

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING REPORT
FOR A PROPOSED HOUSING DEVELOPMENT
AT CULLAGH MORE, CARNEY CO. SLIGO
ON BEHALF OF
SLIGO COUNTY COUNCIL



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Author: Tamlyn McHugh

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www.fadoarchaeology.com

Tel: 0868706529

Email: info@fadoarchaeology.com

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ABBREVIATIONS

NMI	National Museum of Ireland
NMS	National Monuments Service
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

VIA	Visual Impact Assessment
AIA	Archaeological Impact Assessment
SMR	Sites and Monuments Record
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places
RPS	Record of Protected Structures
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
PDA	Proposed Development Area
ZAN	Zone of Archaeological Notification

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report describes the results of archaeological testing carried out by Fadó Archaeology at Cullagh More, Carney, Co. Sligo on behalf of the Sligo County. The following report documents the project, the receiving environment, the results of the testing and desktop study. A full Archaeological Impact Assessment Report was completed by the author in March 2023, followed by licenced monitoring of site investigation works in April 2023.

The project entails the development of 25 no. Proposed Social Housing Units at Cullagh More, Carney, Co. Sligo for Sligo County Council. The total area for Phase 1 is c.1 hectare and is a greenfield site within Carney village. Within the vicinity of the development there is recorded archaeological monument Ringfort (SL008-064----). During the site walkover for the AIA archaeological material was observed in the form of a burnt mound. The NMS were informed of the discovery and was added to the SMR as Burnt Mound (SL008-224----). The proposed development is within the Zone of Archaeological Notification for Burnt Mound. It is recommended that this monument be preserved *in situ* beneath a green area within the housing scheme and that throughout the course of any proposed works that a constraints/exclusion zone be maintained on all sides of the monument. A temporary fence should be erected delineating this

exclusion zone during groundworks to prevent any storing of materials in this area or machinery access.

Due to the discovery of a burnt mound and the scale of the development area was subject to a programme of pre-development archaeological testing. Archaeological testing was conducted, under licence 23E0266 Ext, on 15-17 May and 13 test trenches were excavated. No additional archaeology was uncovered. The full extent of the burnt mound was revealed 8m (N – S) x 9m (E – W). The site was covered in geotextile terram, recovered in topsoil and a post and wire fence erected providing an exclusion area of 14m (N-S) x 12m (E-W) in which no development will take place. The remainder of the development area should be subject to archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping, to be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeologist, under licence to the Planning and Heritage Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and with provision being made for full recording and excavation of any archaeological features or deposits which may be exposed. **Please note that all recommendations in this report are subject to approval by the Planning and Heritage Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and the National Museum of Ireland.**

1 SCOPE OF WORKS

1.1 Introduction

Fadó Archaeology were commissioned to carry out an archaeological testing at Cullagh More, Carney, Co. Sligo on behalf of Sligo County Council. The following report documents the project, the existing environment at the site, the results of the desktop assessment and site walkover, as well as the results of the programme of archaeological testing.

1.2 Purpose of the Project

The project entails the development of 25 no. Proposed Social Housing Units at Cullagh More, Carney, Co. Sligo for Sligo County Council. The total area comprises approximately 2.1 hectares and is a greenfield site within Carney village. Phase 1 of the project is proposed for 20 houses on a 1-hectare site.

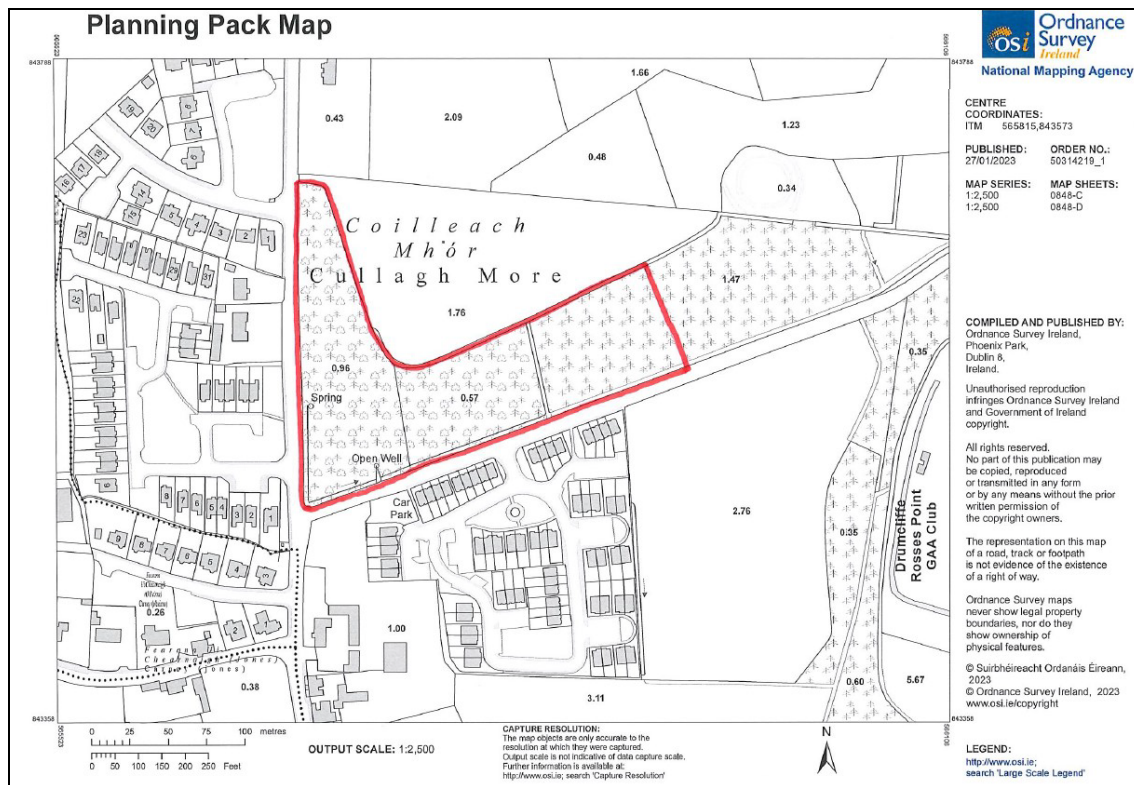


Figure 1: Existing site boundary for the proposed overall development area.



Figure 2: Plan of the Housing Scheme Phase 1.

1.3 Archaeological Testing

Archaeological testing has been described as "that form of archaeological excavation where the purpose is to establish the nature and extent of archaeological deposits and features present in a location which it is proposed to develop. ... and allow an assessment to be made of the archaeological impact of the proposed development" (DAHGI, 1999).

1.4 Legal Background

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

1.5 Methodology

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

1.6 Desk Study

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

National Monuments

Under the National Monuments Acts (1930 to 2014) sites in '*The Ownership Or Guardianship Of The Minister Or A Local Authority Or National Monuments Which Are Subject To A Preservation Order*' are offered the highest level of protection. For any construction or excavation works to take place either on or in the vicinity of these sites' permission must first be obtained from the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage in the form of a Ministerial Consent.

Sligo County Development Plan 2017-2023

The Sligo County Development Plan 2017-2023 was consulted. It contained the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) for County Sligo.

Record of Monuments and Places

The RMP of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, was established under the 1994 Amendment to the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004). It is based on the pre-existing Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and information from completed county archaeological inventories. As such, it records known upstanding archaeological monuments, their original location (in cases of destroyed monuments) and the position of possible sites identified as cropmarks on vertical aerial photographs. The RMP information is compiled from the files of the Archaeological Survey, which combines cartographic sources, published and publicly available documentary sources, including periodicals, the records of the NMI, Geological Survey of Ireland 1:30,000 vertical aerial photographs and inspections of sites in the field. The information is read in conjunction with constraint maps, published at reduced six-inch scale, on which recorded sites are clearly marked. The RMP is constantly updated and is the first stage in the preparation of a national census of archaeological sites, with inventories also published at an interim stage. The RMP sheet relevant to the project is sheet 008 of the O.S six-inch series for Sligo (which is based on the OS revision of 1913-14).

Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

The discovery of artefacts can be an important indicator of past levels of activity in an area and therefore a useful guide to the archaeological potential of a site. The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) archive identify recorded stray finds that have been donated to the state in accordance with National Monuments legislation between 1928 and 1995. In most cases, files include details on the location of and nature of the find, or where applicable, reports of excavations undertaken by NMI archaeologists in the early twentieth century.

Aerial Photographs

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

Sligo County Library

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

Irish Excavations Database

'Excavations' is an annual bulletin, now funded by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, which contains summary accounts of all excavations carried out in Ireland – North and South. The bulletins can now be accessed on the Internet at www.excavations.ie. Compiled from the published excavation bulletins, the database contains summary accounts of all excavations carried out from 1970 to 2023. Both the bulletins and database were consulted to establish whether excavations have been previously carried out in the vicinity of the proposed development.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

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

Lewis Topographical Dictionary 1837

Samuel Lewis first published his two volumes of The Topographical Dictionary of Ireland in 1837. His main aim, along with his previous topographical dictionaries and maps of the United Kingdom, was to give in 'a condensed form', a reliable and unbiased description of each place. Arranged alphabetically by place (village, parish, town, etc.), it provides a comprehensive description of all Irish localities as they existed at the time of publication. Lewis gives details about every parish, town, and village in Ireland, including numbers of inhabitants, the economy, history, topography, religion and parish structures, administration and courts, schools, and much more. He also gives the names of the principal inhabitants (generally landlords, merchants, and professionals). Lewis's dictionary is the first detailed study of its kind for Ireland, and since it was published just prior to the Irish Potato Famine (1845-49) it is a valuable resource used widely by historians and genealogists alike. There was no listing in the dictionary for the townland of Cullagh More Co. Sligo, however there was a listing for Carney.

Cartographic Sources

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

2 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECT

2.1 Description of the Site

The development site is in Cullagh More townland, is in North County Sligo. Cullaghmore is in the barony of *Cairbre/Carbury* and the civil parish of *Droim Chliabh/Drumcliff*. Cullagh More translates in Irish as *Coilleach Mhór* meaning the 'Great Boar', derived from the Gaelic personal name Cullach, meaning boar. Coileach can also mean rooster or a marsh/wet area.

2.2 Site Layout/Locational details

The proposed development area is located in a greenfield site of marginal land approximately 300m to the north of the village centre of Carney. The site is located 9km north-west of Sligo city centre. The site is accessed via a farm gate directly south of the Oxfield Road. The site is bounded on by greenbelt area to the north and east, primarily in use as farmland, forestry plantation and rural dispersed settlements. To the west and south are new housing developments including Lissadell Park, Sliabh Mor and Cloch Oir. There is an open well indicated in the southern area of the site. The well is a domestic well and is locally known as Harte's Well.

Study area	OS Sheet number	Central ITM	Townland
Sligo	008	565838/843589	Cullagh More

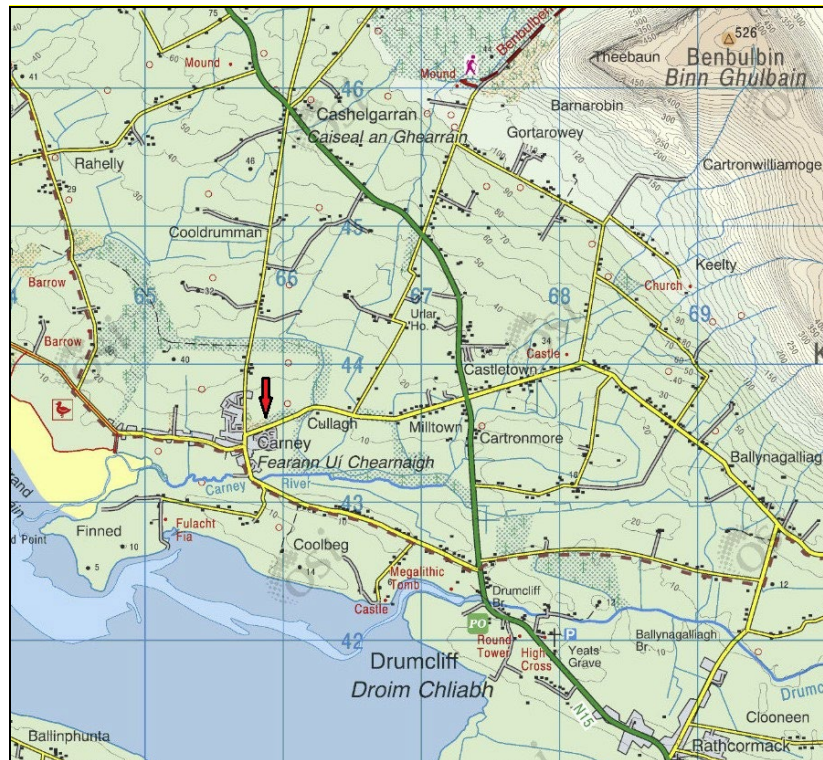


Figure 3: OSI Discovery Series Map showing the site location (Source www.heritagemaps.ie).

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE EXISTING ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Solid Geology and Soil Type

The geology of the Sligo region consists of carboniferous limestone, boulder clay and grey, brown podzolics. The principal soil in the Carney area is made up of gleys (85%), associated soils consist of interdrumlin peat and peaty gleys (15%). The parent material in the vicinity of the subject site is predominantly upper Carboniferous limestone and shale in a sandstone glacial till.

3.2 Landscape

The landscape in this part of Sligo is situated at the western end of the drumlin belt and is characterised by flat to undulating lowlands. The proposed development area is in marginal land bounded by earthen ditches and stone walls. The site is located within the village of Carney, in a landscape dominated by Benbulbin Mountain. South of the site is Drumcliffe estuary and east is a forestry plantation. There is no major river or tributary river near the proposed development area.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

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

4.1 Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age):

The first people who came to Ireland – mainly to coastal areas as the interior was heavily forested – arrived during the Middle Stone Age, eleven thousand years ago. They were nomadic hunter gatherers. They made weapons and tools from stone such as flint or chert. Some artefacts are distinctive of this period, such as microliths from the early part of the Mesolithic to the larger Bann Flakes in the later Mesolithic. The Mesolithic ranged from c.7000-4000BC. Artefacts of hunter/gatherers are sometimes found in middens, rubbish pits around hearths where people would have rested and cooked over large open fires. Once cliffs erode, midden remains become exposed as blackened areas containing charred stones, bones, and shells. Antiquarians of the 19th and early 20th centuries believed a stone flake found in Co. Sligo was evidence of palaeolithic settlement in the county. However, this item is now believed to be natural in origin and the earliest artefacts are in fact worked chert from the excavations at Lough Gara, which date to the Mesolithic. Some of the dates received from the archaeological excavations at Carrowmore have led to speculation over a transitional Mesolithic/Neolithic 'culture' involving semi-permanent dwellings and seasonal harvesting of wild food.

4.2 Neolithic (New Stone Age):

This period saw the first farming communities in Ireland. Weapons and tools were made from stone such as flint or chert. The Neolithic ranged from c.4000-2400BC. Sligo is well represented by megalithic monuments of the Neolithic, having examples of all four types, which accounts for 15% of the national total. Carrowmore and Carrowkeel are two of the most important passage tomb cemeteries in Ireland with the former yielding the earliest C14 dates. These Sligo cemeteries account for 39% of the national total. There are also many court tombs in Sligo including a typical example of a full court tomb at Creevykeel near Cliffoney and a central court tomb at Deerpark. There are 38 wedge tombs in County Sligo including examples at Cabaragh on the southern slopes of the Ox Mountains and at Culdaly near Aclare in the south of the county. Portal tombs in the county include the Labby rock at Carrickglass, which is topped by a 70-tonne capstone and a collapsed example at Clogher.

