, c. 12km to the southeast of the proposed scheme. The Kingdom of the

O'Rourkes would have been sub-divided into smaller territorial units, known as *túaths* (Stout 1997). During this period, Ireland is depicted in the surviving sources as entirely rural. Byrne (1973) estimates that there were as many as 150 kings in Ireland at the time, each ruling over a *túath*. If estimates placing the population of Ireland in the early medieval period at quarter to half a million people are accurate, then each king would have ruled over between 1,700 and 3,000 subjects within his *túath* (Stout 2017).

Secular habitation sites in the early medieval period include *crannógs*, cashels, and ringforts in addition to unenclosed settlements that are more difficult to identify in the archaeological record. The ringfort or *rath* is considered to be the most common indicator of settlement during the early medieval period and is usually defined as a defended farmstead with a broadly circular enclosure delimited by a bank and ditch. Entrance to the sites was usually by means of a causeway across the ditch or in the case of platform ringforts, by means of a ramp. Entrances are often located at the south-east quadrant of the enclosure. Ringforts can be divided into three broad categories – univallate, bivallate/multi-vallate and raised. The most common structures found within ringforts are the remains of buildings, generally houses, either circular or rectangular. While *rath* and *lios* seem to refer to earthen ringforts, *caiseal* (cashel) and *cathair* refer to their stone-walled equivalents. Cashels are more frequent in the west of the country. Sites recorded as enclosures may represent ringforts or similar settlements, which are either too denuded to classify as ringforts or do not fall within the accepted shape and size for ringforts. Enclosures may also have had purposes other than settlement, such as for animal management. A ringfort (SL014-062) is located c. 815m west of the scheme in Rathedmond.

3.1.3 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

The Medieval period began with the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in Ireland in support of the deposed King of Leinster, *Diarmait MacMurchadha*. By the end of the 12th century the Normans had succeeded in conquering much of the country (Stout and Stout 1997). Despite significant incursions, notably by an alliance of Hugh de Lacy and John de Courcy in c. 1201 (Frame 2012), Sligo remained largely free of Anglo-Norman control due to the powerful O'Rourke and O'Connor kings. The area was brought into the ambit of Anglo-Norman control in 1235 when a large host of Normans undertook the conquest of Connaught under Maurice FitzGerald (*ibid.*). The Anglo-Norman invasion stimulated the development of towns and while some stone castles were constructed, earthen mottes or motte-and-bailey castles were more typical of the era. Maurice Fitzgerald founded the town of Sligo (SL014-065) in c. 1242 and erected a castle on the shores of the Garavogue (SL014-065006), c. 105m to the northwest of the proposed scheme. While no trace of this structure now survives, the original castle may have been of motte and bailey type.

Another notable feature of the Anglo-Norman rule in Ireland was the proliferation in the foundation of European monastic orders in the towns and territories under their control. While a small number of Cistercian and Augustinian canons had been established in Ireland prior to the coming of the Anglo-Normans, the new administration facilitated the introduction of the Carmelites, Benedictines,

Dominicans, Franciscans and Crutched Friars to the country. One such foundation, the Dominican Foundation in Abbey Street (SL014-065008), c. 95m to the east-southeast of the proposed scheme, was established by Maurice Fitzgerald in c. 1253.

While Anglo-Norman aggression caused a brief break in the kingship of Breifne, the O'Rourke's succeeded in maintaining control over their territory by entering alliances with the new magnates who had set up in the area. Sligo was recaptured by the Gaelic Irish in the early 14th century (Gallagher and Legg 2012). The 14th century saw a continuation in the declining fortunes of the English colony in Ireland as well as the gaelicisation of the old Norman families. By the 15th century, a significant Gaelic resurgence was underway which saw a return of a Gaelic ruling class across much of Ireland. This political climate was exploited by the O'Rourkes who managed to maintain their powerbase up until the early 17th century.

3.1.4 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1900)

Sir James Fullerton was granted the right to hold a market and two annual fairs at Sligo in 1603. The town was captured by Sir Charles Coote during the Rebellion of 1641, during which Irish Catholic gentry tried to seize control of English administration. Catholic forces were sent by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam against Coote to regain the town; however, the Catholic forces were routed and the archbishop killed (Lewis 1837). Sir Frederick Hamilton of Manorhamilton Castle burnt Sligo in 1642, setting fire to Sligo Abbey (SL014-065008), as retribution for raids by the O'Rourkes. The abbey remained in use throughout the post-medieval period and several investigations in its proximity uncovered disarticulated human remains (Licences 97E0181 and 99E0471 ext.).

The town of Sligo was besieged twice in the late 17th century as a result of the Williamite-Jacobite War in 1689 and 1691. The first siege occurred over the course of five days in 1689 when Jacobite forces led by Brigadier Patrick Sarsfield and Colonel Henry Luttrell attacked the Williamite stronghold of Sligo (SL014-065024). The success of the siege secured the northern frontier of Connacht for the Jacobites until the 1691 siege. The second siege of Sligo secured north Connaught and Ulster for the Williamites after forces led by Colonel John Michelburne captured the city from the Jacobites in September 1691 (SL014-065025).

Lewis (1837) records that the port of Sligo quickly became the town's main source of wealth in the 19th century as evidence by the increase in ships docking at the port from 65 to 540 between 1800 and 1830. There was an outbreak of cholera in Sligo in 1832 resulting in the deaths of c. 1,500 people. The events of the outbreak are believed to have inspired Bram Stoker's novel *Dracula*.

3.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2019) has revealed that a number of archaeological investigations have been carried out within the proposed scheme and its study area. These are summarised below.

Testing in advance of a mixed-use development at 9-24 Holborn Street within the proposed scheme and to its north did not identify anything of archaeological significance (Licence 03E0332, Bennett 2003:1677).

Post-medieval garden soils containing fragments of slate, redbrick, and clay pipes and a wide ditch feature were exposed at Holborn Street within the proposed scheme (Licence 00E0539, Bennett 2000:0903). A post-medieval garden soil was also exposed during testing at 14 Stephen Street within the scheme in 1998 (Licence 98E0012, Bennett 1998:581).

A development at Rockwood Parade required testing at six sites in Sligo City Centre (Licence 93E0118, 93E0162, Bennett 1993:202). Site 1 at 30 O'Connell Street identified that the original plot stretched from the street to the River Garvogue. A wooden culvert, early foundation pads for buildings, and a cobbled yard were exposed at Site 2 on Tobergal Lane. Sites 4 and 5 on Tobergal Lane exposed a stone-filled drain and a dump of leather material. Reclamation layers dating to the walling of the river were exposed at all six sites at O'Connell Street, 8-9 Grattan Street, Tobergal Lane. Additional testing confirmed that boundary plots extended to the edge of the river from O'Connell Street and Grattan Street (Licence 94E047, 94E135, Bennett 1994:208). Evidence of 18th century tanning was recovered within the proposed scheme at Rockwood Parade.

Monitoring of engineer works at a site to the immediate south of the proposed scheme between Rockwood Parade and 5-8 Castle Street exposed the foundations of a mid-19th century wall (Licence 07E0096, Bennett 2007:1547). Subsequent excavation of the site exposed a post-medieval well and recovered 2400 finds of post-medieval date (Licence 07E0096, Bennett 2008:1074).

Test trenching at Water Lane within the proposed scheme confirmed that the area between the River Garvogue and the line of Grattan Street/O'Connell Street consisted of made ground, probably dating from the 18th century and the walling of the river (Licence 97E0277, Bennett 1997:481). Monitoring of foundation works on the lane revealed 18th century reclamation layers (Bennett 1998:582). Testing at Thomas Street to the immediate south of the proposed scheme also identified 18th/19th-century reclamation deposits atop riverine silts (Licence 97E0073, Bennett 1997:480).

Piling and construction works for an ESB site at Rockwood Parade were undertaken before it could be archaeologically assessed in 1997 (Licence 97E0074, Bennett 1997:475).

