

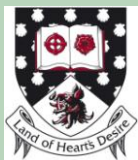
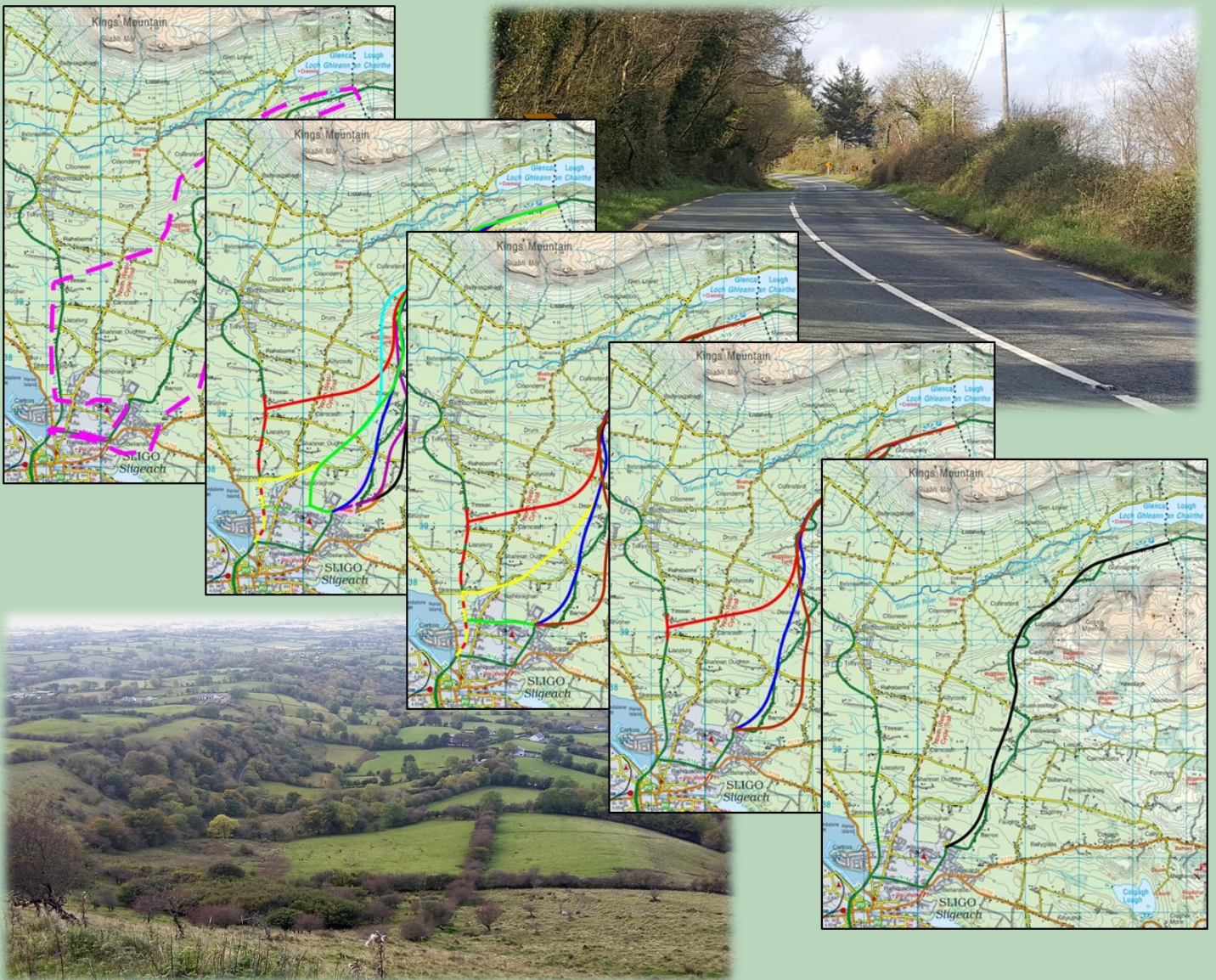
Route Selection Report

Volume 3: Environmental Appendices

PART C: Landscape & Visual, and Cultural Heritage



N16 Sligo to County Boundary



i. PREFACE

THIS ROUTE SELECTION REPORT CONSISTS OF THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS:

Volume 1

- ❖ Main Report;

Volume 2

- ❖ Engineering appendices (Traffic & Transport Assessment, Road Engineering, Road Safety Impact Assessment and Options Comparison Estimate);

Volume 3

❖ Environmental appendices

- PART A: Human Environment (including Urban Planning);
- PART B: Natural Environment;

○ PART C: Landscape & Visual, and Cultural Heritage

Volume 4

- ❖ Road Safety Audit Stage F;

Volume 5

- ❖ Figures;

Volume 6

- ❖ Stage 2, Project Appraisal, Multi Criteria Analysis;

Document Control

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Table 16-1: N16 Sligo to County Boundary Route Selection Team

Study/Element	Body Responsible
Engineering	SCC National Road Design Office
Assessment Coordination, Multi Criteria Analysis and Report Compilation.	
Project Liaison.	
Road Safety Impact Assessment	
Traffic Modelling	Jacobs Engineering
Stage F Road Safety Audit	Kerry and Donegal NRDO's
Economic Appraisal (Stage 2 – Project Appraisal)	Jacobs Engineering
Landscape & Visual	RPS Ireland Ltd.
Flora, Fauna & Fisheries	RPS Ireland Ltd. With input from Denyer Ecology.
Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Property	John Bligh & Associates
Noise & Vibration	Envest Environmental
Air Quality & Climate Change	Envest Environmental
Hydrology & Hydrogeology	Hydro Environmental (Galway)
Soils & Geology	Roughan & O'Donovan
Socio Economic	Optimize Consulting
Archaeology & Cultural Heritage	ASCU
Architectural Heritage	ASCU
Impacts on Sligo & Environs Development Plan	The Planning Partnership

Design

Sligo County Councils National Roads Project Office is responsible for the design of the various route options contained within this Route Selection Report.

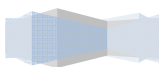
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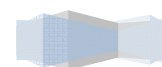
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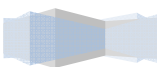
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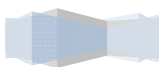


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ii. ENVIRONMENT (PART C)





16 Landscape & Visual

16.1 Introduction

This section sets out to make a comparative assessment of the likely landscape and visual impacts, advantages, disadvantages and constraints associated with each route option for the N16 Sligo to County Boundary Road Improvement Scheme. This assessment should be read in conjunction with drawings no. N16-RS-081 (Feasible Route Options – Landscape and Visual Assessment) and N16-RS-109 (Refined ‘Feasible’ Route Options – Landscape and Visual Assessment).

16.2 Methodology

The landscape context, classification and quality are described in subsequent sections. The landscape section will assess the impact each option will have on the landscape character and quality that has been identified. The visual section will assess the impact of each option on the visual context and sensitive receptors along each route. Assessment was undertaken through analysis of up to date maps and aerial photography in conjunction with detailed plans of the route proposals. Site visits were undertaken during spring/summer 2016. In this way the existing landscape and visual baseline was established.

The landscape and visual assessment follows the methods described in *the Design Manual for Roads and Bridges* Volume 11, Section 3 for Stage Two Assessment (UK DMRB, 1994). The objective is to undertake sufficient assessment to identify the landscape and visual factors and the likely effects upon them that are taken into consideration in developing and refining the route options. The landscape has been appraised to allow it to be described and classified into landscape character areas that enable the categorisation of landscape quality. The route options are then applied to this baseline and potential impacts recorded.

The capacity of a landscape to accept change of the type proposed is assessed. The key landscape components are landform, vegetation and historical and cultural components. Landform relates to topography and geology. Historical and cultural components include historic landscapes, listed buildings, conservation areas and historic designed landscapes.

The visual envelope for each route is established to outline the areas of land from which there is a view of any part of the proposed routes, the associated structures and traffic. The visual envelope covers all impacts, however slight, based on the following assumptions;

- That the observer height is 1.8 metres.
- That the visual intrusion is occasioned by traffic on the road as well as by the road itself. A height of 4 metres above the road is taken to represent the tops of HGVs.

By this method the visual impact of the route options can be determined allowing the location of affected protected views and prospects, recreation areas etc. to be recorded. However, the assessment is only indicative and further detailed on-site survey work will be required following the selection of a preferred route to establish the predicted visual impact.

The assessment of visual impact includes effects on properties and this is based on a desktop quantitative study of properties within 300 metres of the centre-line of each route option. However, due to the nature of the local topography, landscape and visual impacts may occur for greater distances and therefore at such locations the affected properties and landscapes have been recorded.



Based on information gathered as part of the classification of the landscape below, it is possible to assess the landscape quality of the study area using the methodology described in the DMRB Volume 11, Section 3. This has been completed using a 5-point scale as follows:

- a) Highest quality
- b) Very attractive
- c) Good landscape
- d) Ordinary landscape
- e) Poor landscape

The assessment of the landscape quality of the study area assesses the value of the landscape in relation to its rarity, location and particular attributes identified above. The study area also has areas of significant historical and cultural importance, which are of relevance in identifying the value of individual landscape types. In general, the higher the quality of the landscape the more sensitive it will be to change.

The sensitivity of the landscape has been derived from the *Guidelines on Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment* (LI/IEA, 2013) and DOE & Local Government Landscape Assessment Guidelines (June 2000) from which the following categories have been drawn:

1. *Not sensitive*: The landscape can absorb development of any scale without any negative change to the existing character.
2. *Low sensitivity*: Low visual quality landscape with common characteristics capable of absorbing substantial change.
3. *Medium sensitivity*: Medium visual quality landscape with moderately valued characteristics reasonably tolerant of changes.
4. *High sensitivity*: High visual quality landscape with highly valued or unique characteristics susceptible to relatively small changes.

16.3 Existing Environment / Constraints

The proposed study area extends along the corridor of the existing N16 road corridor from Sligo to the County Boundary with Leitrim and is located to the northeast of Sligo Town.

The topography along the existing N16 road rises gradually from its lowest level adjacent to Sligo Town (approx. 50mASL) to its highest level above Glencar Lake (approx. 130m ASL). In between the existing road undulates significantly and meanders as well across and around small undulations in the topography.

The topography within the study area is dominated by the tall massive mountains that lie to the north and south of Glencar Lake. To the north the range of mountains at their closest are represented by Kings Mountain that extends to 469m ASL. To the south of Glencar Lake lies another range of mountains that at their closest has Copes Mountain that extends to 452m ASL. Both sets of mountains are very distinctive to this part of Sligo and Leitrim and have fairly level summits and steep and rocky side slopes. These steep and rocky side slopes in close proximity to the lowlands and particularly Glencar Lake create a highly scenic landscape. Due to the difficulty of access there are few to no residential properties and roads on the high landscapes.

The outflow from Glencar Lake is the Drumcliff River that flows west to the Atlantic and is dominated to the north and south by the high mountains and the sense of enclosure is strong due to



the narrowness of the valley created in between. The existing N16 road extends to the south of the Lake and as it sits at a higher level in the topography it afforded views to the north across the Lake and the escarpments and summits of Kings Mountain beyond. There are several small County Roads in and around the Lake and a number of residential properties on the northern side of the Lake.

To the west of Glencar Lake the topography broadens out to form a lowland landscape. The Drumcliff River continues to meander west. The topography of this broader lowland landscape undulates with the majority of contours running east – west which most likely reflects the processes of glaciation during the last Ice Age. There are numerous small County roads criss-crossing the lowland landscape and frequent rural residential properties. Properties increase in frequency with proximity to Sligo Town.

16.3.1 Landscape Character

The distinctiveness of different landscape characters in the study area can be sub-divided into distinctive four landscape character areas (see drawing N16-RS-081: Landscape and Visual) as follows:

1. Sligo Lowland Agricultural Landscape
2. Sligo Urban Landscape
3. Glencar Lake Valley Landscape
4. Copes Mountain Upland Landscape

16.3.1.1 Sligo Lowland Agricultural Landscape Character Area

A broad lowland landscape is located between the upland mountains of Kings Mountain and Copes Mountain through which Drumcliff River flows west towards the Atlantic. This lowland landscape gently undulates but is predominantly low-lying and in places almost level particularly in close proximity to the river. The undulations in the landscape are generally gentle but are steeper with proximity to the uplands to the east. The undulations are predominantly aligned in an east to west axis. The landscape is also predominantly pastoral in land use with sheep and beef cattle grazing. Hedgerows are well maintained and vary from thin with post and wire to substantial hedgerows with trees. The hedgerows are stronger with more frequent trees with proximity to Glencar Lake and thinner to the west. There are also frequent trees along small streams that flow west including along the small stream that flows west from the reservoir near Willowbrook. Residential properties are scattered through the lowland landscape but greater in frequency with proximity to Sligo Town to the southwest of the study area and also with proximity to the N15 road corridor to the west of the study area.

This landscape character area has a medium sensitivity to the type of change proposed.

16.3.1.2 Sligo Urban Landscape Character Area

Sligo Town is one of the largest urban centres in the northwest of Ireland and serves a wide hinterland acting as a regional hub. The town has historically grown on the banks of the River Garvogue in an undulating landscape. The river flows west to Sligo Bay and the Atlantic. The undulating landscape on which the town has grown has resulted in prominent built form that offers views north across the lowland landscape and upland mountains beyond. The core of the town is retail dominated with shopping streets including Wine Street; O'Connell Street; Grattan Street; Stephen Street; Castle Street and Market Street. The northern side of the town has a mixed use of residential, educational and industrial uses. There are 2 AbbVie pharmaceutical plant's located on the northern edge of the town, with the Rathbraghan campus situated adjacent to the N16. Similarly

there are extensive grounds for the Institute of Technology Sligo in this northern area as well as the Clarion Hotel. The remainder of the urban landscape consists of residential land use with properties lining the N16 road corridor and small housing estates frequent.

This landscape character area has a low sensitivity to the type of change proposed.

16.3.1.3 Glencar Lake Valley Landscape

Glencar Lake lies in the Glencar Valley, between the Dartry Mountains to the north and the mountain range including Cope's Mountain to the south. The lake is located about 10 kilometres northeast of Sligo and is approximately 2.5 km long and 0.6 km wide. The Lake is located in a narrow valley constrained to the north and south by upland landscapes that provide a sense of enclosure.

The Lake is known to contain two crannogs at the western and eastern ends of the Lake. The Lake is fed by Glencar Waterfall, on the lake's northern shore, and by the Diffreen River to the east. The Lake west to Drumcliff River which in turn flows west to Sligo Bay and the Atlantic. The Lake mostly lies with Leitrim. The Glencar Waterfall is tourist attraction and lies within Leitrim. W.B. Yeats referred to the Glencar Waterfall in his poem "the Stolen Child."

A small County Road is found on the northern shoreline and offers views south over the Lake to Copes Mountain and west along the valley towards the distinctive summit of Benbulbin. It is important to note that the existing N16 road is located within views from the lake shore road and existing traffic particularly HGV's are visible in views.

There are scattered residential properties along the northern shoreline that are readily visible from the N16 road corridor.

This landscape has a high sensitivity to the type of change proposed.

16.3.1.4 Copes Mountain Upland Landscape Character Area

The upland landscapes adjacent to the existing N16 are very good examples of the distinctive uplands found in Sligo and western Leitrim with apparently level summits and steep sides with frequent rocky escarpments. The steep side slopes occasionally consist of forestry by predominantly the side slopes are limited in vegetation to grass which contrasts strongly with the rocky outcrops. The uplands are highly scenic and their value is recognised by designations in both Leitrim and Sligo Development Plans. The uplands are also valued by hillwalkers and there are several promoted long distance walks.

The uplands offer panoramic views across Glencar Lake and west towards Sligo and the sea. It should be noted that as there are no roads that cross these uplands such views are limited to the infrequent hillwalkers that use the upland trails.

There are no residential properties within the upland landscapes. There are no roads that cross the upland landscapes.

This landscape has a high sensitivity to the type of change proposed.

16.3.2 Landscape Quality

Highest Quality:- the landscapes of highest quality are, by definition, landscapes of an 'awe inspiring' or 'sublime' nature and are important on an international and national level. The Copes Mountain Upland Landscape Character Area is determined by this landscape assessment to fall within this classification within the study area.

Very Attractive:- this definition relates to landscapes which are still of high value nationally and can be defined as highly scenic. This landscape assessment has determined that the Glencar Lake Valley Landscape is within this category.

Good Landscape:- this category contains areas which, although still attractive, have less significant and more common landscape features. They contain more intrusive elements such as residential developments and conspicuous infrastructure. This category includes the Lowland Agricultural Landscape Character Area.

Ordinary Landscape:- this category contains areas which have only common landscape features and high levels of intrusive elements such as residential developments and conspicuous infrastructure. This category includes the Sligo Urban Landscape within the study area.

Poor Landscapes:- There are no landscapes within this category.

16.3.3 Visually Significant Trees

There is limited vegetation cover within the study area with potential to be effected by the proposed route options. This shortage of potentially visually significant vegetation results in increasing the value of such vegetation where it does occur in the study area. In summary the key areas of visually significant vegetation are as follows;

- Woodland block west of N16 between AbbVie factory and training centre
- Vegetation west along stream north of Rathbraghan Park (L-7422-0) road from N16
- Vegetation north and east of L3407-22 road
- Woodland block northeast of L3407-22 and junction with N16
- Vegetation along private lane east of N16 and Fawcett's Bridge as well vegetation north of private house
- Coniferous forestry woodland between L7416-0 and L7415-0
- Strong tree lined hedgerows immediately north of L74151-0 and between N16 and L7421-0
- Woodland on both sides of N16 and sharp bend in N16 near Castlegal
- Woodland north and south of N16 at its junction with L3404-1 and L3404-0
- Woodland and forestry along the Drumcliff River corridor
- Small woodland belt south of N16 and south of Gortnagrelly Bridge
- Woodland along small stream towards Drumcliff River from N16 and across L7411-0
- Woodland between N16 and Glencar Lake on both sides of County Boundary
- Coniferous forestry blocks south of N16 between viewpoint car park and County Boundary

16.3.4 Landscape Designations

The relevant Development Plan for the proposed scheme is the Sligo County Development Plan 2011 - 2017. The Development Plan was reviewed as part of this assessment to establish any landscape and visual policy or designations relevant to this assessment. As the proposed route options extend to the County Boundary with Leitrim in addition to a review of the Sligo Development Plan a review has also taken place of the Leitrim County Development Plan 2015 – 2021.

16.3.4.1 Sligo County Development Plan 2011 - 2017

The following relevant landscape designations have been identified. The 13 different route options run through normal rural landscape and scenic routes. Policies have been put in place by the development plan such as P-LCAP-5 – to protect and enhance the visual qualities of rural areas through the sensitive design of necessary development. Sligo County council objectives include; O-LCAP-3 - Seek to preserve the landscape character of County Sligo by assessing all development

proposals against the provisions of the Landscape Characterisation Map (Fig 7.D). Planning applications that have the potential to impact significantly and adversely upon landscape character or scenic views may be required to be accompanied by a visual impact assessment using agreed and appropriate viewing points and methods for the assessment. The proposed new development must follow alongside policy P-LCAP-11 which aims to preserve the importance of traditionally open/unfenced landscapes. It states that fencing in upland or amenity areas will not normally be permitted unless such fencing is essential to the viability of the farm and conforms to best agricultural practice. Also following policy P-LCAP-7 which seeks to have regard to potential environmental impacts of new infrastructure/industrial development, such as noise and air pollution impinging on views, tranquillity and character, and the consequences that such development may have for the evolution of settlements.

16.3.4.1.1 *Landscape Assessment and Protection*

Section 7.4.3 of the Plan sets out a range of landscape areas and scenic routes for development control purposes. It includes; Normal Rural, Sensitive Rural Landscapes and Visually Vulnerable Areas. Figure 7.D - Landscape Characterisation Map indicates the location of the range of landscape areas and scenic routes.

The Normal Rural Landscapes are characterised as areas with natural enclosing features (e.g. topography, vegetation), which have the capacity to absorb a wide range of new development forms – these are the main farming areas of the County. The Sensitive Rural Landscapes are areas that tend to be open in character, with intrinsic scenic quality and a low capacity to absorb new development. The study area covers both normal and sensitive rural landscape areas. The sensitive rural landscape area is the Cope's Mountain area.

The Development Plan has objectives relating to these landscapes that includes:

- O-LCAP-5 Strictly control new development in designated Sensitive Rural Landscapes, while considering exceptions that can demonstrate a clear need to locate in the area concerned.
- O-LCAP-6 Ensure that any new development in designated Sensitive Rural Landscapes: — does not impinge in any significant way on the character, integrity and distinctiveness of the area; — does not detract from the scenic value of the area; — meets high standards of siting and design; — satisfies all other criteria with regard to, inter alia, servicing, public safety and prevention of pollution.

16.3.4.1.2 *Visually Vulnerable*

The Landscape Characterisation Map shows (Fig 7.D) areas that are Visually Vulnerable which are described as distinctive and conspicuous natural features of significant natural beauty or interest; they also have an extremely low capacity to absorb new development. The Map has proven robust in assisting development and protecting fragile landscapes. The designation of Scenic Routes provided a basis for protecting views and prospects of certain Visually Vulnerable features. Objective O-LCAP-4 of the plan aims to discourage any developments that would be detrimental to the unique visual character of designated Visually Vulnerable Areas.

There is a visually vulnerable area to the northern part of the study area. This shows the visually vulnerable Cope's Mountain area. To the north of this northern part of the study area there is a visually vulnerable area that covers Glencar Lake.



16.3.4.1.3 Scenic Routes

The Plan has designated a series of Scenic Routes that forms the basis of protecting views and prospects of certain Visually Vulnerable features. It is objective O-LCAP-7 of this plan to preserve the scenic views within Appendix G of the Plan, this is done by controlling all development along designated scenic routes. Appendix G of the Plan lists all of the Scenic Views to be preserved while Scenic Routes are indicated on Figure 7.D - Landscape Characterisation Map. The nearest Scenic Route and Scenic Views to any of the proposed options are:

National Primary Routes-

- N15 from Bunduff Bridge (Leitrim County boundary) to Sligo that preserves views of Atlantic Ocean, Benbulbin, Kings Mountain and Benwiskin.
- N16 from Leitrim County boundary to Sligo that preserves views of Glencar Lake, Benbulbin and Atlantic Ocean.
- N4 Castlebaldwin to Ballinafad preserving views of Bricklieve Mountains, Lough Arrow and Curlew Mountains.
- N4 Collooney By-Pass from northern roundabout Views of Ballysadare Bay, Knocknarea, at Collooney to Carrowroe Union Wood, Slieve Deane, Slieve Dargan.
- N4 Curlew By-Pass from Roscommon County Views of Lough Arrow, Bricklieve Mountains boundary to Ballinafad and Curlew Mountains.

Regional Routes-

- R291 from Sligo to Rosses Point preserving views of Sligo Bay and Harbour, Coney Island, Knocknarea and Coolera Peninsula, Slieve Dargan, Slieve Deane, Killery Mountain and Ox Mountains.

Local Roads-

- L-3311 as far as junction at Yeats County Hotel turning south onto Rosses Point Promenade Road (R291) to mini-plan development limit preserving views of Sligo Bay and Harbour Coney Island, Knocknarea and Coolera Peninsula, Slieve Dargan, Slieve Deane, Killery Mountain and Ox Mountains.
- Glencar Lake to Carney (L-3404, L-3403 & L-3402) protecting views of Glencar Lake, Kings Mountain and Benbulbin.
- From junction of L-3409 and R286 at Ballynamona, northwards through Loughanelteen to Keelogyboy (L-3409 & L-7418), then south to R278 via Fermoy (L-7420 & L-3407) that preserves views of Keelogyboy Mountain, Cope's Mountain, Lough Anelteen, Killery Mountain, Lough Gill, Ox Mountains, Slieve Deane, Slieve Dargan, Kings Mountain, Benbulbin, Knocknarea, the coast, Sligo Bay and Atlantic Ocean.
- Glencar Lake to N16 (L-3404) protecting views of Glencar Lake and Kings Mountain.

16.3.4.2 Leitrim County Development Plan 2015 - 2021

The relevant Development Plan for the proposed scheme is the Leitrim County Development Plan 2015 - 2021. The Development Plan was adopted 12th January 2015 and came into effect 9th February 2015. It was reviewed as part of this assessment to establish any landscape and visual

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policy or designations relevant to this assessment. The following relevant landscape designations have been identified.

16.3.4.2.1 *Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty (AONB)*

Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty are identified on Map 3.12 in the Plan. It is Policy 100 of the Council to permit development within an AONB where the applicant can assure the planning authority that it is not practicable to develop in a less-sensitive location. The AONB of Aroo, Glenade, Truskmore, Glencar and environs is referenced as A3 on Map 3.12 of the Plan and is overlapping with the proposed development.

16.3.4.2.2 *High Visual Amenity*

It is the policy of the Council, “to permit development in an area of High Visual Amenity only where the applicant has demonstrated a very high standard of site selection, site layout and site design and where the planning authority is satisfied that the development could not be accommodated in a less-sensitive location.” The proposed routes do not enter into any high visual amenity areas.

16.3.4.2.3 *Protected Views and Prospects*

The Plan has designated a number of protected views and prospects that are made up primarily of the County’s lakes and upland areas from public roads. The Council has an objective to protect all views and prospects which it lists in Table 20 of the Plan and illustrates the locations on Map 3.12 of the Plan. The map shows the two nearest Protected Views to be V8 which has views towards Glencar Lake from Local Road LP04145 and V9 showing views towards Glencar Lake from N16. Leitrim County Council Policy 102 aims to protect these views from intrusive development and enhance them by the removal of dereliction.

16.3.4.2.4 *Landscape Character*

The Leitrim County Council have completed a Landscape Character Assessment report and this has been reviewed to establish the nearest and most relevant landscape character areas to the proposed study area. The location of all landscape character areas are shown on Figure 6 of the report. There are three areas that are overlapping or adjacent to the proposed study area and these are; LCA 5 - Tievebaun Uplands, LCA 6 -The Doons and Crockauns and LCA 9 - The Northern Glens, Central Lowlands and Lough Allen.

LCA 5 - Tievebaun Uplands

These uplands are characterised as a wild, remote and largely inaccessible moorland plateau. With its extensive views of the surrounding lowlands there is also a possibility of extensive evidence for prehistoric settlement. They are mainly intact however sheep trespass threatens to wear away large areas of peat bog and important habitats. The uplands have varied and highly valued habitats. The moorland plateaux can be particularly sensitive to tall infrastructure developments such as communication masts. The Leitrim County Character Assessment states that access roads onto the moorland plateau and the communication mast on Truskmore erode the sense of isolation. The access roads also offer an opportunity for large numbers of tourists and hill walkers to access open moorland and the extensive views the uplands afford of the surrounding lowlands and of Donegal Bay.

The distinguished mountain profile can be seen from neighbouring lowlands and the steep glacial scoured slopes are distinctive geological and landform features bordering both Glenade and Glencar. These steep slopes are predominantly sensitive to change. Views of the lowlands are being

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threatened by scrub encroachment and coniferous plantations. They also threaten to obscure areas of scree and landslips which contribute to the character and visual amenity of the glens.

The Leitrim County Character Assessment states the pattern of settlement and pastures on the lower slopes to be largely intact modern housing development and hedgerow loss is yet not a major factor in the landscape. These lower farmed slopes are predominantly sensitive to change due to their visibility from the surrounding lowlands. The area is largely unsettled except for limited settlement on the gentler slope of the south east.

LCA 6 - The Doons and Crockauns

The mountain slopes of the Crockauns range are generally in a good condition however scrub encroachment and extensive coniferous plantations obscure underlying variations in landform and field systems. It is stated that these uplands are particularly sensitive to any development that may obscure their distinguishing hummocky profile. A key characteristic of these areas are the contrasting land uses including extensive grazing, coniferous plantations and areas of both upland and lowland peat bog.

As areas of pasture within the tabular hills are showing signs of extensive rush infestation, they have a sense of abandonment. There is a sparse settlement pattern of isolated farmhouses amongst the areas of rush infested pasture. The Leitrim County Character Assessment states that hedges are often gappy and are frequently replaced by post and wire fences. Areas such as the drumlins and woodlands fringing Lough Gill are in general a better condition although hedgerows are gappy in places. The semi-natural woodlands fringing Lough Gill are a key characteristic. Lough Gill and its shores are distinguished for their nature conservation value.

It is known that in some areas, hedges appear to have been removed to accommodate large silage bailing machinery. The drumlins and lough shore landscape is mainly sensitive to large scale development as large areas are visible from the surrounding hills and are valued habitats. The rural settlement pattern is largely intact. There is varied limestone geology which has created distinctive landform features, mountain profiles and scree slopes. The Parkes Castle in an attractive lough side setting.

LVA 9 - The Northern Glens, Central Lowlands and Lough Allen

This Landscape Character Area is characterised by key features such as undulating, drumlin covered lowlands and glens confined by sharp break in slope and mountainous areas. The glens and lowlands appear to be somewhat unspoilt and maintain much of their rural character. However it is known that, fast roads are placing the area under ever-increasing pressure from new build development as commuters favour rural locations with easy access to good roads and the scenically dramatic glens are easily accessible to large numbers of tourists. The local landscape character is likely to be impacted by road improvements, power lines and the expansion of existing towns and villages.

The Leitrim County Character Assessment states, the undulating landform and a robust hedgerow network allow the landscape to accommodate a degree of change. However, the lowland landscape is overlooked by extensive upland areas, which makes it extremely sensitive to large scale built development or development which is not in keeping with the existing pattern of small scale fields and dispersed settlement. It gives an example for fish farms on Lough Allen, stating they are largely invisible from the lough side and are highly visible from the slopes neighbouring Corry Mountain. Conversely, the character of each individual glen or valley is largely created by the distinct mountain profiles and geological features which contain it, therefore making many areas highly sensitive to development and forestry, especially on roadsides, where development may obscure views to the surrounding uplands.



Key Characteristics of the Northern Glens, Central Lowlands and Lough Allen include meandering rivers and loughs fed by streams from the surrounding hills, fringed by trees and extensive areas of wet pasture contrast with the surrounding patchwork of drumlin fields. There are small blocks of deciduous woodland and some coniferous plantations in the area with linear settlements strung out along roads winding through the lowlands. The local geological and topographical conditions give each glen its own particular character. There is a sense of enclosure within the drumlin swarms with occasional long views to the surrounding uplands providing orientation. Major towns often sited where several routes meet. Castles are important local landmarks and an indication of the strategic importance of these landscapes in history.

16.4 Route Options Assessment

16.4.1 Landscape Impact

The landscape impacts are summarised in Table 16-1 below. The negative landscape impacts arising from the options in the study area relate to the quality and sensitivity of the landscape areas affected. It is the key characteristics of each landscape area crossed that influences the route selection process.

The landscape fit of each option has been assessed. This category assesses the options fit within the existing landscape character described above and as set out in N16-RS-081. Using both the predicted landscape sensitivity and the preliminary road design drawings the impacts of each option has been appraised. A three-point scale was used. The text below discusses the differences between the landscape impacts of the options.

16.4.1.1 Option 1a

Southern Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA for most of its length with a location that is closer to the N15 corridor and a more robust part of this landscape. Avoids any visually significant vegetation. Only small cuttings and embankments required and has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

Central Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and small part of Glencar Valley LCA. Large embankments required at crossing of L7413-0 as far as L34041-0 and within Glencar Valley LCA. Negatively impacts on visually significant vegetation at L3404-0 as with all options.

Northern Section:- Close to N16 but inside Glencar Valley LCA. Runs along existing N16 alignment to County Boundary.

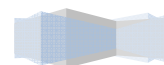
16.4.1.2 Option 1b

Southern Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA for most of its length with a location that is closer to the N15 corridor and a more robust part of this landscape. Longer length of route along existing N15 corridor. Avoids any visually significant vegetation. Only small cuttings and embankments required and has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

Central Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and small part of Glencar Valley LCA. Large embankments required at crossing of L7413-0 as far as L34041-0 and within Glencar Valley LCA. Negatively impacts on visually significant vegetation at L3404-0 as with all options.

Northern Section:- Close to N16 but inside Glencar Valley LCA. Runs along existing N16 alignment to County Boundary.

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16.4.1.3 [Option 2a](#)

Southern Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA for its length. Crosses along stream north of Rathbraghan Park road with visually significant vegetation. Only small cuttings and embankments required and has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

Central Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and small part of Glencar Valley LCA. Smaller embankments required at crossing of N16 and L7413-0 and but embankments required within Glencar Valley LCA. Negatively impacts on visually significant vegetation at L3404-0 as with all options.

Northern Section:- Close to N16 but inside Glencar Valley LCA. Runs along existing N16 alignment to County Boundary.

16.4.1.4 [Option 2b](#)

Southern Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Sligo Urban LCA. Crosses area between the AbbVie factory and the Regional Veterinary Laboratory with visually significant vegetation west of existing N16. Only small cuttings and embankments required and has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

Central Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and small part of Glencar Valley LCA. Smaller embankments required at crossing of N16 and L7413-0 but embankments are required within Glencar Valley LCA. Negatively impacts on visually significant vegetation at L3404-0 as with all options.

Northern Section:- Very close to N16 but inside Glencar Valley LCA. Runs along existing N16 alignment to County Boundary.

16.4.1.5 [Option 3](#)

Southern Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Sligo Urban LCA. Crosses along stream north of Rathbraghan Park road with visually significant vegetation. Crosses area between the AbbVie factory and the Regional Veterinary Laboratory with visually significant vegetation west of existing N16. Only small cuttings and embankments required and has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

Central Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and small part of Glencar Valley LCA. Smaller embankments required at crossing of N16 and L7413-0 and but embankments required within Glencar Valley LCA. Negatively impacts on visually significant vegetation at L3404-0 as with all options.

Northern Section:- Close to N16 but inside Glencar Valley LCA. Runs along existing N16 alignment to County Boundary.