4.3 Bronze Age:

The period when metal working was first introduced to Ireland. People began to use bronze to make weapons and tools. Gold working also appeared during this time, with objects such as gold torcs being produced. The Bronze Age ranged from c.2400-500BC. Megalithic tomb building continued into the Bronze Age when metal began to be worked for tools alongside the stone tools. The design of the tombs changed to more being of the wedge tomb type and cist burials. Beaker pottery and funerary remains were found in the Moyturra wedge tomb at the end of the 19th Century. There have also been over 100 'barrow' or mound burials found in Sligo. Archaeological remains from this period include stone alignments, and stone circles. The most common field monuments of the Bronze Age however are fulacht fiadh. These are mounds of burnt stone usually associated with troughs (often wood lined) and ancillary pits or 'pot boilers'. While the usual explanation of their use involves the cooking of meat this is by no means conclusive. Other theories have included ritual bathing, felt making and brewing. It may be more helpful to view these monuments in terms of a then current technology for the heating of water rather than focussing on the search for an exclusive employment of that water. Regional and cultural differences may have occurred. These could certainly be reflected in the variety of troughs found. Several of these monuments have been excavated in County Sligo at Carrowgobbadaw and Caltragh.

4.4 Iron Age:

The Iron Age ranged in date from c.400BC-400AD. It is the period in which iron is first produced and used to make tools and weapons. This is thought to have coincided with the arrival of Celtic speaking peoples and the introduction of the ancestor of Irish. Towards the end of this period, the Roman Empire was at its height in Britain, but it is not thought that the Roman Empire extended into Ireland to any large degree. Remains from this period, which lasted until the Early Christian period began about 325AD (with the arrival of St. Patrick into Ireland, as a slave) include crannógs (Lake dwellings), promontory forts, ringforts and souterrains of which there are numerous examples across the county. The Iron Age was a time of tribal warfare with kingships, each fighting neighbouring kings, vying for control of territories, and taking slaves. Territories were marked by tall stone markers, Ogham stones, using the first written down words using the Ogham alphabet. The Iron Age is the time in which the tales of the Ulster Cycle and sagas took place. In the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age distinctive settlement sites known as Hillforts arose. These are large defensive enclosures situated on elevated or hilltop locations. The defensive element of this site is composed of two bank and ditch enclosures incorporating earthen and stone ramparts. The enclosed area covers a total of 53 acres. Promontory forts situated on cliff edges are a monument

associated with the Iron Age and an example of these can be found at Knocklane in the north of the county. This is situated on a narrow peninsula defended on its eastern side by a double bank and ditch linked by a causeway and a third bank and ditch further on. There is a cliff edge fort at Carrowhubbock North near Enniscrone which consists of three outer banks and an inner ditch with a maximum diameter of 70m. Cashels and Rathes are a feature of the Early Historic or Early Christian period in Ireland. These are circular enclosures consisting usually of an earthen bank and ditch in the case of Rathes or stone walling in Cashels. There is a gap in the enclosure for access and egress and there is often a causeway to facilitate this. These sites are often associated with souterrains, stone lined underground passages which probably acted as storage areas and, when the need arose, places of refuge. Examples in the county include Rathmullagh ringfort south of Enniscrone which is a 66m bank and ditch enclosure containing a multi chambered souterrain and Clogher cashel near Monasteraden which has a 2m surviving stone wall 26m in diameter enclosing three souterrains. Cashelore, is referred to in the Annals of the Four Masters wherein, "O'Rourke invaded County Sligo but was encountered at Cashelore by the cavalry of the O'Healys. The latter were defeated, and their territory pillaged."

4.5 Early Christian or Early Medieval:

Christianity came to Ireland around the start of the 5th century AD. It brought many changes including the introduction of writing and recording events. The tribal 'tuatha' and the new religious settlements existed side by side. Sometimes it suited the chieftains to become part of the early Churches, other times they remained as separate entities. From the middle of the 6th century hundreds of small monastic settlements were established around the county. Early Christian monuments in Co. Sligo include the monastic settlement on Inishmurray Island, which consists of a cashel enclosing two churches, a beehive cell, and a later medieval building. There is another church outside the main enclosure and a sweathouse and graveyard. There are also over 50 engraved stone slabs on the island. It is recorded that the Vikings raided the island in the year 807. Other ecclesiastical sites include: Killaspugbrone in Strandhill reputed to have been founded in the 5th Century by Bishop Bronus, a disciple of St. Patrick; Carrowntemple south of Gurteen; Kiltura in the same area; St. Fechin's church northwest of Ballisodare and Drumcliffe round tower and high cross. There are also numerous holy wells including Tober Na nAlt holy well on the shore of Lough Gill.

4.6 Later Historic Period:

The Medieval period includes the arrival of the Anglo Normans in the 12th century. The Late Medieval Period may be seen as running up to the 17th century. From 1169 AD when one of the

warring kings (Dermot MacMurrough) in the east of Ireland appealed to the King of England for help in his fight with a neighbouring king, the response of which was the arrival of the Anglo-Norman colonisation of Ireland. Norman control meant the eclipse of many Gaelic lords and chieftains, chiefly the O'Connor's of Connacht. Following the collapse of the lordship in the 1330s, all these families became estranged from the Anglo-Irish administration based in Dublin and assimilated with the Gaelic-Irish, adopting their language, religion, dress, laws, customs, and culture and marrying into Irish families. They "became more Irish than the Irish themselves".

The Anglo Normans encouraged and established many religious orders from continental Europe to settle in Ireland. Mendicant orders—Augustinians, Carmelites, Dominicans, and Franciscans began new settlements across Ireland and built large churches, many under the patronage of prominent Gaelic families. During the 15th and 16th centuries, despite regular conflicts between them as England chopped and changed between religious beliefs, the Irish usually regarded the King of England as their King. When Queen Elizabeth 1 came to the throne in the mid-16th century, the English people, as was customary at that time, followed the religious practices of the reigning Monarch and became Protestant. Many Irish people had close relationships with the English monarchy and the English kings and queens were welcome visitors to Irish shores. The Irish however, generally held onto their Catholic religious practices and beliefs. The early plantations of settlers in Ireland began during the reign of Queen Mary in the mid-16th century and continued throughout the long reign of Queen Elizabeth I until 1603. In the September 1588 the galleons of the Spanish Armada were wrecked by storms along the west coast of Ireland at Streedagh, Co. Sligo. Some of the hapless Spaniards came ashore, only to be robbed and imprisoned, and in many cases slaughtered. Almost all the religious foundations set up by the Anglo Normans were suppressed in the wake of the Reformation in the 16th century. Protestant settlers from Scotland, England, and elsewhere in Ireland, settled in the County in the early 17th century. Many would be killed or forced to flee because of the 1641 Rebellion, during which several massacres were committed by the Catholic Gaelic Irish. A third of the overall population was reported to have perished due to warfare, famine, and plague between 1641 and 1653, with several areas remaining disturbed and frequented by Reparees into the 1670s.