The junction of Holborn Street, The Slip, and Markievicz Road, to the immediate west of the scheme was tested in 2004 exposing the remains of a wall foundation and a layer of cobbles dating to the late post-medieval period (Licence 04E1453, Bennett 2004:1545).

An excavation in advance of a hotel development to the immediate north of the scheme at Fish Quay revealed the stone and redbrick foundations of an early 19th-

century flour mill, c. 25m to the north (Licence 02E1656, Bennett 2005:1380). Several other features of the mill including its three undershot waterwheel pits and two arched headraces were exposed. The structures of Fish Quay and Martin's Quay were linked by a triple-arched bridge to the north of the mill.

Enhancement works along to the south of the proposed scheme exposed several areas of cobbling along the east side of Market Street indicating it had once been fully cobbled, three post-medieval rubbish pits, and a sherd of post-medieval pottery (Licence 11E0262, Bennett 2011:546). Further enhancement works were monitored along Market Street, Castle Street, Grattan Street, and Harmony Hill (Licence 11E0262, Bennett 2012:539). This identified three undated pits, two of which were stone-lined, on the south side of the east end of Grattan Street and a 19th century culvert along Harmony Hill, no other archaeological features were exposed during monitoring. Additional monitoring to the immediate south at Castle Street did not identify anything of archaeological significance (Licence 11E0262, Bennett 2013:143). Oyster shells were identified along the eastern half of Grattan Street possibly reflecting the former historical extent of the medieval town. The final phase of monitoring for enhancement works was undertaken at the junction of Lake Isle Road, Bridge Street, The Mall, and Stephen Street within the proposed scheme (Licence 13E300, Bennett 2013:144). One sherd of oyster shell was recovered and no other features were identified.

Monitoring of a watermain rehabilitation project in Sligo identified culverts at Bridge Street, Stephen Street, Quay Street, John Street, Smith's Row, Old Market Street, Connolly Street, Thomas Street, and Teeling Street (Licence 17E0142 and 17R0047, Bennett 2017:533 and 2018:312). A wall was exposed at the junction of Thomas Street and JFK Parade, 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. An 18th/19th century cobbled layer uncovered west of the rear entrance to the Quayside Shopping, post-medieval pits near Lower Quay Street, part of a culvert or a section of an older bridge was exposed east of Hyde Bridge, and cobbles and a portion of culvert wall were exposed on Lower Knox Street.

Scrub clearance at 9/10 Castle Street c. 65m east of the proposed scheme recovered 17th century roof tiles indicating pre-19th century activity at the site (Licence 06E1173, Bennett 2007:1548).

The Gate Lodge to the south of Sligo Town Hall, c. 75m to the northwest, was tested in advance of a proposed extension (Licence 00E0918, Bennett 2000:0905/2001:1184). This uncovered two walls that likely represent the northern storeroom of Sligo Castle (SL014-065006). The construction of the basements of the Town Hall have likely removed further traces of the castle.

A rescue excavation at the site of a new visitor centre at Sligo Abbey (SL014-065008) c. 75m to the southeast of the proposed scheme uncovered a medieval ditch that possibly enclosed a cemetery and a post-medieval cobbled yard and house (Licence

99E0471, Bennett 1999:804). The disarticulated remains of eight individuals was recovered from the site. Works to install a new access gate to the site exposed further disarticulated remains (Licence 99E0471 ext., Bennett 2000:0900).

An investigation at 11 Market Street, c. 85m south of the proposed scheme, recovered a sherd of medieval pottery and several post-medieval finds (Licence 04E1013, Bennett 2005:1383). This also identified several architectural features within the house that repurposed the timbers of a ship, the house was dated to the mid-18th century based off the finds. Monitoring at 12 Market Street confirmed that ship timbers had been used to structurally support the building (Licence 07E0233, Bennett 2007:1553).

Test-pits to the southwest of Sligo Abbey (SL014-065008) exposed in-situ human burials at Abbey Street, c. 85m to the southeast of the proposed scheme (Licence 97E0181, Bennett 1997:471). Excavation of the site identified four phases of medieval activity comprising a north-south ditch possibly connected to the abbey, a north-south ditch with the remains of a well-faced wall, east-west drainage ditches cutting the earlier ditches, and the construction of a tower house, possibly Crean's Castle (Licence 97E0181, Bennett 1998:577). Post-medieval disarticulated skeletal remains were recovered from the site. Testing at the location of Crean's Castle, c. 90m to the southeast at Castle Street/ Teeling Street exposed 19th century walls, mortar floors, cobbles, a culvert, and a drain (Licence 13E0284, Bennett 2013:138). No earlier archaeological features were identified.

Hand excavation of two pits at 27 Market Street, c. 90m to the south of the proposed scheme, identified the original floor surface of the structure and an undated post hole (Licence 96E0241, Bennett 1996:344).

A programme of testing at Kempton Parade, c. 100m to the east of the proposed scheme, encountered a sherd of 18th century Bristol-Staffordshire slipware; however, no evidence of medieval or post-medieval riverside activity was identified (Licence 02E1479, Bennett 2002:1669).

A wall footing representing the southern extent of a stone building was revealed during testing, c. 125m to the east-southeast, at 4 Teeling Street (Licence 07E0275, Bennett 2007:1555). The feature is possibly related to the 16th century tower house, Jones' Castle, which is believed to have been situated in the area.

A possible late medieval wall was inspected c. 125m to the south at 5 High Street (Licence 02E1164, Bennett 2002:1664). The foundation trench of the wall was revealed beneath floor flags, its contents suggest a 17th/18th century date for the wall.

Monitoring of works for the Abbey Street car park, c. 135m to the southeast of the proposed scheme, identified soil deposits containing human bone, animal bone, oyster shell, crockery, glass, and slate (Licence C439/E4156/R232, Bennett 2010:601). A north-south ditch was exposed along Charlotte Street, which was interpreted as the

enclosing ditch of Sligo Abbey (SL014-065008), no associated bank was identified. Realignment works of the footpath edge from the car park to Teeling Street produced disarticulated bones of several individuals (Licence C493/E4378, Bennett 2011:545).

A development c. 140m to the east was tested as it was situated in close proximity to Sligo Abbey (SL014-065008; Licence 96E0129, Bennett 1996:343). This uncovered a linear feature of probable post-medieval date and an undated wall and associated layer of cobbles.

Testing c. 160m to the north-northeast at Father O'Flanagan Terrace in 2014 identified a ditch that was tentatively interpreted as the remains of the 17th century fortifications depicted on Luttrell's map (Licence 14E0401, Bennett 2015:054/2015:055). Excavations in 2015 confirmed that the ditch was a recut of the 17th century fortifications. Portions of the defensive ditch have been exposed at Union Street/ Emmet Place, the Green Fort, and to the north of Wine Street (Licence 97E0210, Bennett 1997:482).

Archaeological testing at Abbey Street and Abbey Street Lower, c. 160m to the east-southeast, identified several gullies and large pits (Licence 96E0285, Bennett 1996:341). Excavation of the site revealed that extensive post-medieval clay quarrying had occurred at the site potentially removing any earlier features (Licence 96E0285, Bennett 1997:472).

Archaeological testing at Lower Abbey Street, c. 165m to the east-southeast of the proposed scheme, exposed a metalled surface and a post-hole of possible post-medieval date (Licence 98E0216, Bennett 1998:578). Monitoring of works followed on from testing exposing a medieval limekiln overlain by several post-medieval skeletons (Licence 98E0216 ext., Bennett 1998:580). The kiln was dismantled and placed in storage in 1999 (Licence 98E0216 ext., Bennett 1999:805).

Testing at Wine Street car park, c. 165m to the west, encountered an overburden of post-medieval fill over an archaeological horizon of unknown date cut by pits and gullies that may represent original plot division (Licence 96E0253, Bennett 1996:348). Later archaeological work at Wine Street identified three post-medieval cuts (Licence 05E0489, Bennett 2005:1385).

The Methodist Church Hall on Wine Street, c. 180m west of the proposed scheme, was investigated in 1999 prior to its replacement (Licence 99E0002, Bennett 1999:810). Testing identified 19th century deposits associated with walls contemporary to the church. Additional testing determined that the walls post-dated the Methodist Church (Licence 99E0002, Bennett 2000:0907).