16.4.1.6 [Option 4](#)

Southern Section:- Same as Option 3 in south to Doonally and crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Sligo Urban LCA. Crosses along stream north of Rathbraughan Park road with visually significant vegetation. Crosses area between the AbbVie factory and the Regional Veterinary Laboratory with visually significant vegetation west of existing N16. Only small cuttings and embankments required and has a reasonably good fit in landscape.



Central Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and small part of Glencar Valley LCA. Very large embankments required at crossing of L7413-0 and large embankments required within Glencar Valley LCA. Negatively impacts on visually significant vegetation at L3404-0 as with all options.

Northern Section:- Close to N16 but inside Glencar Valley LCA. Runs along existing N16 alignment to County Boundary.

16.4.1.7 [Option 5](#)

Southern Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA. Crosses along stream north of Doonally Bridge with visually significant vegetation. Only small cuttings and embankments required and has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

Central Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and small part of Glencar Valley LCA. Very small embankments required at crossing of L7413-0 as far as L34041-0 and no embankments/cuttings required within Glencar Valley LCA. Negatively impacts on visually significant vegetation at L3404-0 as with all options.

Northern Section:- Close to N16 but inside Glencar Valley LCA. Runs along existing N16 alignment to County Boundary.

16.4.1.8 [Option 6](#)

Southern Section:- Similar to option 5. Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA. Crosses along stream north of Doonally Bridge with visually significant vegetation. Only small cuttings and embankments required and has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

Central Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and small part of Glencar Valley LCA. Very small embankments required at crossing of N16 as far as L7413-0 and small embankment required within Glencar Valley LCA. Negatively impacts on visually significant vegetation at L3404-0 as with all options.

Northern Section:- Close to N16 but inside Glencar Valley LCA. Runs along existing N16 alignment to County Boundary.

16.4.1.9 [Option 7](#)

Southern Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA. Crosses along stream north of Doonally Bridge with visually significant vegetation. Only small cuttings and embankments required and has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

Central Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and small part of Glencar Valley LCA. Medium embankments required at crossing of N16 as far as L7413-0 and small embankment required within Glencar Valley LCA. Negatively impacts on visually significant vegetation at L3404-0 as with all options.

Northern Section:- Close to N16 but inside Glencar Valley LCA. Runs along existing N16 alignment to County Boundary.

16.4.1.10 [Option 8](#)

Southern Section:- Small cutting and embankments east of N16 in southern part. Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA. Crosses along stream east of Doonally Bridge with visually significant vegetation. Only small cuttings and embankments required and has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

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Central Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and small part of Glencar Valley LCA. Medium embankments required at crossing of N16 as far as L7413-0 and small embankment required within Glencar Valley LCA. Negatively impacts on visually significant vegetation at L3404-0 as with all options.

Northern Section:- Close to N16 but inside Glencar Valley LCA. Runs along existing N16 alignment to County Boundary.

16.4.1.11 [Option 9](#)

Southern Section:- Similar to option 8 but with large cutting east of N16 in southern part. Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA. Crosses along stream east of Doonally Bridge with visually significant vegetation.

Central Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and small part of Glencar Valley LCA. Medium embankments required at crossing of N16 as far as L7413-0 and small embankment required within Glencar Valley LCA. Negatively impacts on visually significant vegetation at L3404-0 as with all options.

Northern Section:- Close to N16 but inside Glencar Valley LCA. Runs along existing N16 alignment to County Boundary.

16.4.1.12 [Option 10](#)

Southern Section:- Similar to option 4 crossing urban landscape. Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Sligo Urban LCA. Crosses along stream north of Rathbraughan Park road with visually significant vegetation. Crosses area between the AbbVie factory and the Regional Veterinary Laboratory with visually significant vegetation west of existing N16. Crosses along stream north of Doonally Bridge with visually significant vegetation. Close to N16 as move north with only small cuttings and embankments required and has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

Central Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and small part of Glencar Valley LCA. Medium embankments required at crossing of N16 as far as L7413-0 and small embankment required within Glencar Valley LCA. Negatively impacts on visually significant vegetation at L3404-0 as with all options.

Northern Section:- Partly follows N16 initially but inside Glencar Valley LCA. Runs south of existing N16 alignment to County Boundary within Copes Upland Mountain LCA with very high impact.

16.4.1.13 [Option 11](#)

Southern Section:- Similar to option 4 crossing urban landscape. Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Sligo Urban LCA. Crosses along stream north of Rathbraughan Park road with visually significant vegetation. Crosses area between the AbbVie factory and the Regional Veterinary Laboratory with visually significant vegetation west of existing N16. Crosses along stream north of Doonally Bridge with visually significant vegetation. Close to N16 as move north with only small cuttings and embankments required and has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

Central Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and small part of Glencar Valley LCA. Medium embankments required at crossing of N16 as far as L7413-0 and small embankment required within Glencar Valley LCA. Negatively impacts on visually significant vegetation at L3404-0 as with all options.

Northern Section:- Partly follows N16 initially but inside Glencar Valley LCA. Runs north of existing N16 alignment to County Boundary within Glencar Valley LCA with very high impact.



Table 16-1: Landscape Character Impact Summary Overview

Route Option	Landscape Character Area	Landscape character sensitivity	Magnitude of change in landscape resource	Predicted significance of landscape impact
<i>Option 1</i>				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA	Medium	Low	Slight/Moderate Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium/High	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	Medium	Moderate/ Significant Negative
<i>Option 1b</i>				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA	Medium	Medium	Moderate Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium/High	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	Medium	Moderate/ Significant Negative
<i>Option 2a</i>				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA	Medium	Low	Slight/Moderate Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium/High	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	High	Significant Negative
<i>Option 2b</i>				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Sligo Urban LCA	Medium & Low	Medium	Moderate Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium/High	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	High	Significant Negative
<i>Option 3</i>				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Sligo Urban LCA	Medium & Low	High	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA	Medium & High	Medium/High	Moderate/



Route Option	Landscape Character Area	Landscape character sensitivity	Magnitude of change in landscape resource	Predicted significance of landscape impact
	and Glencar Valley LCA			Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	Medium	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Option 4				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Sligo Urban LCA	Medium & Low	High	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	High	Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	High	Significant Negative
Option 5				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA	Medium	Low	Slight/Moderate Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	High	Significant Negative
Option 6				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA	Medium	Low	Slight/Moderate Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	High	Significant Negative
Option 7				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA	Medium	Medium	Moderate Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	High	Significant Negative
Option 8				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA	Medium	Low	Slight/Moderate Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	High	Significant Negative
Option 9				



Route Option	Landscape Character Area	Landscape character sensitivity	Magnitude of change in landscape resource	Predicted significance of landscape impact
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA	Medium	Low	Slight/Moderate Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	High	Significant Negative
Option 10				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	High	Significant Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium/High	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA and Copes Upland Mountain LCA	High	High	Profound Negative
Option 11				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	High	Significant Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium/High	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	High	Profound Negative

In summary when landscape impacts are considered the overall preferred options are Option 1a; Option 5 and Option 6. In between next best scoring Options are 1b; 2a; 3; 8; and 9. These options are followed by Options 2b; and 7.

Options 10 and 11 have a profound effect on the Copes Upland Mountain LCA and Glencar Valley LCA respectively and are the worst options. In between next best scoring Options are 1b; 2a; 3; 8; and 9.

16.4.2 Visual Impact

The assessment of visual impacts upon residential properties has been based upon a desktop quantitative analysis of dwellings within 300 m of the centre line of each option. In addition, the visual envelope for each route has also been established.

Additional assessment of visual intrusion and obstruction on an individual property basis is not required at the option appraisal stage and more detailed assessment is carried out at the full EIS stage. Table 16-2 to Table 16-5 indicates the number of properties lying within or between the specified distances in relation to the centre line of the options. The calculation of overall impact is based on the multiplication of the number of dwellings by 3, 2, 1 or 0.5 reflecting the severity of impact within 50 m, 50-100 m, 100-200 m and 200-300 m respectively.

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Table 16-2: Index for Visual Impact on residential properties – southern section

Route Option	0-50 m	50-100 m	100-200 m	200-300 m	Dwellings Total	Impact Index	Visual Impact Ranking
Option 1A	45	16	11	9.5	53	81.5	2
Option 1B	201	176	189	113.5	571	679.5	13
Option 2A	12	40	69	46.5	186	167.5	7
Option 2B	141	180	231	127	622	679	12
Option 3	144	164	145	62	399	515	9
Option 4	138	172	147	59.5	398	516.5	10
Option 5	6	40	27	4.5	58	77.5	1
Option 6	24	42	25	11.5	77	102.5	6
Option 7	24	46	17	8.5	65	95.5	5
Option 8	15	26	35	9	71	85	3
Option 9	15	32	35	4	64	86	4
Option 10	135	164	151	59.5	397	509.5	8
Option 11	147	162	148	60.5	399	517.5	11

Table 16-3: Index for Visual Impact on residential properties – Central section

Route Option	0-50 m	50-100 m	100-200 m	200-300 m	Dwellings Total	Impact Index	Visual Impact Ranking
Option 1A	0	8	4	1.5	11	13.5	3=
Option 1B	0	8	4	1.5	11	13.5	3=
Option 2A	0	4	9	0	11	13	1=
Option 2B	0	4	9	0	11	13	1=
Option 3	3	4	8	0.5	12	15.5	7=
Option 4	0	6	10	2	17	18	10
Option 5	3	2	9	0	11	14	5=
Option 6	3	2	9	0	11	14	5=
Option 7	3	16	4	0	13	23	11=
Option 8	3	16	4	0	13	23	11=
Option 9	3	16	4	0	13	23	11=
Option 10	3	4	8	0.5	12	15.5	7=
Option 11	3	4	8	0.5	12	15.5	7=



Table 16-4: Index for Visual Impact on residential properties – northern section

Route Option	0-50 m	50-100 m	100-200 m	200-300 m	Dwellings Total	Impact Index	Visual Impact Ranking
Option 1A	12	6	5	2.5	17	25.5	5=
Option 1B	12	6	5	2.5	17	25.5	5=
Option 2A	15	8	6	5	25	34	10=
Option 2B	15	8	6	5	25	34	10=
Option 3	9	10	3	6	23	28	7
Option 4	12	10	5	5.5	25	32.5	8
Option 5	9	4	8	3.5	20	24.5	3=
Option 6	9	4	8	3.5	20	24.5	3=
Option 7	15	8	5	5.5	25	33.5	9
Option 8	15	8	6	5	25	34	10=
Option 9	15	8	6	5	25	34	10=
Option 10	0	10	5	5	20	20	1
Option 11	0	14	5	5	22	24	2

Table 16-5: Index for Visual Impact on residential properties all routes combined

Route Option	0-50 m	50-100 m	100-200 m	200-300 m	Dwellings Total	Impact Index	Visual Impact Ranking
Option 1A	57	30	20	13.5	81	120.5	2
Option 1B	213	190	198	117.5	599	718.5	12
Option 2A	27	52	84	51.5	222	214.5	7
Option 2B	156	192	246	132	658	726	13
Option 3	156	178	156	68.5	439	558.5	11
Option 4	150	188	162	67	440	567	9
Option 5	18	46	44	8	89	116	1
Option 6	36	48	42	15	108	141	3
Option 7	42	70	26	14	103	152	6
Option 8	33	50	45	14	109	142	4
Option 9	33	56	45	9	102	143	5
Option 10	138	178	164	65	429	545	8
Option 11	150	180	161	66	433	557	10



Table 16-6: Landscape Overall Preference Rating

Section	Feasible Route Option												
	1A	1A/B	2A	2A/B	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	1	2	1	1	4	4
Central	3	3	3	3	1	4	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
North	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
Overall	2	3	3	4	3	4	1	2	4	3	3	5	5

Table 16-7: Visual Overall Preference Rating

Section	Feasible Route Option												
	1A	1A/B	2A	2A/B	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South	2	5	3	5	4	4	1	3	3	2	2	4	4
Central	2	2	1	1	3	4	3	3	4	4	4	3	3
North	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	1	1
Overall	1	4	2	4	4	5	1	3	4	4	4	3	3

Table 16-8: Overall Preference

Section	Feasible Route Option												
	1A	1A/B	2A	2A/B	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Visual	1	4	2	4	4	5	1	3	4	4	4	3	3
Landscape	2	3	3	4	3	4	1	2	4	3	3	5	5
Overall	2	4	3	4	4	5	1	3	4	4	4	5	5

16.5 Conclusion of Route Options Assessment

In summary when landscape impacts are considered overall there is a preference for Option 5. The next preferred routes are Option 1a and 6. This is followed by a group of Options 1b; 2a; 3; 8; 9 as third and medium preference. Options 2b; 4; and 7 have a low preference. The least preferred routes are Options 10 and 11.

In summary when visual impacts are considered overall there is a preference for Option 5 which is marginally preferred to Option 1a. The second preferred route is Options 2. The medium preferred routes are Options 6; 10; and 3. There is a low preference for Route Options 1b; 2b; 7; 8; and 9. The least preferred route is Option 4.

When landscape and visual impacts are combined there is a preference for Option 5 as it has the lowest visual impact on receptors and is one of the routes with least potential landscape impact. Option 1a is marginally second in preference to Option 5 due to potential greater landscape impact. The least preferred options are Options 10 and 11 that have a potential for profound impacts on the Glencar Valley LCA and the Copes Upland Mountain LCA.

16.6 Refined Route Options

This section assesses landscape and visual aspects of the refined route options set out below that were identified through the route option appraisal process (see drawing N16-RS-109: Landscape and Visual).

16.6.1 Landscape Character

16.6.1.1.1 *Option 1a v2*

Southern Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA for most of its length with a location that is closer to the N15 corridor and a more robust part of this landscape. Avoids any visually significant vegetation. Refined route has increased embankments to create underbridge for L74151 road but overall has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

Central Section:- No significant changes from route option stage.

Northern Section:- As Option 8.

16.6.1.1.2 *Option 1a/b v2*

Southern Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA for most of its length with a location that is closer to the N15 corridor and a more robust part of this landscape. Longer length of route along existing N15 corridor. Avoids any visually significant vegetation. Refined route has increased embankments for L7421 underbridge but still has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

Central Section:- As Option 5.

Northern Section:- As Option 8.

16.6.1.1.3 *Option 2a v2*

Southern Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA for most of its length with a location that is closer to the N15 corridor and a more robust part of this landscape. Longer length of route along existing N15 corridor. Avoids any visually significant vegetation. Refined route has increased embankments for L7421 underbridge but still has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

Central Section:- As Option 5.

Northern Section:- As Option 8.

16.6.1.1.4 *Option 2a/b v2*

Southern Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA for its length. Crosses along stream north of Rathbraughan Park road with visually significant vegetation. Refined route has increased embankments for L7421 underbridge but still has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

Central Section:- As Option 5.

Northern Section:- As Option 8.

16.6.1.1.5 *Option 5*

Southern Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA. Crosses along stream north of Doonally Bridge with visually significant vegetation. Only small cuttings and embankments required and has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

Central Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and small part of Glencar Valley LCA. Very small embankments required at crossing of L7413-0 as far as L34041-0 and no embankments/cuttings required within Glencar Valley LCA. Negatively impacts on visually significant vegetation at L3404-0 as with all options.

Northern Section:- As Option 8.



16.6.1.1.6 Option 8 v2

Southern Section:- Similar to option 6 but will larger cutting west of N16 in southern part. Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA. Crosses along stream north of Doonally Bridge with visually significant vegetation. Only small cuttings and embankments required and has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

Central Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and small part of Glencar Valley LCA. Medium embankments required at crossing of N16 as far as L7413-0 and small embankment required within Glencar Valley LCA. Negatively impacts on visually significant vegetation at L3404-0 as with all options.

Northern Section:- Close to N16 but inside Glencar Valley LCA. Runs along existing N16 alignment to County Boundary.

16.6.1.1.7 Option 12

Southern Section:- Similar to option 6 but will larger cutting west of N16 in southern part. Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA. Crosses along stream north of Doonally Bridge with visually significant vegetation. Only small cuttings and embankments required and has a reasonably good fit in landscape.

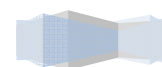
Central Section:- Crosses Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and small part of Glencar Valley LCA. Medium embankments required at crossing of N16 as far as L7413-0 and small embankment required within Glencar Valley LCA. Negatively impacts on visually significant vegetation at L3404-0 as with all options.

Northern Section:- Close to N16 but inside Glencar Valley LCA. Runs along existing N16 alignment to County Boundary.

Table 16-9: Landscape Character Impact Summary Overview of Refined Route Options

Route Option	Landscape Character Area	Landscape character sensitivity	Magnitude of change in landscape resource	Predicted significance of landscape impact
<i>Option 1a</i>				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA	Medium	Low	Slight/Moderate Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium/High	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	High	Significant Negative
<i>Option 1a/b</i>				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA	Medium	Medium	Moderate Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium/High	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	High	Significant Negative
<i>Option 2a</i>				

Route Option	Landscape Character Area	Landscape character sensitivity	Magnitude of change in landscape resource	Predicted significance of landscape impact
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA	Medium	Low	Slight/Moderate Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	High	Significant Negative
Option 2a/b				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA	Medium	Low	Slight/Moderate Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	High	Significant Negative
Option 5				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA	Medium	Low	Slight/Moderate Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	High	Significant Negative
Option 8				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA	Medium	Medium	Moderate Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	High	Significant Negative
Option 12				
Southern	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA	Medium	Medium	Moderate Negative
Central	Sligo Lowland Agricultural LCA and Glencar Valley LCA	Medium & High	Medium	Moderate/ Significant Negative
Northern	Glencar Valley LCA	High	Medium	Moderate/ Significant Negative



16.6.2 Visual Impact

As for the route option assessment the assessment of visual impacts upon residential properties for the refined options has been based upon a desktop quantitative analysis of dwellings within 300 m of the centre line of each option. The calculation of overall impact is based on the multiplication of the number of dwellings by 3, 2, 1 or 0.5 reflecting the severity of impact within 50 m, 50-100 m, 100-200 m and 200-300 m respectively.

Table 16-10: Index for Visual Impact on residential properties – southern section

Route Option	0-50 m	50-100 m	100-200 m	200-300 m	Dwellings Total	Impact Index	Visual Impact Ranking
Option 1A	45	16	11	9.5	53	81.5	3
Option 1A/B	201	176	189	113.5	571	679.5	=5
Option 2A	12	40	69	46.5	186	167.5	4
Option 2A/B	141	180	231	127	622	679	=5
Option 5	6	40	27	4.5	58	77.5	2
Option 8	18	16	26	15	70	75	=1
Option 12	18	16	26	15	70	75	=1

Table 16-11: Index for Visual Impact on residential properties – Central section

Route Options	0-50 m	50-100 m	100-200 m	200-300 m	Dwellings Total	Impact Index	Visual Impact Ranking
Option 1A	12	12	5	0	15	29	=5
Option 1A/B	12	12	5	0	15	29	=5
Option 2A	9	2	9	0	13	20	=1
Option 2A/B	9	2	9	0	13	20	=1
Option 5	9	2	9	0	13	20	=1
Option 8	9	16	4	0	15	29	=5
Option 12	9	14	5	0	15	28	4

Table 16-12: Index for Visual Impact on residential properties – northern section

Route Option	0-50 m	50-100 m	100-200 m	200-300 m	Dwellings Total	Impact Index	Visual Impact Ranking
Option 1A	9	8	6	5	23	28	=2
Option 1A/B	9	8	6	5	23	28	=2
Option 2A	9	8	6	5	23	28	=2
Option 2A/B	9	8	6	5	23	28	=2
Option 5	9	8	6	5	23	28	=2

Route Option	0-50 m	50-100 m	100-200 m	200-300 m	Dwellings Total	Impact Index	Visual Impact Ranking
Option 8	9	8	6	5	23	28	=2
Option 12	9	8	3	5.5	21	25.5	1

Table 16-13: Index for Visual Impact on residential properties all routes combined

Route Options	0-50 m	50-100 m	100-200 m	200-300 m	Dwellings Total	Impact Index	Visual Impact Ranking
Option 1A	66	36	22	14.5	91	138.5	4
Option 1A/B	222	196	200	118.5	609	736.5	6
Option 2A	30	50	84	51.5	222	267	5
Option 2A/B	159	190	246	132	658	859	7
Option 5	24	50	42	9.5	94	125.5	1
Option 8	36	40	45	20	108	132	3
Option 12	36	38	34	20.5	106	128.5	2

16.6.3 Conclusion of Refined Route Option Appraisal

Table 16-14: Landscape Refined Route Options Preferences

Section	Refined Route Option													
	1A (v2)	1A/B (v2)	2A (v2)	2A/B (v2)	3	4	5	6	7	8 (v2)	9	10	11	12
South	1	2	1	1	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	ref 12	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Central	ref 8-v2	ref 8-v2	ref 5	ref 5	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	3
North	ref 8-v2	ref 8-v2	ref 8-v2	ref 8-v2	n/a	n/a	ref 8-v2	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	3
Overall	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	2

Table 16-15: Visual Refined Route Options Preferences

Section	Refined Route Option													
	1A (v2)	1A/B (v2)	2A (v2)	2A/B (v2)	3	4	5	6	7	8 (v2)	9	10	11	12
South	2	4	3	4	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	ref 12	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Central	ref 8-v2	ref 8-v2	ref 5	ref 5	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
North	ref 8-v2	ref 8-v2	ref 8-v2	ref 8-v2	n/a	n/a	ref 8-v2	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Overall	2	4	3	5	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1

Table 16-16: Overall Refined Route Options Preferences

Section	Refined Route Option													
	1A (v2)	1A/B (v2)	2A (v2)	2A/B (v2)	3	4	5	6	7	8 (v2)	9	10	11	12
Visual	2	4	3	5	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1
Landscape	3	3	3	3	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	2
Overall	3	4	3	4	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	1



17 Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

17.1 Introduction

The following constitutes the Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Assessment carried out by ASCU for the purposes of the Route Selection for the N16 between Sligo and the County Boundary with Leitrim. This assessment should be read in conjunction with drawings no. N16-RS-082 to N16-RS-084 (Feasible Route Options – Archaeology & Cultural Heritage Assessment) and N16-RS-110 to N16-RS-112 (Refined 'Feasible' Route Options – Archaeology & Cultural Heritage Assessment).

As such a scheme has the potential to impact directly and indirectly on sites and structures of archaeological and cultural heritage interest, it is imperative that route options are devised which will have as little impact as possible on the archaeological & cultural heritage resource of the area. In order to facilitate the planning and road design process, this report identifies known and potential sites of archaeological and cultural heritage value within the study area. The inventory is not exhaustive and further works will need to be carried out at subsequent stages of the project in order to locate additional sites and to evaluate those already identified.

The area in question is located north of Sligo and generally occurs within a boundary defined by the existing N15 to the east and the existing N16 to the west, the study area extends to the county boundary with Leitrim. The landscape within the constraints study area contains glacial drift, drumlins and rich carboniferous limestone which produced good pasture in later ages. The area under study in particular comprises rough to good reclaimed pasture and drumlin hills with rivers and streams providing drainage. The area is well represented in the archaeological record for most of the main periods of Irish history and prehistory. There is a wedge tomb thought to be Early Bronze Age in date within the study area that is recorded within the Record of Monuments and Places.

The Bronze Age is also represented by a small number of burnt stone mounds and enclosures that may represent ring ditches or barrows. Widespread Early Medieval settlement is indicated by the presence of ringforts, and enclosure sites. Some of these enclosures may be remnants of destroyed ringforts or other archaeological site types. More recent times have witnessed the building of country houses and industrial buildings, some of which have been included in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Interim Survey prepared by the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and may soon be adopted by the County Council as Protected Structures.

All sites of known or archaeological and cultural heritage value identified are described in section 19 (Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Appendix: Appendix 1 List of Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Constraints) at the end of the report. A few of the items listed are sites and structures of potential rather than of known interest and were identified from an examination of historical mapping. No crop or soil marks on aerial photography were found that may have indicated the presence of archaeological sites whose above ground remains may be largely or completely destroyed. A few of the sites listed are potential architectural heritage buildings or clusters of buildings including houses, mills and bridges, some of which have also been assessed in the Architectural Heritage chapter.

There are a number of watercourses in the study area. In addition to watercourses, areas of archaeological potential also include wetlands, gravel ridges, areas of bogland or marsh and hills with commanding prospects and sheltered slopes. Such areas have been found to be of archaeological potential because they were either utilised by people in the past for settlement or for economic purposes or because, by their nature, they preserve subsurface archaeological remains, features or deposits. This is particularly the case with wetlands where anaerobic conditions preserve



structures or items made from organic materials such as wood or fibre which would normally decompose.

17.2 Appraisal Methodology

The cultural heritage constraints study carried out in May 2015 listed sites of known archaeological or cultural heritage value. Each site identified in the report as a possible archaeological and cultural heritage constraint was given an individual number which has since been changed to the form CHC 01, CHC 02, CHC 03 etc. (in this regard, this report shall be considered to supersede the foregoing). A number of additional sites were added at this Route Selection stage. A small number of the items listed were sites and structures of potential rather than of definite significance and were identified from an examination of historical mapping. The majority of the sites listed were potential architectural heritage buildings or clusters of buildings including houses, bridges etc.

It should be an objective of the planning process that significant cultural heritage constraints identified in this report and verified as such in future fieldwork, be avoided where possible, although this requirement should be balanced in relation to potential impacts in other disciplines such as socio-economic and property impacts. When this is not possible and the development would lead to an impact, appropriate mitigation must be adopted to reduce or avoid that impact, complying with National Monuments legislation and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts. Such appropriate mitigation would generally embody the principle of preservation by record.

Archaeological heritage is described in *Framework and Principles for Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* by the Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (1999) as consisting of material remains (whether in the form of sites and monuments or artefacts in the sense of moveable objects) and environmental evidence. Archaeological sites and monuments vary greatly in form and date, examples include earthworks of different types and periods (e.g. early historic ringforts, prehistoric burial mounds), megalithic tombs from the prehistoric period, medieval buildings, urban archaeological deposits and underwater features such as wrecks. Archaeological sites may have no visible surface features; the surface features of an archaeological site may have decayed completely or been deliberately removed but archaeological deposits and features may survive beneath the surface. Such sites may sometimes be detected as crop-marks visible from the air or have their presence indicated by the occurrence of artefact scatters in ploughed land, but in other cases may remain invisible unless uncovered through ground disturbance. Wetland environments (e.g. peat lands) have a high potential to contain archaeological sites (including trackways, field systems, and settlement sites) which are either difficult or impossible to identify from surface examination alone.

The definition of cultural heritage generally refers to an expression of the ways of living developed by a community and passed on from generation to generation, including customs, practices, places, objects, artistic expressions and values. Cultural heritage is often expressed as either intangible or tangible cultural heritage (ICOMOS, 2002). As part of human activity, cultural heritage produces tangible representations of the value systems, beliefs, traditions and lifestyles. As an essential part of culture as a whole, cultural heritage, contains these visible and tangible traces from antiquity to the recent past. Cultural heritage is a wide concept and can be distinguished in: built environment (buildings, townscapes, archaeological remains) natural environment (rural landscapes, coasts and shorelines, agricultural heritage) artefacts (books & documents, objects, pictures).

As part of this archaeological and cultural heritage route selection study, the route options were compared and contrasted in terms of their potential impact to known constraints as identified in the constraints study and during this present study. This study along with numerous considerations from other disciplines will help inform the selection of a preferred route. The selection in terms of archaeology and cultural heritage will be based not only on the number of possible impacts but also

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on the types of sites involved and the degree of impacts to each site. Under such a system, the route option with the least number of apparent impacts is not necessarily selected as the preferred option. An option with a seemingly low number of known constraints along it could impact more significantly on those constraints than other routes which would not make it a favourable choice.

Each route option was assessed and the study area concentrated on the route corridor and an area 200m either side of the route. The distance was measured from the edge of the route to the edge of upstanding archaeological remains (where known). As any route is potentially subject to a deviation of 10m, the occurrence of an archaeological site within 10m of the road corridor was considered a direct impact.

This route selection has been carried out in accordance with the TII (formerly NRA) Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes. Research for this route selection study consulted the following sources:

- Record of Monuments and places for County Sligo
- Monuments under State Care Database
- Previous archaeological assessments (The Constraints Study carried out by Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd).
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Excavations Bulletin
- Cartographical evidence, Ordnance Survey maps all editions
- Aerial Photographs
- Sligo County Development Plan 2010-2016
- Sligo County Development Draft Plan 2017-2023
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)
- List of National Monuments in County Sligo

17.3 Description of Existing Environment

17.3.1 Receiving Environment

The study area in question is located north of Sligo and generally occurs within a boundary defined by the existing N15 to the east and the existing N16 to the west, the study area extends to the county boundary with Leitrim. The landscape within the constraints study area contains glacial drift, drumlins and rich carboniferous limestone which produced good pasture in later ages. The area under study in particular comprises rough to good reclaimed pasture and drumlin hills with rivers and streams providing drainage. The area is well represented in the archaeological record for most of the main periods of Irish history and prehistory.

The landscape located within the study area has been subject to human development and settlement since prehistoric times. The monuments listed in the Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) and the nature of previously identified archaeological sites clearly demonstrate that the surrounding landscape is made up of different periods of both historic and prehistoric activity and the features within the modern landscape serve as reminders and indicators of past land use practices and cultural changes. There are no recorded National Monuments within the study area however.

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Each period of history creates and adapts the landscape to suit and reflect its own cultural significances and the landscape within this study area is no exception. The topography of the landscape would suggest that it was a more than suitable location for settlement in prehistoric times through to the early medieval period.

The study area also includes Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP). These can be defined as parts of the landscape that possess the potential to contain archaeological remains due to topography and landscape type such as drumlin belts, rivers, lakes, high defendable ground and bog. Rivers and lakes are a focus for human habitation as they provide an obvious food resource and accessible transport routes. They (along with bogs) also have the potential to preserve organic archaeological deposits or artefacts such as wood or leather, which do not usually survive within the alkaline conditions associated with terrestrial archaeology. Wooden track ways dating to the Bronze Age period and later have been excavated within bog land throughout Ireland. Rivers and lakes may have also played a role in prehistoric ritual, as significant artefacts from the prehistoric periods and into the early medieval period, are often found within river bed deposits.

An examination of bog maps indicates that the landscape of the study area has no recorded raised or blanket bogs. However it contains a number of landscape features including areas of improved and unimproved wetland, small isolated areas of peat deposits and rivers and streams. The majority of the study area consists of a drumlin belt and margins of upland areas, all of which can be considered Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP). This landscape type has proven to be the focus of human settlement patterns through all periods within the Irish Landscape. This is observed within the central section of the study area where there is a relatively high concentration of recorded ringfort and enclosure sites. A list of the Areas of Archaeological Potential is included in table form for each route option below.

The study area also contains twenty townlands. The townland is the smallest unit of territorial organisation in Ireland. By the mid-nineteenth century 62,205 townlands were recorded by the Ordnance Survey. Before Sir William Petty undertook the Down Survey, the territorial unit was known by a variety of regional terms, such as tates, polls and ballyboes. Petty standardised these under the single term townland. The origins of townlands go back to the early medieval period. Townlands vary in size in relation to land quality: the size of the townland is proportional to the carrying capacity of the land. Townland boundaries and names fluctuated during the Central ages. The creation of the Down Survey maps was a key stage in outlining permanent boundaries for townlands and this process was completed by the Ordnance Survey in the nineteenth century. These townlands have been used as units of civil administration up to the present day. A list of the townland boundaries that will be impacted by each route option is included in table form below. It is recommended that these townland boundaries are recorded prior to their removal.

17.3.2 Archaeological, Historical & Folklore Background

17.3.2.1 Introduction

There is a very wide variety of prehistoric, early medieval and medieval remains in the study area. There is a large number of ringforts and a souterrain as well as a Bronze Age wedge tomb, *fulachta fiadh* or burnt stone mounds. The study area also contains a number of recorded enclosure sites. These enclosure sites comprise of monuments which were represented on early maps or as crop marks identified from the study of aerial photographic sources but now have no visible surface expression.



17.3.2.2 Mesolithic, 8000-4000 BC

The earliest signs of human settlement in County Sligo date to the Mesolithic period (Central Stone Age, c. 8000–4000 BC). The presence of early hunter-gatherer communities who exploited the rivers, lakes, marine and other natural resources around them is indicated by archaeological finds from Lough Gara near Monasteraden and from investigations at Carrowmore (L.A.R.P. 1998). It generally appears that groups of hunter-gatherers originally came to Ireland from the western shores of Britain sometime before 8000 BC. The mountain peaks along the eastern coastline may well have guided them.

This human movement can be seen in the context of the post-glacial colonisation of Ireland (Cooney & Grogan 1994). It is difficult to establish a detailed picture of the lifestyle of these Mesolithic people. As there are no monuments associated with the Mesolithic, their settlement sites can be quite difficult to locate in the landscape and because so much of the soil in Ireland is acidic, only slight evidence remains of their settlements. Frequently, the only indication of their presence is a scatter of stone tools (Woodman 1991).

17.3.2.3 Neolithic, 4000-2500 BC

The Neolithic period saw the gradual spread of farming throughout Europe which brought with it the custom of communal burial in great stone structures known as megalithic tombs. Traditionally, the beginning of the Neolithic in Ireland has been associated with the appearance of these tomb-builders. The first certain evidence of farming in Ireland dates to around 4000 BC. The cultivation of crops and the husbandry of livestock brought to Ireland necessary changes in the lifestyle of the people including the development of more long-term dwellings. Neolithic settlement sites have been identified virtually all over the country. It would generally appear that during the early Neolithic period, the people were building rectangular-plan houses (generally referred to as Western Neolithic Houses). Later on, these rectangular houses appear to have been replaced by circular structures. One of the most archaeologically significant innovations of the Neolithic culture was pottery, the making of which was quite unknown to the Mesolithic hunter-gatherers. This pottery was handmade, not thrown on a wheel, and after being allowed to dry it was probably fired in primitive kilns of a type also found on sites in Scotland (Flannagan 2000).