4.7 The Carney Area:

Battle of Cúl Dreimhne popularly known as 'the Battle of the Books' is said to have taken place here. The battle was fought between the forces of Connaght and Ulster, during which 3,000 were slain. The battle is traditionally said to have resulted from a controversy that arose when Colmcille secretly copied a Psalter belonging to Abbott Finian of Moville. This led to the High King Diarmid MacCerbail's famous judgement 'to every cow her calf to every book its copy', which reputedly is

the origin of early copyright laws. Remorseful following the battle Colmcille left Ireland in 563AD seeking to convert more souls than had been lost during the battle. He went to Scotland to the Island of Iona where he founded a monastery. Returning to Ireland he founded monasteries at Derry, Durrow, Kells and Glencolmcille. Drumcliff monastery was founded by St. Colmcille in 575AD. According to local tradition directly to the north of small stream which divides the townlands of Cooldrumman Upper and Cullaghmore, on the edge of Flood's Woods, is where the battle began and as the battle progressed it moved around the area towards Urlar and Cashelgarran. A standing stone known as the White Stone at nearby Urlar townland is said to mark the burial place of the last warrior to be killed at the Battle of Cúl Dreimhne. The historic route to Lissadell Estate once traversed Flood's Woods, it was known as the Avenue and brought horse and carriages to Lissadell. It led from Drumcliff winding its way through these woods, westwards towards Cat Corner, then below two specially constructed underpasses and onwards towards Lissadell House. In 1839 the infamous Ballygilgan tenant evictions took place. Reputedly the tenants' cats, now also homeless, gathered in the nearby woods and cried with hunger, earning the area the name Cat Corner. There is an abundance of ringforts around the area. Dating to the Early Christian/Early Medieval Period (550-900AD), these monuments are circular defensive farm settlements, consisting of an earthen bank and a ditch. The stone equivalent is known as a cashel. There are several holy wells in the vicinity including Toberbogue in Cooldrumman Upper, Tober Patrick in Urlar and Lady's Well at Holywell Wood, Ballygilgan. A small well in the woods known as Flood's Well was used as the domestic water supply for local, until mains water was established. The early Ordnance Survey map dated to the 1830s shows a 'Fair Green' to the southwest of Flood's Woods. Fair Greens were communal gathering spaces for annual fairs.

The following extract is taken from 'A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland' by Samuel Lewis (1837): Carney, a village, in the parish of Drum Cliff, barony of Lower Carbery, county of Sligo, and province of Connaught, 5 miles (N. W.) from Sligo; containing 45 houses and 220 inhabitants. It is situated on the bay of Drumcliff, about half a mile to the left of the road from Sligo to Ballyshannon; and has a market on Thursday and fairs on May 26th and June 24th, chiefly for cattle and sheep. A constabulary police force is stationed here; and a dispensary is supported principally by Sir R. G. Booth, Bart'. <https://www.libraryireland.com/topog/C/Carney-Lower-Carbery-Sligo.php>

5 DESKTOP DATA

5.1 National Monuments

There are no sites or monuments categorised as a National Monument listed in state care, ownership, or guardianship within the vicinity of the subject site.

5.2 Previous Archaeological Work

A search of the database www.excavations.ie produced the following results in the vicinity of the subject area of Cullagh More townland:

2006:1769 - Cullagh More, Sligo

County: Sligo Site name: Cullagh More

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A Licence number: 06E0795

Author: Eoin Halpin, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.

Site type: Excavation halted

Period/Dating: —

ITM: E 566159m, N 843703m

Latitude, Longitude (decimal degrees): 54.340903, -8.520419

Testing commenced on 31 August 2006 at a proposed development site, 500m north of Carney village, in the townland of Cullagh More. An enclosure (SL008-060) is situated to the immediate north-west of the proposed development. A geophysical survey conducted in early July 2006 highlighted some areas of possible archaeological activity within the proposed development site, particularly at the northern corner. Eleven test-trenches were laid out to test the results of the geophysical survey. Two test-trenches were excavated at the south-eastern side of the proposed development area in an area adjacent to a residential estate. No archaeological features, artefacts or deposits were identified in these two trenches. After only two out of an intended eleven trenches were excavated, the testing programme came to an end as a result of a dispute over landownership and access rights. As a result, the areas of possible archaeological activity identified by the geophysical survey could not be tested.

5.3 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

A review of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage produced the following results for the subject area of Cullagh More townland and the village of Carney:

CULLAGH MORE, Carney, SLIGO

Reg No.: 32400824

Rating: Regional

Categories of Special Interest: Architectural, Artistic

Original Use: House

In Use As: House

Date: 1880 - 1900

Coordinates: 165731, 343396

Description: Detached three-bay two-storey rendered house, built c. 1890. Single-storey flat-roofed entrance porch projects from west (front) elevation. Pitched slate roof, clay ridge tiles, unpainted smooth-rendered chimneystacks with stepped cappings, concrete verges, profiled extruded aluminium gutters c. 2000 on eaves corbel course. Unpainted roughcast walling. Painted smooth-rendered porch, chamfered plinth, pole-moulded corners, moulded render cornice, blocking course, decorative cast-iron balustrade. Square-headed window openings, moulded render architraves, painted stone sills, decorative cast-iron window guards to first floor, painted one-over-one timber sash windows. Square-headed entrance door opening in porch, moulded render architraves, painted timber door with four raised-and-fielded panels. Street fronted, bounded by wrought-iron railings on painted smooth-rendered plinth wall, high painted smooth-rendered boundary wall with rubble stone coping to north, gateway leading to rear with painted timber gates to south.

Appraisal: This handsome symmetrical house is enlivened by decorative cast-iron work to the porch roof and first floor windows. Equally important is the excellent wrought-iron boundary fence. Sash windows and slate roofing further enhance what is a very satisfying composition.

CARNEY [O'BEIRNE], Carney, SLIGO

Reg No.: 32400823

Rating: Regional

Categories of Special Interest: Artistic, Social, Technical

Original Use: Water pump

In Use As: Water pump

Date: 1880 - 1900

Coordinates: 165724, 343442

Description: Freestanding cast-iron pump, erected c. 1890, no longer in use. Cylindrical horizontally-beaded shaft, fluted head with circular spout to front (east), cow-tail handle to north, fluted ogee-domed cap. Located at edge of road on concrete plinth, semi-circular rubble stone walling to west.

Appraisal: This fine example of a cast-iron water pump is of artistic significance and technical interest because of the elegant finely detailed mouldings achieved in the casting process. At one time such appliances were the only source of water serving rural communities such as Carney.

5.4 County Development Plan

The Sligo County Development Plan (2017-2023) was consulted for the townland of Cullagh More. The Sligo County Development Plan (2017-2023) zoned the PDA as mixed use and the following characterisation for Carney is contained in the mini-plan for the village: The village of Carney is located approximately 9 km to the north-west of Sligo City, in a designated Rural Area under Urban Influence, and in a normal rural landscape. However, there are sensitive landscape features close to the village, especially the coastline to the west and south. Sligo Bay is designated for protection as part of Cummeen Strand / Drumcliff Bay (Sligo Bay) SAC/pNHA and the Drumcliff Bay SPA. Carney's core area consists of a mixture of commercial and residential buildings. The remainder of the village is generally medium-density housing development, recently built. The settlement is identified as a Village sustaining the rural community in the County settlement hierarchy.

5.5 Record of Protected Structures

The following listings in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) for the townland and environs are contained in Sligo County Development Plan 2017-2023 in Carney mini-plan:

RPS-95 Cast iron water pump – Carney

RPS-171 Former Milltown National School – Cullagh Beg

RPS-172 Milltown Creamery – Cullagh Beg, Milltown

RPS-173 House – Cullagh Beg, Drumcliff

RPS-174 House, – Cullagh More, Carney

RPS-175 Carney Bridge – Cullagh More, Carney

RPS-398 Urlar House – Urlar, Carney

5.6 Record of Monuments and Places

The following sites are listed on the Record of Monuments and Places in a 1km vicinity of the subject site.