The following 35 investigations tabulated below did not identify anything of archaeological significance within the study area of the proposed scheme (Table 1).

TABLE 1: Investigations of No Archaeological Significance

LICENCE NO.	REFERENCE	DISTANCE FROM PROPOSED SCHEME
09D010; 09R26	Bennett 2009:730	Immediate north
02E0426	Bennett 2002:1666	Immediate west
96E0284 ext.	Bennett 1997:479	c. 10m south
96E0284	Bennett 1996:347	c. 10m south
06E1204	Bennett 2007:1552	c. 15m east-northeast
04E0755	Bennett 2004:1543	c. 15m northeast
04E0049	Bennett 2004:1548	c. 20m west
03E1888	Bennett 2003:1684	c. 20m west
03E1888	Bennett 2004:1549	c. 20m west
02E0437	Bennett 2002:1670	c. 30m east-northeast
08E0380	Bennett 2008:1075	c. 30m southeast
02E0934	Bennett 2002:1668	c. 30m west
02E0934	Bennett 2002:1667	c. 30m west
06E1188	Bennett 2007:1546	c. 35m east
02E1293	Bennett 2002:1674	c. 45m west
05E0344	Bennett 2005:1381	c. 50m northeast
02E1647	Bennett 2002:1678	c. 60m south
99E0016	Bennett 1999:808	c. 70m northwest
04E0155	Bennett 2004:1547	c. 90m south
99E0487	Bennett 1999:806	c. 100m east
03E0766	Bennett 2003:1678	c. 110m southwest
99E0054	Bennett 1999:809	c. 110m south-southwest
03E0743	Bennett 2003:1683	c. 135m north-northwest
02E1576	Bennett 2002:1672	c. 135m north-northwest
02E1576 ext.	Bennett 2002:1673	c. 135m north-northwest
-	Bennett 2002:1665	c. 140m south
96E0129 ext.	Bennett 1997:473	c. 140m east
93E0119	Bennett 1993:201	c. 160m east
07E0647	Bennett 2007:1551	c. 160m east-northeast
-	Bennett 1998:579	c. 165m east-southeast
07E0211 ext.	Bennett 2008:1079	c. 180m west
97E0196	Bennett 1997:474	c. 180m east
06E0040	Bennett 2006:1787	c. 185m east
96E0283	Bennett 1996:349	c. 195m west-northwest
06E1112	Bennett 2006:1788	c. 200m southeast

3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

William Petty, Down Survey Map, County Sligo, Barony of Carbury, Parishes of 'Callrie' and St. John's, c. 1655 (Figure 3)

The Down Survey depicts 'Slygoe Harbour' to the west-northwest of Sligo. Several houses are depicted on both sides of the River Garvoge. Three roads connect to the only crossing point, near the location of the modern Douglas Hyde Bridge, on the north bank and two roads connect on the south bank. A 'forte' (SL014-065014) is depicted on the north side of the river and an 'abbie' (SL014-065008) and castle (SL014-065006) on the south side. No other features are depicted.

Henry Luttrell, Plan of the Town and Forts of Sligo, 1689

This map depicts the 17th century fortifications of the town, comprising retrenchments surrounding the town, two forts, a redoubt, and a bastion. Another crossing point, New Bridge, is depicted to the immediate north of the scheme. The castle (SL014-065006) from the Down Survey is annotated as a fort (SL014-065007) and a new church (SL014-065010) is depicted on the south side of the river. Aside from fort (SL014-065014) on the north side and the abbey (SL014-065008) on the south side no other features are marked within the town.

George Taylor and Andrew Skinner, Road Maps of Ireland, Map 65 - Road from Dublin to Sligo by Longford, 1777 (Figure 3)

Taylor and Skinner's road map depicts the street layout of Sligo with occasional development along the streets on the north side of the river and a higher concentration of development along the streets to the south. The north side of the river is partially depicted as open pasture at this time. The forts (SL014-065007/14) are no longer marked however the abbey (SL014-065008) is still depicted to the south.

John Rocque, A Map of the Kingdom of Ireland, 1794

This map is less detailed than Taylor and Skinner's and there are no significant changes to the proposed scheme.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1837, scale 1:10,560 (Figure 4)

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the proposed scheme. The portion of the scheme to the north of the river extends along the annotated streets of Holborn Street and Stephen Street and burgage plots to the south of Stephen Street that extend to the river. A Methodist chapel is depicted to the immediate north of the scheme at Stephen Street. A structure is depicted to the east of the scheme on the north side of New Bridge. Old Bridge, partially within the scheme, connects the north and south banks of the river and a salmon weir extends south-southeast from the bridge to the north bank.

The portion of the scheme to the south of the river is depicted along two unnamed laneways and the rear plots of several structures along the edge of the river and a portion of the river itself. The site of the bastioned fort (SL014-065006) is annotated

c. 105m to the northwest and the church (SL014-065010) depicted on the road map is annotated as St. John's Church to the southwest.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1875, scale 1:1,560 (Figure 4)

By the time of this map Old Bridge has been replaced by Victoria Bridge, which is entirely situated within the scheme. The Methodist chapel to the immediate north is annotated as an independent chapel and contains a school. The details of the burgage plots to the north of the river are shown in great detail and the scheme is adjacent to three banks to the north of the river, Ulster Bank, Bank of Ireland, and a provincial bank.

The portion of the scheme along the south bank remains undeveloped however the two lanes, Water Lane and Tobergal Lane, are annotated. The Imperial Hotel is depicted to the immediate southeast of the scheme at Thomas Street. The town hall has been constructed at the site of Connor's Castle (SL014-065006) to the northwest. Sligo Abbey (SL014-065008) is marked in ruins within a graveyard c. 95m east-southeast of the scheme. A number of industrial features including a coal yard, corn mill, meal and flour mill, distillery, gas works, and a steam sawmill are featured within close proximity to the scheme.

John Bartholomew, Street Plan of Sligo, 1909

This map does not depict any significant changes to the proposed scheme or its immediate environs.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1909-12, scale 1:2,500

The provincial bank is no longer annotated however a new bank is depicted along Stephen Street to the north of the scheme. The structure from the 1837 OS map to the east of the scheme at New Bridge is annotated as the Bridge House Hotel. Several intercepting sewers are annotated within the proposed scheme along the south bank of the river.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1940-1, scale 1:10,560

There are no changes of note to the proposed scheme on this edition of the OS map and the portion of the scheme along the south bank remains undeveloped.

3.4 SLIGO COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

The Sligo County Development Plan (2017-2023) recognises the statutory protection afforded to all Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930–2014). The development plan lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Appendix 2). It is a policy of the plan to protect all sites listed in the RMP.

There are 21 archaeological sites within 200m of the proposed scheme, 18 of which are recorded monuments. The scheme is situated within the zone of archaeological potential for the historic town of Sligo (SL014-065) and the nearest group of recorded monuments comprise seven cross-slabs, a memorial stone and rock art, c. 10m to the

north in the Sligo County Museum (SL014-284001-8/10; Table 2; Figure 1; Appendix 1). All of these items are ex-situ and do not occupy their original positions.