An archaeological excavation at Rathquarter 1 undertaken in advance of the construction of the Eastern Garavogue Bridge Project, Co. Sligo, by Donald Murphy of ACSU on behalf of Sligo Borough Council in November 2014 recovered early Neolithic pottery. The site (excavated under Ministerial Direction Number A066/Registration Number E004585) contained four prehistoric pits, originally identified by Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd. (IAC) during test trenching in November 2013. All four pits were found to contain numerous sherds of prehistoric pottery which has been identified by Dr Eoin Grogan and Helen Roche as representing a number of early Neolithic round bottomed carinated bowls belonging to the earliest type of Neolithic pottery in Ireland which is widely dated to c. 3900–3700 BC.

A total of 65 sherds of pottery were recovered, representing at least six, and probably more than eight, early Neolithic round bottomed carinated bowls. The material consists of 5 rims, 3 shoulders, 29 neck and 28 bodysherds, plus ten crumbs. The pits also contained a small assemblage of worked chert in the form of debitage or roughly produced chert stone tools. A single flint tool (end scraper) was recovered from the area surrounding the pits during the topsoil stripping of the site. The four pits appeared to be isolated with no suggestion of other associated archaeological features in the immediate vicinity.



The four pits also contained a small quantity of fire cracked burnt stone and small quantities of charcoal. Hazelnut shell fragments were recovered from the fills of pits 2 and 3. Dr. Ellen O'Carroll identified the tree species from the charcoal samples recovered from the pits and included hazel (*corylus avellana*), elm and oak. The charcoal recovered from deposits within pits 2, 3 and 4 suggest that the pits were not in use at the same time with a range of dates suggesting that the site was revisited or in use over a two/three hundred year period. The charcoal sample from pit 3 produced a date range between 4240-3990 BC. Pit 2 produced two possible date ranges between 3720-3620 and 3590-3530 BC, with pit 4 producing a date range between 4230-3960 BC.

Rathquarter 1 appears to be only the fourth site in County Sligo to produce early Neolithic pottery; the other three being the megalithic tomb at Creevykeel, where chamber B contained an exclusively early Neolithic assemblage of at least six vessels, the early causewayed enclosure at Magheraboy, just 1.5km to the southwest (Danaher 2007); and a site at Ballydoogan, Co. Sligo, less than 2km to the west of Rathquarter, where four domestic pits produced a small assemblage of pottery representing up to six carinated bowls dated to 3947–3782 cal. BC and 3778-3545 cal. BC (Hession 2012).

Possibly the most significant aspect of the post excavation results of the Rathquarter 1 excavation is the carbon dates associated with the deposits within pits 3 and 4. These dates ranging between 4240-3990 BC and 4230-3960 BC suggest that the current date range associated with early Neolithic carinated bowls (which currently appear to range between c. 3900–3700 BC widely throughout Ireland) may have a slightly wider date range within County Sligo.

There is much evidence of Neolithic activity in County Sligo due to the extremely high number of megalithic monuments. The area of County Sligo is only 2.5% of the total area of Ireland, yet around 220 megalithic monuments are found here. Different types of megalithic monuments can be encountered in the county and according to their construction, and to a certain extent to the finds made, these monuments have been categorised into four main types: court tombs, portal tombs, passage tombs and wedge tombs. Court tombs were the earliest megalithic monuments to be built in Ireland and are part of a European tradition of tomb building which also gave rise to the long barrows of the United Kingdom. Three hundred and twenty-nine court-tombs have been identified in Ireland and these in the main are confined to the northern half of the country. They may take one of a number of variant forms and many are quite large and complex structures. The court-tombs are so called because they generally have a curved forecourt at the entrance to the tomb at one end of a long straight-sided cairn. As with all megalithic tombs, the cairn may be partially or totally robbed-out and often only the upright stones of the chamber survive. One of the best examples of a court tomb in Ireland is Creevykeel court tomb which consists of a long, trapeze-shaped cairn enclosing an oval courtyard and a burial chamber of two compartments (Waddell 1998). In 1935, the Fourth Harvard Archaeological Expedition led by Hencken excavated the court chamber tomb with its two-chambered gallery at Creevykeel just north of Cliffony. It is said to be the finest example of a court tomb in Ireland.

The next monument type to be built in the Irish landscape was the portal tomb which is found mainly in the northern part of the country and in South Leinster and Waterford. Some of the well-preserved examples are among the most impressive megalithic tombs in the country. Their name is derived from the two large upright stones forming the entrance or portal of the chamber. The often massive capstone is supported on these and on the lower back and side stones. It is seldom that any remains of a cairn survive.

The third type of megalithic tomb in the sequence is the passage tomb which is mainly found in concentrations known as cemeteries, of which Maeve's Grave and the megalithic complex of Carrowmore are the most famous in Sligo. In plan, they comprise essentially of a round mound or



cairn with a passage leading from the edge to a chamber within. Many are sited on hilltops and in some cases the structural stones of the tomb are decorated.

The fourth tomb type, the wedge tomb, has been assigned to the succeeding Early Bronze Age (2500–1200 BC). This type of monument is more widespread than the others with many occurring in Munster where other tomb types are very rare. These tombs originally comprised a rectangular chamber, often narrowing and declining in height towards the back (hence the name). Wedge tombs are roofed with slabs and the cairns associated with wedge tombs can be oval or D-shaped in plan. A wedge tomb (SL009-028) of Early Bronze Age date is present within the study area.

Towards the end of the Neolithic period, timber circles and henge monuments or earthen embanked enclosures were constructed for possibly ritual or ceremonial purposes and continued to be used into the succeeding Bronze Age. An excellent example of an embanked enclosure can be found at Lisnalgurg (SL014-0120). It lies just over a kilometre from Sligo Bay and about 6 kilometres from the famed Neolithic Passage Tomb complex of Carrowmore. The monument shares features with the classic henge of Scotland, Wales and England. This ceremonial enclosure was surveyed by Geraldine Stout in 1989 and is well preserved with an inner and outer bank and intervening fosse measuring 18m wide at the base. It measures 150m in diameter, with a 25m wide, 5m high circular embankment with a hollowed interior containing an 11m wide, 2.5m high second circular earthwork around an area 75m in diameter. An entrance, 9m wide can be found to the south-west of the external bank, mirrored by another entrance in the smaller enclosure. There is no evidence of an internal fosse (archaeological term for a ditch), as the hollowed out interior makes up the material in both banks. It is clear that even in its worn state today, the monument commands attention due to its sheer scale. As it has not been archaeologically excavated, its exact age is not known but based on monuments of a similar plan, it would appear to be a ceremonial monument. This monument is circa 137m west of route option 1A and route option 1A/1B and both routes will involve a visual impact on the monument. However it must be noted that this visual impact already exists as the current N15 extends by the monument to the east at the same location of both route options. There will be no increase in the volume of traffic so the impact will remain the same as it is at present.

17.3.2.4 Bronze Age, 2500-500 BC

The Early Bronze Age saw the introduction of new technologies and new technologies bring about radical changes in society. Some of the earliest metal tools may have been imported and the first tools were predominantly made of copper. The date of the appearance of copper-working in Ireland is only approximately known.

In the Bronze Age, settlement expanded in lowland areas. This trend is highlighted in the distribution of graves dating from the period. During the Bronze Age period, inhumation and cremation burials were deposited in small stone-lined graves called cists. Pottery food vessels and urns and sometimes copper, bronze or stonework often accompanied these burials. These burial sites are often represented by a single grave with no above-ground markers, but some were placed in mounds or barrows. To date, 111 barrows have been identified in Sligo (L.A.R.P 1998).

Barrows and cairns are circular mounds of rounded profile and vary greatly in size. These are known in most parts of the country and are generally burial mounds but may cover any one of a number of different types of burial (for example passage tombs or other Neolithic or Early Bronze Age burials). It is sometimes possible to classify robbed or denuded examples if part of the structure is exposed. The practice of burying in cists (box-like structures made of stone slabs) is first found in the Neolithic period. These large cists, containing one or two burials accompanied by decorated Neolithic pottery, are found covered by a round mound and to date are known to occur only in the southern part of the country. Early Bronze Age cists are found also under round mounds but are mostly smaller than

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the Neolithic ones and a number of them are usually found in the one mound. The burials in them can be either cremated or burnt and decorated pottery, either food vessels or urns, are generally found with them. A ringbarrow (SI009-027) in the townland of Castlegal is within the study area.

Similar burials are also found without the protection of a cist but accompanied by the pottery. Early Bronze Age burials can also occur individually or in flat cemeteries where there is no mound. Other features associated with the Bronze Age within the landscape are small mounds with encircling ditches and banks known as ring barrows. These can vary in size from four metres across to as much as twenty metres. Usually, the bank is located outside the ditch and sometimes there is little or no mound within. They can occur in clusters and are often not marked on the six-inch maps. Excavations have shown that they are burial monuments, usually containing cremations of Bronze or Iron Age date.

17.3.2.5 Iron Age, 500 BC – 400 AD

County Sligo contains seven hilltop enclosures or hillforts associated with the Iron Age. The most notable is Knocknashee which has been interpreted as a fortified prehistoric town. These large defensive enclosures of several hectares date to the late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period. It is probable that many of them had a variety of functions, including habitation. Many may have provided a special place for ritual or religious ceremony. Early historical documents indicate that they were the gathering places of tribal society and fairs, religious ceremony and important tribal occasions. Also a feature of the Bronze Age and Iron Age landscape are promontory or cliff-edge forts which appear to have been in use during the Iron Age (L.A.R.P 1998).

17.3.2.6 Early Medieval, 400 – 1200 AD

Judging from the types of recorded sites and distribution of possible Early Medieval enclosure sites within the landscape, it would appear that the landscape within the study area underwent radical changes from around the fifth century. Although we do not fully understand the processes that influenced these, it would appear that Ireland went through significant changes in population which was possibly influenced by new agricultural practices. The pollen records dated to the fifth century suggest a huge upsurge in grasses and weeds associated with the development of pasture and arable farming (Stout & Barrett 1999). However, this increased development of agricultural landscapes may be more pronounced because of the period of relative inactivity within the Irish landscape which has been identified by palaeobotanical research and is referred to as the 'Iron Age Lull' (Stout & Barrett 1999).

During the fifth century, new types of plough and the development of horizontal mills were two innovations which would have provided Irish farming communities with increased levels of agricultural production and, therefore, greater levels of food consumption which in turn would have led to increases in population. The growth of agriculture and population would have a direct influence on economic expansion which must have influenced the construction of ringfort and enclosure sites. These enclosures or ringforts are undoubtedly the most common field monument within the Irish landscape. Basically, a ringfort is a space surrounded by an earthen bank formed by material thrown up from a fosse or ditch located immediately outside the earthen bank. Generally, ringforts vary in size from 25–50 metres in diameter and are usually circular in plan but can also be oval or D-shaped. Some have more than one bank and ditch but such examples are rarer than the simpler type. These structures were erected as protective enclosures around farmsteads, mainly during the Early Medieval period (c.AD 400–1200). It would generally appear that the internal structures were made of perishable materials such as wood and straw which have left few surface traces and very few archaeological excavations have found evidence of houses located within the

earthen ringforts. However, the type of ringforts referred to as cashels were constructed of stone and evidence of internal features has been found during excavations. Cemeteries have also been encountered within ringforts/enclosures, some of which are contemporary with the site and represent medieval communities burying their dead close to/ within their living space. Other cemetery types including cillins have also been identified in some ringforts and these post-date the monument and generally are burial grounds for unbaptised children, victims of suicide etc.

17.3.2.7 Medieval History of Sligo

Sligo is the second largest town in Connacht and the largest in the county. It is sited on the Garavogue River and its strategic location between Lough Gill and the sea made it important from early times. Little is known of Sligo prior to the twelfth century and attempts by various writers to identify it with Ptolemy's Nagtata have not met with any general support (Bradley 1987). It is evident; nonetheless, that people of the Neolithic and Bronze Age knew the site of the town. The megalithic tomb in Abbey Quarter North is similar to those at Carrowmore and indicates the presence of people during the Neolithic. Also, the "Sligo Stones," recorded on the top of a ridge at the junction of Church Street and the Lungy, were described as having been a similar megalithic tomb. The discovery of stray finds, such as a bronze axe head recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum show the continued presence of people in the area of Sligo Town in the Bronze Age. To date, however, no evidence for human activity from 1000 BC until the twelfth century AD has been found within the urban area (Bradley 1987).

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

It is generally suggested that the modern town of Sligo developed from a crossing point across the River Garavogue. The first reference of a river crossing or bridge dates to 1188 (Wood-Martin 1882). It is generally believed that a settlement located on the southwest side of the river had developed by this time. Like other Anglo-Norman towns in Ireland, Sligo's importance was economic rather than defensive. It was the principal market place for the produce of the newly conquered lands of Carbury and its early prosperity is indicated in surviving accounts of the 1290s. The first settlement was burned in 1236 when Sligo first came to prominence with the de Burgo invasion of Connacht.

Following this, Sligo together with extensive territories, was granted to Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord of Naas and Baron of Offaly, ancestor of the Earls of Kildare. By the mid-thirteenth century, Maurice Fitzgerald had taken control of the settlement at Sligo. He constructed a hospital in 1242, built a castle there in 1245, and founded the Dominican friary close by in 1253. Maurice Fitzgerald may be regarded as the founder of the town. He was the Second Baron of Offaly, grandson of the first Maurice Fitzgerald who landed in Ireland with Raymond Le Gros in 1169, and grandfather of the first Earl of Kildare. As mentioned above, Maurice founded the Dominican friary of Sligo generally known as Sligo Abbey in 1252 or 1253. As Justice of Ireland from 1232–1245, he played a leading part in Richard de Burgo's annexation of Connaught (1235); as a reward, he gained an extensive feudal lordship in North Connaught. Sligo was convenient both as an administrative centre for the



Geraldine Lordship and as a springboard for the claims over Tyrconnell and Fermanagh which had been conveyed to Maurice Fitzgerald by Hugh de Lacy as Earl of Ulster.

After Maurice's death in 1257, however, the projected English conquest of Western Ulster was abandoned and the King of Tyrconnell, Goffraidh O'Donnell, burned Sligo after defeating the English at Credran. Between 1245 and 1295, the castle of Sligo was destroyed four times by either O'Connor or O'Donnell. In 1299, the Crown compelled Maurice's grandson John Fitzthomas, the Fifth Baron of Offaly and later First Earl of Kildare, to surrender Sligo, his lands in Connaught, and his claims on Tyrconnell to Richard III de Burgo, Earl of Ulster, known as the Red Earl. In 1310, a new castle was built and a new town laid out by Richard III de Burgo. In 1315, O'Donnell demolished this castle. Thereafter the control of Sligo passed to the Carbury branch (later known as O'Connor Sligo) of the ancient royal house of Connacht. This branch usually acknowledged the overlordship of O'Donnell, who always endeavoured to keep Sligo out of menacing hands. The friary seems to have survived the political changes of the 13th and early 14th centuries more or less unscathed, but it was accidentally burned together with the town in 1414. It was soon restored, however, by Friar Bryan McDonagh, son of the Tanist of Tirerrill and Collooney.

In 1595, the friary was severely damaged by English besiegers of the castle under George Bingham. In 1641, the Parliamentarian, Sir Frederick Hamilton, sacked both the town and the friary. In 1645, the notorious Sir Charles Coote captured the town. In 1689, it was seized by Williamite rebels under Lord Kingston, but was retaken by Patrick Sarsfield for King James (Killanin and Duignan 1989, 281). Nothing now remains of the castle, but the major portion of the friary survives.

Sligo friary furnished four provincials of the Irish Province of the Dominican Order. It was the burial place of a number of the chief families of North Connaught including that of O'Connor Sligo. This was used as an argument in 1568 to support O'Connor Sligo's petition to Queen Elizabeth. This petition resulted in the exemption of the friary from dissolution on condition that the friars became secular priests. In 1595 during the Tyrone war, George Bingham, brother of the President of Connaught, removed much of the woodwork from the friary. In a letter of 1599 it was stated that "the abbey will receive 1000 men which is not a musket shot from the castle and in 24 hours will be made strong enough to defend themselves against all Ireland". In 1641, the Parliamentarian, Sir Fredrick Hamilton who gave his name to Manorhamilton, sacked both town and friary. The friars were apparently all killed but their successors were back again later in the century. They were expelled in 1698 when the site was granted to Sir William Taaffe. Even then they returned, repaired the roof of the choir and built a temporary shelter near the rood screen.

Despite their partial occupation by the friars, the buildings were used as a quarry during the 18th century, but Fr Laurence Connellan stopped the work of demolition. He decided, however, in 1760 that it was necessary to move the community elsewhere. Lord Palmerston who caused the erection of the railings and the removal of several houses in 1849–50 carried out some repairs to the ruins in the middle of the 19th century. A later owner, the Hon Evelyn Ashley, undertook a restoration in 1883 and placed part of the buildings in the care of the Commissioners of Public Works in 1893. The remainder was similarly entrusted to the Commissioners by Mr Alfred W Ashley in 1913.

The remains of the church consist of the north and south walls of the choir and the north wall of the nave, and some parts of the sacristy and chapter house all of which date from the 13th century. An aisle and transept were later added on the south side and the cloister, which occurs on the north side of the church, is unlikely to date from before the 15th century. Apart from the added south aisle and transept, the original lancets in the east wall of the choir were replaced by a 15th century east window and a vaulted rood screen was inserted at the east end of the nave and immediately to the east of the belfry tower. The original 13th century lancet windows can still be seen in the south wall of the choir; two of these are now blocked.



The tower would appear to be slightly later than the rood screen because the moulding on the east side of the screen had to be cut away to make room for the supporting piers of the tower. The south transept is later, at least in its present form, than the south aisle as the roofline of the transept interrupts that of the aisle. The form of the flattened arch opening from the aisle to the transept indicates that it is not earlier than the 16th century.

The cloister arcade of which the east side and most of the north and south survive, is of 15th century date, but does not seem to be as early as Friar Bryan's restoration of the church after the fire of 1414. The profiles of the bases and capitals indicate that the date can scarcely be earlier than circa 1470. On the north side of the cloister, on the upper floor, can be seen the corbel which supported a small oriel window lighting the reader's desk in the refectory. Of the cloistral buildings, very little remains except on the east side. Some parts of the sacristy and chapter house were 13th century, but the greater part of the buildings is roughly of the same date as the cloister.

Dormitories occupied the upper floor. The east wing at Sligo projects for some distance north of the cloister court. It is quite likely that there was a second yard such as can still be seen at Ross Errilly in Co. Galway. There is a square tower with a window stair at the north-eastern angle of the block. This would be the normal place for the rear-dorter (toilet), but the use of this area as a burial ground has obscured the arrangements. There is also an interesting collection of 16th and 17th century monuments in the church itself; these include the slab of Uorde MacCatuely (15th century), the O'Craian canopied tomb (1506) and the slab of Donat O Suibne and his wife (1577) (Hunt 1974).

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

Herring of Sligo

And Salmon of Bann

Have made in Bristol

Many a rich man

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

17.3.2.8 Post Medieval to Modern

The landscape of the study area is largely rural with the northern hinterland of Sligo town having been developed in modern times by the construction of modern housing and industrial / commercial estates. Along the routes of the N16, N15 and their interconnecting network of county roads, vernacular housing has been largely replaced by modern dwellings with the vernacular cottages having been abandoned or converted. Traditionally the landscape of the study area was dotted with vernacular dwellings with associated outbuildings and garden plots, many located alongside the network of county roads.

These dwellings and small farms were simple and influenced the character of the rural landscape in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and even today small farmsteads and their ruins are scattered throughout the landscape. Although the small tenant farmers long represented the greater portion of the country's population, and their simple dwellings comprised the most common architectural type, they are poorly represented in the history of Irish architecture.

These former dwellings for the most part consisted of a vernacular linear house or long house. The linear house design was rectangular in plan and never more than one room deep. Roofs were

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gabled, hipped and half-hipped. Traditionally, roofs were thatched and later replaced with corrugated iron or slates. Various layouts ranged from a one roomed cottage to multi roomed structures, with a kitchen or living room centrally located with an open hearth and a chimney on the ridge. The walls were usually constructed with stone and lime-rendered inside and out. When stone was not available the walls were constructed with mud.

These houses are extremely difficult to date but most are likely to be no more than two centuries old. These small dwellings constitute what we term vernacular architecture: buildings achieved without formal design and usually built by their inhabitants to answer their own essential needs. They achieved deeply functional buildings that evolved slowly over time, providing shelter and livelihood, and controlled only by the demands of the local environment and time-worn traditions. The census of 1841 recorded that almost 60 per cent of the population of Connaught was housed in one-roomed dwellings, examples of which are difficult to find preserved today. Typical of the abodes of landless cottiers, these represented the essence of traditional buildings, usually providing little more than shelter. The tiny whitewashed kitchens offered frugal comfort from a hearth and the light of a single window. In many houses, an additional space under the same roof was used as a byre for cattle, which reflects both the early ancestry of the architecture and the dominance of pastoral farming amongst tenant farmers. However, better houses with chimneys, partitions, and separate or detached buildings for animals gradually superseded the more primitive housing of the previous century.

Most of the vernacular houses and their ruins within the study area were low, single-storey structures built with field stone or clay, with thatched roofs. Many are lofted structures with gable ended or hipped roofs, so that they are, in effect, one and a half storeys. There are two principal layouts. In the first layout, the outside doorway opens directly into the larger kitchen-living space. The second is a more private arrangement, where a small lobby is provided between the principal rooms. Elements of regional distinctiveness can be found in vernacular buildings, whether in the thatching style, materials or variations of the plan, such as the bed outshot, which was common in the north-west region that includes Donegal and Leitrim. Many of these houses developed in an organic way, usually starting out with only two rooms. Over time, they were extended horizontally rather than vertically, though larger, more comfortable two-storey houses are known. Small farm buildings also evolved, in some instances well-built, lofted barns arranged to form a small and attractive complex around the house. In more unusual situations, there are whole farm villages formed in this way.

The study area contains a small number of larger farms with associated named houses / demesnes that are clearly marked on the 1st Edition OS Map 1837. These larger houses do not stand in isolation. They are part of a designed landscape, known in Ireland as a demesne, that are usually enclosed by walls with a house for use and enjoyment, over and above the lands of the wider farm estate, which were tenanted and formed the main source of income. A foretaste of the architectural qualities within a demesne is often provided by the gate lodges, arranged formally beside, or even as a feature of, grand entrances. Often mirroring the architecture of the house, these ranged from modest estate workers' houses to miniature classical temples and monumental gate houses. Most features within a demesne, regardless of function, received architectural attention and could be highly ornamental, whether a stable yard, cart house, dairy or walled garden.

Many of these larger houses developed in the 18th century. Each house was placed at the centre of the estate within an enclosed known landscape. As a base of power and influence, these houses endured for two centuries, and in architectural terms shaped the landscape in their surrounding environs. This era of building belongs to the first half of the eighteenth century.



During the 19th to 20th centuries rural Ireland saw a large number of changes in the landscape. One of these changes was the redevelopment and formalisation of rural road networks and the building of associated bridges. The 20th century saw a revolution in terms of the fabric used in bridge construction with the widespread use of concrete. This redevelopment of the rural road network saw the replacement of many earlier stone built bridges.

Fort Louis House and William Butler Yeats

William Butler Yeats is recognised as one of the greatest poets of the English language and his influence on subsequent poets has guaranteed him an honoured place in the canon of English literature. Yeats's poetry, prose and drama have always been associated closely with Sligo. The poet's mother, Susan Mary Pollexfen, came from a wealthy merchant family in Sligo, who owned a milling and shipping business. Soon after William's birth the family relocated to the Pollexfen home at Merville, Sligo to stay with her extended family. The young poet came to think of the area as his childhood and spiritual home.

Fort Louis, Rathbraughan, Old Bundoran Road is a protected structure listed within the Sligo and Environs Development Plan 2010-2016. It is also listed within the NIAH (Reg. No.32323005) with a regional rating and was built between 1720 and 1760. It was home to W.B. Yeats's uncle Matthew Yeats and his family in the late 1800s, and was frequently visited by the young W.B. Yeats. In his autobiographies, the poet describes how as a child he sailed toy boats in the river in front of the house. These are also references to the Late Victorian Irish poet Charlotte Gubbens living at Fort Louis House.

Fort Louis House is a detached nine-bay single-storey rendered house, built c.1740. It comprises an oblong main block on a north-south axis with a central conically-roofed, semi-circular entrance projection, two-storey hipped-roof return. The main building has a pitched slate roof with artificial slate to return, clay ridge tiles, unpainted roughcast corbelled chimneystacks, profiled extruded aluminium gutters on eaves corbel course. Externally it has painted roughcast walling and smooth-rendered plinth. It has square-headed window openings, painted stone sills, painted smooth-rendered reveals and hardwood timber casement windows. There is a large full-height picture window to east elevation. It has a square-headed entrance door opening, moulded render surround, varnished hardwood door with five raised-and-fielded panels, c.2000, overlight with intersecting semi-circular glazing bars. The house is set in landscaped grounds, with main road to west, garage to south-east, and is approached by driveway from south through painted semi-octagonal ashlar stone gate piers with wrought-iron gate. The boundary wall is painted and smooth-rendered with saddleback coping.

Appraisal

This unusual house is possibly one of the oldest in the Sligo area. Although somewhat modified, it retains its original plan form and most interestingly, a conically-roofed semi-circular projecting central entrance with what appears to be, the original fanlight.

17.3.3 The Local Landscape

17.3.3.1 General Landscape Composition

During this survey, a full holistic approach was adopted to assess the cultural processes that have gone into the development of the landscape within and around the proposed study area. The landscape within this area of study has been developing over thousands of years and the modern landscape we see today is a highly developed and modified one that has been moulded by both

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physical and cultural processes. This has led to a rich mosaic of land use and settlement patterns within the landscape.

Human settlement patterns within this landscape appear to follow standard patterns found within most landscapes, i.e. settlements have been located in relation to local resources. However, during the field survey very little evidence could be seen of the overall prehistoric or early medieval landscape. Generally today, only isolated features of prehistoric and early medieval date recorded within the RMP can be seen within the modern field systems.

It must be remembered that now-isolated features and monuments were at one time part of a wider early landscape which has been lost through hundreds of years of intensive agricultural and modern development. In a managed modern landscape such as this, it is impossible to fully assess the true extent of early settlement patterns and field systems without more detailed archaeological investigation. It is highly possible that early settlement patterns are mirrored by present patterns.

The landscape around the area of the proposed project has all the required elements for settlement from the Neolithic through to the medieval period and also into more recent historic periods. Possibly one of the most significant elements within the cultural landscape must be the routes of communication, i.e. the rivers and the N16 itself. The land route has been subject to minor changes and has been developing over hundreds of years. Also, if we look at human geography within the overall landscape, we see that concentration of settlement is situated along the route of the streams and the N16. Both, therefore, have been foci of settlement for a considerable length of time.

The other main element which has influenced settlement patterns has been the network of streams which flow through the landscape. While the streams do not run through towns or villages within the proposed development area, they do border farms and other elements of settlement and it is highly possible that they too were a focus of settlement and human activity in the past.

The examination of the overall landscape found a number of landscape types throughout the study area that have the potential to contain archaeological sites (such as fields containing watercourses, wetland areas and raised areas which could have provided sheltered settlement). Although no archaeological features were identified on the surface, much of the overall landscape still has the potential to contain subsurface features of an archaeological nature. Even where no features were identified, the areas themselves should be regarded as being of possible interest because they could have supported settlement and because they could have been the focus for human activity in the past. Furthermore, features relating to settlement and other human activity do not always occur in isolation. Rather, they can occur in patterns, sometimes following physical landscape features or other cultural elements within the landscape. Because of their potential to support human settlement and activity, intensive testing and/or archaeological monitoring of the landscape types and features discussed here should be carried out.

17.3.3.2 Landscape Types

During the field survey, a number of different landscape types were identified that may be considered areas of higher archaeological significance because of the fact that the distribution of certain types of field monument is usually associated with them.

17.3.3.3 Wetland & Bogs

The bogs that are located within the study area formed over thousands of years when areas of open water started to recede gradually and was replaced successively by reed-swamp, fen and finally bog. An examination of bog maps indicates that the landscape of the study area has no recorded raised or blanket bogs. By the middle Bronze Age, only small fen-fringed lakes remained within the landscape

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within the study area we see today. These areas of once open water pools were sacred places to the people of the Bronze Age and sometimes, votive offerings of weapons and ornaments were deposited in them. Despite their limited economic potential, the landscape around the wetland and bogs would have been partly farmland during the middle Bronze Age with areas of natural woodland cover.

Towards the end of the Bronze Age, the bogs, though actively growing, were considerably drier than in later times, with abundant heather and fringes of birchwood. With the onset of wetter conditions after 500 BC, sphagnum mosses became more dominant. Agricultural settlement often focussed on the edges of these drier bogs which would have provided useful spring grazing, and where the reliable water supply was exploited for domestic purposes through the construction of fulachta fiadh.

Current wetland areas such as small lakes rivers, streams, floodplains, marshy areas and wetland habitats that have been drained are prime locations for fulachta fiadh. Fulachta Fiadh are seldom marked on the maps. They usually survive in the landscape as horseshoe-shaped mounds made up mainly of pieces of blackened stone and situated close to a water source or in marshy or formerly marshy ground.

Wetland habitats/formerly wetland areas within the landscape also provide an ideal location for linear wooden trackways which are usually located across mountain terrain or across bogs where they are known as toghers as is suggested in the townland of Kintogher. Many toghers were built of timber planks laid lengthways on crossbeams and kept in place by pegs driven into the bog. Well-preserved examples have been found during turf cutting.

Another monument type found in similar situations are horizontal mills. These are of rarer occurrence than other monuments associated with wetland environments. These mill sites have been dated to the Early Medieval period but are generally not recognisable on the surface. Reclaimed wetland areas have the potential to contain this type of feature, particularly along the sides of rivers that run through this landscape.

17.3.3.4 Undulating Pasture

Most of the landscape associated with the study area is made up of undulating grass land, which is made up of a network of small field systems. Although these fields do not generally look very intensively farmed, they have been developed through hundreds of years of clearance and drainage. It is within this type of landscape that the most common field monuments in the area are located. The overall study area contains a large distribution of recorded enclosure sites (ringforts or cashels). The overall pattern and distribution of this type of monument appears to be within areas of undulating pasture.

Ringforts/enclosures are the most common archaeological sites in the modern rural landscape. Ringfort builders appear to have had a preference for sloping sites within lowland areas where there was access to better drained soils and visibility over the surrounding landscape. The locational preference may partially explain why the landscape within the study area, which is made up of undulating pasture, provides the ideal location for a large concentration of ringforts.

17.3.4 Significant Site Groupings

The archaeological sites listed in this report are distributed all across the study area, though there are a number of groupings which should be taken into account as areas of particular archaeological potential. These main groupings include clusters of ringforts and enclosures within the townlands of Doonally, Rathbraghan, Shannon Oughter and Barroe.

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17.3.5 Recent Archaeological Investigations

The following is a compilation of extracts from the annual Excavations bulletin edited by Isabel Bennett and published by Wordwell, Bray. These extracts describe the results of archaeological assessments and monitoring works carried out by a number of archaeologists in the area in recent years.

Table 17-1: Previous Archaeological Investigations

Bulletin No.	Licence No.	Townland / Name	Description
2013:197	E4525	Bellanode, Rathquarter, Cleaveragh Demesne & Abbeyquarter North	Testing was carried out in advance of the Eastern Garavogue Bridge Project, Co Sligo. Two sites of archaeological interest were recorded within the townland of Rathquarter to the south of the study area.
2011:1132	01E1174	Ballytivnan	Test Trenching, no archaeology
2011:536	11E0170	Ballytivnan	Test Trenching, no archaeology.
2001:1174	01E1113	Rathbraghan	Test Trenching, no archaeology
2001:1175	01E1070	Rathbraghan	Monitoring of topsoil stripping. Burnt stone mound recorded.
2002:1676	01E1070 ext.	Rathbraghan	Excavation of burnt mound.
2008:1072	08E0444	Shannon Eighter/ Shannon Oughter/ Teensan / Lisnalgur / Carncash / Rathbraghan	Testing and Monitoring of the Teesan sewerage scheme. No archaeology
2002:1656	02E1634	Lisnalgur and Shannon Oughter	Monitoring of test pits for the Teesan sewerage scheme. No archaeology
2006:1785	06E0760	Shannon Eighter	Test trenching, a pit / hearth and ditch, located near the site of a burial recorded in 1969.
2006:1786	06E0975	Shannon Eighter	Monitoring associated with housing development. Non archaeological.
2007:1543	06E0760 ext.	Shannon Eighter	Pre – development testing adjacent to site identified in 1969. Possible moated site.
2007:1544	06E0760 ext.	Shannon Eighter	Further monitoring of groundwork. Non archaeological.
2003:1668	03E1387	Drum East, Rahaberna	Testing carried out in advance of water scheme. Non archaeological.
2005:1368	05E0340	Cloonderry	Testing carried out in advance of water scheme. Non archaeological.

17.3.6 Cartographic Review

Ordnance Survey maps of the area around all route options dating from 1837 and 1910-12 were examined in order to identify any possible archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features and to trace the development of the area during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Other maps consulted include William Larkin's map of Sligo (1819) and the Down Survey maps of 1655-8. The cartography suggests that the study area contains no evidence of any features of an archaeological nature not already indicated on the RMP maps collated in 1989



The only visible changes to the landscape shown on the cartography since 1837 are the development of housing estates in the townlands to the direct north of Sligo town and one off houses along the route of the N16 to the County Boundary. There has also been slight changes to the boundaries of the network of irregular field systems which since 1912 have been subject to further changes, creating the existing network of field systems which are evident today.

All new sites identified on all the editions of the Ordnance Survey maps have been incorporated within the list of CHC sites.

17.3.7 Archaeological Stray Finds

No archaeological stray finds are provenanced to the townlands within the study area in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland. The nearest stray finds are associated with the star shaped fort located within the townland of Rathquarter.