SMR No.	Class	Townland	ITM Easting	ITM Northing
SL008-027----	Enclosure	BALLYGILGAN	564834	844527
SL008-030----	Ringfort - rath	COOLDRUMMAN LOWER	565447	844619
SL008-036----	Ringfort - unclassified	COOLDRUMMAN UPPER	566004	844565
SL008-036001-	Sweathouse	COOLDRUMMAN UPPER	566004	844565
SL008-037----	Ringfort - rath	CULLAGH MORE	565992	844003
SL008-038----	Ringfort - rath	URLAR	566508	844521
SL008-058----	Enclosure	CARNEY (O'Beirne)	564821	843615
SL008-059----	Barrow - ring-barrow	CARNEY (O'Beirne)	564989	843765
SL008-060----	Ringfort - rath	CARNEY (O'Beirne)	565356	843818
SL008-061----	Ringfort - rath	CARNEY (Jones)	565047	843365
SL008-062----	Ringfort - rath	FINNED (Carbury By.)	565364	843136
SL008-063----	Fulacht fia	FINNED (Carbury By.)	565096	842868
SL008-064----	Ringfort - rath	CULLAGH MORE	565983	843706
SL008-065----	Ringfort - unclassified	COOLBEG	566080	842970
SL008-066----	Ringfort - rath	COOLBEG	565930	842819
SL008-157----	Souterrain	FINNED (Carbury By.)	565577	842872
SL008-224----	Burnt mound	CULLAGH MORE	565688	843607

SL008-064----

Class: Ringfort - rath

Townland: CULLAGH MORE

Description: Situated in low-lying level mature coniferous forestry. Slightly raised circular area (diam. 25m) enclosed by a narrow bank of earth (Wth 3.1m; int. H 0.4m). At the external base of the bank is a broad flat-bottomed fosse (Wth 3.65m). Immediately outside the fosse is a narrow

bank of earth (Wth 3.15m; int. H 0.8m). A field drain has been cut along the external base of the external bank and the bank incorporated into a field boundary SW-NE. An E-W orientated relic field bank and drain link to the external side of the external bank at SSW and at SSE. A section of the external bank has been almost entirely removed SE-SSE. A break (Wth 4m) in the internal bank, with a causeway across the fosse and a corresponding break in the external bank (Wth 3m) marks the position of the original entrance.

SL008-224----

Class: Burnt mound

Townland: CULLAGH MORE

Please note: Monument SL008-224---- Burnt Mound was discovered by the author during a site walkover conducted on the 27th of February 2023 and was not on the Site and Monuments Record prior to this date.

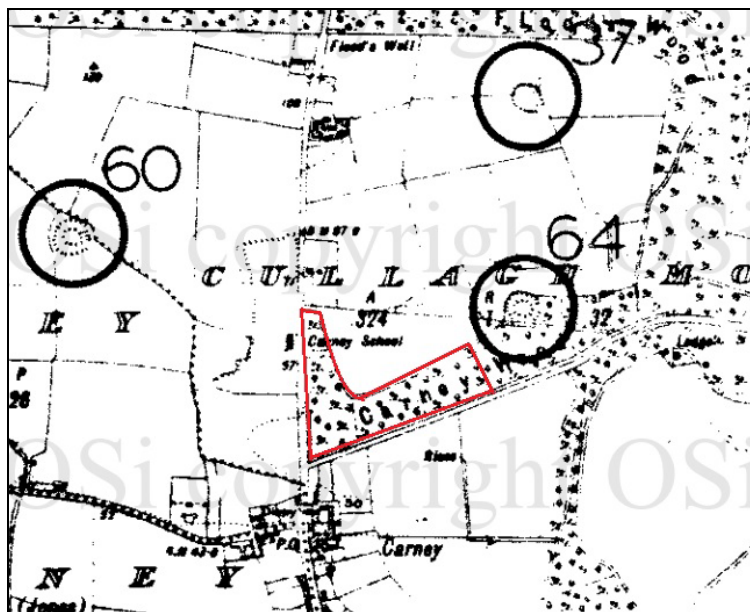


Figure 4: RMP Map 008 Sligo. Proposed development site indicated by red box (Source: www.archaeology.ie).

5.7 The National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files

The topographical survey for the townland of Cullagh More was consulted up to the year 2010 online at HeritageMaps.ie and produced no results.

5.8 Aerial Photography

Aerial photography of the development area was consulted. The main source was the Archaeological Survey of Ireland which clearly showed an aerial view of the development site and the surrounding landscape. The image of the site shows it covered in vegetation. No archaeological features were noted in the aerial photography in the PDA.



Figure 5: Aerial photograph of the PDA and the proximity to the nearest monuments (Source: www.archaeology.ie).

5.9 Cartographic Evidence

The following section considers major maps of County Sligo with reference to the townland of Cullagh More including the subject site.

5.9.1 Ordnance Survey 1838 edition (6" map)

The proposed development site at Cullagh More can be clearly seen on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of County Sligo dated to the 1830's. The site boundaries have changed little in the interim and the area appears to be covered in woodland. Present in the northern area of the site is a building adjacent to the road. The present access road has remained unchanged, and the landscape area generally consists of small fields with dispersed rural settlements. The ringfort is indicated as to the northeast. No previously unrecorded features of an archaeological nature are noted in this map.



Figure 6: Ordnance Survey Map c. 1838 of the Proposed Development Area (Source: www.archaeology.ie).

5.9.2 Ordnance Survey c. 1900 edition (25" map)

The proposed development area can also be clearly seen on the second edition Ordnance Survey map dated to c. 1900. The most notable difference between this and the earlier map is the absence of the building to the north of the site and Harte's Well is now indicated on the map as 'Well (covered)'. The area is recorded in greater detail with the addition of the name for the site 'Carney Wood' now indicated. The field boundaries and access roads have remained unchanged since the earlier edition of the map, some additional drains are now included. No previously unrecorded features of an archaeological nature are noted in this map.

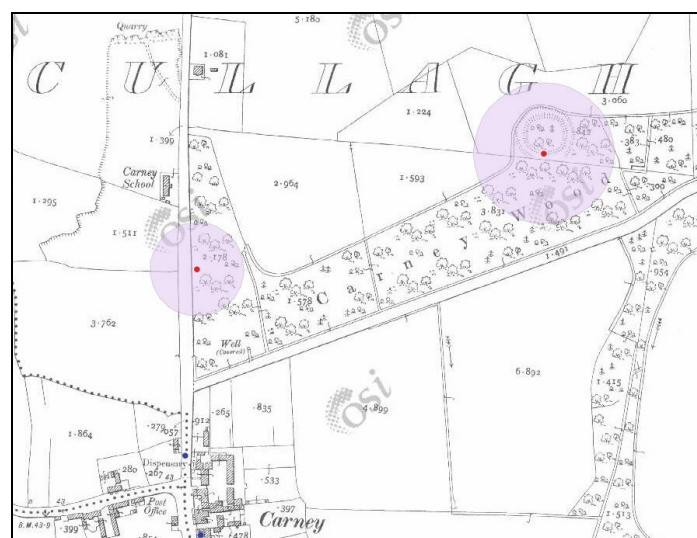


Figure 7: Ordnance Survey Map c. 1900 of the Proposed Development Area (Source: www.archaeology.ie).

6 RESULTS OF THE SITE INSPECTION

The site inspection took place on Monday the 27th of February 2023. The site conditions were good during the site walkover, however due to the boggy nature of the central area of the site this could not be traversed on foot. Therefore, not all areas were fully accessible. The overall site is sub-rectangular in shape and in a low-lying position, with multiple springs and water filled drains around the perimeter of the site. The NW is wedge shaped as it extends northwards. This area is drier than the rest of the development site and has gently sloping topography. There are good views on all sides of the surrounding countryside including north towards Benbulbin, east towards a forestry plantation, south and west towards the neighbouring housing developments. The site comprises a total area of approximately 2.1 hectares, comprising a large expansive field which has recently been cleared of scrub land vegetation and the topsoil graded across the site. The site is accessed directly from the Oxfield road via a gate to the SE of the site. The site is surrounded by a tree lined hedges and deep drains. A deep drain with a stream traverses the site in a N-S direction. A stream flows along the southern boundary of the site. Harte's well is located along the southern boundary to the site. The well is enclosed in a masonry surround with a walled entrance leading directly from the road. To the NE of the proposed development area there is a recorded monument SL008-064---- Ringfort Rath. The development area is not within the zone of archaeological notification for this monument.