TABLE 2: Recorded Archaeological Sites

RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE FROM SCHEME
SL014-065	Knocknaganny, Abbeyquarter North, Abbeyquarter South, Knappagh Beg, Magheraboy, Rathedmond, Rathquarter	Historic town	0m
SL014-284008	Rathquarter	Memorial stone (present location)	c. 10m north
SL014-284001		Cross-slab (present location)	
SL014-284010		Rock art (present location)	
SL014-284002		Cross-slab (present location)	
SL014-284003		Cross-slab (present location)	
SL014-284004		Cross-slab (present location)	
SL014-284005		Cross-slab (present location)	
SL014-284006		Cross-slab (present location)	
SL014-284007		Cross-slab (present location)	
SL014-284009		Redundant record	
SL014-065024/25	Abbeyquarter North, Abbeyquarter South, Knappagh Beg, Magheraboy, Rathedmond	Redundant records	c. 10m east
SL014-065023-	Abbeyquarter South, Magheraboy	Cross - Market cross	c. 25m south-southwest
SL014-292	Abbeyquarter North	Wall monument	c. 65m southeast
SL014-065008	Abbeyquarter North	Religious house - Dominican friars	c. 95m east-southeast
SL014-065006	Rathedmond	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	c. 105m northwest
SL014-065007	Rathedmond	Bastioned fort	c. 105m northwest
SL014-065003	Magheraboy	Hospital	c. 185m southeast
SL014-065010	Magheraboy	Church	c. 185m southeast
SL014-240	Magheraboy	Anomalous stone group	c. 185m southeast

3.5 STRAY FINDS WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Sligo has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information

relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

MUSEUM NO	IA/173/1998
FIND	Quernstone
FIND PLACE	Garvoge River
DESCRIPTION	-
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

MUSEUM NO	I.A./148/84
FIND	Metal Cross
FIND PLACE	New Bridge, Garvoge River
DESCRIPTION	-
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

3.6 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed scheme held by the Ordnance Survey (1995, 2000, and 2005), Google Earth (2006-2019) and Bing Maps revealed that the proposed scheme remains largely unchanged since 1995. No features of archaeological potential were noted due to the urban nature of the landscape.

3.7 FIELD INSPECTION

The field inspection sought to assess the site, its previous and current land use, the topography, and any additional information relevant to the report. During the course of the field investigation the proposed scheme and its surrounding environs were inspected (Figure 1).

For ease of description the proposed scheme has been broken down to the individual streets it contains.

Holborn Street

Holborn Street is a north-south orientated narrow street situated within the townland of Rathquarter (Plate 1). The street connects Connaughton Road and Stephen Street and gently slopes southwards down to Stephen Street. The street contains a house and plaque commemorating the residence of Spike Milligan's father and grandfather (Plate 2). Thomas Connolly pub also fronts onto the street and the east side of the classically styled Ulster Bank faces the street at its junction with Stephen Street (Plate 3).

Stephen Street

Stephen Street is a gently curving street roughly orientated east-west connecting The Mall and Lower Knox Street via Hyde Bridge in the townland of Rathquarter (Plate 4). The street gently slopes down to the River Garvogue. It contains a number of architectural structures including three 19th century classically styled banks; AIB at

the east end, Bank of Ireland at the centre, and Ulster Bank at the west end (Plates 5-7). A bronze statue of W.B. Yeats is located outside Ulster Bank. The Sligo County Library and Sligo County Museum are located within a former 19th century church and manse in the centre of the street (Plate 8).

Hyde Bride traverses the River Garvogue at the location of the medieval bridge. It comprises a 19th century five arch road bridge with a plaque on the west end of the south wall at the junction with Rockwood Parade (Plates 9 & 10).

Rockwood Parade

Rockwood Parade is situated on the south bank of the River Garvogue in the townlands of Knappagh Beg and Abbeyquarter South. Rockwood Parade follows a bend in the river between Hyde Bridge and New Bridge, a seven-arch bridge (Plates 11 & 12). The parade is at a reduced level to both bridges and is accessed via a ramp at both ends. A north-south cobbled footbridge, the Bridge of Light, links Rockwood Parade to Stephen Street Carpark on the north bank. The pedestrian paths along the parade are also cobbled. The redbrick Yeats Memorial Building is situated at the junction of Rockwood Parade with Lower Knox Street (Plate 13).

Tobergal Lane

Tobergal Lane consists of a flat, winding, cobbled laneway orientated northeast-southwest linking O'Connell Street to Rockwood Parade in the townland of Knappagh Beg (Plate 14).

Water Lane

Water Lane is a north-south orientated cobbled laneway between Rockwood Parade and Castle Street. The lane gently rises southwards as it approaches Castle Street (Plate 15).

Stephen Street Car park

Stephen Street Car park is situated on the north bank of the River Garvogue. The site is partially bound by a stone wall and vegetation to the south along the river. The carpark is flat and there are two green areas, along the south and east boundaries (Plate 16). The southern green area contains a plaque dedicated to Sligo-born Ambrosio O'Higgins, governor of Chile, and his son, Bernardo O'Higgins, first president of the republic of Chile (Plate 17). The green area in the east of the car park is bounded by a stone wall and contains a tree ringed by stones (Plates 18 & 19). The car park is accessed via a road from Stephen Street and the Bridge of Light connects the carpark to Rockwood Parade. A plaque commemorating the naming ceremony of the bridge is situated on the stone wall along the southern boundary (Plates 20-22)

The field inspection of the proposed scheme did not identify any specific sites of archaeological potential although the presence of the River Garvogue and the scheme's location within a medieval town do lend it moderate archaeological potential.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The proposed scheme is situated along Stephen Street, Holborn Street, Rockwood Parade, Hyde Bridge, Water Lane and Tobergal Lane in Sligo City Centre and within the zone of archaeological potential for the historic town of Sligo, which is a recorded monument (SL014-065). There are a further 20 archaeological sites within the study area, 18 of which are recorded monuments. A significant number of these sites represent archaeological items that are housed in a museum and as such are ex-situ and do not occupy their original position. The topographical files record that two stray finds, a metal cross and quernstone (NMI Ref. I.A./148/84 and IA/173/1998), have been recovered from the River Garvogue within the study area of the proposed scheme.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2020) revealed that 83 archaeological investigations have been carried out within the proposed scheme and its study area, 37 of which did not identify anything of archaeological significance. The remaining investigations encountered evidence of post-medieval industrial activity in the form of tanning pits and flour mills, post-medieval reclamation deposits along the south bank of the River Garvogue and evidence of post-medieval habitation.

The proposed scheme was situated within the town of Sligo throughout the post-medieval period within a road layout that strongly mirrors the current road layout. An inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the site failed to identify any previously unknown archaeological sites. The field inspection of the proposed scheme did not identify any specific archaeological remains, although the presence of the River Garvogue and the scheme's location within a medieval town lend it moderate archaeological potential.

5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected, and the range of archaeological resources potentially affected. Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; and burial of sites, limiting access for future archaeological investigation. Upstanding archaeology can be affected adversely by direct damage or destruction arising from development, from inadvertent damage arising from vibration, undermining etc. and also by indirect impacts to a building's visual setting, view or curtilage.

5.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- Whilst it is clear that the proposed scheme footprint has been subject to development and disturbance during the post-medieval and modern periods, it is not clear how this disturbance may have affected the archaeological resource. As such, ground disturbances, such as the removal of existing road surfaces or the excavation of service diversions etc, may have an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological feature or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level.

5.2 MITIGATION

- It is recommended that all ground disturbances that result in excavations beneath 0.4m (modern road surface and overburden), which are associated with the proposed scheme be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoCHG.

It is the developer's responsibility to ensure full provision is made available for the resolution of any archaeological remains, both on site and during the post excavation process, should that be deemed the appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service of the Heritage and Planning Division, Department of Culture, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht.