17.3.8 Aerial Photography

Aerial photography covering the study area was supplied by Sligo County Council; also aerial photographs for 1970, 1995 and 2000 were reviewed and no visible evidence of any features of an archaeological nature could be identified in the form of crop marks that had not been already recorded during the constraints study phase or identified within the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

17.3.9 Field Survey

The author inspected all CHC sites between the 24th and 25th March 2016 that are directly or indirectly impacted by any of the proposed 13 Feasible Route Options. The purpose of the site inspections was to assess the full nature and extent of the CHC sites. All fields associated with CHC sites were carefully examined for potential features of archaeological or cultural heritage interest. The field survey took into account areas suited to human habitation due to favourable topographical characteristics and consultation with local residents where this was feasible.

The results of the field survey are summarised in Section 17.4 (Comparison and Impact Assessment of Proposed Routes). No further potential sites were identified. It is the belief of the author that this is because of two main factors. First, the overall landscape contains a large number of Recorded Monuments, which are generally very well preserved, meaning that most aboveground sites have already been identified. Second, the landscape has been highly developed to improve small pastoral field systems which has possibly led to the removal of a number of archaeological sites throughout the area.

17.4 Comparison and Impact Assessment of Proposed Routes

17.4.1 Introduction

The following is a brief description of each of the proposed route options. The descriptions travel from north to south between the limits of all 13 route options and draw attention to all known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints identified during the studies. The descriptions are also summarised in tabular form.

The impacts which each route option may have on each individual constraint fall into four main categories, namely Direct, Indirect, Neutral and No Impact. For the Direct and Indirect impacts the severity of the impact is also included and is classified as Profound Negative, Significant Negative, Moderate Negative, Slight Negative, Imperceptible Negative.

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Sites classified as neutral or no impact is self-explanatory but sites assigned this impact classification should not be ignored as their positioning within 100m of a route option may have relevance which is unforeseen at this stage (for example, indirect visual impacts may occur in relation to such sites). A Direct Profound Negative impact would involve an individual constraint being physically damaged or destroyed as a result of its location within or on the edge of a proposed roadtake (for the purposes of Route Selection, the landtake line is assumed to be offset 10m from the edge of cut or fill). This classification was assigned to all archaeological constraints of high significance which appeared within or on the edge of a route option as represented on the supplied drawings.

An Indirect impact is one where the constraint itself would not be directly affected by a route option but where a significant impact could still result through indirect means. For example, the visual amenity or setting of a constraint could be severely impacted by the close proximity of a road while the constraint itself would remain physically undisturbed. An Indirect significant impact might also occur where associated features (such as outlying structures associated with a building or subsurface remains associated with an archaeological site) not recognised at this stage of the assessment could be directly affected during the construction of the road. Other indirect impacts include changes to drainage associated with the road, which could cause the degradation of a wetland site; vibration during and after the construction of the road which could destabilise an upstanding site; or a significant increase in airborne pollution which could deteriorate the stone fabric of an upstanding site.

It was a requirement of this study that Key Impacts be identified in relation to the various route options. A Key Impact refers to a site lying on or adjacent to a proposed route which is of known archaeological or cultural heritage value either from available information; from its designation as a Recorded or National Monument protected under the National Monuments legislation; or from its inclusion in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.

Each route option was assessed and the study area concentrated on the route corridor and an area 200m either side of the route. The distance was measured from the edge of the route to the edge of upstanding archaeological remains (where known). As any route is potentially subject to a deviation of 10m, the occurrence of an archaeological site within 10m of the road corridor was considered a direct impact.

The study area includes Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP). These can be defined as parts of the landscape that possess the potential to contain archaeological remains due to topography and landscape type such as drumlin belts, rivers, lakes, high defendable ground and bog. Rivers and lakes are a focus for human habitation as they provide an obvious food resource and accessible transport routes. They (along with bogs) also have the potential to preserve organic archaeological deposits or artefacts such as wood or leather, which do not usually survive within the alkaline conditions associated with terrestrial archaeology. Wooden track ways dating to the Bronze Age period and later have been excavated within bog land throughout Ireland. Rivers and lakes may have also played a role in prehistoric ritual, as significant artefacts from the prehistoric periods and into the early medieval period, are often found within river bed deposits.

An examination of bog maps indicates that the landscape of the study area has no recorded raised or blanket bogs. However it contains a number of landscape features including areas of improved and unimproved wetland, small isolated areas of peat deposits and rivers and streams. The majority of the study area consists of a drumlin belt and margins of upland areas, all of which can be considered Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP). This landscape type has proven to be the focus of human settlement patterns through all periods within the Irish Landscape. This is observed within the central section of the study area where there is a relatively high concentration of recorded ringfort



and enclosure sites. A list of the Areas of Archaeological Potential is included in table form for each route option below.

The study area also contains twenty townlands. The townland is the smallest unit of territorial organisation in Ireland. By the mid-nineteenth century 62,205 townlands were recorded by the Ordnance Survey. Before Sir William Petty undertook the Down Survey, the territorial unit was known by a variety of regional terms, such as tates, polls and ballyboes. Petty standardised these under the single term townland. The origins of townlands go back to the early medieval period. Townlands vary in size in relation to land quality: the size of the townland is proportional to the carrying capacity of the land. Townland boundaries and names fluctuated during the middle ages. The creation of the Down Survey maps was a key stage in outlining permanent boundaries for townlands and this process was completed by the Ordnance Survey in the nineteenth century. These townlands have been used as units of civil administration up to the present day. A list of the townland boundaries that will be impacted by each route option is included in table form below. It is recommended that these townland boundaries are recorded prior to their removal.

17.4.2 Route Option 1A (Red)

Table 17-2: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Route Option 1A

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	103m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 3	Ringfort, Rath	Teesan	RMP	35m	Indirect	Slight negative
CHC 4	Ringfort, Souterrain, Enclosure	Lisnalurg	RMP	168m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 5	Ringfort, Rath	Kiltycooly	RMP	52m	Indirect	Slight negative
CHC 6	Ringfort, rath	Kiltycooly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 7	Ringfort, Rath	Carnash	RMP	89m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 8	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 9	Ringfort, Rath	Lugnagall	RMP	137m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 10	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	144m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 13	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	129m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 26	Ringfort, unclassified	Teesan	RMP	59m	Indirect	Slight negative
CHC 27	Ringfort, unclassified	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 31	Ringfort, cashel	Lugnagall	RMP	109m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 36	Enclosure	Lisnalurg	RMP	255m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 37	Enclosure	Teesan	RMP	166m	No Impact	N/A

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 42	Deer Park	Lugatober	RMP	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 52	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	0m	Direct	Slight negative
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
CHC 65	Demesne	Lisnalurg	None	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
CHC 68	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	208m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 69	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	218m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 70	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	124m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 71	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	189m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 72	Old Road (abandoned)	Lugatober and Castlegal	None	28m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 73	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	104m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 74	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	167m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 75	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	178m	No Impact	N/A

Table 17-3: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Route Option 1A

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB01	Lisnalurg/Teesan	569283,838925	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB02	Carncash/Teesan	570219,839292	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB03	Carncash/Kiltycooly	570685,839373	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB04	Doonally/Kiltycooly	571230,839584	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB07	Castlegal/Drum East	571648,840373	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB20	Lugatober/Lugnagall	572351,841625	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB22	Gortnagrelly/Lugnagall	572863,841980	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB23	Gortnagrelly/Meenaphuill	574631,842811	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-4: AAPs Impacted by Route Option 1A

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP01	571625,840271	Watercourse	Drum East, Drumkilsellagh
AAP02	573113,842193	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly
AAP03	574634,842806	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly, Meenaphuill



AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Kiltycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalurg, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.4.3 Route Option 1A & 1B (Red)

Table 17-5: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Route Option 1A/1B

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	103m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 3	Ringfort, Rath	Teesan	RMP	35m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 4	Ringfort, Souterrain, Enclosure	Lisnalurg	RMP	140m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 5	Ringfort, Rath	Kiltycooly	RMP	52m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 6	Ringfort, rath	Kiltycooly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 7	Ringfort, Rath	Carnash	RMP	89m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 8	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 9	Ringfort, Rath	Lugnagall	RMP	137m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 10	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	144m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 13	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	129m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 23	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Eighter	RMP	41m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 26	Ringfort, unclassified	Teesan	RMP	59m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 27	Ringfort, unclassified	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 31	Ringfort, cashel	Lugnagall	RMP	109m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 32	Burnt Spread, Burial Ground	Lisnalurg, Shannon Eighter, Doonally	RMP	7m	Direct	Significant negative
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 36	Enclosure	Lisnalurg	RMP	205m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 37	Enclosure	Teesan	RMP	166m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 42	Deer Park	Lugatober	RMP	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 52	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 53	Potential Archaeological Site	Shannon Eighter	None	56m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 56	Demesne	Cartron	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 57	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 59	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 60	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 61	Demesne	Lisnalgur	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 65	Demesne	Lisnalgur	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 68	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	208m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 69	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	218m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 70	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	124m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 71	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	189m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 72	Old Road (abandoned)	Lugatober and Castlegal	None	28m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 73	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	104m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 74	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	109m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 75	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	146m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 78	Fortification	Lisnalgur	RMP	97m	No Impact	N/A

Table 17-6: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Route Option 1A/1B

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB01	Lisnalgur/Teesan	569283,838925	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB02	Carncash/Teesan	570219,839292	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB03	Carncash/Kiltycooly	570685,839373	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB04	Doonally/Kiltycooly	571230,839584	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB07	Castlegal/Drum East	571648,840373	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB10	Lisnalgur/Shannon Eighter	569146,838288	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB11	Cartron/Shannon Eighter	569155,837239	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB12	Ballyhtivnan/Shannon Eighter	569325,837297	0m	Direct	Moderate negative



TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB13	Ballytivnan/Cartron	569246,836991	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB14	Cartron/Rathquarter	569099,836711	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB20	Lugatober/Lugnagall	572351,841625	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB22	Gortnagrelly/Lugnagall	572863,841980	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB23	Gortnagrelly/Meenaphuill	574631,842811	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-7: AAPs Impacted by Route Option 1A/1B

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP01	571625,840271	Watercourse	Drum East, Drumkilsellagh
AAP02	573113,842193	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly
AAP03	574634,842806	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly, Meenaphuill
AAP04	569217,837377	Watercourse	Shannon Eighter
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killtycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalurg, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.4.4 Route Option 2A (Yellow)

Table 17-8: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Route Option 2A

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	88m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	91m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 8	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 9	Ringfort, Rath	Lugnagall	RMP	206m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 10	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	79m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	25m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	77m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 13	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	212m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 14	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	58m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 18	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Oughter	RMP	74m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 19	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Oughter	RMP	210m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 20	Ringfort, Rath	Rathbraghan	RMP	78m	No Impact	N/A



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 27	Ringfort, unclassified	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 28	Ringfort, Unclassified	Drumkilsellagh	RMP	120m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 31	Ringfort, Cashel	Lugnagall	RMP	210m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 34	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	108m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 38	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	162m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 41	Mill, unclassified	Rathbraghan	RMP	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
CHC 47	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
CHC 48	Mill Pond & Mill Race	Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
CHC 51	School	Lugnagall	None	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 52	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	5m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 53	Potential Archaeological Site	Shannon Eighter	None	183m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 54	Possible Enclosure (Ringfort)	Shannon Oughter	None	120m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 57	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	132m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 58	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 59	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 60	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	45m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 61	Demesne	Lisnalurg	None	226m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 64	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	124m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 66	Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	None	63m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 68	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	130m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 69	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	120m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 70	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	79m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 71	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 72	Old Road (abandoned)	Lugatober and Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 73	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	51m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 74	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	156m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 75	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	207m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 78	Fortification	Lisnalurg	RMP	282m	No Impact	N/A



Table 17-9: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Route Option 2A

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB15	Rathbraghan/Shannon Eighter	569926,837934	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB16	Rathbraghan/Shannon Oughter	570294,838089	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB17	Carncash/Shannon Oughter	570801,838501	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB18	Carncash/Doonally	571143,838866	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB20	Lugatober/Lugnagall	572351,841625	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB21	Collinsford/Lugnagall	572241,841708	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB22	Gortnagrelly/Lugnagall	572863,841980	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB23	Gortnagrelly/Meenaphuill	574631,842811	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-10: AAPs Impacted by Route Option 2A

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP02	572948,842206	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly
AAP03	574634,842806	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly, Meenaphuill
AAP05	569928,837936	Watercourse	Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan
AAP06	570292,838090 - 570364,838115	Watercourse	Shannon Oughter, Rathbraghan
AAP07	571685,840293 - 571779,840341	Watercourse	Castlegal, Drumkilsellagh
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalurg, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.4.5 Route Option 2A & 2B (Yellow)

Table 17-11: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Route Option 2A/2B

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	88m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	91m	No Impact	N/A



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 8	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 9	Ringfort, Rath	Lugnagall	RMP	206m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 10	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	79m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	25m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	77m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 13	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	212m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 14	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	58m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 15	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	213	No Impact	N/A
CHC 18	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Oughter	RMP	74m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 19	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Oughter	RMP	210m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 20	Ringfort, Rath	Rathbraghan	RMP	78m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 23	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Eighter	RMP	30m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 27	Ringfort, unclassified	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 28	Ringfort, Unclassified	Drumkilsellagh	RMP	120m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 31	Ringfort, Cashel	Lugnagall	RMP	210m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 34	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	108m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 38	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	162m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 41	Mill, unclassified	Rathbraghan	RMP	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
CHC 45	Redundant Record	Doonally	RMP	283m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 47	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
CHC 48	Mill Pond & Mill Race	Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 50	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 51	School	Lugnagall	None	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 52	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	5m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 53	Potential Archaeological Site	Shannon Eighter	None	183m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 54	Possible Enclosure (Ringfort)	Shannon Oughter	None	120m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 56	Demesne	Cartron	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 57	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	132m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 58	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 59	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 60	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	45m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 64	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	124m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 66	Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	None	63m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 68	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	130m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 69	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	120m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 70	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	79m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 71	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 72	Old Road (abandoned)	Lugatober and Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 73	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	51m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 74	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	156m	No Impact	N/A



Table 17-12: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Route Option 2A/2B

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB11	Cartron/Shannon Eighter	569155,837239	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB12	Ballytivnan/Shannon Eighter	569325,837297	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB13	Ballytivnan/Cartron	569246,836991	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB14	Cartron/Rathquarter	569099,836711	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB15	Rathbraghan/Shannon Eighter	569926,837934	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB16	Rathbraghan/Shannon Oughter	570294,838089	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB17	Carncash/Shannon Oughter	570801,838501	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB18	Carncash/Doonally	571143,838866	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB20	Lugatober/Lugnagall	572351,841625	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB21	Collinsford/Lugnagall	572241,841708	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB22	Gortnagrelly/Lugnagall	572863,841980	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB23	Gortnagrelly/Meenaphuill	574631,842811	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-13: AAPs Impacted by Route Option 2A/2B

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP02	572948,842206	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly
AAP03	574634,842806	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly, Meenaphuill
AAP04	569217,837377	Watercourse	Shannon Eighter
AAP05	569928,837936	Watercourse	Shannon Eighter
AAP06	570292,838090 - 570364,838115	Watercourse	Shannon Oughter, Rathbraghan
AAP07	571685,840293 - 571779,840341	Watercourse	Castlegal, Drumkilsellagh
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killtycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalurg, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy



17.4.6 Route Option 3 (Green)

Table 17-14: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Route Option 3

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	96m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	136m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 8	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 9	Ringfort, Rath	Lugnagall	RMP	188m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 10	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	84m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	15m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	46m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 13	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	217m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 14	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	40m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 15	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	207m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 19	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Oughter	RMP	207m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 20	Ringfort, Rath	Rathbraghan	RMP	208m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 23	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Eighter	RMP	151m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 27	Ringfort, unclassified	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 28	Ringfort, Unclassified	Drumkilsellagh	RMP	120m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 34	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	105m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 38	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	178m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 42	Deer Park	Lugatober	RMP	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 45	Redundant Record	Doonally	RMP	240m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 47	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
CHC 50	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	205m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 51	School	Lugnagall	None	206m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 52	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	11m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 54	Possible Enclosure (Ringfort)	Shannon Oughter	None	126m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 56	Demesne	Cartron	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 57	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 58	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	114m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 59	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	234m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative



CHC 64	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	110m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 66	Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	None	40m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 68	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	201m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 69	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	117m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 70	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	96m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 71	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	150m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 72	Old Road (abandoned)	Lugatober and Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 73	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	100m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 74	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	90m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 75	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	209m	No Impact	N/A

Table 17-15: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Route Option 3

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB12	Ballyhtivnan/Shannon Oughter	569325,837297	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB16	Rathbraghan/Shannon Oughter	570294,838089	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB17	Carncash/Shannon Oughter	570801,838501	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB18	Carncash/Doonally	571143,838866	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB19	Ballytivnan/Rathbraghan	570095,837463	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB20	Lugatober/Lugnagall	572351,841625	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB21	Collinsford/Lugnagall	572241,841708	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB22	Gortnagrelly/Lugnagall	572863,841980	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB23	Gortnagrelly/Meenaphuill	574631,842811	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-16: AAPs Impacted by Route Option 3

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP02	572948,842206	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly
AAP03	574634,842806	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly, Meenaphuill
AAP06	570292,838090 - 570364,838115	Watercourse	Shannon Oughter, Rathbraghan
AAP07	571685,840293	Watercourse	Castlegal, Drumkilsellagh
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal



AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalurg, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.4.7 Route Option 4 (Light Blue)

Table 17-17: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Route Option 4

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	201m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 8	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 9	Ringfort, Rath	Lugnagall	RMP	217m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 10	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	89m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	215m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	96m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 13	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	112m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 14	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	101m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 18	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Oughter	RMP	180m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 19	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Oughter	RMP	208m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 20	Ringfort, Rath	Rathbraghan	RMP	210m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 23	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Eighter	RMP	154m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 27	Ringfort, unclassified	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 31	Ringfort, Cashel	Lugnagall	RMP	209m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	10m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 38	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	138m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 45	Redundant Record	Doonally	RMP	71m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 47	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
CHC 51	School	Lugnagall	None	190m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 52	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnasgrelly	None	5m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 54	Possible Enclosure (Ringfort)	Shannon Oughter	None	131m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 56	Demesne	Cartron	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 57	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 58	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	82m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 59	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	234m	No Impact	N/A



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 66	Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	None	20m	Indirect	Imperceptible Negative
CHC 68	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	135m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 69	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	108m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 70	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	80m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 71	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	132m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 72	Old Road (abandoned)	Lugatober and Castlegal	None	54m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 73	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	154m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 74	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	130m	No Impact	N/A

Table 17-18: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Route Option 4

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB12	Ballyhtivnan/Shannon Eighter	569325,837297	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB16	Rathbraghan/Shannon Oughter	570294,838089	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB17	Carncash/Shannon Oughter	570801,838501	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB18	Carncash/Doonally	571143,838866	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB19	Ballytivnan/Rathbraghan	570095,837463	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB20	Lugatober/Lugnagall	572351,841625	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB21	Collinsford/Lugnagall	572241,841708	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB22	Gortnagrelly/Lugnagall	572863,841980	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB23	Gortnagrelly/Meenaphuill	574631,842811	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB24	Drum East/Drumkilsellagh	571402,840215	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB25	Drum East/Lugatober	571422,840836	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-19: AAPs Impacted by Route Option 4

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP01	571402,840214	Watercourse	Drum East, Drumkilsellagh
AAP02	573113,842193	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly
AAP03	574634,842806	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly, Meenaphuill
AAP06	570292,838090	Watercourse	Shannon Oughter, Rathbraghan
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal



AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killtycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalurg, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.4.8 Route Option 5 (Dark blue)

Table 17-20: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Route Option 5

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	89m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	94m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 8	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 9	Ringfort, Rath	Lugnagall	RMP	194m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 10	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	30m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	20m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	64m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 14	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	75m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 15	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	172m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 22	Ringfort, Rath	Barroe	RMP	89m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 25	Ringfort, Rath	Barroe	RMP	66m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 27	Ringfort, unclassified	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 28	Ringfort	Drumkilsellagh	RMP	210m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 31	Ringfort, cashel	Lugnagall	RMP	184m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	201m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 34	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	113m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 38	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	102m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 47	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	4m	Direct	Significant Negative
CHC 49	Dwelling	Barroe	None	137m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 51	School	Lugnagall	None	202m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 52	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 62	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 68	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	177m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 69	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	162m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 70	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	96m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 71	Two dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	148m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 72	Old Road (abandoned)	Lugatober and Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 73	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	102m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 74	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	175m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 75	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	181m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 76	Crop marks (removed field system)	Barroe	None	9m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 77	Curve in townland boundary	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative

Table 17-21: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Route Option 5

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB18	Carncash/Doonally	571143,838866	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB19	Ballytivnan/Rathbraghan	570095,837463	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB20	Lugatober/Lugnagall	572351,841625	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB21	Collinsford/Lugnagall	572241,841708	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB22	Gortnagrelly/Lugnagall	572863,841980	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB23	Gortnagrelly/Meenaphuill	574631,842811	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB27	Barroe/Tathbraghan	570817,837391	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB28	Barroe/Doonally (ED Drumcliff East)	571283,838284	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB29	Barroe/Doonally (ED Calry)	571369,838269	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB30	Barroe/Faughts	571447,838209	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB31	Doonally (ED Calry)/Doonally (ED Drumcliff East)	571312,838319	0m	Direct	Moderate negative



Table 17-22: AAPs Impacted by Route Option 5

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP02	572948,842206	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly
AAP03	574634,842806	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly, Meenaphuill
AAP07	571690,840295 - 571794,840345	Watercourse	Castlegal, Drumkilsellagh
AAP08	571297,838300 - 571258,838384 - 571340,838560	Watercourse	Doonally (ED Drumcliff East)
AAP09	571364,838272	Watercourse	Barroe, Doonally (ED Calry)
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killtycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalurg, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.4.9 Route Option 6 (Pink)

Table 17-23: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Route Option 6

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	78m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	102m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 8	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 9	Ringfort, Rath	Lugnagall	RMP	209m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 10	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	31m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	21m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	52m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 14	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	62m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 15	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	170m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 22	Ringfort, Rath	Barroe	RMP	96m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 25	Ringfort, Rath	Barroe	RMP	65m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 27	Ringfort, unclassified	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 28	Ringfort, Unclassified	Drumkilsellagh	RMP	212m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 31	Ringfort, cashel	Lugnagall	RMP	196m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	212m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 34	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	114m	No Impact	N/A



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 38	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	112m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 47	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	4m	Direct	Significant Negative
CHC 49	Dwelling	Barroe	None	196m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 51	School	Lugnagall	None	203m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 52	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 62	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 68	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	158m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 69	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	169m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 70	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	96m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 71	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	184m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 72	Old Road (abandoned)	Lugatober and Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 73	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	93m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 74	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	145m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 75	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	215m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 76	Crop marks (removed field system)	Barroe	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 77	Sub circular curve in townland boundary	Rathbraghan	None	60m	No Impact	N/A

Table 17-24: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Route Option 6

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB18	Carncash/Doonally	571143,838866	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB19	Ballytivnan/Rathbraghan	570095,837463	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB20	Lugatober/Lugnagall	572351,841625	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB21	Collinsford/Lugnagall	572241,841708	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB22	Gortnagrelly/Lugnagall	572863,841980	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB23	Gortnagrelly/Meenaphuill	574631,842811	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

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TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB27	Barroe/Tathbraghan	570817,837391	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB28	Barroe/Doonally (ED Drumcliff East)	571283,838284	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB29	Barroe/Doonally (ED Calry)	571369,838269	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB30	Barroe/Faughts	571447,838209	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB31	Doonally (ED Calry)/Doonally (ED Drumcliff East)	571312,838319	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB32	Faughts/Doonally (ED Calry)	571592,838153	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-25: AAPs Impacted by Route Option 6

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP02	572948,842206	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly
AAP03	574634,842806	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly, Meenaphuill
AAP07	571690,840295 - 571794,840345	Watercourse	Castlegal, Drumkilsellagh
AAP08	571297,838300 - 571258,838384 - 571340,838560	Watercourse	Doonally (ED Drumcliff East)
AAP09	571364,838272	Watercourse	Barroe, Doonally (ED Calry)
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalurg, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.4.10 Route Option 7 (Orange)

Table 17-26: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Route Option 7

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	23m	Indirect	Moderate Negative
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	113m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 8	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 9	Ringfort, Rath	Lugnagall	RMP	206m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 10	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	78m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	49m	No Impact	N/A

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CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 14	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	210m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 15	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	110m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 16	Ringfort, Rath	Willowbrook	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 25	Ringfort, Rath	Barroe	RMP	85m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 27	Ringfort, unclassified	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 28	Ringfort, Unclassified	Drumkilsellagh	RMP	52m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 29	Ringfort, unclassified	Willowbrook	RMP	69m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 31	Ringfort, cashel	Lugnagall	RMP	202m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	197m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 34	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	24m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 45	Redundant Record	Doonally	RMP	240m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 47	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	186m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 49	Dwelling	Barroe	None	165m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 50	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	206m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 52	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	11m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 61	Demesne	Lisnalurg	None	164m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 62	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 64	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 68	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	161m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 69	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	123m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 70	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	80m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 71	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	197m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 72	Old Road (abandoned)	Lugatober and Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 73	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	98m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 74	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	115m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 75	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	181m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 76	Crop marks (removed field system)	Barroe	None	215m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 77	Sub circular curve in	Rathbraghan	None	120m	No Impact	N/A



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
	townland boundary					

Table 17-27: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Route Option 7

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB19	Ballytivnan/Rathbraghan	570095,837463	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB20	Lugatober/Lugnagall	572351,841625	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB21	Collinsford/Lugnagall	572241,841708	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB22	Gortnagrelly/Lugnagall	572863,841980	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB23	Gortnagrelly/Meenaphuill	574631,842811	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB26	Doonally (ED Drumcliff East)/Willowbrook	571889,839279	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB27	Barroe/Rathbraghan	570817,837391	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB29	Barroe/Doonally (ED Calry)	571369,838269	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB30	Barroe/Faughts	571447,838209	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB32	Faughts/Doonally (ED Calry)	571592,838153	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB33	Doonally (ED Calry)/Willowbrook	571910,839104	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-28: AAPs Impacted by Route Option 7

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP02	572947,842206	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly
AAP03	574634,842806	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly, Meenaphuill
AAP07	571693,840295	Watercourse	Castlegal, Drumkilsellagh
AAP08	571881,839298	Watercourse	Doonally (ED Drumcliff East)
AAP10	571478,838218 - 571536,838185 - 571618,838150	Watercourse	Doonally (ED Calry), Faughts
AAP11	571885,838920	Watercourse	Doonally (ED Calry)
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killtycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalurg, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy



17.4.11 Route Option 8 (Black)*Table 17-29: Archaeological Constraints and impact levels for Route Option 8*

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	23m	Indirect	Moderate Negative
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	114m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 8	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 10	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	78m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	49m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 14	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	214m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 15	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	109m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 16	Ringfort, Rath	Willowbrook	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 27	Ringfort, unclassified	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 28	Ringfort, Unclassified	Drumkilsellagh	RMP	25m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 29	Ringfort, unclassified	Willowbrook	RMP	74m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 31	Ringfort, cashel	Lugnagall	RMP	198m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	197m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 34	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	20m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 45	Redundant Record	Doonally	RMP	243m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 49	Enclosure	Bellanode	RMP	84m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 50	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	208m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 51	School	Lugnagall	None	205m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 52	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	11m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 62	Demesne	Doonally	None	95m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 64	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 68	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	161m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 69	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	100m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 70	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	80m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 71	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	204m	No Impact	N/A



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 72	Old Road (abandoned)	Lugatober and Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 73	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	80m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 74	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	150m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 75	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	191m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 77	Sub circular curve in townland boundary	Rathbraghan	None	91m	No Impact	N/A

Table 17-30: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Route Option 8

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB19	Ballytivnan/Rathbraghan	570095,837463	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB20	Lugatober/Lugnagall	572351,841625	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB21	Collinsford/Lugnagall	572241,841708	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB22	Gortnagrelly/Lugnagall	572863,841980	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB23	Gortnagrelly/Meenaphuill	574631,842811	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB26	Doonally (ED Drumcliff East)/Willowbrook	571889,839279	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB27	Barroe/Rathbraghan	570817,837391	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB30	Barroe/Faughts	571447,838209	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB32	Faughts/Doonally (ED Calry)	571592,838153	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB33	Doonally (ED Calry)/Willowbrook	571910,839104	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-31: AAPs Impacted by Route Option 8

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP02	572947,842206	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly
AAP03	574634,842806	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly, Meenaphuill
AAP07	571693,840295	Watercourse	Castlegal, Drumkilsellagh
AAP08	571340,838560	Watercourse	Doonally (ED Drumcliff East)
AAP10	571635,838142 - 571801,838180	Watercourse	Doonally (ED Calry), Faughts
AAP11	571885,838920	Watercourse	Doonally (ED Calry)



AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalgur, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.4.12 Route Option 9 (Purple)

Table 17-32: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Route Option 9

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	23m	Indirect	Moderate Negative
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	126m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 8	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 9	Ringfort, Rath	Lugnagall	RMP	214m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 10	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	78m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	53m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 14	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	216m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 15	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	116m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 16	Ringfort, Rath	Willowbrook	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 25	Ringfort, Rath	Barroe	RMP	131m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 27	Ringfort, unclassified	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 28	Ringfort, Unclassified	Drumkilsellagh	RMP	45m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 29	Ringfort, unclassified	Willowbrook	RMP	69m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 31	Ringfort, cashel	Lugnagall	RMP	210m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	197m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 34	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	54m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 45	Redundant Record	Doonally	RMP	245m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 47	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	186m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 49	Dwelling	Barroe	None	79m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 50	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	205m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 51	School	Lugnagall	None	200m	No Impact	N/A



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 52	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	10m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 62	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 64	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 68	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	162m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 69	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	120m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 70	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	70m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 71	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	201m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 72	Old Road (abandoned)	Lugatober and Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 73	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	103m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 74	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	174m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 75	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	161m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 76	Crop marks (removed field system)	Barroe	None	205m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 77	Sub circular curve in townland boundary	Rathbraghan	None	97m	No Impact	N/A

Table 17-33: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Route Option 9

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB19	Ballytivnan/Rathbraghan	570095,837463	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB20	Lugatober/Lugnagall	572351,841625	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB21	Collinsford/Lugnagall	572241,841708	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB22	Gortnagrelly/Lugnagall	572863,841980	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB23	Gortnagrelly/Meenaphuill	574631,842811	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB26	Doonally (ED Drumcliff East)/Willowbrook	571889,839279	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB27	Barroe/Rathbraghan	570817,837391	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB30	Barroe/Faughts	571447,838209	0m	Direct	Moderate negative



TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB32	Faughts/Doonally (ED Calry)	571592,838153	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB33	Doonally (ED Calry)/Willowbrook	571910,839104	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-34: AAPs Impacted by Route Option 9

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP02	572947,842206	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly
AAP03	574634,842806	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly, Meenaphuill
AAP07	571693,840295	Watercourse	Castlegal, Drumkilsellagh
AAP08	571340,838560	Watercourse	Doonally (ED Drumcliff East)
AAP10	571478,838218 - 571536,838186 - 571634,838148	Watercourse	Doonally (ED Calry), Faughts
AAP11	571885,838920	Watercourse	Doonally (ED Calry)
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalurg, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.4.13 Route Option 10 (Yellow)

Table 17-35: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Route Option 10

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	86m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	137m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 8	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	104m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 9	Ringfort, Rath	Lugnagall	RMP	168m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 10	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	55m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	15m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	45m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 13	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	208m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 14	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	39m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 15	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	206m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 18	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Oughter	RMP	184m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 19	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Oughter	RMP	207m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 20	Ringfort, Rath	Rathbraghan	RMP	210m	No Impact	N/A



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 23	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Eighter	RMP	180m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 27	Ringfort, unclassified	Gortnagrelly	RMP	135m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 28	Ringfort, Unclassified	Drumkilsellagh	RMP	159m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 31	Ringfort, cashel	Lugnagall	RMP	204m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	197m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 34	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	129m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 38	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	149m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 42	Deer Park	Lugatober	RMP	185m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 47	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
CHC 48	Mill Pond	Shannon Oughter Shannon Eighter	None	208m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 50	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	205m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 51	School	Lugnagall	None	195m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 52	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	100m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 54	Possible Enclosure (Ringfort)	Shannon Oughter	None	149m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 56	Demesne	Cartron	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 57	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 58	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	107m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 64	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	122m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 66	Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	None	49m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 68	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	189m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 69	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	137m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 70	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 71	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	127m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 72	Old Road (abandoned)	Lugatober and Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 73	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	103m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 74	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	143m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 75	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	231m	No Impact	N/A



Table 17-36: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Route Option 10

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB12	Ballyhtivnan/Shannon Eighter	569325,837297	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB16	Rathbraghan/Shannon Oughter	570294,838089	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB17	Carncash/Shannon Oughter	570801,838501	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB18	Carncash/Doonally	571143,838866	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB19	Ballytivnan/Rathbraghan	570095,837463	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB20	Lugatober/Lugnagall	572351,841625	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB21	Collinsford/Lugnagall	572241,841708	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB22	Gortnagrelly/Lugnagall	572863,841980	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB23	Gortnagrelly/Meenaphuill	574631,842811	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-37: AAPs Impacted by Route Option 10

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP02	572971,842197	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly
AAP03	574696,842708	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly, Meenaphuill
AAP06	570303,838084	Watercourse	Shannon Oughter, Rathbraghan
AAP07	571689,840294 - 571780,840342	Watercourse	Castlegal, Drumkilsellagh
AAP12	574594,842679	*Peat area	Gortnagrelly
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killtycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalgur, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.4.14 Route Option 11 (Grey)

Table 17-38: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Route Option 11

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	86m	No Impact	N/A

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CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	132m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 8	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 9	Ringfort, Rath	Lugnagall	RMP	168m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 10	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	35m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	15m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	45m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 13	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	207m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 14	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	39m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 15	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	210m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 18	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Oughter	RMP	184m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 19	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Oughter	RMP	223m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 20	Ringfort, Rath	Rathbraghan	RMP	211m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 23	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Eighter	RMP	180m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 27	Ringfort, unclassified	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 28	Ringfort, Unclassified	Drumkilsellagh	RMP	159m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 31	Ringfort, cashel	Lugnagall	RMP	112m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 34	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	129m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 38	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	143m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 42	Deer Park	Lugatober	RMP	215m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 45	Redundant Record	Doonally	RMP	240m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 47	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
CHC 50	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	215m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 51	School	Lugnagall	None	215m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 52	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	27m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 54	Possible Enclosure (Ringfort)	Shannon Oughter	None	149m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 56	Demesne	Cartron	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 57	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 58	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	107m	No Impact	N/A



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 59	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	297m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 64	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	125m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 66	Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	None	49m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 68	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	189m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 69	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	123m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 70	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	139m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 72	Old Road (abandoned)	Lugatober and Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 73	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	106m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 74	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	143m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 75	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	223m	No Impact	N/A

Table 17-39: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Route Option 11

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB12	Ballyhtivnan/Shannon Eighter	569325,837297	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB16	Rathbraghan/Shannon Oughter	570294,838089	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB17	Carncash/Shannon Oughter	570801,838501	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB18	Carncash/Doonally	571143,838866	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB19	Ballytivnan/Rathbraghan	570095,837463	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB20	Lugatober/Lugnagall	572351,841625	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB21	Collinsford/Lugnagall	572241,841708	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB22	Gortnagrelly/Lugnagall	572863,841980	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB23	Gortnagrelly/Meenaphuill	574631,842811	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-40: AAPs Impacted by Route Option 11

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP02	572957,842206	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly
AAP03	574621,842854	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly, Meenaphuill



AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP06	570303,838084	Watercourse	Shannon Oughter, Rathbraghan
AAP07	571689,840294 - 571780,840342	Watercourse	Castlegal, Drumkilsellagh
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killtycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalurg, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.4.15 Feasible Route Options Preferences

17.4.15.1 Introduction

A road development of this nature, which inevitably involves ground disturbance, has the potential to completely remove archaeological features, layers, materials and deposits. Every effort should, therefore, be made at route selection stage to avoid impacting on significant archaeological and cultural heritage sites where possible while also taking into consideration impacts in other disciplines which may be more profound.