In 2007 a previous planning application (07/827) was lodged for the site. During this previous phase the land was cleared of the natural scrub land that grew there including gorse bushes and trees. The vegetation grew back in the intervening years and has now been cleared from the site again. Following the removal of the vegetation a large semi-circular mound was observed in the NW area of the site adjacent to the Cashelgarran road. According to local information this mound is material that was deposited here during the previous clearing of the site. Material of an archaeological nature were noted during the site walkover of the NW area of the proposed development site, a few metres south of the mound of clearance material. The area measures approximately 8m (N-S) x 9m (E-W) when cleared of overburden and comprised frequent cracked stones in a soil matrix of charcoal enriched blackened silty clay. There is a considerable amount of disturbance when the area and there is evidence that the area was used for disposing of waste particularly garden waste. The burnt mound material can be seen in the soil where clearance of scrub from the site took place recently. The discovery of the burnt mound was reported to the Archaeological Survey of Ireland and has been added to the Sites and Monuments Record as SL008-224---- Burnt Mound. The landscape of the site and the proximity to streams and springs is a suitable setting for the occurrence of burnt mounds (also known as *fulacht fiadh*). The full extent of the burnt mound was

revealed during stripping of overburden The site was covered in geotextile terram, re-covered in topsoil and a post and wire fence erected providing an exclusion area of 14m (N-S) x 12m (E-W).



Plate 1: North facing view of the PDA.



Plate 2: South facing view of the mound material in the NW area of the PDA.



Plate 3: South facing view from the top of the mound material.



Plate 4: N facing view of the Burnt Mound.

7 RESULTS OF THE MONITORING

Archaeological monitoring took place of one day on Thursday 20th of April 2023 under monitoring licence 23E0266. The site conditions were poor, the site is quite wet and uneven under foot due to the low-lying location of the site, however all areas were accessible for the site investigations. No constraints were encountered during the monitoring programme of the development area, there are overhead power lines, however this does not impact on the access to the areas needed for the site investigations.

Access to the site is via a gate that leads directly from the Oxfield Road into the eastern part of the site. The site is bounded by the Oxfield Road and Lissadell Park housing estate to the south; the Cashelgarren Road and Sliabh Mor housing estate to the west; agricultural land to the north and woodland to the east.

A programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken of the site investigation works involving subsurface investigations, these comprised six trial pits at located at intervals across the site. Dynamic probes and boreholes are also proposed but will have little ground disturbances and do not require monitoring. Monitoring was conducted in the proposed development area to ascertain the extent and nature of any subsurface remains that might exist within the site. All works were conducted using a mechanical mini excavator under strict archaeological supervision. The burnt mound was cordoned using temporary safety tape in order that those present were fully aware of the location of the monument and that no access was permitted within the constraints zone for the monument.

Each trial pit was 3m in length and 1m wide. The trial pits had a different depth depending on the depth to the underlying boulder clay or bedrock. Trial pit 1 was located at the easternmost point of the PDA and was excavated to a depth of 4.2m. The stratigraphy comprised friable peaty topsoil with roots overlying natural gravels over heavily compacted boulder clay. Trial pit 2 was located beside a deep drain that traverses the site in a N-S direction. The trench had a depth of 3.4m and had similar stratigraphy to the previous trench but with the limestone bedrock rising and occurring as angular blocks. Trial pit 3 was located east of Harte's Well and was excavated to a depth of 4.2m. This area was very wet, and the topsoil cover was waterlogged peaty clay, over marl which overlay limestone bedrock. Trial pit 4 was excavated to a depth of 2.6m and had a similar stratigraphy to the previous pit. It was located west of Harte's Well and again was in a wet area where numerous springs occur. Trial pit 5 was excavated to a depth of 1.6m and was in the northern area of the site a few metres from the burnt mound. The final pit, Trial pit 6, was excavated north of the burnt mound and comprised of buried roots and vegetation which appears to have been accumulated in

this area during a previous phase of clearance of the site. Below these buried roots was 1m of greyish yellow boulder clay over limestone bedrock.

Over the course of monitoring of the mechanical excavation of the six trial pits no archaeological material was observed. The previously identified burnt mound was cordoned off with safety tape, establishing a temporary exclusion zone during the site investigations work, in which no machinery or materials were permitted access. The full extent of the burnt mound was revealed to be 8m (N – S) x 9m (E – W). The burnt mound was recorded and covered in geotextile terram, covered in topsoil and a post and wire fence erected providing an exclusion area of 14m (N-S) x 12m (E-W).

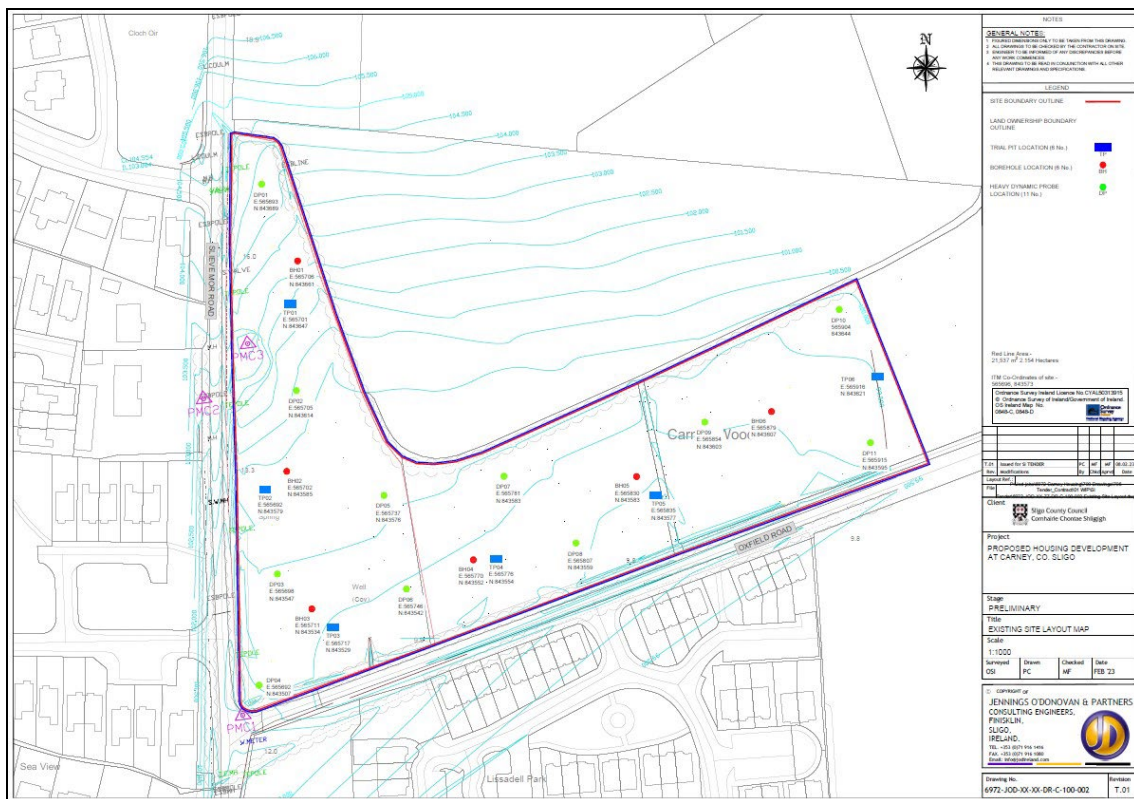


Figure 8: Site plan of Site Investigation works – Trial holes indicated in blue.