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CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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Henry Luttrell, *Plan of the Town and Forts of Sligo*, 1689

George Taylor and Andrew Skinner, *Road Maps of Ireland, Map 65 - Road from Dublin to Sligo by Longford*, 1777

John Rocque, *A Map of the Kingdom of Ireland*, 1794

John Bartholomew, *Street Plan of Sligo*, 1909

Ordnance Survey maps of County Sligo, 1837-1941

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

www.excavations.ie – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2019.

www.archaeology.ie – DoCHG website listing all SMR/RMP sites.

www.osiemaps.ie – Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000, and 2005 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

www.heritagemaps.ie – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery of the proposed scheme.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

SMR NO.	SL014-065
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Knocknaganny, Abbeyquarter North, Abbeyquarter South, Knappagh Beg, Magheraboy, Rathedmond, Rathquarter
PARISH	Calry, St. John's
BARONY	Carbury
I.T.M.	Various
CLASSIFICATION	Historic town
DIST. FROM SCHEME	0m
DESCRIPTION	Zone of archaeological potential surrounding the historic core of Sligo town centre.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	SL014-284008-
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Rathquarter
PARISH	Calry
BARONY	Carbury
I.T.M.	569197/836100
CLASSIFICATION	Memorial stone (present location)
DIST. FROM SCHEME	c. 10m north
DESCRIPTION	In Sligo County Museum is a stone with a Latin inscription recording the building of a bridge (SL020-230001-) over the river at Ballsadare Bay by Maria, wife of the soldier Roger Jones, in the year 1628 (Sligo Field Club files). The inscription reads 'Maria Jones, Rogeri Militus Uxor hunc pontem struxit. Anno 1628. Pons Fabricatricis menorat sua facta; superstat marmore qua viva posteritatis inops dumque lapis superest crit indelible nomen, dinque viatores, munera tanta beant.' There are no visible remains of the 17th-century bridge (SL020-230001-). The present bridge is a disused causeway bridge of 19th-century appearance between a railway line and the modern N4 road. It has two semicircular arches, roughly 12m apart, one partially replaced with concrete and the other blocked up leaving only a small lintelled channel.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	SL014-284001, 002, 003, 004, 005, 006, 007
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Rathquarter

PARISH	Calry
BARONY	Carbury
I.T.M.	569197/836100
CLASSIFICATION	Cross-slab (present location)
DIST. FROM SCHEME	c. 10m north
DESCRIPTION	Seven cross-slabs removed from Carrowntemple graveyard (SL044-056002-) into the care of Sligo County Council (Sligo museum) (Wallace and Timoney 1987, slab 1)
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	SL014-284010-
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Rathquarter
PARISH	Calry
BARONY	Carbury
I.T.M.	569197/836100
CLASSIFICATION	Rock art (present location)
DIST. FROM SCHEME	c. 10m north
DESCRIPTION	This stone was discovered in the corner of an outbuilding attached to the former Cloverhill school in the townland of Knockshammer or Cloverhill. It was removed from the building and placed in Sligo County Museum (pers. comm. M.A. Timoney). The stone (0.84m x 0.27m by 0.15m thick) is decorated on two opposing faces. The carvings were partly truncated when the stone was reworked for use as a quoin. Face 1: This has three sets of motifs, two double rings one with an intenal small ring like a cup and between them, a cup-and-ring motif. Face 2: This has the remains of a double ring, a single ring and a cup-and-ring motif. The original provenance of the stone is unknown but it may be that referred to by R.A.S. Macalister in a paer on Bronze-Age sculpture in Ireland (Breuil and Macalister 1921-4, 5, fn 1). In a footnote in the paper he records as follows: 'The field on the side of the road opposite to that containing the Clover Hill burial-chamber contains a large number of rough boulders, not artificially arranged, but tending to surround a mound on top of which is a small tumulus. On one of these boulders M. l'Abbe Breuil detected a group of concentric circles, pocked. —R.A.S.M.' It is possible that one or more of the boulders was used as a source of stone when the building was erected. (Timoney 2002c, 140, plate a)
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	SL014-284009-
RMP STATUS	SMR
TOWNLAND	Rathquarter
PARISH	Calry
BARONY	Carbury

I.T.M.	569197/836100
CLASSIFICATION	Redundant record
DIST. FROM SCHEME	c. 10m north
DESCRIPTION	This relates to an error in the data management structure.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	SL014-065024-
RMP STATUS	SMR
TOWNLAND	Abbeyquarter North, Abbeyquarter South, Knappagh Beg, Magheraboy, Rathedmond
PARISH	Calry, St. John's
BARONY	Carbury
I.T.M.	569120/835935
CLASSIFICATION	Redundant record
DIST. FROM SCHEME	c. 10m east
DESCRIPTION	This record relates to the first siege of Sligo which took place over five days between 5–9 October 1689 (old style) when Jacobite forces, commanded by Brigadier Patrick Sarsfield and Colonel Henry Luttrell, attacked the town which was defended by Williamite troops under the command of Colonel Thomas Lloyd and Colonel Theodore Russell. It was investigated in the course of the Irish Battlefields Project as having the potential to be interpreted as a 'battle'. The evidence was considered sufficient to warrant accepting it as a siege only and did not satisfy the project's criteria for a 'battle' (SMR file).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	SL014-065025-
RMP STATUS	SMR
TOWNLAND	Rathedmond, Abbeyquarter North, Abbeyquarter South, Knappagh Beg, Magheraboy
PARISH	Calry, St. John's
BARONY	Carbury
I.T.M.	569119/835933
CLASSIFICATION	Redundant record
DIST. FROM SCHEME	c. 10m east
DESCRIPTION	This record relates to the second siege of Sligo which took place took place from 12–16 September 1691 (old style) when Williamite forces, commanded by Colonel John Michelburne and the earl of Granard, attacked and laid siege to Sligo town which was defended by Jacobite troops under the command of Sir Tadhg O'Regan. It was investigated in the course of the Irish Battlefields Project as having the potential to be interpreted as a 'battle'. The evidence was considered sufficient to warrant accepting it as a siege only and did not satisfy the project's criteria

	for a 'battle' (SMR file).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	SL014-065023-
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Abbeyquarter South, Magheraboy
PARISH	St. John's
BARONY	Carbury
I.T.M.	569152/835829
CLASSIFICATION	Cross - Market cross
DIST. FROM SCHEME	c. 25m south-southwest
DESCRIPTION	SMR file not accessible.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	SL014-292----
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Abbeyquarter North
PARISH	St. John's
BARONY	Carbury
I.T.M.	569340/835880
CLASSIFICATION	Wall monument
DIST. FROM SCHEME	c. 65m southeast
DESCRIPTION	<p>This rectangular panel (0.60m x 0.52m) comprises the lower portion of a much larger memorial</p> <p>The triangular inscribed fragment (0.72m wide and 0.41m high) was found in a deep well at the east end of Quay Street, Sligo, in 1989. It is the upper apex of a much larger memorial or wall monument that was commissioned by Eleanor Butler, Countess of Desmond in 1624. The lower portion of the memorial was taken from Sligo in the mid-19th century and eventually found its way to Braganstown House in or after 1877 (Timoney 2013, 113) (see LH015-045---- for its present location). When grouped together (see Timoney 2013, 112) the inscription would have read: ELINORA/ BVTLER COM/ITISSA DESMOND / IN MEMORIAM / [P]ASSIONIS CHRISTI ET / SVI MARITI DONATI CON/OR MILITIS COMITATUS / SLIGO DOMINI MOR/TVI ANO DNI 1609 ET SUAE/ FILIAE DOMINAE ELISAB/ETHAE GERALD SEPULTAE / IN MONASTERIO DE / SLIGO CVM PREDICTO / DONATO / AN 1623 / ME FIERI FECIT AN / DNI 1624. This may be translated as: Eleanor Butler Countess of Desmond in memory of the Passion of Christ, and of her husband Donagh O'Conor, Knight, Lord of the County of Sligo, who died the year of Our Lord 1609, and of her daughter Lady Elizabeth Gerald, who was buried in the monastery of Sligo, with the aforesaid Donagh in the year 1623, caused me to be erected in the year of Our Lord 1624. The original location of this memorial is unknown but it has been suggested that it may have been inserted in the wall of a chapel in the castle of Sligo</p>