No development should proceed in the vicinity of a Recorded Monument without a programme of archaeological works to be agreed in advance with the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs. This is likely to involve some form of archaeological assessment to determine the potential impact of the development on above ground and subsurface archaeological remains. Items of built heritage recommended for protected status by their inclusion in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage should also be given particular consideration and avoided wherever possible.

The route options were examined and considered in terms of the number, degree and type of impacts on known archaeological sites and also their impacts on areas of archaeological potential; principally the upland areas along the northern end of all route options (AAP13) and the glacial landscape with drumlins and ridges to the south (AAP 14 – Figure 50). Both of these areas are prime locations for the presence of ringforts. Other areas of archaeological potential considered, included streams, rivers and wetland areas. Using such a method to compare route options means that the option with the least number of identified impacts will not necessarily be chosen as the preferred route.

No one route option could be regarded as entirely favourable in terms of archaeology and cultural heritage. All proposed options encounter a number of confirmed or potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage constraints and all travel through a high-potential landscape which is not yet fully understood archaeologically.

In light of the potential for additional subsurface archaeological remains not identified in this report to exist along the route, in particular in the vicinity of rivers, streams, gravel ridges, areas of bogland or marsh and greenfield areas, it may be a recommendation of the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs in association with the local authority that blanket assessment be conducted along the entire length of the preferred route prior to commencement of road building. This could involve a large-scale geophysical survey and/or archaeological test trenching along the roadtake with possible underwater surveys of watercourses. These methods have been used on other road schemes in Ireland in the past and would allow for the early detection of

previously unrecorded low-visibility archaeological remains. This in turn would allow a programme of archaeological works to be formulated whereby sites could be fully resolved in such a way as to minimise delay to the development.

It should be acknowledged that this report presents a comparison of general rather than absolute route options and is designed to inform the selection of a final route. The routes as they appear on the drawings supplied for the purpose of comparison may not represent a roadtake definitively. The actual road after construction will be of different width to the routes depicted on the drawings and, therefore, may not have the kind of impacts described in this report. For example, a constraint which appears on the edge of a route option as shown on the drawings is assigned a Profound Negative impact for the purpose of route comparison but in reality it is possible that the constraint could actually be avoided by the roadtake itself. In such cases, the impact would then be reduced to Significant Negative, Moderate Negative or Slight Negative impact during the next stage of the assessment process.

17.4.16 Underwater Archaeology

The proposed route options impact on a number of watercourses. Watercourses such as these should be subject to archaeological assessment, both on land and under water, when deemed necessary. Undeveloped land in the vicinity of a natural watercourse could contain archaeological remains relating to temporary and long-term settlement and activities such as food consumption and industry. Riverbanks and riverbeds could also contain remains of structures such as bridges, fishing weirs and mills as well as artefacts deposited within the water both inadvertently and intentionally.

Just as with areas of potential archaeological significance on dry land, appropriate mitigation may be required along those sections of watercourses which will be impacted on by the development.

17.4.17 Significance of Impacts on Identified sites along the Routes

The significance of impacts table below is a summary of the impact levels on archaeological sites identified along the routes. It should not, however, be regarded as definitive, rather it is an indicator which contributes to a wider judgment based on the individual circumstances of each feature. Different monument types lend themselves more easily to assessment and it should be borne in mind that this can create a bias in the record, for example an upstanding stone monument such as a fortified house is easier to examine with a view to significance than a degraded enclosure site.

The significance criteria has been based on the following. All recorded monuments listed within the Record of Monuments and Places, being either standing or recorded as enclosures, which may have no surface expression, are considered to be highly significant and therefore any direct impact on such features can be regarded as Profound Negative. Excavations associated with recorded monuments with no surface expression have produced highly significant sites and therefore without further detailed data at this stage we must consider all recorded monuments to be of the same significance if they are being directly impacted upon by any of the route options.

Relatively speaking sites such as Demesnes, Mills, Mill Ponds & Mill Races, which have been identified through cartographic evidence and through limited field work are considered to be of moderate significance because of their current state of overall preservation within the landscape. However it should be noted that demesne landscapes that contain protected structures may have some level of legal protection in terms of being situated within the curtilage of a protected structure.



Sites considered as being of slight significance are sites of vernacular dwellings identified during a review of cartographic evidence, which without detailed field survey may have no or limited surface expression and may be considered of local significance with no statutory protection. All of the sites recorded within the table below are being impacted upon by one or more of the proposed route options. A direct impact is classified within this report as a route option that is directly impacting on an identified site or within 10m of the road embankment of any of the proposed route options.

Table 17-41: Summary of Significance of impacts on identified sites along the Feasible Route Options

Route	Profound Negative	Significant Negative	Moderate Negative	Slight Negative	Imperceptible Negative
Option 1A	<p>CHC 1 Megalithic Tomb. Full removal.</p> <p>CHC 6 Ringfort, Rath, Partial removal south east extent.</p> <p>CHC 8 Ringfort, Rath Full removal.</p> <p>CHC 10 Ringfort, Rath Full removal.</p> <p>CHC 11 Ringfort, Rath Removal western extent</p> <p>CHC 27 Ringfort, unclassified, removal of southern extent</p> <p>CHC 33 Enclosure, full removal.</p>		<p>CHC 63 Demesne Doonally, direct impact to north west corner of demesne Landscape</p> <p>CHC 65 Demesne Lisnalgur, direct impact along original line of N15</p>	<p>CHC 3 Ringfort/Rath, Indirect Impact 35m</p> <p>CHC 5 Ringfort/Rath Indirect Impact 52m</p> <p>CHC 26 Ringfort Indirect Impact 59m</p> <p>CHC 52 Vernacular Dwelling, Full removal.</p>	
Option 1A +1B	<p>CHC 1 Megalithic Tomb Full removal.</p> <p>CHC 6 Ringfort, Rath Partial removal south east extent</p> <p>CHC 8 Ringfort, Rath Full removal</p> <p>CHC 10 Ringfort, Rath Full removal</p> <p>CHC 11 Ringfort, Rath Removal western extent</p> <p>CHC 27 Ringfort, unclassified, Removal of southern extent</p> <p>CHC 33 Enclosure Full removal</p>	<p>CHC 32 Burnt Spread, Burial Ground, Direct on east side of N15</p>	<p>CHC 56 Demesne, Direct along north and west demesne boundaries</p> <p>CHC 57 Demesne Direct impact southern extent of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 59 Demesne, direct impact on western boundary of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 60 Demesne, direct impact on western boundary of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 61 Demesne direct impact on eastern boundary of demesne</p> <p>CHC 63 Demesne direct impact on north western corner boundary of demesne</p> <p>CHC 65 Demesne direct impact on north eastern boundary of demesne</p>	<p>CHC 3 Ringfort/Rath, Indirect Impact 35m</p> <p>CHC 5 Ringfort/Rath Indirect Impact 52m</p> <p>CHC 23 Ringfort Indirect impact 41m</p> <p>CHC 52 Vernacular Dwelling Full removal</p>	



Route	Profound Negative	Significant Negative	Moderate Negative	Slight Negative	Imperceptible Negative
			along N15		
Option 2A	<p>CHC 8 Ringfort, Rath Direct impact southern side of monument</p> <p>CHC 27 Ringfort, unclassified, Full removal</p>	<p>CHC 41 Mill, unclassified, slight direct impact northern extent of mill</p> <p>CHC 47 Mill Race Direct impact removal of section of mill race</p> <p>CHC 48 Mill Pond & Mill Race Direct impact southern extent</p>	<p>CHC 58 Demesne Direct impact southern extent of demesne</p> <p>CHC 59 Demesne Direct impact through centre of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 63 Demesne Direct impact through centre of demesne landscape</p>	<p>CHC 11 Ringfort Indirect Impact 25m</p> <p>CHC 52 Vernacular Dwelling Direct impact to southern boundary of dwelling</p> <p>CHC 72 Old Road (abandoned), Direct impact southern extent</p>	
Option 2A +2B	<p>CHC 8 Ringfort, Rath Direct impact southern side of monument</p> <p>CHC 27 Ringfort, unclassified, Full removal</p>	<p>CHC 41 Mill, unclassified, slight direct impact northern extent of mill</p> <p>CHC 47 Mill Race Direct impact removal of section of mill race</p> <p>CHC 48 Mill Pond & Mill Race, Direct impact southern extent</p>	<p>CHC 56 Demesne, Direct impact north and western boundary of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 58 Demesne Direct impact southern existent of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 59 Demesne Direct impact through centre of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 63 Demesne, Direct impact through centre of demesne landscape</p>	<p>CHC 11 Ringfort Indirect Impact 25m</p> <p>CHC 23 Ringfort Indirect impact 30m</p> <p>CHC 52 Vernacular Dwelling Direct impact to southern boundary of dwelling</p> <p>CHC 72 Old Road (abandoned), Direct impact southern extent</p>	
Option 3	<p>CHC 8 Ringfort, Rath Direct impact south side of monument</p> <p>CHC 27 Ringfort, unclassified, Direct impact south side of monument</p>	<p>CHC 47 Mill Race, Direct impact removal of section of mill race</p>	<p>CHC 56 Demesne, Direct impact north boundary</p> <p>CHC 57 Demesne Direct impact south boundary</p> <p>CHC 63 Demesne Direct impact through centre of demesne landscape</p>	<p>CHC 11 Ringfort Indirect Impact 15m</p> <p>CHC 14 Ringfort Indirect Impact 40m</p> <p>CHC 52 Vernacular Dwelling Direct impact to southern boundary of dwelling</p> <p>CHC 72 Old Road (abandoned) Direct impact southern extent</p>	
Option 4	<p>CHC 8 Ringfort, Rath Direct impact south side of monument</p> <p>CHC 27 Ringfort, unclassified Direct impact south side of monument</p> <p>CHC 33 Enclosure Direct impact eastern extent</p>	<p>CHC 47 Mill Race Direct impact removal of section of mill race</p>	<p>CHC 56 Demesne, Direct impact northern boundary of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 57 Demesne, Direct impact on south boundary of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 63 Demesne Direct impact through centre of demesne landscape</p>	<p>CHC 52 Vernacular Dwelling Direct impact to southern boundary of dwelling</p>	<p>CHC 66 Vernacular Dwelling Indirect Impact 20m</p>
Option 5	<p>CHC 8 Ringfort, Rath Direct impact south side</p>	<p>CHC 47 Mill Race, Direct impact northeast extent</p>	<p>CHC 62 Demesne Direct through centre of demesne landscape</p>	<p>CHC 11 Ringfort Indirect Impact 20m</p> <p>CHC 52 Vernacular</p>	



Route	Profound Negative	Significant Negative	Moderate Negative	Slight Negative	Imperceptible Negative
	of monument CHC 27 Ringfort, unclassified, Direct impact south side of monument		CHC 63 Demesne Direct through centre of demesne landscape	Dwelling, Total removal CHC 72 Old Road (abandoned), Direct impact southern extent CHC 76 Crop marks (removed field system), Direct impact on eastern extent CHC 77 Curve in townland boundary, Total removal	
Option 6	CHC 8 Ringfort, Rath Direct impact south side of monument CHC 27 Ringfort, unclassified, Direct impact south side of monument	CHC 47 Mill Race, Direct impact to north-east extent	CHC 62 Demesne, Direct impact to centre of demesne landscape CHC 63 Demesne, Direct impact to centre of demesne landscape	CHC 11 Ringfort Indirect Impact 21m CHC 52 Vernacular Dwelling, Total removal CHC 72 Old Road (abandoned), Direct impact on southern extent CHC 76 Crop marks (removed field system), Direct impact on east extent of crop marks	
Option 7	CHC 8 Ringfort, Rath, Direct impact south side of monument CHC 11 Ringfort, Rath Direct impact through centre of monument CHC 16 Ringfort, Rath, Direct impact, west side of monument CHC 27 Ringfort, unclassified, Direct impact south side of monument		CHC 62 Demesne Direct impact on eastern boundary of demesne landscape CHC 63 Demesne Direct impact on north eastern boundary of demesne landscape CHC 64 Demesne, Direct impact on western boundary of demesne landscape CHC 1 Megalithic Tomb, Indirect impact (23m) on eastern side of monument	CHC 34 Enclosure, Indirect Impact 24m CHC 52 Vernacular Dwelling, Direct impact on southern boundary CHC 72 Old Road (abandoned), Direct impact on southern extent	
Option 8	CHC 8 Ringfort, Rath, Direct impact south side of monument CHC 11 Ringfort, Rath Total removal CHC 16 Ringfort, Rath Direct		CHC 63 Demesne, Direct impact to north-east boundary of demesne landscape CHC 64 Demesne, Direct impact to western extent CHC 1 Megalithic Tomb, Indirect impact (23m) on eastern side of	CHC 12 Ringfort, Indirect Impact 49m CHC 28 Ringfort, Indirect Impact 25m CHC 34 Enclosure, Indirect Impact 20m CHC 52 Vernacular Dwelling, Direct impact to southern	

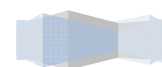


Route	Profound Negative	Significant Negative	Moderate Negative	Slight Negative	Imperceptible Negative
	impact, west side of monument CHC 27 Ringfort, unclassified, Direct impact, south side of monument		monument	boundary of dwelling CHC 72 Old Road (abandoned) Direct impact on southern extent	
Option 9	CHC 8 Ringfort, Rath Direct impact southern boundary CHC 11 Ringfort, Rath Total removal CHC 16 Ringfort, Rath, Direct impact west extent CHC 27 Ringfort, unclassified, Direct impact, south side of monument		CHC 62 Demesne, Direct impact east and south boundaries of demesne landscape CHC 63 Demesne Direct impact to north-east boundary of demesne landscape CHC 64 Demesne Direct impact to western extent CHC 1 Megalithic Tomb, Indirect impact (23m) on eastern side of monument	CHC 28 Ringfort, Indirect Impact 45m CHC 52 Vernacular Dwelling Direct impact to southern boundary of dwelling CHC 72 Old Road Direct impact on southern extent	
Option 10		CHC 47 Mill Race Direct impact removal of section of mill race	CHC 56 Demesne, Direct impact on northern boundary of demesne landscape CHC 57 Demesne Direct impact on south boundary of demesne landscape CHC 63 Demesne Direct impact to centre of demesne	CHC 11 Ringfort Indirect impact 15m CHC 70 Dwelling, Direct total removal CHC 72 Old Road (abandoned), Direct impact on southern extent	
Option 11	CHC 8 Ringfort, Rath, Direct impact north side of monument CHC 27 Ringfort, unclassified, Total removal	CHC 47 Mill Race Direct Impact removal of section of mill race	CHC 56 Demesne, Direct impact on northern boundary of demesne landscape CHC 57 Demesne Direct impact on south boundary of demesne landscape CHC 63 Demesne Direct impact to demesne centre	CHC 11 Ringfort Indirect impact 15m CHC 72 Old Road (abandoned), Direct impact on southern extent	

17.4.18 Route Preferences

The summary table at Table 17-41 above outlines the significance of impacts on Archaeological sites identified along the various feasible route options and these are further discussed below in terms of their resulting preference.

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17.4.18.1 Highly Preferred Route

Route Option 10 has no profound negative impacts on any known sites of archaeological significance and only one significant negative impact which will be on a section of a Mill Race (CHC47) recorded on the first edition Ordnance Survey maps. It has three Moderate negative impacts on Demesne Landscapes at Cartron (CHC56), Rathbraghan (CHC57) and Doonally (CHC63) and slight negative impacts on a ringfort (CHC11) where the impact is indirect, a vernacular dwelling (CHC52) which will be removed and an old road (CHC72) where a section will be removed/impacted. Route Option 10 is the most highly preferred of the thirteen feasible route options.

17.4.18.2 Preferred Routes

Three of the thirteen feasible routes can be regarded as preferred routes and include Routes 3, 5 and 6. These routes all have a similar profound negative impact on ringforts CHC8 and CHC27 and involve the removal of part of the bank/ditch. All three have a significant negative impact on the Mill Race (CHC47) where a section will be removed by the proposed road and moderate negative impacts on Demesne landscapes CHC56-57 and CHC62-3.

17.4.18.3 Intermediate Routes

Routes 2A, 2A/2B and 11 also have profound negative impacts on ringforts CHC8 and CHC27 but in each of these three routes it involves the total removal of CHC27 and therefore they cannot be regarded as a preferred route. Route 4 has a profound negative impact on ringforts CHC8, CHC27 and CHC33 where it will involve the removal of a section of the bank/ditch of each site. All four of these routes have a significant negative impact on the Mill race CHC47 where a section will be removed and in addition Routes 2A and 2A/2B will also impact mill CHC41 and mill pond CHC48.

17.4.18.4 Not preferred

Routes 7, 8 and 9 all have a profound negative impact on ringforts CHC8, CHC11, CHC16 and CHC27 where either some or all of the site will be removed. They also have a moderate negative impact on the Megalithic tomb CHC1 at Drum East. These routes are therefore not preferred in terms of their impact on known archaeological features.

17.4.18.5 Least Preferred Routes

Routes 1A and 1A/1B are the least preferred routes as they have an unacceptable profound negative impact on seven sites of known archaeological significance including the full removal of the site of the megalithic tomb CHC1 in Drum East and either the partial or full removal of ringforts/enclosure sites CHC6, CHC8, CHC10, CHC11, CHC27 and CHC33.

Table 17-42: Route preferences (HP: High Preference, P: Preferred, I: Intermediate, NP: Not preferred, LP: Least preferred)

Route	1A	1A/1B	2A	2A/2B	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Preference	LP	LP	I	I	P	I	P	P	NP	NP	NP	HP	I

17.4.19 Sectional Assessment of Route Options

This Archaeological and Cultural Heritage route option report has assessed the various route options as a whole. An internal scoring mechanism was devised however by Sligo County Council that examined the thirteen routes according to a north, central and south sectional split in order to



determine the most viable route in each area. In terms of the whole length of the route and based on the information available, Route 10 is considered to have the least potential impact in terms of archaeological and cultural heritage as outlined above.

However, when dividing the route options into southern, central and northern sections the findings vary from one section to another. The results of the scoring for each section in terms of Archaeological and Cultural Heritage are as follows:

Table 17-43: Sectional split and significance of impacts

Route/Section	South	Central	North
1A	Profound Impacts on CHC6 & CHC33; Moderate Impacts on CHC63 & CHC65; Slight Impacts on CHC3, CHC5 and CHC26	Profound impacts on CHC 1 & CHC11	Profound impacts on CHC8, CHC10 & CHC27; Slight Impacts on CHC52
1A/1B	Profound Impacts on CHC6 & CHC33; Significant Impacts on CHC32; Moderate Impacts on CHC56, CHC57, CHC59, CHC60, CHC61, CHC63 & CHC65; Slight Impacts on CHC3, CHC5 and CHC23	Profound impacts on CHC 1 & CHC11	Profound impacts on CHC8, CHC10 & CHC27; Slight Impacts on CHC52
2A	Significant Impacts on CHC41, CHC47 & CHC48; Moderate Impacts on CHC58, CHC59 & CHC63	Slight Impacts on CHC11 & CHC72	Profound impacts on CHC8 & CHC27; Slight Impacts on CHC52
2A/2B	Significant Impacts on CHC41, CHC47 & CHC48; Moderate Impacts on CHC56, CHC58, CHC59 & CHC63; Slight Impact on CHC23	Slight Impacts on CHC11 & CHC72	Profound impacts on CHC8 & CHC27; Slight Impacts on CHC52
3	Significant Impacts on CHC47; Moderate Impacts on CHC56, CHC57 & CHC63; Slight Impact on CHC14	Slight Impacts on CHC11 & CHC72	Profound impacts on CHC8 & CHC27; Slight Impacts on CHC52
4	Profound Impacts on CHC33; Significant Impacts on CHC47; Moderate Impacts on CHC56, CHC57 & CHC63; Imperceptible Impact on CHC66	No Impacts	Profound impacts on CHC8 & CHC27; Slight Impacts on CHC52
5	Significant Impacts on CHC47; Moderate Impacts on CHC62 & CHC63; Slight Impacts on CHC76 & CHC77	Slight Impacts on CHC11 & CHC72	Profound impacts on CHC8 & CHC27; Slight Impacts on CHC52
6	Significant Impacts on CHC47; Moderate Impacts on CHC62 & CHC63; Slight Impacts on CHC76	Slight Impacts on CHC11 & CHC72	Profound impacts on CHC8 & CHC27; Slight Impacts on CHC52
7	Profound Impacts on CHC16; Moderate Impacts on CHC62, CHC63 & CHC64; Slight Impacts on CHC34	Profound Impact on CHC11; Slight Impact on CHC72	Profound impacts on CHC8 & CHC27; Slight Impacts on CHC52
8	Profound Impacts on CHC16; Moderate Impacts on CHC63 & CHC64; Slight Impacts on CHC12, CHC28 & CHC34	Profound Impact on CHC11; Slight Impact on CHC72	Profound impacts on CHC8 & CHC27; Slight Impacts on CHC52

Route/Section	South	Central	North
9	Profound Impacts on CHC16; Moderate Impacts on CHC62, CHC63 & CHC64; Slight Impact on CHC28	Profound Impact on CHC11; Slight Impact on CHC72	Profound impacts on CHC8 & CHC27; Slight Impacts on CHC52
10	Significant Impact on CHC47; Moderate Impacts on CHC56, CHC57 & CHC63	Slight Impacts on CHC11 & CHC72	Slight Impact on CHC70
11	Significant Impact on CHC47; Moderate Impacts on CHC56, CHC57 & CHC63	Slight Impacts on CHC11 & CHC72	Profound Impacts on CHC8 and CHC27

South Section: The south section of routes 3, 5, 6, 10 & 11 are considered to be the most preferred options as their impact on the known archaeological heritage is restricted to the removal of a section of Mill race CHC47 at Rathbraghan (which is considered to be a significant impact) along with moderate impacts on demesne landscapes at Cartron, Rathbraghan and Doonally (CHC56, CHC57, CHC62 & CHC63). Routes 1A and 1A/1B are the least preferred through the southern section as both involve the total removal of CHC33, an enclosure in Doonally townland and the partial removal of CHC6, a ringfort in Kiltycooly.

Central Section: There are 8 routes considered to be of high preference through the central section (2A, 2A/2B, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 & 11) with one of those routes (Route 4) being of very high preference. Route 4 has no known impacts through this section and the remaining seven high preference routes have an impact on an old road CHC72 and an indirect impact on ringfort CHC11. Routes 1A, 1A/1B, 7, 8 & 9 are all regarded as being of low preference as they all involve the total or significant removal of ringfort CHC11 and Routes 1A, Routes 1A/1B also involve total or significant removal of the megalithic tomb CHC1.

North Section: There is 1 route considered to be of very high preference through the northern section. Route 10 was found to have only one slightly negative impact on CHC 70, a dwelling in Gortnagrelly. There are 6 route options considered to be of low preference: 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9. These routes all involve the partial removal of ringforts CHC8 and CHC27 near the northern end of the scheme. Routes 2A, 2A/2B and 11 involve the full removal of ringfort CHC27 which is considered undesirable and routes 1A and 1A/1B involves the removal of both ringforts CHC8 and CHC10 and are therefore considered to be the least preferred routes.

Table 17-44: Sectional Split and Route Preferences

Section	Feasible Route Option												
	1A	1A/B	2A	2A/B	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South	5	5	3	3	2	4	2	2	4	4	4	2	2
Central	5	5	2	2	2	1	2	2	5	5	5	2	2
North	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	4
Overall	5	5	4	4	3	3	2	2	4	4	4	1	3

17.5 Refined Route Options

17.5.1 Introduction

Following on from the preparation of Preliminary Options Assessment reports for each discipline and the subsequent Multi Disciplinary Workshops held with Sligo County Council, a number of Refined Route Options were put forward for assessment. These include

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Overall

Route Option 12 – This is largely an amalgamation of several of the feasible route options and covers all three sections.

South Section

Route Option 1A v2 – The change is the provision of an underbridge arrangement over the L7421-0

Route Option 1A/B v2 – The change is the provision of an underbridge arrangement over the L7421-0

Route Option 2A v2 – The change is the provision of an underbridge arrangement over the L7422-0

Route Option 2A/B v2 – The change is the provision of an underbridge arrangement over the L7422-0

Route Option 13 – The East/West link which was previously proposed as part of FRO 03 is retained and will be considered as a complimentary element to Options 05 and 12.

Central section

Route Option 8 v2 – The change is the provision of an underbridge arrangement over the L3404-0. In addition, there are 3 separate junction arrangements 'Collinsford J1', 'Collinsford Alternative J2', 'Collinsford Alternative J3'.

North Section

Route Option 8 v2 - The change is a continuation of the above change in the Central Section.

Route Option 12 v2 – This is an iteration of the new Option 12, with an alternative alignment in Gortnagrelly

17.5.2 Refined Route Option 1A v2

Table 17-45: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Refined Route Option 1A-v2

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	15m	Indirect	Significant negative
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	103m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 3	Ringfort, Rath	Teesan	RMP	35m	Indirect	Slight negative
CHC 4	Ringfort, Souterrain, Enclosure	Lisnalurg	RMP	168m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 5	Ringfort, Rath	Kiltycooly	RMP	52m	Indirect	Slight negative
CHC 6	Ringfort, rath	Kiltycooly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 7	Ringfort, Rath	Carnash	RMP	89m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	20m	Indirect	Slight negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	144m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 13	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	129m	No Impact	N/A



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 26	Ringfort, unclassified	Teesan	RMP	59m	Indirect	Slight negative
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 36	Enclosure	Lisnalgur	RMP	255m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 37	Enclosure	Teesan	RMP	166m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
CHC 65	Demesne	Lisnalgur	None	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-46: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Refined Route Option 1A-v2

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB01	Lisnalgur/Teesan	569283,838925	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB02	Carncash/Teesan	570219,839292	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB03	Carncash/Kiltycooly	570685,839373	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB04	Doonally/Kiltycooly	571230,839584	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB07	Castlegal/Drum East	571648,840373	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-47: AAPs Impacted by Refined Route Option 1A-v2

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP07	571642,840278	Watercourse	Castlegal, Drumkilsellagh
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Kiltycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalgur, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.5.3 Refined Route Option 1A/B v2

Table 17-48: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Refined Route Option 1A/B-v2

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	15m	Indirect	Significant negative
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	103m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 3	Ringfort, Rath	Teesan	RMP	35m	Indirect	Slight Negative



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 4	Ringfort, Souterrain, Enclosure	Lisnalgur	RMP	140m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 5	Ringfort, Rath	Kiltycooly	RMP	52m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 6	Ringfort, rath	Kiltycooly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 7	Ringfort, Rath	Carnash	RMP	89m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	0m	Indirect	Slight negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	144m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 13	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	129m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 23	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Eighter	RMP	41m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 26	Ringfort, unclassified	Teesan	RMP	59m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 32	Burnt Spread, Burial Ground	Lisnalgur, Shannon Eighter, Doonally	RMP	7m	Direct	Significant negative
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 36	Enclosure	Lisnalgur	RMP	205m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 37	Enclosure	Teesan	RMP	166m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 53	Potential Archaeological Site	Shannon Eighter	None	56m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 56	Demesne	Cartron	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 57	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 59	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 60	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 61	Demesne	Lisnalgur	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 65	Demesne	Lisnalgur	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 78	Fortification	Lisnalgur	RMP	97m	No Impact	N/A

Table 17-49: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Refined Route Option 1A/1B-v2

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB01	Lisnalgur/Teesan	569283,838925	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB02	Carncash/Teesan	570219,839292	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB03	Carncash/Kiltycooly	570685,839373	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB04	Doonally/Kiltycooly	571230,839584	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative



TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB07	Castlegal/Drum East	571648,840373	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB10	Lisnalgur/Shannon Eighter	569146,838288	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB11	Cartron/Shannon Eighter	569155,837239	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB12	Ballyhtivnan/Shannon Eighter	569325,837297	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB13	Ballytivnan/Cartron	569246,836991	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB14	Cartron/Rathquarter	569099,836711	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-50: AAPs Impacted by Refined Route Option 1A/1B-v2

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP04	569217,837377	Watercourse	Shannon Eighter
AAP07	571642,840278	Watercourse	Castlegal, Drumkilsellagh
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killtycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalgur, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.5.4 Refined Route Option 2A v2

Table 17-51: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Refined Route Option 2A-v2

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	88m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	77m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 13	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	212m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 14	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	58m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 18	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Oughter	RMP	74m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 19	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Oughter	RMP	210m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 20	Ringfort, Rath	Rathbraghan	RMP	78m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 28	Ringfort, Unclassified	Drumkilsellagh	RMP	120m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 34	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	108m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 38	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	162m	No Impact	N/A



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 41	Mill, unclassified	Rathbraghan	RMP	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
CHC 47	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
CHC 48	Mill Pond & Mill Race	Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
CHC 53	Potential Archaeological Site	Shannon Eighter	None	183m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 54	Possible Enclosure (Ringfort)	Shannon Oughter	None	120m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 57	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	132m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 58	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 59	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 60	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	45m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 61	Demesne	Lisnalgur	None	226m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 64	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	124m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 66	Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	None	63m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 78	Fortification	Lisnalgur	RMP	282m	No Impact	N/A

Table 17-52: Townland Boundaries Impacted by refined Route Option 2A-v2

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB15	Rathbraghan/Shannon Eighter	569926,837934	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB16	Rathbraghan/Shannon Oughter	570294,838089	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB17	Carncash/Shannon Oughter	570801,838501	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB18	Carncash/Doonally	571143,838866	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-53: AAPs Impacted by Refined Route Option 2A-v2

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP05	569930,837939	Watercourse	Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan
AAP06	570292,838090 - 570364,838115	Watercourse	Shannon Oughter, Rathbraghan
AAP07	571687,840293 - 571793,840345	Watercourse	Castlegal, Drumkilsellagh



AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killtycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalgur, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.5.5 Refined Route Option 2A/B v2

Table 17-54: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Refined Route Option 2A/B-v2

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	88m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	77m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 13	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	212m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 14	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	58m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 15	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	213	No Impact	N/A
CHC 18	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Oughter	RMP	74m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 19	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Oughter	RMP	210m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 20	Ringfort, Rath	Rathbraghan	RMP	78m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 23	Ringfort, Rath	Shannon Eighter	RMP	30m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 28	Ringfort, Unclassified	Drumkilsellagh	RMP	120m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 34	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	108m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 38	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	162m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 41	Mill, unclassified	Rathbraghan	RMP	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
CHC 45	Redundant Record	Doonally	RMP	283m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 47	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
CHC 48	Mill Pond & Mill Race	Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 50	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 53	Potential Archaeological Site	Shannon Eighter	None	183m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 54	Possible Enclosure (Ringfort)	Shannon Oughter	None	120m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 56	Demesne	Cartron	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 57	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	132m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 58	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 59	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 60	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	45m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 64	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	124m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 66	Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	None	63m	No Impact	N/A

Table 17-55: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Refined Route Option 2A/B-v2

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB11	Cartron/Shannon Eighter	569155,837239	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB12	Ballyhtivnan/Shannon Eighter	569325,837297	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB13	Ballytivnan/Cartron	569246,836991	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB14	Cartron/Rathquarter	569099,836711	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB15	Rathbraghan/Shannon Eighter	569926,837934	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB16	Rathbraghan/Shannon Oughter	570294,838089	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB17	Carncash/Shannon Oughter	570801,838501	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB18	Carncash/Doonally	571143,838866	0m	Direct	Moderate negative



Table 17-56: AAPs Impacted by Refined Route Option 2A/B-v2

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP04	569217,837377	Watercourse	Shannon Eighter
AAP05	569930,837939	Watercourse	Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan
AAP06	570292,838090 - 570364,838115	Watercourse	Shannon Oughter, Rathbraghan
AAP07	571687,840293 - 571793,840345	Watercourse	Castlegal, Drumkilsellagh
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killtycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalurg, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.5.6 Refined Route Option 8 v.2