8 RESULTS OF THE TESTING

8.1 Methodology

The work is being undertaken in the vicinity of Burnt Mound (SL008-224----) Cullagh More, Carney, Co. Sligo on behalf of Sligo County Council. The project entails the development of 25 no. Proposed Social Housing Units at Cullagh More, Carney, Co. Sligo for Sligo County Council. The total area comprises approximately 2.1 hectares and is a greenfield site within Carney village. Phase 1 of the housing scheme will be 1-hectare in size.

The proposed works are in proximity to the recorded archaeological monument Burnt Mound (SL008-224----). The monument was discovered by the author during a site walkover on February 27th, 2023, as part of an Archaeological Impact Assessment Report commissioned by the developer Sligo County Council. Monitoring of site investigation works were undertaken under licence 23E0266 on the 20th of April 2023, no archaeological material was uncovered. Licence 23E0266 was extended to undertake a programme of test trenching of the 1-hectare area of Phase 1 of the proposed housing scheme. The testing scheme took place over the course of three days, 15-17th of May 2023.

All trenches were excavated to the top of the natural substrate, under strict archaeological supervision to determine whether subsurface archaeological material was present. The trenches were excavated using an 8.5-tonne mechanical excavator equipped with a graded bucket 2m wide. The proposed development area comprises one large plot where the vegetation cover was previously removed, which was boggy land underfoot. There has been no previous development on the property, and it contains no structures.

A total of 13 test trenches of varying lengths and depths were excavated across the entire proposed development area in an east to west direction. The trenches were excavated parallel with one another and spaced 10m apart. The total area excavated comprised 533.65m of open test trenches. The subject area had a gently undulating topography, which was waterlogged in the southern area of the site, making it difficult to walk over. All trenches were excavated to 2m width, which is the width of the graded machine bucket. All trenches were excavated to the underlying natural substrate which in most of the trenches comprised a whiteish grey marly clay with variations of blackened soil and yellowish orange boulder clay with moderate decayed stone and moderate medium sized stones. Frequent pieces of wood occurred, but no pieces were worked and appeared randomly occurring and natural tree roots.

There were several constraints encountered during the test trenching work. The areas in which the site investigation dynamic probes were located were left undisturbed. There was an overhead cable along the eastern boundary of the site, for safety reasons no excavation took place under this cable. The waterlogged and boggy nature of the land made completing excavation of trenches in these areas difficult and precarious.

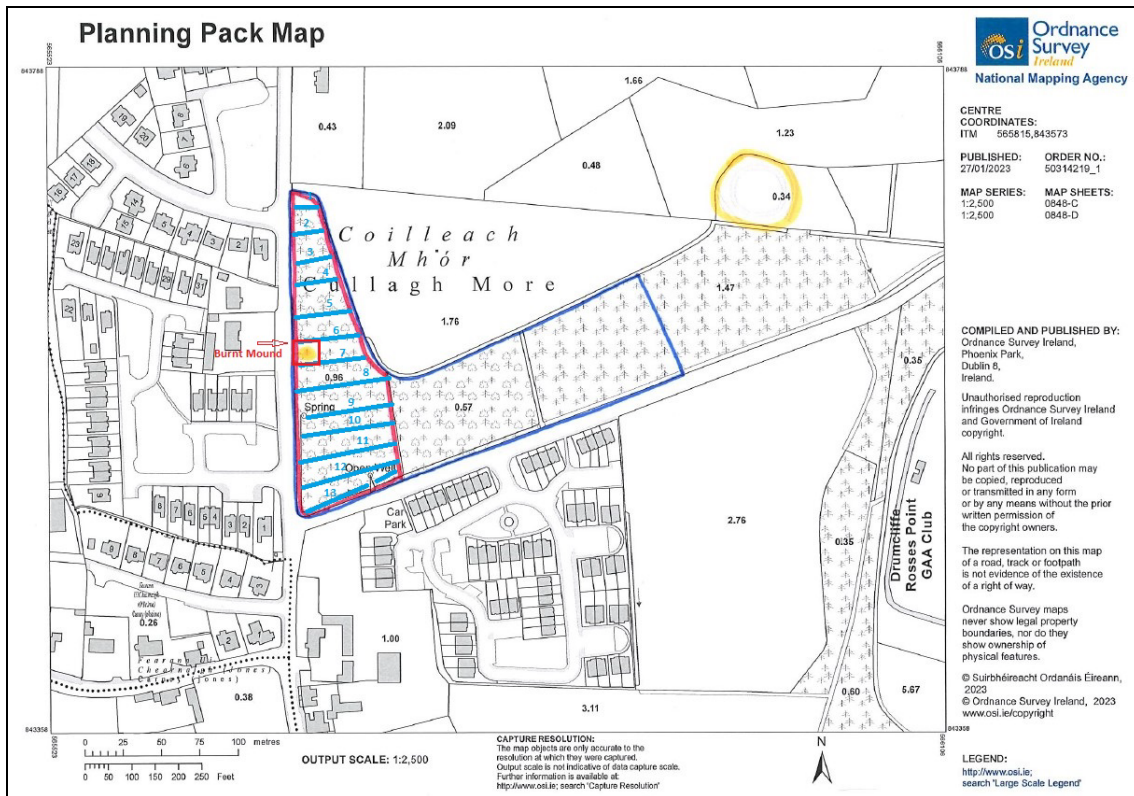


Figure 9: Plan of the test trenches, indicating the location of the burnt mound.



Plate 5: South facing view of the testing area.

8.2 Description of the Test Trenches

8.2.1 Test Trench 1

Test Trench 1 measured 13m in total length and had a maximum depth of 0.7m. It was orientated in an E-W direction beginning at the northern corner of the field at the closest point to northern boundary of the PDA. There was a heavy layer of redeposited branches and vegetation overlying stoney clay, overlying the natural greyish yellow boulder clay with frequent small stone and moderate decayed limestone. No material of an archaeological nature was noted in this trench.

8.2.2 Test Trench 2

Test Trench 2 measured 18.5m in total length and had a maximum depth of 0.7m. It was orientated in an E-W direction and 10m south of Test Trench 1. There was a heavy layer of redeposited branches and vegetation overlying stoney clay, overlying the natural greyish yellow boulder clay with frequent small stone and moderate decayed limestone. No material of an archaeological nature was noted in this trench.

8.2.3 Test Trench 3

Test Trench 3 measured 26.5m in total length and had a maximum depth of 0.6m. It was orientated in an E-W direction, rising as it extends westwards and 10m south of Test Trench 2. There was a heavy layer of redeposited branches and vegetation overlying stoney clay, overlying the natural greyish yellow boulder clay with frequent small stone and moderate decayed limestone. No material of an archaeological nature was noted in this trench.

8.2.4 Test Trench 4

Test Trench 4 measured 33m in total length and had a maximum depth of 0.6m. It was orientated in an E-W direction, rising as it extends westwards and 10m south of Test Trench 3. There was a heavy layer of redeposited branches and vegetation overlying stoney clay, overlying the natural greyish yellow boulder clay with frequent small stone and moderate decayed limestone. No material of an archaeological nature was noted in this trench.

8.2.5 Test Trench 5

Test Trench 5 also measured 33m in total length and had a maximum depth of 0.3m, and 2m depth where the trench was excavated through the large mound of deposited material. It was orientated in an E-W direction, rising as it extends westwards and 10m south of Test Trench 4. There was a heavy layer of redeposited branches and vegetation overlying stoney clay, overlying the natural greyish yellow boulder clay with frequent small stone and moderate decayed limestone. The western area of the trench was dug through the large mound revealing redeposited material of

moderate stone in silty clay matrix and containing moderate occurrences of modern rubbish with the original clay topsoil occurring below it. No material of an archaeological nature was noted in this trench.