	(Timoney 2013).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	SL014-065008-
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Abbeyquarter North
PARISH	St. John's
BARONY	Carbury
I.T.M.	569380/835883
CLASSIFICATION	Religious house - Dominican friars
DIST. FROM SCHEME	c. 95m east-southeast
DESCRIPTION	Medieval foundation of the Dominican Friars.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	SL014-065006-
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Rathedmond
PARISH	St. John's
BARONY	Carbury
I.T.M.	569000/836130
CLASSIFICATION	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle
DIST. FROM SCHEME	c. 105m northwest
DESCRIPTION	<p>'There is no evidence of substantial habitation [at Sligo], however, until the 1240s when the AngloNorman baron Maurice Fitzgerald, a member of the Kildare Geraldines, constructed a castle in order to control the roads, the bridge and access from the sea. Fitzgerald had been granted large tracts of land in upper Connacht after 1235 and his prime focus was to secure the crossing over the Garvoge and to encourage economic development on his manor of Sligo. It is possible that he replaced the existing wooden bridge with a stone one. Sligo Castle immediately overlooked and secured the bridge, and the two were intimately connected. Fitzgerald used it as a base from which to attack the territory of the O'Donnells to the north in Tír Conaill.'</p> <p>'The repeated destruction and reconstruction of Sligo Castle is symptomatic of the fact that its possession was contested between various Gaelic and Anglo-Norman families. Following a period of dispute between two AngloNorman families, the castle was handed over to Richard de Burgo; he also obtained the manor of Sligo in 1299 as part of a settlement with the Fitzgeralds, who then left Sligo for good. The castle was substantially rebuilt by de Burgo, then lord of Connacht, and may have incorporated remnants of the earlier one built by Maurice Fitzgerald. The location of successive castles at Sligo was a small rise overlooking the harbour, bridge and town in what is now Quay Street, on the site of the</p>

	<p>nineteenth-century Town Hall.'</p> <p>'By the end of the fourteenth century the O'Connors emerged as keepers of Sligo Castle.'</p> <p>'When Sligo was visited by Sir Henry Sidney, lord deputy of Ireland, in 1566 he noted that the castle was 'fair and the greatest of any that we have seen in an Irishman's possession'.'</p> <p>'By 1584 Sir Richard Bingham, in his capacity of chief commissioner of Connacht and Thomond, had reduced the power of the O'Connors Sligo and had fortified the castle with crown forces. A map from 1587 clearly shows a castle with four towers defending the river at Sligo. The importance of the crown's possession of the castle was re-emphasised in 1588 when the Spanish Armada was blown north from the English Channel and came down the north-west coast of Ireland. William Taaffe was made sheriff of Co. Sligo and took charge of the castle that same year. Bingham reported to the lord deputy that, before leaving, O'Donnell had 'much broken' Sligo Castle and the priory. At the end of the year, it was decided that the castle should be restored by the former rebels, 'nine principal gentlemen of Galway and Roscommon', and in 1589 it was remitted to Donough O'Connor. Sligo was considered the key to Connacht and, by placing a strong garrison there, it was believed that the crown might pacify Connacht and prevent O'Donnell from returning to the province. A contemporary map of the Sligo area from 1589 shows a roughly sketched castellated structure with two towers, which may be an illustration of the old castle. In June 1595 a cousin of Bingham's was murdered in the castle and a rebel, Ulick Burke, the first earl of Clanricard, handed it over to O'Donnell. Following Bingham's attempt to retake the castle, O'Donnell demolished it 'so that he did not leave a stone of it on a stone, for fear the English might take it without his knowledge'. In 1596, however, Donough O'Connor was given custody of the castle and he endeavoured to rebuild it, although he had meagre resources. Three years later John Baxter issued a declaration concerning the rebuilding of Sligo Castle. In all likelihood the castle was in an extremely ruinous state and untenable. It was described as being 'in ruins' and the town burnt in 1602 and there is no sign of it on Baxter's map of c. 1600.'</p> <p>'In the late 1650s there were also large numbers of soldiers garrisoned in the town and another quadrilateral fort, known later as the Stone Fort, was built on the site of the old de Burgo castle to accommodate them.' (see SL014-065007-). (Gallagher and Legg 2012, 1-3, 14).</p>
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	SL014-065007-
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Rathedmond
PARISH	St. John's
BARONY	Carbury

I.T.M.	568995/836130
CLASSIFICATION	Bastioned fort
DIST. FROM SCHEME	c. 105m northwest
DESCRIPTION	Built on the site of the existing de Burgo castle (SL014-065006-) this bastioned fort was constructed in the late 1650s to house a garrison. It is referred to as the 'new fort' in 1659 and again in 1663, although it appears that it was not then properly finished since the bastions were left hollow. When completed, the Stone Fort comprised high stone curtain walls, flanked by four corner bastions. Phillips's view of c. 1685 shows a substantial castellated structure with the four bastions rising above the adjoining curtain walls. Repaired at the time of the Williamite War in 1689 part of the site was leased to the Crown for use as a barracks in 1700. It was damaged by storm in 1757 and described as the 'Old fort leased' in 1781. Part of it was converted to stores in 1800 and the site was purchased by the corporation in 1861. It was partly demolished when Quay Street was widened in 1861 and a Town Hall was constructed on the site in 1865. Remains this fort were uncovered in the course of excavations undertaken on the site in 2002 (licence number 02E0651; Halpin 2002). (Gallagher and Legg 2012, 3, 14).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	SL014-065003-
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Magheraboy
PARISH	St. John's
BARONY	Carbury
I.T.M.	568905/835804
CLASSIFICATION	Hospital
DIST. FROM SCHEME	c. 185m southeast
DESCRIPTION	SMR file not accessible.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	SL014-065010-
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Magheraboy
PARISH	St. John's
BARONY	Carbury
I.T.M.	568905/835804
CLASSIFICATION	Church
DIST. FROM SCHEME	c. 185m southeast
DESCRIPTION	SMR file not accessible.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	SL014-240---
RMP STATUS	RMP
TOWNLAND	Magheraboy
PARISH	St. John's
BARONY	Carbury
I.T.M.	568988/835742
CLASSIFICATION	Anomalous stone group
DIST. FROM SCHEME	c. 185m southeast
DESCRIPTION	SMR file not accessible.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

APPENDIX 2 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

The cultural heritage in Ireland is safeguarded through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource to the fullest possible extent (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, 35). This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Valletta Convention), ratified by Ireland in 1997.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The *National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014* and relevant provisions of the *National Cultural Institutions Act 1997* are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as ‘a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto’ (National Monuments Act 1930 Section 2). A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS

The Minister may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months’ notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site

illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) to establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. All recorded monuments on the proposed development site are represented on the accompanying maps.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that ‘where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands to carry out work and shall not, except in case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after giving of notice’.

Under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, anyone who demolishes or in any way interferes with a recorded site is liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for up to 6 months. On summary conviction and on conviction of indictment, a fine not exceeding €10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years is the penalty. In addition, they are liable for costs for the repair of the damage caused.

In addition to this, under the *European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989*, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) are required for various classes and sizes of development project to assess the impact the proposed development will have on the existing environment, which includes the cultural, archaeological and built heritage resources. These document’s recommendations are typically incorporated into the conditions under which the proposed development must proceed, and thus offer an additional layer of protection for monuments which have not been listed on the RMP.

THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable

development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

Sligo County Development Plan 2017-2023

It is the policy of Sligo County Council to:

P-AH-1 Protect and enhance archaeological sites, monuments, their setting, appreciation and amenity within the Plan area, including those that are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) or newly discovered archaeological sites and/or sub-surface archaeological remains.

P-AH-2 Require archaeological impact assessment, surveys, test excavation and/or monitoring for planning applications in areas of archaeological importance, if a development proposal is likely to impact upon in-situ archaeological monuments, their setting and archaeological deposits.

P-AH-3 Require the preservation of the context, amenity, visual integrity and connection of archaeological monuments to their setting. Views to and from archaeological monuments shall not be obscured by inappropriate development. Where appropriate, archaeological visual impact assessments will be required to demonstrate the continued preservation of an archaeological monument's siting and context.

P-AH-4 Secure the preservation in-situ or by record of the archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places as established under section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994; any sites and features of historical and archaeological interest; any subsurface archaeological features that may be discovered during the course of infrastructural/development works in the operational area of the Plan. Preservation relates to archaeological sites or objects and their settings. Preservation in-situ is most effectively achieved by the refurbishment of existing buildings, in situations where it is possible to retain the greater part of existing structures without the need for new foundations.

P-AH-5 Protect historic burial grounds that are recorded monuments and encourage their maintenance in accordance with best conservation principles. Development may be restricted or conditions requiring substantial excavation may be imposed in and adjacent to former burial grounds.