Table 17-57: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Refined Route Option 8-v2

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	22m	Indirect	Significant Negative
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	114m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 8	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 10	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	78m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	49m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 14	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	214m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 15	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	109m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 16	Ringfort, Rath	Willowbrook	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 27	Ringfort, unclassified	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 28	Ringfort, Unclassified	Drumkilsellagh	RMP	25m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 29	Ringfort, unclassified	Willowbrook	RMP	74m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 31	Ringfort, cashel	Lugnagall	RMP	198m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	197m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 34	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	20m	Indirect	Slight Negative
CHC 45	Redundant Record	Doonally	RMP	243m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 49	Enclosure	Bellanode	RMP	84m	No Impact	N/A



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 50	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	208m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 51	School	Lugnagall	None	205m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 52	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	11m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 62	Demesne	Doonally	None	95m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 64	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 68	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	161m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 69	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	100m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 70	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	80m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 71	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	204m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 72	Old Road (abandoned)	Lugatober and Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 73	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	80m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 74	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	150m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 75	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	191m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 77	Sub circular curve in townland boundary	Rathbraghan	None	91m	No Impact	N/A

Table 17-58: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Refined Route Option 8-v2

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB07	Castlegal/Drum East	571648,840373	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB20	Lugatober/Lugnagall	572351,841625	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB21	Collinsford/Lugnagall	572241,841708	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB22	Gortnagrelly/Lugnagall	572863,841980	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB23	Gortnagrelly/Meenaphuill	574631,842811	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-59: AAPs Impacted by Refined Route Option 8-v2

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP02	572961,842199	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly
AAP03	574635,842802	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly. Meenaphuill
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal



AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killtycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalurg, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.5.7 Refined Route Option 12

Table 17-60: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Refined Route Option 12

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	15m	Indirect	Significant Negative
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	180m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 8	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 9	Ringfort, Rath	Lugnagall	RMP	180m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 10	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	80m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	75m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 15	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	100m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 16	Ringfort, Rath	Willowbrook	RMP	20m	Indirect	Moderate negative
CHC 25	Ringfort, Rath	Barroe	RMP	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 27	Ringfort, unclassified	Gortnagrelly	RMP	10m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 28	Ringfort, Unclassified	Drumkilsellagh	RMP	40m	Indirect	Moderate Negative
CHC 29	Ringfort, unclassified	Willowbrook	RMP	74m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 31	Ringfort, cashel	Lugnagall	RMP	204m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	197m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 34	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	20m	Indirect	Moderate negative
CHC 42	Deer Park	Lugatober	RMP	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 49	Enclosure	Bellanode	RMP	220m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 52	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC62	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 64	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 68	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 69	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	137m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 70	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	100m	No impact	N/A
CHC 71	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 72	Old Road (abandoned)	Lugatober and Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 73	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	103m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 74	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	130m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 75	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 76	Crop marks (removed field system)	Barroe	None	205m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 77	Sub circular curve in townland boundary	Rathbraghan	None	150m	No Impact	N/A

Table 17-61: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Refined Route Option 12

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB19	Ballytivnan/Rathbraghan	570095,837463	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB20	Lugatober/Lugnagall	572351,841625	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB21	Collinsford/Lugnagall	572241,841708	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB22	Gortnagrelly/Lugnagall	572863,841980	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB23	Gortnagrelly/Meenaphuill	574631,842811	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB26	Doonally (ED Drumcliff East)/Willowbrook	571889,839279	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB27	Barroe/Rathbraghan	570817,837391	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB30	Barroe/Faughts	571447,838209	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB32	Faughts/Doonally (ED Calry)	571592,838153	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB33	Doonally (ED Calry)/Willowbrook	571910,839104	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

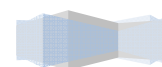


Table 17-62: AAPs Impacted by Refined Route Option 12

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP02	572964,842198	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly
AAP03	574635,842802	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly. Meenaphuil
AAP07	571692,840294, - 571793,840345	Watercourse	Castlegal, Drumkilsellagh
AAP08	571869,839286	Watercourse	Doonally (ED Drumcliff East)
AAP10	571561,838172 - 571762,838168	Watercourse	Doonally (ED Calry), Faughts
AAP11	571884,838920	Watercourse	Doonally (ED Calry)
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killtycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalurg, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

17.5.8 Refined Route Option 12 v.2

Table 17-63: Archaeological Constraints and level of impacts for Refined Route Option 12-v2

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 1	Megalithic Tomb	Drum East	RMP	15m	Indirect	Significant Negative
CHC 2	Barrow, Ring barrow	Castlegal	RMP	180m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 8	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 9	Ringfort, Rath	Lugnagall	RMP	180m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 10	Ringfort, Rath	Gortnagrelly	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 11	Ringfort, Rath	Lugatober	RMP	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
CHC 12	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	75m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 15	Ringfort, Rath	Doonally	RMP	100m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 16	Ringfort, Rath	Willowbrook	RMP	20m	Indirect	Moderate negative
CHC 25	Ringfort, Rath	Barroe	RMP	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 27	Ringfort, unclassified	Gortnagrelly	RMP	10m	Direct	Profound negative
CHC 28	Ringfort, Unclassified	Drumkilsellagh	RMP	40m	Indirect	Moderate Negative



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
CHC 29	Ringfort, unclassified	Willowbrook	RMP	74m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 31	Ringfort, cashel	Lugnagall	RMP	100m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 33	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	197m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 34	Enclosure	Doonally	RMP	20m	Indirect	Moderate negative
CHC 42	Deer Park	Lugatober	RMP	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 49	Enclosure	Bellanode	RMP	220m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 52	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC62	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 63	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 64	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
CHC 68	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 69	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	137m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 70	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	100m	No impact	N/A
CHC 71	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 72	Old Road (abandoned)	Lugatober and Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
CHC 73	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	103m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 74	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	130m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 75	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	200m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 76	Crop marks (removed field system)	Barroe	None	205m	No Impact	N/A
CHC 77	Sub circular curve in townland boundary	Rathbraghan	None	150m	No Impact	N/A

Table 17-64: Townland Boundaries Impacted by Refined Route Option 12-v2

TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB05	Doonally/Drumkilsellagh	571560,840020	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB06	Castlegal/Drumkilsellagh	571633,840277	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB08	Castlegal/Lugatober	571730,840771	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB09	Collinsford/Lugatober	572234,841540	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB19	Ballytivnan/Rathbraghan	570095,837463	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB20	Lugatober/Lugnagall	572351,841625	0m	Direct	Moderate negative



TB No.	Townland Boundaries	ITM	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
TB21	Collinsford/Lugnagall	572241,841708	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB22	Gortnagrelly/Lugnagall	572863,841980	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB23	Gortnagrelly/Meenaphuill	574631,842811	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB26	Doonally (ED Drumcliff East)/Willowbrook	571889,839279	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB27	Barroe/Rathbraghan	570817,837391	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB30	Barroe/Faughts	571447,838209	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB32	Faughts/Doonally (ED Calry)	571592,838153	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
TB33	Doonally (ED Calry)/Willowbrook	571910,839104	0m	Direct	Moderate negative

Table 17-65: AAPs Impacted by Refined Route Option 12-v2

AAP No.	ITM	Type	Townlands
AAP02	573238,842228	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly
AAP03	574635,842802	Watercourse	Gortnagrelly. Meenaphuill
AAP13	Covers wide area	Upland areas	Gortnagrelly, Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal
AAP14	Covers wide area	Glacial landscape	Lugnagall, Collinsford, Lugatober, Castlegal, Drum East, Killtycooly, Drumkilsellagh, Doonally (ED Drumcliff East), Willowbrook, Rahaberna, Teesan, Carncash, Doonally (ED Calry), Lisnalurg, Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter, Rathbraghan, Barroe, Faughts, Ballytivnan, Farranacardy

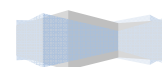
17.5.9 Significance of Impacts on identified sites along the refined routes

The significance of impacts table below is a summary of the impact levels on archaeological sites identified along the refined route options. The results show the level and significance of impacts of each of the refined routes on the archaeological resource and allow for an evaluation of preferred route options.

Table 17-66: Summary of Significance of impacts on identified sites along the refined routes

Refined Route	Profound Negative	Significant Negative	Moderate Negative	Slight Negative	Imperceptible Negative
Refined Option 1A v.2 South Section Impacts Only	CHC 6 Ringfort, Rath, Partial removal south east extent. CHC 33 Enclosure, full removal.		CHC 63 Demesne Doonally, direct impact to north west corner of demesne Landscape CHC 65 Demesne Lisnalurg, direct impact along original line of N15	CHC 3 Ringfort/Rath, Indirect Impact 35m CHC 5 Ringfort/Rath Indirect Impact 52m CHC 26 Ringfort Indirect Impact 59m	
Refined Option 1A +1B v.2	CHC 6 Ringfort, Rath, Partial removal south east extent. CHC 33	CHC 32 Burnt Spread, Burial Ground, Direct on east side of N15	CHC 56 Demesne, Direct along north and west demesne boundaries CHC 57 Demesne Direct impact southern extent	CHC 3 Ringfort/Rath, Indirect Impact 35m CHC 5 Ringfort/Rath Indirect Impact 52m	

Refined Route	Profound Negative	Significant Negative	Moderate Negative	Slight Negative	Imperceptible Negative
South Section Impacts Only	Enclosure, full removal.		<p>of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 59 Demesne, direct impact on western boundary of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 60 Demesne, direct impact on western boundary of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 61 Demesne direct impact on eastern boundary of demesne</p> <p>CHC 63 Demesne direct impact on north western corner boundary of demesne</p> <p>CHC 65 Demesne direct impact on north eastern boundary of demesne along N15</p>	CHC 23 Ringfort Indirect impact 41m	
Refined Option 2A v.2 South Section Impacts Only		<p>CHC 41 Mill, unclassified, slight direct impact northern extent of mill</p> <p>CHC 47 Mill Race Direct impact removal of section of mill race</p> <p>CHC 48 Mill Pond & Mill Race Direct impact southern extent</p>	<p>CHC 58 Demesne Direct impact southern extent of demesne</p> <p>CHC 59 Demesne Direct impact through centre of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 63 Demesne Direct impact through centre of demesne landscape</p>		
Refined Option 2A + 2B v.2 South Section Impacts Only		<p>CHC 41 Mill, unclassified, slight direct impact northern extent of mill</p> <p>CHC 47 Mill Race Direct impact removal of section of mill race</p> <p>CHC 48 Mill Pond & Mill Race, Direct impact southern extent</p>	<p>CHC 56 Demesne, Direct impact north and western boundary of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 58 Demesne Direct impact southern extent of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 59 Demesne Direct impact through centre of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 63 Demesne, Direct impact through centre of demesne landscape</p>	CHC 23 Ringfort Indirect impact 30m	
Option 5 South & Central Section impacts only		CHC 47 Mill Race, Direct impact northeast extent	<p>CHC 62 Demesne Direct through centre of demesne landscape</p> <p>CHC 63 Demesne Direct through centre of demesne landscape</p>	<p>CHC11 Ringfort Indirect Impact 20m</p> <p>CHC 72 Old Road (abandoned) Direct impact on southern extent</p> <p>CHC 76 Crop marks (removed field)</p>	



Refined Route	Profound Negative	Significant Negative	Moderate Negative	Slight Negative	Imperceptible Negative
				system), Direct impact on eastern extent CHC 77 Curve in townland boundary, Total removal	
Refined Option 8 v.2 Central and North Section Impacts only	CHC 8 Ringfort, Rath, Direct impact south side of monument CHC 11 Ringfort, Rath Direct impact on east side of monument CHC 27 Ringfort, unclassified, Direct impact, south side of monument	CHC 1 Megalithic Tomb, Indirect impact on eastern side of monument		CHC 52 Vernacular Dwelling, Direct impact to southern boundary of dwelling CHC 72 Old Road (abandoned) Direct impact on southern extent	
Refined Option 12	CHC 8 Ringfort, Rath, Direct impact south side of monument CHC 11 Ringfort, Rath Direct impact total removal CHC 27 Ringfort, unclassified, Direct impact, south side of monument	CHC 1 Megalithic Tomb, indirect impact on eastern side of monument	CHC16 Ringfort, Indirect Impact 20m CHC28 Ringfort Indirect Impact 40m CHC34 Enclosure Indirect Impact 20m CHC 62 Demesne Direct along southern edge of demesne landscape CHC 63 Demesne Direct along western edge of demesne landscape CHC 64 Demesne Direct along eastern edge of demesne landscape	CHC 52 Vernacular Dwelling, Direct impact. Total removal CHC 72 Old Road (abandoned) Direct impact on southern extent – realignment only.	
Refined Option 12 v.2	CHC 8 Ringfort, Rath, Direct impact south side of monument CHC10 Ringfort Direct impact on south side CHC 11 Ringfort, Rath Direct impact total removal CHC 27 Ringfort, unclassified, Direct impact, south side of monument	CHC 1 Megalithic Tomb, Indirect impact on eastern side of monument	CHC16 Ringfort, Indirect Impact 20m CHC28 Ringfort Indirect Impact 40m CHC34 Enclosure Indirect Impact 20m CHC 62 Demesne Direct along southern edge of demesne landscape CHC 63 Demesne Direct along western edge of demesne landscape CHC 64 Demesne Direct along eastern edge of demesne landscape	CHC 52 Vernacular Dwelling, Direct impact along south side CHC 72 Old Road (abandoned) Direct impact on southern extent – realignment only.	



17.5.10 Refined Route Preferences

The summary table at Table 17-66 above outlines the significance of impacts on Archaeological sites identified along the various refined route options and these are further discussed below in terms of their resulting preference.

17.5.10.1 Highly Preferred Route

South Section: Route 12 has the least impact on the existing archaeological heritage, being confined to moderate negative impacts on the boundaries of demesnes CHC56 (Cartron), CHC57 (Rathbraghan), CHC62 (Doonally), CHC63 (Doonally) and CHC64 (Willowbrook). In addition Route 12 has a moderate negative impact on ringforts CHC16, CHC28 and CHC34 where the route comes close to the sites but does not impact them.

Central Section: Route 5 has the least impact on the existing archaeological heritage with slight negative impacts on CHC11 (ringfort) where it comes within 20m and CHC72 an old road where it impacts the southern extent.

North Section: There is no highly preferred refined route through this section as all the refined routes have a profound negative impact on a number of archaeological sites CHC8, CHC10 and CHC27 which involves partial removal of a section of the monument.

17.5.10.2 Preferred Routes

South Section: Three of the refined routes 2A, 2A/2B and 5 are considered to be preferred routes through the south section as their impacts are confined to significant negative impacts on CHC41 (Mill), CHC47 (Mill Race) and CHC48 (Mill Pond) where a section will need to be removed to facilitate road construction. Route 5 only impacts on CHC47 and is the most preferred of the three. They also impact moderately on a number of demesne landscapes CHC56, CHC58, CHC59, CHC62 & CHC63.

Central Section: Route 5 as outlined above is a highly preferred route through this section and there are no additional preferred refined routes. All other refined route options impact profoundly on the archaeological resource.

North Section: There is no preferred refined route through this section as all the refined routes have a profound negative impact on a number of archaeological sites CHC8, CHC10 and CHC27 which involves partial removal of a section of the monument.

17.5.10.3 Least Preferred Routes

South Section: Refined routes 1A and 1A/1B have profound impacts on CHC6 (ringfort) and CHC33 (enclosure). The impact involves the partial removal of the southern extent of CHC6 and the probable total removal of CHC33. There are also moderate negative impacts on Demesnes CHC63 and CHC65

Central Section: Refined routes 8 v.2 and 12 both have profound impacts on CHC11 (Ringfort) and significant impacts on CHC1 (Megalithic tomb). The impact involves the total removal of CHC11 in the case of Route 12 and the partial removal of the eastern side in the case of Route 8 which would make refined route 8 a marginally better option.

North Section: Refined routes 8 v.2, 12 and 12 v.2 all impact profoundly on archaeological sites CHC8 (ringfort), and CHC27 (Ringfort) and in all cases involves partial removal of a section of the southern side of each monument. Route 12 v.2 also impacts profoundly on CHC10 (ringfort) where it also involves the removal of a section of the southern side of the monument.



17.5.10.4 Conclusion

The following table summarises the preferences along each section but in general from an archaeological perspective, the preferred routes would be Refined routes 12 through the south section, Route 5 through the central section and either Route 8 v.2 or Route 12 through the north section as they are marginally a better option than Route 12 v.2 through here.

Table 17-67: Refined Route Options Assessment (Archaeology)

Refined Route/Section	South	Central	North
1A v.2	Profound Impacts on CHC6 & CHC33; Moderate Impacts on CHC63 & CHC65; Slight Impacts on CHC3, CHC5 and CHC26	N/A	N/A
1A/1B v.2	Profound Impacts on CHC6 & CHC33; Significant Impacts on CHC32; Moderate Impacts on CHC56, CHC57, CHC59, CHC60, CHC61, CHC63 & CHC65; Slight Impacts on CHC3, CHC5 and CHC23	N/A	N/A
2A v.2	Significant Impacts on CHC41, CHC47 & CHC48; Moderate Impacts on CHC58, CHC59 & CHC63	N/A	N/A
2A/2B v.2	Significant Impacts on CHC41, CHC47 & CHC48; Moderate Impacts on CHC56, CHC58, CHC59 & CHC63; Slight Impact on CHC23	N/A	N/A
5	Significant Impacts on CHC47; Moderate Impacts on CHC62 & CHC63; Slight Impacts on CHC76 & CHC77	Slight Impacts on CHC11 & CHC72	N/A
8 v.2	N/A	Profound Impact on CHC11; Significant impact on CHC1, Slight Impact on CHC72	Profound impacts on CHC8 & CHC27; Slight Impacts on CHC52
12	Moderate Negative Impacts on CHC16, CHC28, CHC34, CHC62, CHC63 and CHC64	Profound impacts on CHC11 ringfort (Total removal); significant impacts on CHC1, megalithic tomb and slight Impact on CHC72	Profound negative impacts on CHC8 ringfort (partial removal) and CHC27 enclosure (partial removal); Slight negative impact on CHC52
12 v.2	N/A	N/A	Profound negative impacts on CHC8 ringfort (partial removal), CHC10 ringfort (partial removal) and CHC27 enclosure (partial removal); Slight negative impact on CHC52

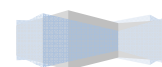
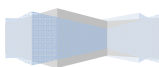


Table 17-68: Sectional split and significance of impacts in relation to refined route options

Section	Refined Route Option														
	1A (v2)	1A/B (v2)	2A (v2)	2A/B (v2)	3	4	5	6	7	8 (v2)	9	10	11	12	12 (v2)
South	5	5	2	2	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	ref 12	n/a	n/a	n/a	1	ref 12
Central	ref 8- v2	ref 8- v2	ref 5	ref 5	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	ref 12
North	ref 8- v2	ref 8- v2	ref 8- v2	ref 8- v2	n/a	n/a	ref 8- v2	n/a	n/a	5	n/a	n/a	n/a	5	5
Overall	5	5	3	3	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	n/a	4	4



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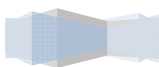
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19 Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Appendix:

Appendix 1 List of Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Constraints

CHC 01

Type: Megalithic Tomb

Townland: Drum East

County: Sligo

OS six-Inch: 009

ITM: 571651,840453

RMP No: SL009-028

Legal Status: RMP

Description: This monument was first shown on the 1913 edition of the OS 6-inch map it is located about 5km to the north-east of Sligo Town. Marked on OS as "Giants Grave, this monument is classified as a wedge tomb. Full description in the Survey of the Megalithic Tombs of Ireland. Volume V. County Sligo. (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1989).

Source: RMP

CHC 02

Type: Barrow, Ring barrow

Townland: Castlegal

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 009

ITM: 571909, 840731

RMP No: SL009-027

Legal Status: RMP

Description: Situated on a slight NW-facing slope near summit of hillock, in gently undulating pasture. Circular slightly raised area (diam. 11m) defined by a low bank of earth (Wth 2.65m; int. H 0.3m). At the external foot of the bank is a fosse (Wth 2.2m; D 0.35m). A break in the bank (Wth 1.15m) with an irregular causeway across the fosse appears to be modern. At the centre of the interior is a slightly raised area (diam. 4m), defined by a faint scarped edge, which may mark the remains of a central mound.

Source: RMP

CHC 03

Type: Ringfort, Rath

Townland: Teesan

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 008

ITM: 569309,839270

RMP No: SL008-148

Legal Status: RMP



Description: Situated on a slight rise, on level ground, in densely overgrown area to rear of modern houses. Raised roughly circular area (diam. c.20m) enclosed by a broad bank of earth and stone (Wth c.4m; int. H c.0.3m). There is no fosse visible at ground level. The bank appears to enclose the site on all sides and has a uniform profile where partially accessible NW-N. The bank has been incorporated into modern property boundaries NNE-E and modern houses have been constructed 15m to the NW and SE of the site. The original entrance is not recognisable.

Source: RMP

CHC 04

Type: Ringfort, Souterrain, Enclosure

Townland: Lisnalurg

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 014

ITM: 569024,838777

RMP No: SL014-012001-03

Legal Status: RMP

Description: This site comprises a circular bank (Wth 11m, H 2.50m) which forms a rim around a great hollow, in which is centrally placed a circular earthwork with a level interior (Diam. 75m). A sharply cut away opening in the SW of the internal enclosure corresponds with an opening (Wth 9m) in the outer enclosure. The outer enclosure has been extremely disturbed in areas around its perimeter by walls, cattle tracks and field entrances. The internal bank is less impressive in scale (Wth 11m, H 2.50m). There is no evidence for a ditch, the bank material has been scarped from the interior.

Source: RMP

CHC 05

Type: Ringfort, Rath

Townland: Kiltycooly

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 008

ITM: 570876,839511

RMP No: SL008-150

Legal Status: RMP

Description: Straddling summit of a rise in gently undulating pasture. Natural ground level slopes down from the site S-NNE. Raised circular area (diam. 51m) defined by a steep earthen scarp (ext. H 1.7-3.3m). At the external foot of the scarp is a fosse (Wth 7.8m; D 1.4m). The external height of the scarp increases from S-N to compensate for the underlying natural slope. The fosse encloses the site NE-SSE only and is absent elsewhere due to the natural downward slope around the site. The fosse is almost entirely silted up NE-E. A ramp (Wth 3m) through the scarp at NE may mark the position of the original entrance. Three small circular heaps of field clearance rocks (av. diam. 2m; H 0.6m) are located in the centre of the interior.

Source: RMP

CHC 06

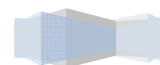
Type: Ringfort, Rath

Townland: Kiltycooly

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 008

ITM: 571102,839559



RMP No: SL008-151

Legal Status: RMP

Description: Situated on a slight broad rise in gently undulating pasture. Slightly raised circular area (diam. 20m) enclosed by a broad bank of earth and stone (Wth 4.9m; int. H 0.3m). There is no fosse visible at ground level. From NW-NE the bank has been removed and the site is defined by a slight scarp. The original entrance is not recognisable.

Source: RMP

CHC 07

Type: Ringfort, Rath

Townland: Carncash

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 008

ITM: 570754,839248

RMP No: SL008-152

Legal Status: RMP

Description: Situated on a slight N-facing slope in gently undulating rocky pasture. A steep WSW-ENE orientated N-facing natural scarp abuts the edge of the site at N. Slightly raised circular area (diam. 26m) enclosed by an earth and stone bank (Wth 5.3m; int. H 1.2m). There is no fosse visible at ground level. From NW-NNE the bank has been removed by rock quarry (now disused) that has been cut into the N facing natural slope that abuts the N side of the site. A break (Wth 4m) in the bank at SSE marks the position of the original entrance. There is a small livestock break through the bank at NE.

Source: RMP

CHC 08

Type: Ringfort, Rath

Townland: Gortnagrelly

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 009

ITM: 573916,842638

RMP No: SL009-018

Legal Status: RMP

Description: Situated on a slight NNW-facing slope in gently undulating pasture. Raised circular area (diam. 25m) enclosed by a bank of earth (Wth 2.1m; int. H 0.3m). At the external foot of the bank is a fosse (Wth 4m). The fosse encloses the site SSE-NNW and is visible only as a slightly wetter area (Wth 4m) at the external base of the bank. From NNW-SE the fosse has been re-cut as a drain. The N edge of a main road (N16) lies along the outer line of the fosse SE-SSW. A break (Wth 4m) in the bank at NNW, with slight trace of a causeway across the fosse, marks the position of the original entrance. There is a modern break (Wth 2m) in the bank at S.

Source: RMP

CHC 09

Type: Ringfort, Rath

Townland: Lugnagall

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 009

ITM: 572920,841832

RMP No: SL009-023



Legal Status: RMP

Description: Situated on level summit of a narrow NE-SW orientated ridge, on the NW-facing lower slopes of Cope's Mountain, in pasture. The monument is located at the SW end of the ridge with natural ground level sloping down steeply E-N. Oval raised area (dims. 27m NE-SW; 15m NW-SE) enclosed by a substantial bank of earth and stone (Wth 3.65m; int. H 1.5m). At the external foot of the bank is a fosse (Wth 4.25m; D 1.5m). The bank is most substantial N-E where it, in conjunction with the fosse, traverses the level summit of the ridge. The fosse encloses the site N-E only. From E-SSW and W-N the bank is almost entirely absent and where natural ground level falls down steeply from the site. A break (Wth 2m) in the bank with a causeway across the fosse at E marks the position of the original entrance.

Source: RMP

CHC 10

Type: Ringfort, Rath

Townland: Gortnagrelly

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 009

ITM: 573079,842172

Other Refs: SL009:024

Legal Status: RMP

Description: Straddling the summit of a narrow E-W orientated ridge in undulating pasture. Slightly raised oval area (dims. 43m E-W; 25m N-S) enclosed by a bank of earth (Wth 3m; ext. H 1.2m). At the external foot of the bank is a fosse (Wth 6.8m; D 1m). The bank and fosse are only evident at the E and W sides of the enclosure where required as the natural slopes of the ridge on which the site is located provide good natural defensive height. The bank encloses the site SW-NW and NE-SE. The bank is absent elsewhere and the site is defined by an earthen scarp edge. Only a very slight trace of the bank is visible SW-NW and from NE-SE it has been disturbed by quarrying. The fosse encloses the site SW-NW and is absent elsewhere. The original entrance is not recognisable.

Source: RMP

CHC 11

Type: Ringfort, Rath

Townland: Lugatober

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 009

ITM: 571681,840765

RMP No: SL009-026

Legal Status: RMP

Description: Situated on a slight NW-facing slope in gently undulating pasture. Circular raised area (diam. 15m) enclosed by a bank of earth (Wth 6.4m; int. H 0.4m). There is no fosse visible at ground level. The bank encloses the site W-S. From S-SW the bank has been removed by a small quarry. From SW-W the edge of the site is defined by an irregular scarp. The original entrance is not recognisable. An ENE-WSW orientated field boundary bank with a drain crosses the interior to N of centre cutting through the bank at W and at NE. The interior to the S of this boundary is heavily disturbed by quarrying.

Source: RMP



CHC 12

Type: Ringfort, Rath

Townland: Doonally

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 009

ITM: 571607,839729

RMP No: SL009-035

Legal Status: RMP

Description: On a level summit of a slight rise in gently undulating pasture. Slightly raised circular area (diam. 22m) enclosed by a low broad bank of earth (Wth 5m; int. H 0.3m) with an external fosse (Wth 2.6m; D 0.3m). Both the bank and the fosse enclose the entire site having a consistent profile along the entire circuit. A break (Wth 2.3m) in the bank with a causeway across the fosse at SE marks the position of the original entrance.

Source: RMP

CHC 13

Type: Ringfort, Rath

Townland: Doonally

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 009

ITM: 571229,839359

RMP: SL009-036

Legal Status: RMP

Description: Situated on a very slight rise in gently undulating pasture. Slightly raised circular area (diam. 28m) enclosed by a bank of earth and stone (Wth 6m; int. H 0.3m). At the external foot of the bank is a berm (Wth 4m) and an external bank of earth and stone (Wth 2m; int. H 0.4m). The internal bank encloses the site on all sides except for a small portion quarried away at NE. Both the berm and the external bank enclose the site SE-NW and are not visible at ground level elsewhere. The original entrance is via a break (Wth 2.4m) in the internal bank at E.

Source: RMP

CHC 14

Type: Ringfort, Rath

Townland: Doonally

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 009

ITM: 571542,839493

RMP No: SL009-037

Legal Status: RMP

Description: Situated on a slight S-facing slope, in gently undulating pasture. Slightly raised semi-circular area (dims. 24m NW-SE; 20m NE-SW) enclosed by a narrow bank of earth and stone (Wth 3.6m; int. H 0.3m). There is no fosse visible at ground level. The original earth and stone bank encloses the site NW-SE. From SE-SSW the edge of the rath has been quarried away. From SSW-NW the edge of the site has been removed also by quarrying an irregular bank of spoil has been dumped along the line of the bank of the rath. The original entrance is not recognisable.

Source: RMP



CHC 15

Type: Ringfort, Rath
Townland: Doonally
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 009
ITM: 571747,839244
RMP No: SL009-040
Legal Status: RMP

Description: Situated on a moderate SW-facing slope in gently undulating pasture. Slightly raised circular area (diam. 20m) enclosed by a bank of earth (Wth 2.8m; int. H 0.6m). At the external foot of the bank is a fosse (Wth 3.6m; D 0.6m). The bank and fosse enclose the site on all sides and both have a regular profile. The original entrance is not recognisable. There are small livestock tracks (all 0.4-0.8m in width) through the bank at N, E, SE and SW.

Source: RMP

CHC 16

Type: Ringfort, Rath
Townland: Willowbrook
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 009
ITM: 571941,839262
RMP No: SL009-041
Legal Status: RMP

Description: Situated on a slight SW-facing slope, in gently undulating pasture. Raised circular area (diam. 26m) enclosed by a broad bank of earth and stone (Wth 4.25m; int. H 0.7m). There is no fosse visible at ground level. A break (Wth 2.4m) in the bank at SW marks the position of the original entrance. The interior is planted with spruce and ash trees.

Source: RMP

CHC 17

Type: Ringfort, Rath
Townland: Carncash
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 570384,838810
RMP No: SL014-019
Legal Status: RMP

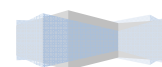
Description: In gently undulating pasture, adjacent to a farmyard. A sub circular area (21.2m N-S; 22.15m E-W) is enclosed by a bank (int. H 0.37m; ext. H 1.27m; Wth 2.6m). An area of quarrying (Wth 6m) is located at the SW. There is evidence of revettement at the SE, where large stones (L 0.7m; Wth 0.4m to L 0.3m; Wth 0.3m) form a regular setting. There is no trace of a fosse or an original entrance feature.

Source: RMP

CHC 18

Type: Ringfort, Rath
Townland: Shannon Oughter
County: Sligo

19-118



OS Six-Inch: 014
NGR: 569978,838126
RMP No: SL014:021
Legal Status: RMP
Description: In hilly fertile pasture, in an area known locally as Beachgreen Hill, due to its proximity of a flax mill. Oval-shaped area (33.7m N-S; 37.5m E-W) is enclosed from SW to SE by an internal fosse (Wth at E 7m; Wth at W 4.8m; max. D 0.26m), to the E and W by an external bank (int. H 0.15m; ext H 1.35m; Wth 3m) and by a scarp to the N and S. There is no evidence of an entrance feature.
Source: RMP

CHC 19

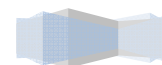
Type: Ringfort, Rath
Townland: Shannon Oughter
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 570308,838401
RMP No: SL014-022
Legal Status: RMP
Description: On S downslope of a slight ridge, in undulating, rich pasture. An oval area (27.3m N-S; 24.7m E-W) is defined by a scarp (H 0.5m at E; 0.28m at W). Two short sections of bank (int. H 0.15m; ext. H 0.49m; Wth 0.6m) enclose the site at the SE and SW only. There is faint and intermittent trace of a fosse (Wth 2.1m) on all sides.
Source: RMP

CHC 20

Type: Ringfort, Rath
Townland: Rathbraghan
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569859, 837748
RMP No: SL014-024
Legal Status: RMP
Description: On a natural hill in gentle undulating pasture. A circular area (diam. 29.6m) is enclosed by a bank (int. H 0.25m; ext. H 1.53m; Wth. 0.53m) to the N and by a scarp (H 1.35m) to the S. There is no trace of a fosse or an original entrance feature
Source: RMP

CHC 21

Type: Ringfort, Rath
Townland: Rathbraghan
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 570581, 837607
RMP No: SL014:025
Legal Status: RMP
Description: No description
Source: RMP



CHC 22

Type: Ringfort, Rath
Townland: Barroe
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 571068, 838017
RMP No : SL014-026
Legal Status: RMP
Description: Situated on the SW-facing slope of a hill in reclaimed pasture. Depicted as an oval-shaped enclosure on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map but not marked on the 1940 edition. There are no remains visible at ground level.
Source: RMP

CHC 23

Type: Ringfort, Rath
Townland: Shannon Eighter
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569296,837507
RMP No: SL014-064
Legal Status: RMP
Description: On a gentle rise in pasture, adjacent to a stream. Depicted as a circular enclosure on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map but not marked on the 1940 edition. There are no remains visible at ground level.
Source: RMP

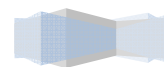
CHC 24

Type: Ringfort, Rath
Townland: Farranacardy
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 570908, 836850
RMP No: SL014-067
Legal Status: RMP
Description: No description
Source: RMP

CHC 25

Type: Ringfort, Rath
Townland: Barroe
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 015
ITM: 571189,838210
RMP No: SL015-002
Legal Status: RMP
Description: Situated on NE end of a broad NE-SW orientated ridge, on a slight NNW-facing slope, in undulating pasture. Natural ground level slopes down sharply from the monument NW-N. Raised circular area (diam. 32m) enclosed by a broad flat-topped bank of earth and stone (Wth 5m; int. H

19-120



0.4m. At the external base of the bank is a fosse (Wth 3.2m; D 0.3m). The bank is best preserved NNE-E, where it has a broad flat-topped profile, being very denuded by livestock elsewhere. The fosse encloses the site NNE-SE and is absent elsewhere. Modern sheds and a yard area have been built on the line of the absent fosse SE-S. The original entrance to the site is not recognisable. There is a modern break (Wth 2.4m) in the bank at NW with an oval modern hollow (dims 4.5m NW-SE; 2m NE-SW; D 0.3m) in the interior immediately inside it.