8.2.6 Test Trench 6

Test Trench 6 measured 37.5m in total length and had a maximum depth of 0.3m. It was orientated in an E-W direction, rising as it extends westwards and 10m south of Test Trench 5 between the large mound of redeposit and the burnt mound. The soil cover comprised stoney clay, overlying the natural greyish yellow boulder clay with frequent small stone and moderate decayed limestone. No material of an archaeological nature was noted in this trench. An area measuring 14m (N-S) x 12m (E-W) was cleared of overburden to reveal the full extent of the burnt mound previously identified during the site inspection. The sub-circular shaped burnt mound, comprising frequent fire-cracked stones in a charcoal enriched soil matrix, measured 8m (N-S) and 9m (E-W). No other features were observed and following recording of the site it was covered in geotextile terram covering which was then covered in a layer of topsoil and fenced with post and wire (see plates 16-18). The total size of the area fenced measured 14m (N-S) x 12m (E-W).

8.2.7 Test Trench 7

Test Trench 7 measured 31.5m in total length and had a maximum depth of 0.4m. It was orientated in an E-W direction, rising as it extends westwards and 10m south of Test Trench 6 where it abutted the area cleared around the burnt mound. The soil cover comprised stoney clay with some peat inclusions, overlying the natural greyish yellow boulder clay, and marl in the low-lying area of the trench, with frequent small stone and moderate decayed limestone. No material of an archaeological nature was noted in this trench.

8.2.8 Test Trench 8

Test Trench 8 measured 45.5m in total length and had a maximum depth of 0.5m. It was orientated in an E-W direction, rising as it extends westwards and 10m south of Test Trench 7 and south of the area where the burnt mound is located. The soil cover comprised stoney clay with some peat inclusions, overlying the natural greyish yellow boulder clay, and marl in the low-lying area of the trench, with frequent small stone and moderate decayed limestone. No material of an archaeological nature was noted in this trench.

8.2.9 Test Trench 9

Test Trench 9 measured 49m in total length and had a maximum depth of 0.6m. It was orientated in an E-W direction, rising as it extends westwards and 10m south of Test Trench 8 where it abutted the area cleared around the burnt mound. The soil cover comprised peaty clay with

moderate branches and stone inclusions, overlying the natural greyish yellow boulder clay, and marl in the low-lying area of the trench, with frequent small stone and moderate decayed limestone. No material of an archaeological nature was noted in this trench.

8.2.10 Test Trench 10

Test Trench 10 measured 78.65m in total length and had a maximum depth of 0.3m. It was orientated in an E-W direction, starting near the eastern boundary to the site and 10m south of Test Trench 9. The soil cover comprised peaty clay with moderate branches and stone inclusions, overlying the natural greyish yellow boulder clay, and marl in the low-lying area of the trench, with frequent small stone and moderate decayed limestone. No material of an archaeological nature was noted in this trench.

8.2.11 Test Trench 11

Test Trench 11 measured 95m in total length and had a maximum depth of 0.5m. It was orientated in an E-W direction, starting near the eastern boundary to the site and 10m south of Test Trench 10. The soil cover comprised waterlogged peaty clay with moderate branches and stones inclusions, overlying the natural greyish yellow boulder clay, and marl in the low-lying area of the trench, with frequent small stone and moderate decayed limestone. No material of an archaeological nature was noted in this trench. The machine had difficulty excavating this trench, an area measuring 8m in length was left undug along the trench due to this waterlogged wet ground.

8.2.12 Test Trench 12

Test Trench 12 measured 50m in total length and had a maximum depth of 1m. It was orientated in an E-W direction, starting near the eastern boundary to the site and 11m south of Test Trench 11 to avoid a Dynamic Probe. The soil cover comprised waterlogged peaty clay with moderate to frequent branches and stones inclusions, overlying the natural greyish yellow boulder clay, and marl in the low-lying area of the trench, with frequent small stone and moderate decayed limestone. No material of an archaeological nature was noted in this trench. The machine had difficulty excavating this trench, an area in the centre was left undug along the trench due to this waterlogged wet ground.

8.2.13 Test Trench 13

Test Trench 13 was divided in two due to the presence of the Harte's Well. The first part of the trench measured 34.5m in length, the second part was 18m in length and had a maximum depth of 0.5m. It was orientated in an E-W direction, starting near the eastern boundary to the site, parallel with the southern boundary and 10m south of Test Trench 12. The soil cover comprised silty clay

with moderate inclusions, overlying the natural greyish yellow boulder clay, with frequent small stone and moderate decayed limestone. No material of an archaeological nature was noted in this trench.



Plate 6: West facing view of Test Trench 1.



Plate 7: NE facing view of Test Trench 2.



Plate 8: NE facing view of Test Trench 3.



Plate 9: East facing view of Test Trench 4.



Plate 10: East facing view of Test Trench 5.



Plate 11: North facing view of Test Trench 6.



Plate 12: East facing view of Test Trench 7.



Plate 13: East facing view of Test Trench 8.



Plate 14: South facing view of the burnt mound after clearing overburden.



Plate 15: North facing view of the burnt mound after clearing overburden.



Plate 16: South facing view of the burnt mound after covering with terram.



Plate 17: South facing view of the burnt mound after covering the terram with topsoil.



Plate 18: SE facing view of the burnt mound's exclusion zone fenced.



Plate 19: East facing view of Test Trench 9.



Plate 20: East facing view of Test Trench 10.



Plate 21: East facing view of Test Trench 11.



Plate 22: West facing view of Test Trench 12.



Plate 23: West facing view of Test Trench 13 (A).



Plate 24: East facing view of Test Trench 13 (B).

9 CONCLUSION

Due to the occurrence of a burnt mound during the site inspection for the Archaeological Impact Assessment it was recommended by the author that the site investigation for engineering purposes be subject to archaeological monitoring. Monitoring took place on April 20th under licence 23E0266, and no material of an archaeological nature was observed. Due to the scale of the development area and the occurrence of archaeological material within the proposed development area it is recommended that the entire development area be subject to a full programme of archaeological test trenching. Phase 1 of the housing scheme is 1 hectare in size and will be in the western area of the site. The domestic well known as Harte's Well in the southern area of the site, this well is not a Protected Structure or NIAH site however it is of significance as a local cultural heritage site and will be left undisturbed by the proposed development.

During test trenching 13 linear trenches were excavated at regular intervals across the entire development area for Phase 1. No additional material of an archaeological nature was noted in any of the test trenches. The full extent of the burnt mound was ascertained during the testing programme. An area measuring 14m (N-S) x 12m (E-W) was cleared of overburden revealing a sub-circular shaped burnt mound, comprising frequent fire-cracked stones in a charcoal enriched soil matrix, measuring 8m (N-S) and 9m (E-W). No other features were observed and following recording of the burnt mound it was preserved *in situ* by covering it in geotextile terram and then covering it in a layer of topsoil. An area measuring 14m (N-S) x 12m (E-W) was fenced with post and wire fencing. This fencing represents the exclusion zone to be maintained throughout the proposed development works and which will become a landscaped area of lawn or light planting.

10 RECOMMENDATIONS

Due to the location of the proposed development within the Zone of Archaeological Notification for recorded monument SL008-224---- Burnt Mound, it is recommended that the monument should be preserved *in situ* and a zone of constraints should be maintained during any future groundworks in the vicinity of the monument. The constraints area measuring 14m (N-S) x 12m (E-W) was fenced and this exclusion zone will be in place for the duration of the proposed development to prevent access by site traffic or the storing of materials in this area.

Designs for the proposed housing development should consider preserving the monument within a green area with minimal landscaping, with no subsurface works and no planting of deep-rooted trees. All proposals for preservation *in situ* of SL008-224---- Burnt Mound should be developed

under guidance from a suitably qualified archaeologist, and in consultation with the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

Due to the occurrence of archaeological material at the development site, it is also recommended that periodic archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping should be conducted by a suitably qualified archaeologist, under license to the Planning and Heritage Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and the with provision being made for full recording and excavation of any archaeological features or deposits which may be exposed.

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

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