P-AH-6 Where possible, facilitate and enhance public access to and understanding of the archaeological heritage and disseminate archaeological information and advice to prospective developers and the general public

P-AH-7 Require that all development proposals for industrial buildings and sites of industrial archaeological importance be accompanied by an industrial archaeology assessment of the surrounding environment. New development should be designed in sympathy with existing features and structures.

P-AH-8 Protect and preserve the archaeological value of underwater archaeological sites and associated features. In assessing proposals for development, the Council will take account of the potential underwater archaeology of rivers, lakes, intertidal and subtidal environments.

It is an objective of Sligo County Council to:

O-AH-1 Identify and protect internationally important archaeological landscapes such as the Carrowkeel, Inishmurray and the Cuil Irra Peninsula (which includes the core areas of Knocknarea, Carrowmore and Carns Hill), in co-operation with landowners and relevant stakeholders and statutory agencies.

O-AH-2 Identify appropriate archaeological sites in the Plan area to which public access could be provided and work to secure public access, where appropriate, in consultation with the landowners.

O-AH-3 Prepare and implement conservation plans in partnership with relevant stakeholders for key heritage sites in County Sligo, including, Drumcliffe and the Greenfort, Sligo.

APPENDIX 3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS

Impacts are defined as ‘the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development’ (Environmental Protection Agency 2017). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected, and the range of archaeological and historical resources potentially affected. Development can affect the archaeological and historical resource of a given landscape in a number of ways.

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.
- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.

Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

PREDICTED IMPACTS

The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape features and its existing environment. Severity of impact can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected;
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site-specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

APPENDIX 4 MITIGATION MEASURES AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS

Mitigation is defined as features of the design or other measures of the proposed development that can be adopted to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset negative effects.

The best opportunities for avoiding damage to archaeological remains or intrusion on their setting and amenity arise when the site options for the development are being considered. Damage to the archaeological resource immediately adjacent to developments may be prevented by the selection of appropriate construction methods. Reducing adverse effects can be achieved by good design, for example by screening historic buildings or upstanding archaeological monuments or by burying archaeological sites undisturbed rather than destroying them. Offsetting adverse effects is probably best illustrated by the full investigation and recording of archaeological sites that cannot be preserved *in situ*.

DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The ideal mitigation for all archaeological sites is preservation *in situ*. This is not always a practical solution, however. Therefore, a series of recommendations are offered to provide ameliorative measures where avoidance and preservation *in situ* are not possible.

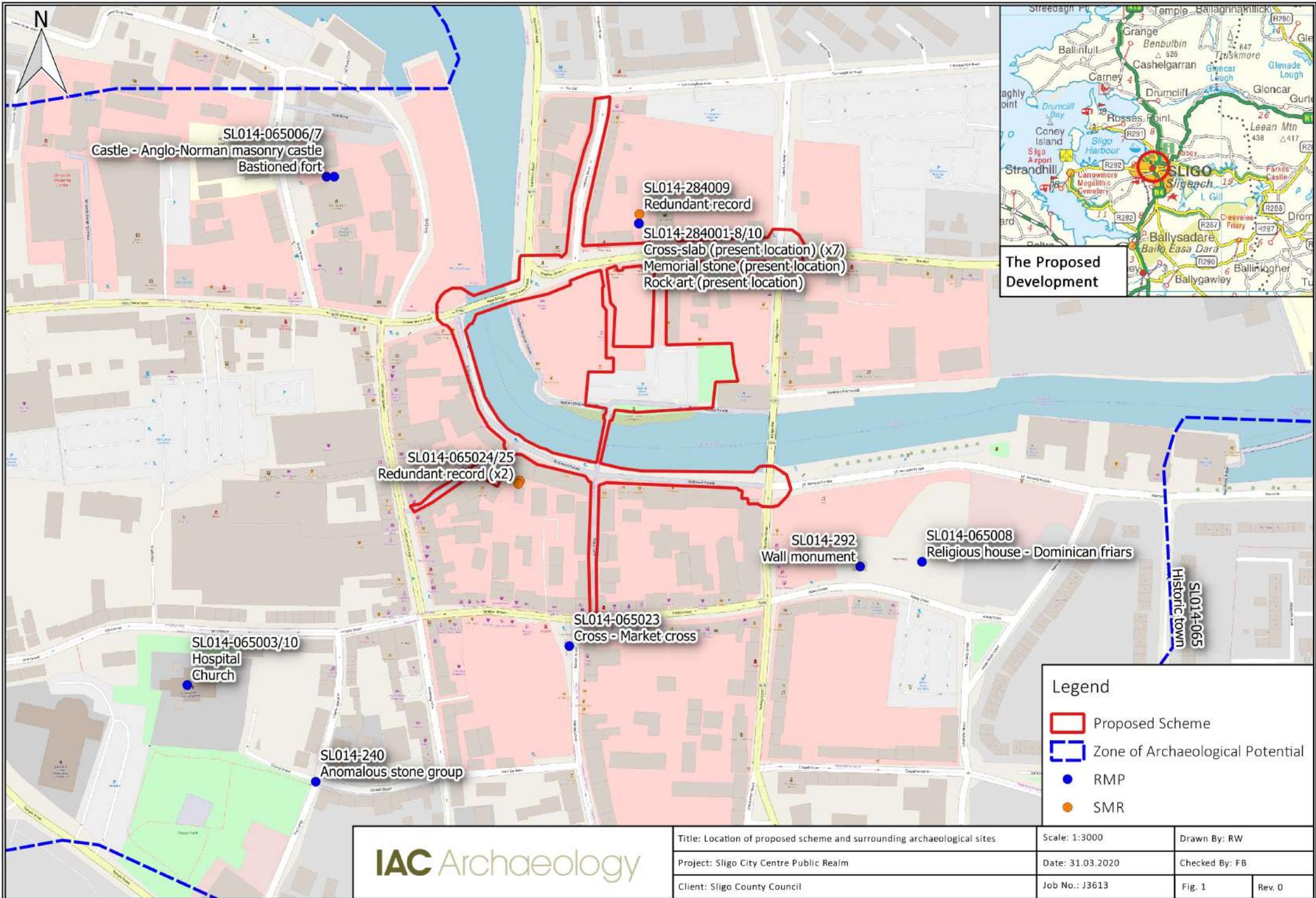
Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as ‘a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (ClfA 2014a).

Full Archaeological Excavation can be defined as ‘a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design’ (ClfA 2014b).

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be

disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (ClfA 2014c).

Underwater Archaeological Assessment consists of a programme of works carried out by a specialist underwater archaeologist, which can involve wade surveys, metal detection surveys and the excavation of test pits within the sea or riverbed. These assessments are able to access and assess the potential of an underwater environment to a much higher degree than terrestrial based assessments.