Source: RMP

CHC 26

Type: Ringfort, unclassified
Townland: Teesan
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 008
ITM: 569644, 839256
RMP No: SL008-149
Legal Status: RMP
Description: No description
Source: RMP

CHC 27

Type: Ringfort, unclassified
Townland: Gortnagrelly
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 009
ITM: 574212, 842735
RMP No: SL009-019
Legal Status: RMP
Description: Situated on moderate N-facing slope in gently undulating pasture. Depicted on the 1837 edition of the 6" OS 6-inch map as a roughly circular area (diam. c.20m) but not shown on the 1913 edition. This monument has been levelled and there are no remains now visible at ground level.
Source: RMP

CHC 28

Type: Ringfort, Unclassified
Townland: Drumkilsellagh
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 009
ITM: 571906, 839436
RMP No: SL009-039
Legal Status: RMP
Description: Situated on a very slight rise in gently undulating pasture. Slightly raised circular area (diam. 28m) enclosed by a bank of earth and stone (Wth 6m; int. H 0.3m). At the external foot of the bank is a berm (Wth 4m) and an external bank of earth and stone (Wth 2m; int. H 0.4m). The internal bank encloses the site on all sides except for a small portion quarried away at NE. Both the berm and the external bank enclose the site SE-NW and are not visible at ground level elsewhere. The original entrance is via a break (Wth 2.4m) in the internal bank at E.
Source: RMP



CHC 29

Type: Ringfort, unclassified
Townland: Willowbrook
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 015
ITM: 571990, 839160
RMP No: SL015-003
Legal Status: RMP
Description: Situated on a slight S-facing slope in gently undulating pasture. Not marked on the 1837 edition on the OS 6-inch map but depicted as a roughly circular hachured area (diam. c.20m) on the 1912 edition. According to local information this monument was levelled in the 1940s (SMR (1989) file) and there are no remains of it now visible at ground level.
Source: RMP

CHC 30

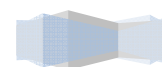
Type: Ringfort, cashel
Townland: Carncash
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 570523, 838875
RMP No: SL014-020
Legal Status: RMP
Description: Situated on the summit of a natural rise in undulating pasture. A sub-circular area (25.5m N-S; 22.5m E-W) is enclosed by a bank (int. Height at N 0.5m; int Height at S 0.15m; ext. Height at N 0.55m; ext. Height at S 1.25m; Wth at N 1m; Wth at S 0.34m). The bank is higher and wider at the N and to the S it consists of a narrow stone bank built on a stepped scarp. There is no fosse and there is no clear entrance feature, though there are a number of breaks in the bank.
Source: RMP

CHC 31

Type: Ringfort, cashel
Townland: Lugnagall
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 009
ITM: 573094,842001
RMP No: SL009-061
Legal Status: RMP
Description: Situated on level summit of a narrow NE-SW orientated ridge, on the NW facing lower slopes of Cope's Mountain, in pasture. The monument is located at the SW end of the ridge. Slightly raised oval area (dims. 33m NE-SW; 19m NW-SE) enclosed by a narrow bank of earth and stone (Wth 2.5m; int. H 0.7m). There is no fosse visible at ground level. From ESE-N the bank is very low in profile and discontinuous. A break (Wth 1.7m) in the bank at NE may mark the position of the original entrance.
Source: RMP

CHC 32

Type: Burnt spread, Burial ground
Townland: Lisnalgur, Shannon Eighter, Doonally



County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569151, 838279
RMP No: SL014-016002, 016001
Legal Status: RMP

Description: Human bones were discovered in 1969 in the course of the widening of the Sligo Bundoran road and the site was inspected by a member of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI file) who recorded the following: 'An old road (noted on 1st Ed. O.S. map 1838) is being removed to allow the construction of portion of a proposed wider Sligo-Bundoran road. The old road runs N-S and, for a part of its length, has been cut away very slightly. Bones were noted in the uppermost portion of the face of this cutting which is some 3.5cm deep. The bones occurred immediately below the 10cm or so of the old road surface visible in the cutting face, and rested on undisturbed boulder clay. They occurred to a depth of 60cm. below the road surface and extended for a distance of approx. 20 metres, in the cutting face. Bones protruded haphazardly from the face and it appeared as if earlier burials had been disturbed by successive later ones. It was not possible to judge the orientation of the skeletons which were apparently unprotected. There were no finds. . . A local inhabitant . . . who lived nearby, told me that she remembered a tradition that the portions of the gardens of Lisnalurg House nearest the road were never dug 'because of the bones'. If this is the case the cemetery might extend inwards from the cutting face for at least 8 metres. Further along the face of the cutting 12 metres from the apparent edge of the cemetery a large approx. saucer-shaped deposit [SL014-016002-] of burnt clay and stones and flecks of charcoal was visible at approx. the same level as the cemetery. The visible portion of this deposit measured 4 metres across and its bottom was 60cm below the road surface; it consisted of layers of burnt stones, patches of charcoal, layers of ash etc. and was apparently either a hearth or an ash pit. No artifacts were noted.' The location of this monument is that recorded in the NMI file. There is no visible surface trace of this burial ground.

Source: RMP

CHC 33

Type: Enclosure
Townland: Doonally
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 009
ITM: 571378,839746
RMP No: SL009-034
Legal Status: RMP

Description: Situated in low-lying gently undulating pasture. Not marked on the 1837 of the OS 6-inch map but depicted on the 1913 edition as a roughly pentagonal area (dims. c.10m N-S; c.10m E-W) attached to N side of E-W orientated field boundary. The site has been levelled. No remains of the site are visible at ground level.

Source: RMP

CHC 34

Type: Enclosure
Townland: Doonally
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 009
ITM: 571757, 839454
RMP No: SL009-038



Legal Status: RMP

Description: Situated in gently undulating pasture. Not marked on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map but depicted on the 1913 edition of the 6" OS 6-inch map as a roughly circular hachured enclosure (diam. c.10m). This monument has been levelled and there are no remains now visible at ground level.

Source: RMP

CHC 35

Type: Enclosure

Townland: Willowbrook

OS Six-Inch: 009

ITM: 572186, 839248

RMP No: SL009-042

Legal Status: RMP

Description: Situated on a slight terrace, with a steep S-facing slope on the S side, in gently undulating pasture. Not marked on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map but depicted as a hachured arc (L c.25m) on the 1913 edition. The monument has been levelled and there are no remains now visible at ground level.

Source: RMP

CHC 36

Type: Enclosure & Gateway

Townland: Lisnalgur

OS Six-Inch: 014

ITM: 569452, 838569

RMP No: SL014-017- 017001

Legal Status: RMP

Description: Two modern, cylindrical stone pillars (diam. of both 0.9m) stand 3m apart on top and close to the N perimeter of an ill-defined circular platform (SL014-17----). They are located immediately S of the stone wall that bounds the platform on this side. The W pillar (H 2.43m) is constructed of uncoursed rubble stone bonded with mortar, with a slight plinth (T 0.1m) just above ground level. The E pillar (H 1.96m) is also constructed of uncoursed rubble stone and has a stone (L 0.30m; W 0.26m; D 0.10m) protruding from its SE side at ground level. The precise nature of these pillars is unknown. They may have formed part of a gateway and do not appear to be associated with the oval platform.

Source: RMP

CHC 37

Type: Enclosure

Townland: Teesan

OS Six-Inch: 014

ITM: 569850, 839027

RMP No: SL014-018

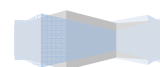
Legal Status: RMP

Description: No description

Source: RMP

CHC 38

Type: Enclosure



Townland: Doonally
OS Six-Inch: 015
ITM: 571159, 838579
RMP No: SL015-001
Legal Status: RMP
Description: Situated on level ground in gently undulating pasture. Not shown on any edition of the 6" OS 6-inch map. Visible as roughly circular enclosure (diam. c.20m) from aerial photography (GSI G 33-4). No visible surface trace at ground level.
Source: RMP

CHC 39

Type: Enclosure
Townland: Bellanode
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 570648, 836558
RMP No: SL014-283
Legal Status: RMP
Description: No description
Source: RMP

CHC 40

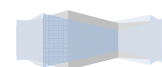
Type: Enclosure
Townland: Ballytivnan
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 570359, 836913
RMP No: SL014-281
Legal Status: RMP
Description: No description
Source: RMP

CHC 41

Type: Mill, unclassified
Townland: Rathbraghan
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569814, 837786
RMP No: SL014-023
Legal Status: RMP
Description: Described in 1633-6 as a 'good English mill here, one of the best in the country' (Wood-Martin 1889, 151) the mill is situated in a narrow plot of ground between the W base of a steep hill and a stream. The mill has largely been demolished, with only a short section (15m N-S; H 2m) of the lower courses of the E wall of the monument surviving. To the W of the surviving wall, which is built into the base of the hill, are grass-covered rubble mounds.
Source: RMP

CHC 42

Type: Deer Park
Townland: Lugatober



OS Six-Inch: 009
ITM: 572506, 841353
RMP No: SL009-054
Legal Status: RMP
Description: No description
Source: RMP

CHC 43

Type: Designed landscape tree ring
Townland: Doonally
OS Six-Inch: 015
ITM: 572196, 838857
RMP No: SL015:004
Legal Status: RMP
Description: Situated on a slight N-facing slope in gently undulating pasture. The monument lay within the demense lands of Willowbrook House which is c.280m NW. It is depicted as a circular tree-covered enclosure on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. On the 1912 edition it is shown as a roughly D-shaped enclosure, without hachures, whose linear SW side (L 33m) forms part of the boundary between Willowbrook and Doonally townlands. The curvilinear part of the monument (max. dim. 21m) lay NE of this in Willowbrook townland. The much smaller portion, in Doonally townland which is clearly visible on the 1837 map, is not marked on this map. The monument is visible from aerial photography (GSI G33-4). According to local information this monument was levelled in the 1940s (SMR (1989) file) and there are no remains of it now visible at ground level. In all probability this was a tree-ring.
Source: RMP

CHC 44

Type: Designed landscape tree ring
Townland: Doonally
OS Six-Inch: 015
ITM: 572145, 838790
RMP No: SL015-005
Legal Status: RMP
Description: Situated on level ground in gently undulating pasture. The monument lies within the demesne lands of Doonally House c.500m NW. It is depicted as a circular tree-covered area on the 1837 edition of the OS 6-inch map. On the 1912 edition is shown as a partially tree-covered enclosure (diam. c.20m) without hachures. The monument is visible from aerial photography (GSI G33-4). According to local information it was levelled in the 1980s (SMR (1989) file) and there are no visible surface remains now visible at ground level. In all probability this was a tree-ring.
Source: RMP

CHC 45

Type: Redundant Record
Townland: Doonally
OS Six-Inch: 009
ITM: 571209, 839950
RMP No: SL009-033
Legal Status: RMP



Description: This is a quarry. It is not an archaeological monument.
Source: RMP

CHC 46

Type: Vernacular building
Townland: Carncash
OS Six-Inch: 014
NGR: 570367, 838774
Other Refs: None
Legal Status: None
Description: Identified within constraints study by (IAC), possible vernacular cottage shown on 1st Edition OS map and 3rd edition 1909-12.
Source: RMP

CHC 47

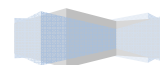
Type: Mill Race
Townland: Rathbraghan
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 571189,838378-570073, 838117
Other Refs: None
Legal Status: None
Description: Mill race depicted on 1st Ed OS map 1837 associated with Recorded Monument SL014-023 (CHC 41).
Source: Ordnance survey 1st Ed 1837

CHC 48

Type: Mill Pond
Townland: Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter
OS Six-Inch: 014
NGR: 569919, 838189
Other Refs: None
Legal Status: None
Description: Irregular shaped mill pond associated with Recorded Monument SL014-023 (CHC 41). Depicted and the 1st Ordnance survey 1st Ed 1837.
Source: Ordnance survey 1st Ed 1837

CHC 49

Type: Dwelling
Townland: Barroe
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 571168, 837535
Other Refs: None
Legal Status: None
Description: Barroe House. Dwelling and associated outbuilding depicted on the 1st Edition OS 1837 and annotated of the 3rd edition OS 1909-12.
Source: Ordnance survey 1st Ed 1837



CHC 50

Type: Tuck Mill
Townland: Willowbrook
OS Six-Inch: 009
ITM: 572217, 839484
Other Refs: None
Legal Status: None
Description: Site of a tuck Mill labelled and depicted on the 1st Edition OS 1837.
Source: RMP

CHC 51

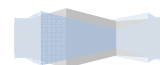
Type: School
Townland: Lugnagall
OS Six-Inch: 009
ITM: 572510, 842095
Other Refs: None
Legal Status: None
Description: Lugnagall School, depicted and labelled on the 25 inch OS map, a late 19th early 20th century school.
Source: 25 inch OS map

CHC 52

Type: Vernacular Dwelling
Townland: Gortnagrelly
OS Six-Inch: 018
NGR: 573658, 842546
Other Refs: None
Legal Status: None
Description: Remains of a vernacular dwelling, depicted on the 1st Edition OS map 1837.
Source: 1st Edition OS map 1837.

CHC 53

Type: Potential Archaeological Site near (SL014-015)
Townland: Shannon Eighter
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569070, 838101
Other Refs: None
Legal Status: None
Description: A site of archaeological potential identified during the field inspection for the proposed N4/ N15 Sligo Urban Road Improvement scheme. This consists of a possible settlement site which was not indicated either within aerial photographs of the study area or historical mapping. This site is directly alongside recorded monument SL014-015, depicted on the 1st edition OS map as the site of a fortification (Williamite Encampment).
Source: N4/ N15 Sligo Urban Road Improvement scheme report.

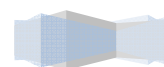


CHC 54

Type: Possible Enclosure (Ringfort)
Townland: Shannon Oughter
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 570389, 838411
Other Refs: None
Legal Status: None
Description: Possible ringfort / enclosure. Visible as a crop mark on aerial photography 2006 Google earth coverage.
Source: Aerial photography 2006 Google earth coverage.

**CHC 55**

Type: Field System & possible Holloway
Townland: Shannon Oughter
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 570265, 838551
Other Refs: None
Legal Status: None
Description: Field system and possible Holloway visible as crop marks on 2006 Google Earth aerial photography, not show on any edition of OS map coverage.
Source: Aerial photography 2006 Google earth coverage.



**CHC 56**

Type: Demesne

Townland: Cartron

OS Six-Inch: 014

ITM: 569351, 837168

Other Refs: NIAH Gardens Survey SL-25-G694372

Legal Status: None

Description: This Demesne associated with Ballytivnan house is recorded within the NIAH garden survey as virtually no recognisable features. The Demesne and gardens of Ballytivnan House. Clearly depicted on 1st Edition OS 1837. Demesne now largely destroyed by modern development.

Source: OS 1st Edition 1837, NIAH

CHC 57

Type: Demesne

Townland: Rathbraghan

OS Six-Inch: 014

ITM: 569463, 837504

Other Refs: NIAH Garden Survey SL-25-G694375

Legal Status: None

Description: This Demesne associated with Auburn Cottage is recorded within the NIAH garden survey as virtually no recognisable features. Most features of the designed landscape have been destroyed by extensive modern development. A new road network has been created for the modern housing development.

Source: OS 1st Edition 1837, NIAH

CHC 58

Type: Demesne
Townland: Rathbraghan
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569810, 837725
Other Refs: NIAH Ref: 32323005, NIAH Garden Survey SL-25-G698377, Record protected structures 119 (Fort Louis) located with demesne.
Legal Status: House is a Protected Structure Ref: 119

Description: This Demesne associated with Rathbraghan Cottage is recorded within the NIAH garden survey as virtually no recognisable features. A large factory has been constructed alongside the site. The peripheral landscape is indistinguishable from the surrounding farmland. Principal building is still present.

Fort Louis House is listed within the NIAH (Reg. No.32323005) with a regional rating and was built between 1720 and 1760. It was home to W.B. Yeats's uncle Matthew Yeats and his family in the late 1800s, and was frequently visited by the young W.B. Yeats. In his autobiographies, the poet describes how as a child he sailed toy boats in the river in front of the house. These are also references to the Late Victorian Irish poet Charlotte Gubbens living at Fort Louis House. A detailed description of the house is supplied in the Architectural Constraints Section of this document.

Source: OS 1st Edition 1837, NIAH

CHC 59

Type: Demesne
Townland: Shannon Eighter
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569320, 837872
Other Refs: None
Legal Status: None
Description: This Demesne associated with Shannon House is not recorded within the NIAH garden survey. The Principle building is present as depicted on the 1st Edition OS 1837. Farm building now surround the main house to the north. A large house with tennis courts has been constructed to the east. Lands of the demesne now indistinguishable from surrounding farmland.
Source: OS 1st Edition 1837

CHC 60

Type: Demesne
Townland: Shannon Eighter
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569259, 838126
Other Refs: The house is included with the NIAH No: 32401420 and is a protected structure with the Development Plan Ref: 296
Legal Status: House is a Protected Structure Ref: 296
Description: This Demesne associated with Mount Shannon (House) is not recorded within the NIAH garden survey. Principal building still present accessed by a long avenue. Gate lodge to the south has been extended.
Source: OS 1st Edition 1837



CHC 61

Type: Demesne
Townland: Lisnalurg
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569107, 838268
Other Refs: NIAH Garden Survey SL-16-G692383 The house is a protected structure within the development plan, Ref 299.
Legal Status: The house is a protected structure within the development plan, Ref 299.
Description: This Demesne associated with Lisnalurg House. Recorded within the NIAH garden survey as virtually no recognisable features. The principal building remains, the core landscape is degraded. Housing in peripheral landscape.
Source: OS 1st Edition 1837, NIAH

CHC 62

Type: Demesne
Townland: Doonally
OS Six-Inch: 015
ITM: 571419, 838283
Other Refs: None
Legal Status: None
Description: This Demesne was associated with Wellsborough House. It is not recorded within the NIAH garden survey. The principal is no longer present, however the structure of the parkland has remained unchanged. Mature vegetation lines the properties southern boundary to the south.
Source: OS 1st Edition 1837

CHC 63

Type: Demesne
Townland: Doonally
OS Six-Inch: 09 -015
ITM: 571590, 839049
Other Refs: NIAH garden survey SL-16-G716391 Protected Structure Ref: 290-291, NIAH Ref: 32401502.
Legal Status: House stables and bridge are Protected Structures with the Sligo development plan Ref: 290-291
Description: Demesne associated with Doonally House. Recorded within the NIAH garden survey as virtually no recognisable features. Modern agricultural buildings are now located within the core landscape. Peripheral landscape indistinguishable from the surrounding farmland. Principal building, stable and a bridge are listed as protected structures within the County Development Plan
Source: OS 1st Edition 1837 and NIAH.

CHC 64

Type: Demesne
Townland: Willowbrook
OS Six-Inch: 09- 015
ITM: 572311, 839141
Other Refs: None
Legal Status: None



Description: This demesne is not recorded within the NIAH garden survey. Willowbrook House is shown in ruins by the 25 inch OS map. Parkland appears well maintained in original layout.

Source: OS 1st Edition 1837

CHC 65

Type: Demesne

Townland: Lisnalurg

OS Six-Inch: 014

ITM: 569136, 838905

Other Refs: NIAH garden survey SL-25-G690387.

Legal Status: None

Description: Demesne associated with summer hill house. Recorded within the NIAH garden survey as main features substantially present peripheral features unrecognisable. A significant number of modern agricultural buildings have been constructed in the core landscape. Principle building still present.

Source: OS 1st Edition 1837 and NIAH.

CHC 66

Type: Dwelling

Townland: Shannon Oughter

OS Six-Inch: 014

ITM: 570496, 838425

Other Refs: None

Legal Status: None

Description: Possible dwelling of vernacular long house type with two outbuildings and associated garden plot. Shown on 1st Edition OS 1837. No current surface evidence.

Source: 1st Edition OS 1837

CHC 67

Type: Spring

Townland: Shannon Oughter

OS Six-Inch: 014

ITM: 570293, 838649

Other Refs: SL005:031

Legal Status: None

Description: A spring is marked on the Historic 25 inch OS Map. And marked as a closed well of the modern OSI maps.

Source: Historic 25 inch OS Map

CHC 68

Type: Dwelling

Townland: Gortnagrelly

OS Six-Inch: 09

ITM: 572819, 842169

Other Refs: None

Legal Status: None



Description: Possible dwelling of vernacular long house type with outbuilding and associated garden plot. Shown on 1st Edition OS 1837, not shown on any later editions. No current surface evidence.

Source: 1st Edition OS 1837

CHC 69

Type: Dwelling

Townland: Gortnagrelly

OS Six-Inch: 09

ITM: 572903, 842276

Other Refs: None

Legal Status: None

Description: Possible dwelling of vernacular long house type with single outbuilding and associated garden plot. Shown on 1st Edition OS 1837. No current surface evidence.

Source: 1st Edition OS 1837

CHC 70

Type: Dwelling

Townland: Gortnagrelly

OS Six-Inch: 09

ITM: 573788, 842455

Other Refs: None

Legal Status: None

Description: Possible dwelling of vernacular long house type and associated garden plot. Shown on 1st Edition OS 1837. No current surface evidence.

Source: 1st Edition OS 1837

CHC 71

Type: Two possible dwellings

Townland: Gortnagrelly

OS Six-Inch: 09

ITM: 573581, 842242

Other Refs: None

Legal Status: None

Description: Two possible dwellings of vernacular long house type and associated garden plot and one single out building. Shown on 1st Edition OS 1837. No current surface evidence

Source: 1st Edition OS 1837

CHC 72

Type: Old Road (abandoned)

Townland: Lugatober and Castlegal

OS Six-Inch: 09

ITM: 572311, 841538 to 571959, 840658

Other Refs: None

Legal Status: None



Description: An abandoned road located to the east of existing N16, clearly depicted on 1st Edition OS 1837 as being lined by trees. Preserved within current field boundaries. Not depicted on later OS maps.

Source: 1st Edition OS 1837

CHC 73

Type: Dwelling

Townland: Lugatober

OS Six-Inch: 09

ITM: 572147, 841284

Other Refs: None

Legal Status: None

Description: Possible dwelling of vernacular long house type with two outbuildings and associated garden plot. Shown on 1st Edition OS 1837, not shown on any later editions. No current surface evidence.

Source: 1st Edition OS 1837

CHC 74

Type: Dwelling

Townland: Lugatober

OS Six-Inch: 09

ITM: 572362, 841434

Other Refs: None

Legal Status: None

Description: Possible dwelling of vernacular long house type. Shown on 1st Edition OS 1837, not shown on any later editions. No current surface evidence.

Source: 1st Edition OS 1837

CHC 75

Type: Dwelling

Townland: Lugatober

OS Six-Inch: 005

ITM: 572092, 841035

Other Refs: None

Legal Status: None

Description: Possible dwelling of vernacular long house type. Shown on 1st Edition OS 1837, not shown on any later editions. No current surface evidence.

Source: 1st Edition OS 1837

CHC 76

Type: Crop marks (removed field system)

Townland: Barroe

OS Six-Inch: 014

ITM: 571166, 838077

Other Refs: None

Legal Status: None

Description: Identified on aerial photography. A network of rectangular field systems show as linear ditches.

Source: Aerial photography (1996 OSI Geo Hive).



CHC 77

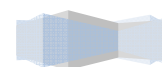
Type: Sub circular curve in townland boundary
Townland: Rathbraghan
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 570846, 837427
Other Refs: None
Legal Status: None
Description: Sub-circular curve in the townland boundary between the townlands of Rathbraghan and Barroe, clearly shown on the 1st Edition OS 1837, removed by historic 25 inch map 1888-1913. May suggest the location of a ringfort or enclosure.
Source: 1st Edition OS 1837

CHC 78

Type: Fortification
Townland: Lisnalurg
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 568958, 838109
Other Refs: SL014-015
Legal Status: RMP
Description: Williamite Encampment labelled on both the OS Historic 25 inch & Cassini 6 inch maps. No description within Recorded Monument data base.
Source: 1st Edition OS 1837

CHC 79

Type: Redundant Record
Townland: Ballytivnan
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 570231, 836925
Other Refs: SL014-066
Legal Status: RMP
Description: Listed in both the SMR (1989) and the RMP (1995) and classified 'Earthwork'. Not marked on any edition of the OS 6-inch map. In gently undulating landscaped gardens of a hotel (formerly a psychiatric hospital). A circular feature was identified from an aerial photograph (ACP V203/33-4, Roll 174, Pr. 23) which resembles a quarry more than an archaeological monument. There are no remains visible.
Source: RMP



20 Architectural Heritage

20.1 Introduction

The following constitutes the Architectural Heritage Assessment carried out by ASCU for the purposes of the Route Selection for the N16 between Sligo and the County Boundary with Leitrim. This assessment should be read in conjunction with drawings no. N16-RS-085 to N16-RS-087 (Feasible Route Options – Architectural Heritage Assessment) and N16-RS-113 to N16-RS-115 (Refined ‘Feasible’ Route Options - Architectural Heritage Assessment).

As such a scheme has the potential to impact directly and indirectly on sites and structures of architectural heritage interest, it is imperative that route options are devised which will have as little impact as possible on the architectural heritage resource of the area. In order to facilitate the planning and road design process, the Architectural Heritage assessment, identifies known and potential sites of architectural heritage value within the study area. The inventory is not exhaustive and further works will need to be carried out at subsequent stages of the project in order to locate additional sites and to evaluate those already identified.

The area in question is located north of Sligo and generally occurs within a boundary defined by the existing N15 to the east and the existing N16 to the west, the study area extends to the county boundary with Leitrim. The landscape within the constraints study area contains glacial drift, drumlins and rich carboniferous limestone which produced good pasture in later ages. The area under study in particular comprises rough to good reclaimed pasture and drumlin hills with rivers and streams providing drainage. The majority of the proposed route options travel through a rural landscape that in the 18th century consisted of mainly single and small groups of rural vernacular dwellings and their associated outbuildings and garden plots. Alongside these rural vernacular dwellings there are a small number of larger farms, that over time developed into larger farm complexes with associated farm buildings, these include a small number of estates and their associated demesnes with landscaped grounds. The development of the landscape within the 18th and 19th centuries also saw the development of the road network and its associated structures such as bridges. The landscape has also witnessed the development of industrial buildings in the 18th century. Over time many rural vernacular dwellings of 18th century date have been abandoned or replaced / converted into modern dwellings and modern housing estates and industrial buildings have been developed in the hinterland north of Sligo town.

All sites of known or architectural heritage value identified are described in section 22 Architecture Appendix 2: List of Architectural Heritage Constraints. A few of the items listed are sites and structures of potential rather than of known interest and were identified from an examination of historical mapping and include houses, mills and bridges.

20.2 Appraisal Methodology

The cultural heritage constraints study carried out in May 2015 listed sites of known architectural or cultural heritage value. Each site identified in the report as a possible architectural heritage constraint was given an individual number which has since been changed to the form AHC 01, AHC 02, AHC 03 etc. A number of additional sites were added at this Route Selection stage. A small number of the items listed were sites and structures of potential rather than of definite significance and were identified from an examination of historical mapping and include structures such as houses, bridges and mill races. The architectural heritage sites are concerned mainly with upstanding or partially upstanding architectural remains (ruins). Vernacular buildings that have been

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identified on early OS maps are all upstanding or partially upstanding. All other vernacular buildings with no upstanding remains are considered cultural heritage features and are included in the Archaeology and Cultural Heritage chapter.

It should be an objective of the planning process that significant architectural heritage constraints identified in this report and verified as such in future fieldwork, be avoided where possible although this requirement should be balanced in relation to potential impacts in other disciplines such as *inter-alia* socio-economic and property impacts. When this is not possible and the development would lead to an impact, appropriate mitigation must be adopted to reduce or avoid that impact. Such appropriate mitigation would generally embody the principle of preservation by record.

As part of this architectural heritage route selection study, the route options were compared and contrasted in terms of their potential impact to known constraints as identified in the constraints study and during this present study. This study along with numerous considerations from other disciplines will help inform the selection of a preferred route. The selection in terms of architectural heritage will be based not only on the number of possible impacts but also on the types of sites involved and the degree of impacts to each site.

This route selection has been carried out in accordance with the TII (NRA) Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes. Research for this route selection study consulted the following sources:

- Irish Architectural Archive (IAA)
- Sligo County Development Plan 2011-2017
- Sligo and Environs Development Plan 2010-2016
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Garden Survey (NIAH)
- Cartographical evidence, Ordnance survey maps all editions
- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)
- Record of Protected Structures (RPS) 2010-2016
- Sligo Draft Record of Protected Structures 2011-2017 including Proposed Protected Structures

20.3 Description of Existing Environment

20.3.1 Receiving Environment

The study area in question is located north of Sligo and generally occurs within a boundary defined by the existing N15 to the east and the existing N16 to the west, the study area extends to the county boundary with Leitrim. The landscape within the constraints study area contains glacial drift, drumlins and rich carboniferous limestone which produced good pasture in later ages. The area under study in particular comprises rough to good reclaimed pasture and drumlin hills with rivers and streams providing drainage. The majority of the proposed route options travel through a rural landscape that in the 18th century consisted of mainly single and small groups of rural vernacular dwellings and their associated outbuildings and garden plots. Alongside these rural vernacular dwellings there are a small number of larger farms, that over time developed into larger farm complexes with associated farm buildings, these include a small number of estates and their associated demesnes with landscaped grounds. The development of the landscape within the 18th

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and 19th centuries also saw the development of the road network and its associated structures such as bridges. The landscape has also witnessed the development of industrial buildings in the 18th century. Over time many rural vernacular dwellings of 18th century date have been abandoned or replaced / converted into modern dwellings and modern housing estates and industrial buildings have been developed in the hinterland north of Sligo town.

20.3.2 Architectural Background

The landscape of the study area is largely rural with the northern hinterland of Sligo Town having been developed in modern times by the construction of modern housing and industrial / commercial estates. Along the routes of the N16, N15 and their interconnecting network of county roads vernacular housing has been largely replaced by modern dwellings with the vernacular cottages having been abandoned or converted. Traditionally the landscape of the study area was dotted with vernacular dwellings with associated outbuildings and garden plots, many located alongside the network of county roads.

These dwellings and small farms were simple and influenced the character of the rural landscape in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and even today small farmsteads and their ruins are scattered throughout the landscape. Although the small tenant farmers long represented the greater portion of the country's population, and their simple dwellings comprised the most common architectural type, they are poorly represented in the history of Irish architecture.

These former dwellings for the most part consisted of a vernacular linear house, or long house. The linear house design was rectangular in plan and never more than one room deep. Roofs were gabled, hipped and half-hipped. Traditionally, roofs were thatched and later replaced with corrugated iron or slates. Various layouts ranged from a one room cottage to multi roomed structures with a kitchen or living room centrally located with an open hearth and a chimney on the ridge. The walls were usually constructed with stone and lime-rendered inside and out. When stone was not available the walls were constructed with mud.

These houses are extremely difficult to date but most are likely to be no more than two centuries old. These small dwellings constitute what we term vernacular architecture: buildings achieved without formal design and usually built by their inhabitants to answer their own essential needs. They achieved deeply functional buildings that evolved slowly over time, providing shelter and livelihood, and controlled only by the demands of the local environment and time-worn traditions. The census of 1841 recorded that almost 60 per cent of the population of Connaught was housed in one-roomed dwellings, examples of which are difficult to find preserved today. Typical of the abodes of landless cottiers, these represented the essence of traditional buildings, usually providing little more than shelter. The tiny whitewashed kitchens offered frugal comfort from a hearth and the light of a single window. In many houses, an additional space under the same roof was used as a byre for cattle, which reflects both the early ancestry of the architecture and the dominance of pastoral farming amongst tenant farmers. However, better houses with chimneys, partitions, and separate or detached buildings for animals gradually superseded the more primitive housing of the previous century.

Most of the vernacular houses and their ruins within the study area are / were low, single-storey structures built with field stone or clay, with thatched roofs. Many are lofted structures with gable ended or hipped roofs, so that they are, in effect, one and a half storeys. There are two principal layouts. In the first layout, the outside doorway opens directly into the larger kitchen-living space. The second is a more private arrangement, where a small lobby is provided between the principal rooms. Elements of regional distinctiveness can be found in vernacular buildings, whether in the thatching style, materials or variations of the plan, such as the bed outshot, which was common in

the north-west region that includes Donegal and Leitrim. Many of these houses developed in an organic way, usually starting out with only two rooms. Over time, they were extended horizontally rather than vertically, though larger, more comfortable two-storey houses are known. Small farm buildings also evolved, in some instances well-built, lofted barns arranged to form a small and attractive complex around the house. In more unusual situations, there are whole farm villages formed in this way.

The study area contains a small number of larger farms with associated named houses / demesnes that are clearly marked on the 1st Edition OS Map 1837. These larger houses do not stand in isolation. They are part of a designed landscape, known in Ireland as a demesne, that are usually enclosed by walls with a house for use and enjoyment, over and above the lands of the wider farm estate, which were tenanted and formed the main source of income. A foretaste of the architectural qualities within a demesne is often provided by the gate lodges, arranged formally beside, or even as a feature of, grand entrances. Often mirroring the architecture of the house, these ranged from modest estate workers' houses to miniature classical temples and monumental gate houses. Most features within a demesne, regardless of function, received architectural attention and could be highly ornamental, whether a stable yard, cart house, dairy or walled garden.

Many of these larger houses developed in the 18th century. Each house was placed at the centre of the estate within an enclosed known landscape. As a base of power and influence, these houses endured for two centuries, and in architectural terms shaped the landscape in their surrounding environs. This era of building belongs to the first half of the eighteenth century.