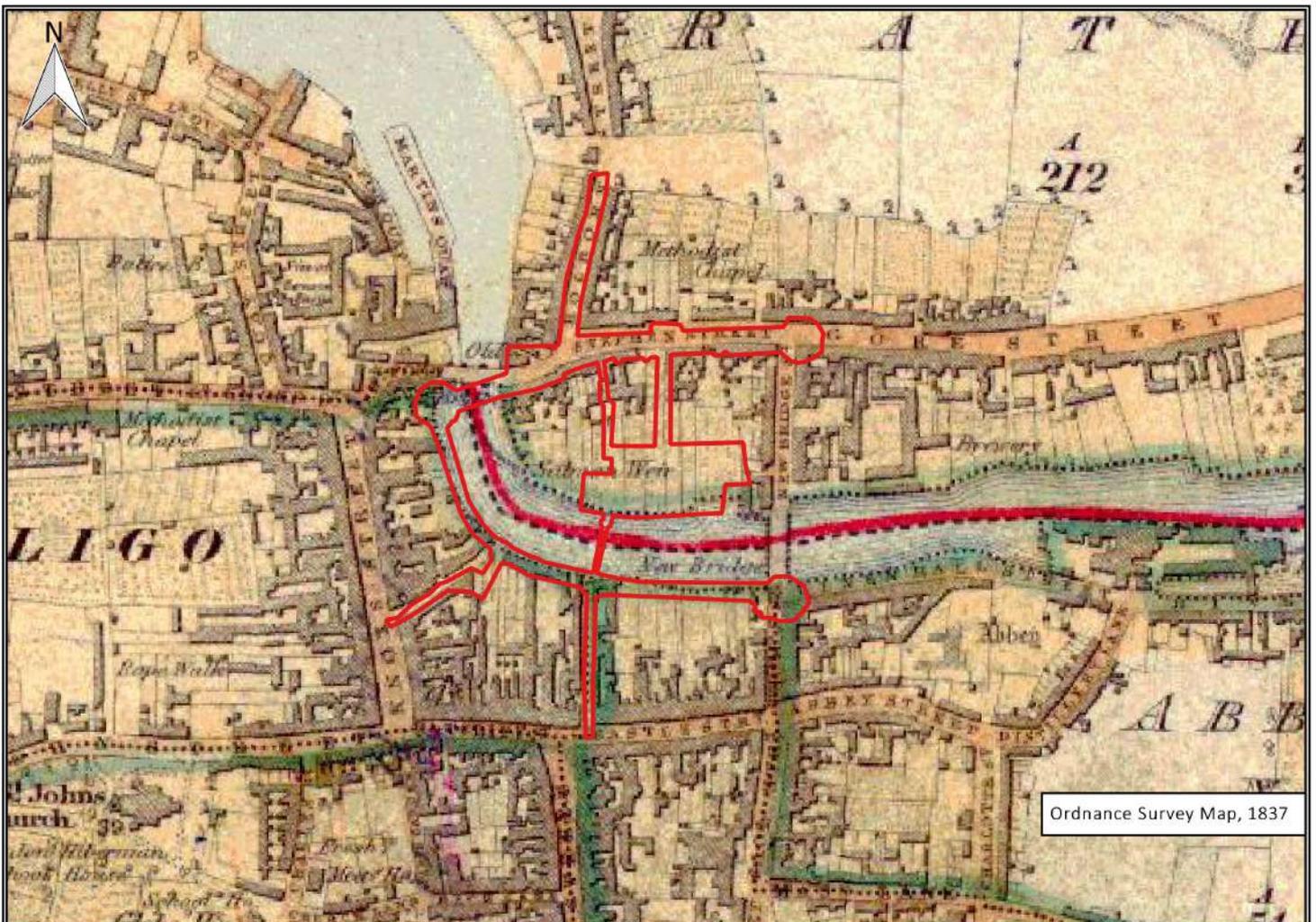




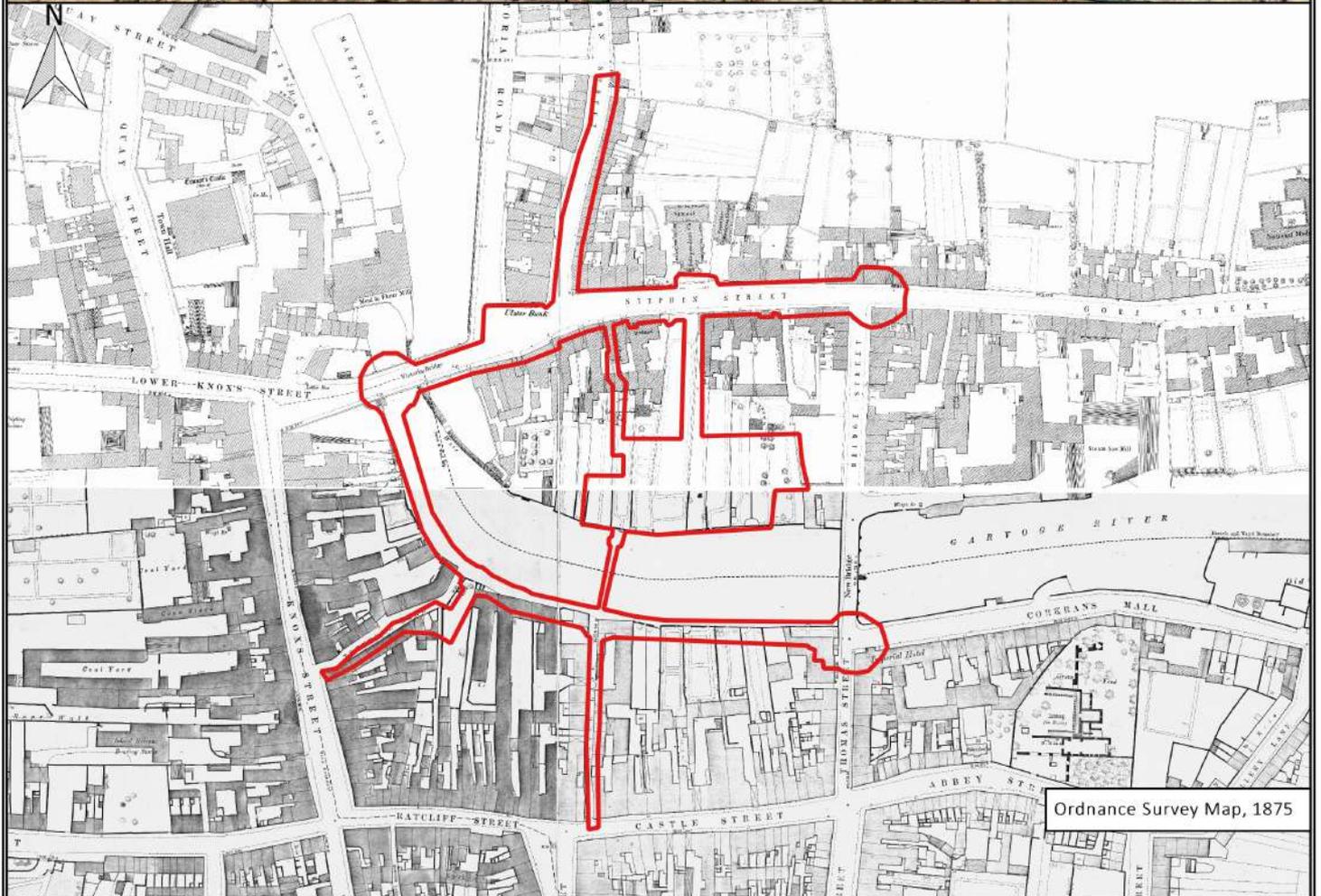
William Petty, Down Survey Map, County Sligo, Barony of Carbury, Parishes of 'Callrie' and St. John's, c. 1655



George Taylor and Andrew Skinner, Road Maps of Ireland, Map 65 - Road from Dublin to Sligo by Longford, 1777



Ordnance Survey Map, 1837



Ordnance Survey Map, 1875



Plate 1 Holborn Street, facing south



Plate 2 Residence of Mulligan family, facing east



Plate 3 Holborn Street towards Ulster Bank, facing north



Plate 4 Stephen Street, facing east-northeast



Plate 5 AIB on Stephen Street, facing northwest



Plate 6 Bank of Ireland on Stephen Street, facing southwest



Plate 7 Ulster Bank and statue on Stephen Street, facing north



Plate 8 Sligo County Library and Museum, facing north-northwest



Plate 9 Hyde Bridge, facing west



Plate 10 Plaque on Hyde Bridge, facing east-northeast



Plate 11 Rockwood Parade, facing west



Plate 12 Rockwood Parade towards New Bridge, facing east



Plate 13 Yeats Memorial Building, facing south-southwest



Plate 14 Tobergal Lane, facing northeast



Plate 15 Water Lane, facing north



Plate 16 Stephen Street Carpark, facing east



Plate 17 O'Higgins plaque, facing south



Plate 18 Stone wall bordering carpark, facing east-northeast



Plate 19 Tree ringed with stones, facing southwest



Plate 20 Access to Stephen Street, facing north



Plate 21 Bridge of Light, facing north



Plate 22 Bridge of Light plaque, facing southeast