During the 19th to 20th century rural Ireland saw a large number of changes in the rural landscape. One of these changes was the redevelopment and formalisation of rural road networks and the building of associated bridges. The 20th century saw a revolution in terms of the fabric used in bridge construction with the widespread use of concrete. This redevelopment of the rural road network saw the replacement of many earlier stone built bridges.

20.3.3 Significant Site Groupings

The architectural heritage sites listed in this report are distributed all across the study area, though there are a number of groupings which should be taken into account as areas of particular architectural significance. These include the sites of the following demesnes; the demesne associated with Doonally House (AHC 7), the demesne associated with Willowbrook House (AHC16) and the small garden demesne of Wellsborough house (AHC 14). To the west of the proposed route options there is a second group of demesnes located along the route of the N15; these are the garden demesnes of Lisnalgur house (AHC13), and the demesnes of Mount Shannon house (AHC12) and Shannon House (AHC11).

20.3.4 Buildings recorded in the NIAH

There are three buildings and one group of buildings / structures listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH), all of which are also protected structures listed within the Sligo and Environs Development Plan 2010-2016. The NIAH survey does not afford statutory protection to any recorded structure / building. However sites listed within the NIAH should be considered to be architectural heritage constraints.

Table 20-1: Buildings recorded within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

AHC No.	RPS No.	NIAH No.	Classification	Townland	ITM	Rating
ACH2	120	32323004	Bridge	Rathbraghan	569771,837763	Regional

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AHC No.	RPS No.	NIAH No.	Classification	Townland	ITM	Rating
ACH3	119	32323005	Fort Louis House	Rathbraghan	569769,837733	Regional
ACH4	296	32401420	Mount Shannon Country House	Shannon Eighter	569267,838097	Regional
AHC 7	290 291	32401502	Doonally Country House, stables, out-building summer house, bridge	Doonally	571584,839039	Regional

20.3.5 Estates, Designed Landscapes & Gardens recorded in the NIAH

The following is a list of demesnes recorded within the study area. Of the ten listed below, four of the demesnes are not recorded within the NIAH Garden Survey. They have been included within the table because they are designed landscapes. All of the demesnes listed below are clearly depicted on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map 1837. Not all demesne landscapes are subject to statutory protection. However, where a demesne exists in association with a protected structure this may be considered to be a curtilage feature and as such falls within the remit of the Planning and Development Act 2000.

Table 20-2: Demesnes, gardens and designed landscapes

AHC No	NIAH Gardens Survey No	Classification	Townland	ITM
AHC 8	SL-25-G694372	Demesne associated with Ballytivnan house	Cartron	569351, 837168
AHC 9	SL-25-G694375	Demesne associated with Auburn Cottage	Rathbraghan	569463, 837504
AHC10	SL-25-G698377	Demesne associated with Rathbraghan Cottage	Rathbraghan	569810, 837725
AHC11	Not recorded within the NIAH garden survey.	Demesne associated with Shannon House	Shannon Eighter	569320, 837872
AHC12	Not recorded within the NIAH garden survey.	Demesne associated with Mount Shannon House	Shannon Eighter	569259, 838126
AHC13	SL-16-G716391	Demesne associated with Lisnalgur House	Lisnalgur	569107, 838268
AHC14	Not recorded within the NIAH garden survey.	Demesne was associated with Wellsborough House	Doonally	571419, 838283
AHC15	SL-16-G716391	Demesne associated with Doonally House.	Doonally	571590, 839049
ACH16	Not recorded within the NIAH garden survey.	Demesne associated with Willowbrook House	Willowbrook	572311, 839141
ACH17	SL-25-G690387	Demesne associated with Summer Hill House	Lisnalgur	569136, 838905

20.3.6 Protected Structures

A total of seven protected structures and their associated buildings are recorded within the list of protected structures within the Sligo and Environs Development Plan 2010-2016. An Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment of the former Dunally School, Faughts, Co. Sligo (AHC6) was undertaken

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by Dedalus Architecture in July 2016. There are no protected structures and no proposed protected structures within the study area listed within the Sligo County Development Plan 2011-2017.

Table 20-3: Protected Structures

AHC No	RPS No	Classification	Townland	ITM
AHC 1	294	Rathbraghan House	Rathbraghan	570545, 837856
AHC 2	120	Bridge	Rathbraghan	569771, 837763
AHC 3	119	Fort Louis House	Rathbraghan	569769, 837733
AHC4	296	Mount Shannon Country House	Shannon Eighter	569267, 838097
AHC5	299	Lisnalgur House	Lisnalgur	569113, 838261
AHC6	289	Former Doonally School	Doonally	571817, 838155
AHC7	290,291	Doonally Country House, stables, summer House, Bridge	Doonally	571584, 839039

20.3.7 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)

There are no Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs) listed within the Sligo and Environs Development Plan 2010-2016 or the Sligo County Development Plan 2011-2017 within the study area for any of the proposed route options. An Architectural Conservation Area is defined as ‘a place, area or group of structures or townscape that are considered to be of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest or that contributes to the appreciation of a protected structure, and whose character it is an objective of a development plan to preserve’. The Planning and Development Act 2000 under Chapter 11 of Part IV states that all development plans must now include objectives for the preservation of the character of such ACAs. Such ACAs if located within the study area would be considered as a constraint.

20.3.8 Cartographic Review

Ordnance Survey maps of the area around all 13 route options dating from 1837, 1885-8 and 1909–12 were examined in order to identify any possible architectural cultural heritage features and to trace the development of the area during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The cartography review has identified a small number of buildings within the study area along the proposed route options. These buildings are mainly isolated houses or small groups of vernacular dwellings and their associated outbuildings. The majority of these sites that have any architectural heritage significance have been included within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) and the list of protected structures within the Sligo and Environs Development Plan 2010-2016.

The main visible changes to the landscape shown on the cartography since 1837 are the development of housing around the townlands to the direct north of Sligo and houses along the route of the N16 to the County Boundary with some slight changes to the boundaries of the network of irregular field systems which since 1912 have been subject to further change. All site labels on all the editions of the Ordnance Survey maps have been incorporated within the list of AHC sites.

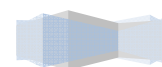
The following Architectural Heritage Constraints have been identified from the study of historical maps dating from between 1837 and 1912:

Table 20-4: Architectural Heritage Features identified from Cartographic Sources

AHC No	Classification	Townland	ITM	Source
AHC 18	Vernacular building	Carncash	570367, 838774	1 st & 3 rd Editions OS maps
AHC 19	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	571189, 838378 570073, 838117	1st Edition OS map
AHC 20	Mill Pond	Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter	569919, 838189	1st Edition OS map
AHC 21	Dwelling	Barroe	571017, 837317	1st Edition OS map
AHC 22	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	572217, 839484	1st Edition OS map
AHC 23	School	Lugnagall	572510, 842095	1st Edition OS map
AHC 24	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	573658, 842546	1st Edition OS map
AHC 25	Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	570496, 838425	1st Edition OS map
AHC 26	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	572818, 842168	1st Edition OS map
AHC 27	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	572903, 842276	1st Edition OS map
AHC 28	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	573788, 842455	1st Edition OS map
AHC 29	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	573581, 842242	1st Edition OS map
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	572147, 841284	1st Edition OS map
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	572362, 841434	1st Edition OS map
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	572092, 841035	1st Edition OS map
ACH 33	Bridge	Castlegal	571689, 840295	1st Edition OS map
ACH 34	Bridge	Willowbrook	571999, 839421	Historic 25 Inch
ACH 35	Bridge	Doonally	571780, 839036	1st Edition OS map
ACH 36	Bridge	Shannon Oughter	571161, 838322	1st Edition OS map
ACH 37	Bridge	Rathbraghan	569934, 837953	Historic 25 Inch
ACH 38	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	569968, 838032 569828, 837803	1st Edition OS map

20.3.9 Field Survey

The author inspected all AHC sites between the 24th and 25th March 2016 that are directly or indirectly impacted by any of the proposed 13 Feasible Route Options. The purpose of the site inspections was to assess the full nature and extent of the AHC sites. All fields associated with AHC sites were carefully examined for potential features of architectural cultural heritage interest. The field survey took into account consultation with local residents where this was feasible. No further potential sites were identified.



20.4 Comparison and Impact Assessment of Feasible Route Options

20.4.1 Introduction

The following is a description of each of the Feasible Route Options summarised in tabular form. The descriptions of all 13 route options draw attention to all known and potential architectural heritage constraints identified during the studies.

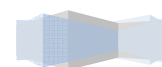
The impacts which each route option may have on each individual constraint fall into four main categories, namely Direct, Indirect, Neutral and No Impact. For the Direct and Indirect impacts the severity of the impact is also included and is classified as Profound Negative, Significant Negative, Moderate Negative, Slight Negative, Imperceptible Negative.

Sites classified as neutral or no impact is self-explanatory but sites assigned this impact classification should not be ignored as their positioning within 100m of a route option may have relevance which is unforeseen at this stage (for example, indirect visual impacts may occur in relation to such sites). A Direct Profound Negative impact would involve an individual constraint being physically damaged or destroyed as a result of its location within, or on the edge of a proposed roadtake. This classification was assigned to all architectural constraints of high significance which appeared within or on the edge of a route option as represented on the supplied drawings.

An Indirect impact is one where the constraint itself would not be directly affected by a route option but where a significant impact could still result through indirect means. For example, the visual amenity or setting of a constraint could be severely impacted by the close proximity of a road while the constraint itself would remain physically undisturbed. An Indirect significant impact might also occur where associated features (such as outlying structures associated with a building or subsurface remains associated with an archaeological site) not recognised at this stage of the assessment could be directly affected during the construction of the road. Other indirect impacts include vibration during and after the construction of the road which could destabilise an upstanding site; or a significant increase in airborne pollution which could deteriorate the stone fabric of an upstanding site.

It was a requirement of this study that Key Impacts be identified in relation to the various route options. A Key Impact refers to a site lying on or adjacent to a proposed route which is of known architectural heritage value either from available information; from its designation as a Recorded or National Monument protected under the National Monuments legislation; from its inclusion in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage or from its inclusion in the Record of Protected Structures in the Sligo County Development Plan 2011-2017 and Sligo and Environs Development Plan 2010-2016 .

Each route option was assessed and the study area concentrated on the route corridor and an area 200m either side of the route. The distance was measured from the edge of the route to the edge of upstanding architectural remains. The edge of the route, for the purposes of this assessment, was considered to be 10m from the toe (of embankment), or crest (of the cutting) of the proposed works; this provides for an allowance of ancillary infrastructure (such as for example drainage) which has not yet been established at this preliminary stage.



20.4.2 Route Option 1A (Red)

Table 20-5: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Route Option 1A

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 17	Demesne	Lisnalurg	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 24	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 26	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	220m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 27	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	210m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 28	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	130m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 29	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	195m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	135m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	170m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	180m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	20m	Indirect	Slight Negative

20.4.3 Route Option 1A & 1B (Red)

Table 20-6: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Route Option 1A/1B

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 4	Mount Shannon Country House	Shannon Eighter	Protected Structure	83m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 5	Lisnalurg House	Lisnalurg	Protected Structure	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 8	Demesne	Cartron	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 9	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 11	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 12	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 13	Demesne	Lisnalurg	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 17	Demesne	Lisnalurg	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 24	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 26	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	220m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 27	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	210m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 28	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	129m	No Impact	N/A

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AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 29	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	193m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	137m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	168m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	180m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	20m	Indirect	Slight Negative
AHC 39	Gate Lodge	Shannon Eighter	Protected Structure	0m	Direct	Significant Negative

20.4.4 Route Option 2A (Yellow)

Table 20-7: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Route Option 2A

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact level
AHC 2	Bridge	Rathbraghan	Protected Structure	22m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 3	Fort Louis House	Rathbraghan	Protected Structure	77m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 4	Mount Shannon Country House	Shannon Eighter	Protected Structure	230m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 7	Doonally Country House, Stables, Bridge Summer House	Doonally	Protected Structure	175m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 9	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	132m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 10	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 11	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 12	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	49m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 16	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	125m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 19	Mill Race	Rathbraghan, Shannon Oughter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 20	Mill pond and associated features	Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter	None	100m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 22	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	205m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 23	School	Lugnagall	None	199m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 24	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	5m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 25	Vernacular Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	None	65m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 26	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	160m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 27	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	126m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 28	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	93m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 29	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	185m	No Impact	N/A



AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact level
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	115m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	179m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	191m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 34	Bridge	Willowbrook	None	140m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 37	Bridge	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 38	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 39	Gate Lodge	Shannon Eighter	Protected Structure	65m	No Impact	N/A

20.4.5 Route Option 2A & 2B (Yellow)

Table 20-8: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Route Option 2A/2B

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 2	Bridge	Rathbraghan	Protected Structure	22m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 3	Fort Louis House	Rathbraghan	Protected Structure	77m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 4	Mount Shannon Country House	Shannon Eighter	Protected Structure	240m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 7	Doonally Country House, Stables & Bridge Summer house, & Bridge	Doonally	Protected Structure	176m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 8	Demesne	Cartron	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 9	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 10	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 11	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 12	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	46m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 16	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	125m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 19	Mill Race	Rathbraghan, Shannon Oughter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 20	Mill pond and associated features	Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter	None	100m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 22	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	205m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 23	School	Lugnagall	None	199m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 24	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	5m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 25	Vernacular Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	None	65m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 26	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	160m	No Impact	N/A



AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 27	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	126m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 28	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	93m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 29	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	185m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	116m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	179m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	191m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 34	Bridge	Willowbrook	None	140m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 37	Bridge	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 38	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 39	Gate Lodge	Shannon Eighter	Protected Structure	85m	No Impact	N/A

20.4.6 Route Option 3 (Green)

Table 20-9: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Route Option 3

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact level
AHC 7	Doonally House, Stables, Summer house, & Bridge	Doonally	Protected Structure	173m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 8	Demesne	Cartron	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 9	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 10	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	98m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 11	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	240m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 16	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	125m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 19	Mill Race	Rathbraghan, Shannon Oughter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 22	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	205m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 23	School	Lugnagall	None	199m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 24	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	5m	Direct	Slight Negative
AHC 25	Vernacular Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	None	45m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 26	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	195m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 27	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	124m	No Impact	N/A

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact level
AHC 28	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	93m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 29	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	185m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	116m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	179m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	192m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 34	Bridge	Willowbrook	None	140m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 37	Bridge	Rathbraghan	None	220m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 38	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	82m	No Impact	N/A

20.4.7 Route Option 4 (Light Blue)

Table 20-10: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Route Option 4

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 7	Doonally Country House, Stables, Summer house, & Bridge	Doonally	Protected Structure	186m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 8	Demesne	Cartron	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 9	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 10	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	97m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 19	Mill Race	Rathbraghan, Shannon Oughter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 23	School	Lugnagall	None	191m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 24	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	10m	Direct	Slight Negative
AHC 25	Vernacular Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	None	44m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 26	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	166m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 27	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	109m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 28	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	90m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 29	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	189m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	174m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	189m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	220m	No Impact	N/A

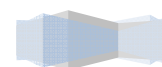


AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 38	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	84m	No Impact	N/A

20.4.8 Route Option 5 (Dark blue)

Table 20-11: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Route Option 5

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 6	Former Doonally School	Doonally	Protected Structure	200m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 7	Doonally House, Stables, Bridge	Doonally	Protected Structure	42m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 14	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 19	Mill Race	Rathbraghan, Shannon Oughter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 21	Dwelling	Barroe	None	135m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 23	School	Lugnagall	None	212m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 24	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
AHC 26	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	177m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 27	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	169m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 28	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	101m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 29	Two possible houses	Gortnagrelly	None	207m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	119m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	183m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	208m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 35	Bridge	Willowbrook	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 36	Bridge	Shannon Oughter	None	33m	No Impact	N/A



20.4.9 Route Option 6 (Pink)

Table 20-12: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Route Option 6

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 6	Former Doonally School	Doonally	Protected Structure	200m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 7	Doonally House, Stables & bridge	Doonally	Protected Structure	43m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 14	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 19	Mill Race	Rathbraghan,	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
AHC 21	Dwelling	Barroe	None	197m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 23	School	Lugnagall	None	212m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 24	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	0m	Direct	Slight Negative
AHC 26	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	179m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 27	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	162m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 28	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	105m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 29	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	197m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	121m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	187m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	208m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 35	Bridge	Willowbrook	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 36	Bridge	Shannon Oughter	None	33m	No Impact	N/A

20.4.10 Route Option 7 (Orange)

Table 20-13: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Route Option 7

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 6	Former Doonally School	Doonally	Protected Structure	173m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 7	Doonally House, Stables, Summer house, & Bridge	Doonally	Protected Structure	127m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 14	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate

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AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
						negative
AHC 16	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
AHC 19	Mill Race	Rathbraghan, Shannon Oughter	None	192m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 21	Dwelling	Barroe	None	165m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 22	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	206m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 23	School	Lugnagall	None	203m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 24	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	11m	Direct	Slight negative
AHC 26	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	161m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 27	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	119m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 28	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	92m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 29	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	200m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	115m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	173m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	200m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 34	Bridge	Willowbrook	None	160m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 35	Bridge	Doonally	None	26m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 36	Bridge	Shannon Oughter	None	166m	No Impact	N/A

20.4.11 Route Option 8 (Black)

Table 20-14: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Route Option 8

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 6	Former Doonally School	Doonally	Protected Structure	0m	Direct	Profound Negative
AHC 7	Doonally Country House, Stables Summer house, & Bridge	Doonally	Protected Structure	131m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 14	Demesne	Doonally	None	96m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 16	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	0m	Direct	Moderate



AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
						Negative
AHC 21	Dwelling	Barroe	None	88m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 22	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	186m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 23	School	Lugnagall	None	201m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 24	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	10m	Direct	Slight Negative
AHC 26	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	162m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 27	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	118m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 28	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	93m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 29	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	166m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	102m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	179m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	199m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 34	Bridge	Willowbrook	None	160m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 40	Possible Rhetting/Flax house	Doonally	None	110m	No Impact	N/A

20.4.12 Route Option 9 (Purple)

Table 20-15: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Route Option 9

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 6	Former Doonally School	Doonally	Protected Structure	174m	No impact	N/A
AHC 7	Doonally Country House, Stables Summer house, & Bridge	Doonally	Protected Structure	128m	No impact	N/A
AHC 14	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 16	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 19	Mill Race	Rathbraghan Shannon Oughter	None	194m	No impact	N/A
AHC 21	Dwelling	Barroe	None	79m	No impact	N/A

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AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 22	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	208m	No impact	N/A
AHC 23	School	Lugnagall	None	202m	No impact	N/A
AHC 24	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	10m	Direct	Slight Negative
AHC 26	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	159m	No impact	N/A
AHC 27	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	118m	No impact	N/A
AHC 28	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	91m	No impact	N/A
AHC 29	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	200m	No impact	N/A
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	105m	No impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	175m	No impact	N/A
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	200m	No impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 34	Bridge	Willowbrook	None	156m	No impact	N/A
AHC 35	Bridge	Doonally	None	26m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 36	Bridge	Shannon Oughter	None	171m	No impact	N/A

20.4.13 Route Option 10 (Yellow)

Table 20-16: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Route Option 10

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact level
AHC 7	Doonally House, Stables, Summer house, & Bridge	Doonally	Protected Structure	171m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 8	Demesne	Cartron	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 9	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 10	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	92m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 11	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	242m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Significant negative
AHC 16	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	130m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 19	Mill Race	Rathbraghan Shannon Oughter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate negative
AHC 22	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	188m	No Impact	N/A

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CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact level
AHC 23	School	Lugnagall	None	193m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 24	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	100m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 25	Vernacular Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	None	45m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 26	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	187m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 27	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	137m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 28	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	0m	Direct	Slight negative
AHC 29	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	127m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	107m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	145m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	227m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Significant negative
AHC 34	Bridge	Willowbrook	None	140m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 37	Bridge	Rathbraghan	None	201m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 38	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	84m	No Impact	N/A

20.4.14 Route Option 11 (Grey)

Table 20-17: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Route Option 11

CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact level
AHC 7	Doonally House, Stables Summer house, & Bridge	Doonally	Protected Structure	171m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 8	Demesne	Cartron	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 9	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 10	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	92m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 11	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	242m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 16	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	130m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 19	Mill Race	Rathbraghan Shannon Oughter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 22	Tuck Mill	Willowbrook	None	208m	No Impact	N/A



CHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact level
AHC 23	School	Lugnagall	None	193m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 24	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	25m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 25	Vernacular Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	None	45m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 26	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	187m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 27	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	125m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 28	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	150m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	107m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	145m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	227m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 34	Bridge	Willowbrook	None	140m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 37	Bridge	Rathbraghan	None	201m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 38	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	84m	No Impact	N/A

20.5 Conclusions & Recommendations

20.5.1 General Conclusions

This architectural heritage study of the proposed N16 Sligo to County Boundary Realignment Project examined 13 separate routes. Each route runs from the northern edge of Sligo town to the county boundary of Sligo.

As such a scheme has the potential to impact directly and indirectly on sites and structures of architectural heritage interest, every effort should be made at route selection stage to avoid impacting on significant architectural heritage sites where possible while also taking into consideration impacts in other disciplines which may be more profound. This section of the route selection report gives an account of the recorded and possible structures of architectural heritage significance along and adjacent to the various route options proposed. The aim of the report is to provide the data necessary to facilitate the informed comparison of the route options from the point of view of architectural heritage by identifying known and potential architectural heritage constraints. The project was based on a field and desk study and a review and updating of the Constraints Study report previously prepared for the scheme.

The majority of constraints identified in this report are either recorded structures listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage or Protected Structures listed within the Sligo and Environs Development Plan with a number of additional structures identified during a cartographic review. Each of the options encounter a number of these sites. It is expected that some of these constraints identified during the cartographic review will be found to be of little actual architectural heritage interest during fieldwork at Environmental Appraisal Stage. However, until this is confirmed, all sites identified must be given equal consideration and avoided where possible when selecting the preferred route. It should also be noted that further investigation in terms of further



fieldwork along the selected route has the potential to identify additional areas of constraint impossible to identify during this study.

If works are to take place in the vicinity of a protected structure, then further architectural assessment should be carried out in advance. This is likely to involve some form of architectural assessment to determine the potential impact of the development on a protected structure or architectural heritage site listed within this report. Items of built heritage recommended for protected status by their inclusion in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage should also be given particular consideration and avoided wherever possible.

The route options were examined and considered in terms of the number, degree and type of impacts along them. No one route option could be regarded as entirely favourable in terms of architectural heritage. All proposed options encounter a number of confirmed or potential architectural heritage constraints and all travel through a high-potential landscape which is not yet fully understood architecturally.

Any sites to be impacted by the selected route will require a full architectural survey to include a written description of the structure of an equivalent standard to the descriptions contained in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. For large sites, where there is more than one structure, it might be appropriate to make separate records of each. A survey of the structure/structures as existing should include plans, sections and elevations and a comprehensive (good quality) photographic survey.

It should be acknowledged that this report presents a comparison of general rather than absolute route options and is designed to inform the selection of a final route. The routes as they appear on the drawings supplied for the purpose of comparison do not represent a roadtake definitively. The actual road after construction may be of different width to the routes depicted on the drawings and, therefore, may not have the kind of impacts described in this report. For example, a constraint which appears on the edge of a route option as shown on the drawings is assigned a Profound Negative impact for the purpose of route comparison but in reality it is possible that the constraint could actually be avoided by the roadtake itself. In such cases, the impact would then be reduced to Significant Negative, Moderate Negative or Slight Negative impact during the next stage of the assessment process.

20.5.2 Significance of Identified sites along the Routes

The significance of impacts table below is a summary of the impact levels on sites of architectural heritage identified along the various routes. It draws on the significance of the sites (Local, Regional, National) from the Sligo Development plan where included and the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. It should not, however, be regarded as definitive, rather it is an indicator which contributes to a wider judgment based on the individual circumstances of each feature. Different site types lend themselves more easily to assessment and it should be borne in mind that this can create a bias in the record, for example a protected structure and structures listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. The level of impact on each site has been categorised under the following impacts; profound, significant, moderate and slight / imperceptible.

Profound: An impact that obliterates the architectural heritage of a structure or feature of national or international importance. These effects arise where an architectural structure or feature is completely and irreversibly destroyed by the proposed development.

Significant: An impact that, by its magnitude, duration or intensity alters the character and /or setting of the architectural heritage. These effects arise where an aspect or aspects of the

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architectural heritage is/are permanently impacted upon leading to a loss of character and integrity in the architectural structure or feature.

Moderate: An impact that results in a change to the architectural heritage which, although noticeable, is not such that alters the integrity of the heritage. The change is likely to be consistent with existing and emerging trends. Impacts are probably reversible and may be of relatively short duration.

Slight: An impact that causes some minor change in the character of architectural heritage of local or regional importance without affecting its integrity or sensitivities. Although noticeable, the effects do not directly impact on the architectural structure or feature. Impacts are reversible and of relatively short duration. Appropriate mitigation will reduce the impact.

Imperceptible: An impact on architectural heritage of local importance that is capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences

Table 20-18: Summary of Significance of impacts on identified sites along the routes

Route	Profound Negative	Significant Negative	Moderate Negative	Slight Negative
Option 1A		AHC 24 Vernacular Dwelling, direct impact full removal, (Significant).	AHC 15 Demesne, directly impacts on the north west corner of demesne landscape, (Moderate). AHC 17 Demesne, direct impact on road side eastern boundary, (Moderate).	AHC 33 Bridge Indirect impact
Option 1A +1B		AHC 5 Lisnalgur House, direct impact eastern boundary, (significant). AHC 24 Vernacular Dwelling, total removal of dwelling, (Significant). AHC 39 Gate Lodge direct impact eastern boundary, (significant).	AHC 8 Demesne, direct impact northern and eastern boundary, (moderate). AHC 9 Demesne, direct impact to the southern extent of demesne landscape, (Moderate). AHC 11 Demesne, direct impact on the western boundary of demesne landscape, (Moderate). AHC 12 Demesne, direct impact on the western boundary of demesne landscape, (Moderate). AHC 13 Demesne, direct impact on the western boundary of demesne landscape, (Moderate). AHC 17 Demesne, direct impact on the western boundary of demesne landscape, (Moderate). AHC 15 Demesne, directly impacts on the north west corner of demesne landscape, (Moderate).	AHC 33 Bridge Indirect impact
Option		AHC 11 Demesne, directly impacts on the middle of	AHC 10 Demesne, directly impacts on the north west	

Route	Profound Negative	Significant Negative	Moderate Negative	Slight Negative
2A		<p>demesne landscape, (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 15 Demesne directly impacts on the middle of demesne landscape, (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 33 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 37 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).</p>	<p>corner of demesne landscape, (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 19 Mill Race, direct impact on section of mill race (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 24 Vernacular Dwelling, direct impact removal of dwelling (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 38 Mill Race direct impact removal of section of Mill race (Moderate).</p>	
Option 2A +2B		<p>AHC 11 Demesne, directly impacts on the middle of demesne landscape, (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 15 Demesne directly impacts on the middle of demesne landscape, (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 33 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 37 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).</p>	<p>AHC 8 Demesne, direct impact on north and western boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 9 Demesne, direct impact on south extent of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 10 Demesne, directly impacts on the north west corner of demesne landscape, (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 19 Mill Race, direct impact on section of mill race (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 24 Vernacular Dwelling, direct impact removal of dwelling (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 38 Mill Race direct impact removal of section of Mill race (Moderate).</p>	
Option 3		<p>AHC 15 Demesne directly impacts on the middle of demesne landscape, (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 33 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).</p>	<p>AHC 8 Demesne, direct impact to north boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 9 Demesne, direct impact on south extent of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 19 Mill Race direct impact removal of section of Mill race (Moderate).</p>	<p>AHC 24 Vernacular Dwelling, direct impact removal of southern boundary of dwelling (slight)</p>
Option 4		<p>AHC 15 Demesne directly impacts on the middle of demesne landscape, (Significant).</p>	<p>AHC 8 Demesne, direct impact on north boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 9 Demesne direct impact on southern extent of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 19 Mill Race direct impact removal of section of</p>	<p>AHC 24 Vernacular Dwelling direct impact removal of southern boundary of dwelling (slight)</p>



Route	Profound Negative	Significant Negative	Moderate Negative	Slight Negative
			Mill race (Moderate).	
Option 5		<p>AHC 14 Demesne directly impacts on the middle of demesne landscape, (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 15 Demesne directly impacts on the middle of demesne landscape, (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 33 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 35 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).</p>	AHC 19 Mill Race direct impact removal of section of Mill race (Moderate).	AHC 24 Vernacular Dwelling direct impact removal of dwelling (Slight)
Option 6		<p>AHC 14 Demesne directly impacts on the middle of demesne landscape, (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 15 Demesne directly impacts on the middle of demesne landscape, (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 33 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 35 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).</p>		<p>AHC 19 Mill Race Slight direct impact to north eastern extent of mill race (Slight).</p> <p>AHC 24 Vernacular Dwelling direct impact removal of dwelling (Slight)</p>
Option 7		AHC 33 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).	<p>AHC 14 Demesne, direct impact to eastern and southern boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 15 Demesne, direct impact to eastern boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 16 Demesne direct impact to western boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p>	AHC 24 Vernacular Dwelling, direct impact removal of southern boundary of dwelling (slight)
Option 8	AHC 6 Former Doonally School direct impact to western side of former school house (Profound)	AHC 33 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).	<p>AHC 15 Demesne direct impact to eastern boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 16 Demesne direct impact to western boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p>	AHC 24 Vernacular Dwelling direct impact removal of southern boundary of dwelling (slight)
Option 9		AHC 33 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge	AHC 14 Demesne, direct impact to south eastern	AHC 24 Vernacular Dwelling direct impact



Route	Profound Negative	Significant Negative	Moderate Negative	Slight Negative
		(Significant).	boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate). AHC 15 Demesne, direct impact to south eastern boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate). AHC 16 Demesne, direct impact to western boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate).	removal of southern boundary of dwelling (slight)
Option 10		AHC 15 Demesne directly impacts on the middle of demesne landscape, (Significant). AHC 33 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).	AHC 8 Demesne, direct impact to north boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate). AHC 9 Demesne, direct impact to southern boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate). AHC 19 Mill Race direct impact removal of section of Mill race (Moderate).	AHC 28 Dwelling direct impact removal of dwelling (Slight).
Option 11		AHC 15 Demesne directly impacts on the middle of demesne landscape, (Significant). AHC 33 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).	AHC 8 Demesne direct impact to north boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate). AHC 9 Demesne, direct impact to southern boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate). AHC 19 Mill Race direct impact removal of section of Mill race (Moderate).	

20.5.3 Route Preferences

The summary table at Table 20-18 above outlines the significance of impacts on Architectural sites identified along the various feasible route options and these are further discussed below in terms of their resulting preference.

20.5.3.1 Highly Preferred Route

Route Options 1A, 4, 7 & 9 are all highly preferred route options. None of these routes have any profound impacts on architectural heritage and all four just have a single significant impact and a couple of moderate impacts. Route 1A has a significant impact on a vernacular dwelling (AHC 24) which involves the removal of the entire structure of probable 19th century date and also impacts slightly on the boundaries of demesne landscapes AHC 15 and AHC 17. Route Option 4 has a significant impact on AHC 15 where the route cuts through the middle of the Demesne effectively splitting it in two and also impacts moderately on the boundaries of demesnes AHC 8 and AHC 9 and mill race AHC 19 where it will cut through a section. Route Options 7 & 9 impact significantly on a bridge, AHC 33 and moderately on the boundaries of demesne landscapes AHC 14, 15 & 16. Of all four routes, Option 1A would have the least impact and is therefore the overall preferred route.

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20.5.3.2 Preferred Routes

Three of the thirteen feasible routes can be regarded as preferred routes and include Routes 3, 10 and 11. All three routes have a significant impact on AHC 15 where the route cuts through the middle of the Demesne effectively splitting it in two and in addition have moderate impacts on the boundaries of demesnes AHC 8 and AHC 9 and mill race AHC 19 where it will cut through a section.

20.5.3.3 Intermediate Routes

Route Options 1A/1B, 5 & 6 have a number of significant impacts. Route Option 1A/1B impacts significantly on the boundary of Lisnalgur House AHC 5, a vernacular dwelling AHC 24 (full removal) and a gate lodge AHC 39 in addition to moderate impacts on AHC 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 17 while routes 5 and 6 impact significantly on demesne landscapes AHC 14 and 15 and on bridges AHC 33 and AHC 35.

20.5.3.4 Not preferred

Route Options 2A and 2A/2B are not preferred as they have significant impacts on demesne landscapes AHC 11 and AHC 15 and on bridges AHC 33 and AHC 37 in addition to quite a number of moderate impacts on demesne landscapes AHC 8, AHC 9 & AHC10, vernacular dwelling AHC 24 and mill races AHC 19 and AHC 38.

20.5.3.5 Least Preferred Routes

Route Option 8 is considered the least preferred route due to its profound impact on Doonally School AHC 6 which is a protected structure where the route impacts on the western side of the former school house. This route also has a significant impact on bridge AHC 33 and moderate impacts on demesne landscapes AHC 15 & AHC 16.

Table 20-19: Route preferences (HP: High Preference, P: Preferred, I: Intermediate, NP: Not preferred, LP: Least preferred)

Route	1A	1A/1B	2A	2A/2B	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Preference	HP	I	NP	NP	P	HP	I	I	HP	LP	HP	P	P

20.5.4 Sectional Assessment of Route Options

This Architectural Heritage route option report has assessed the various route options as a whole. An internal scoring mechanism was devised however by Sligo's TII Project Office that examined the thirteen routes according to a north, central and south sectional split in order to determine the most viable route in each area. In terms of the whole length of the route and based on the information available, Route 1A is considered to have the least potential impact in terms of architectural heritage as outlined above.

However, when dividing the route options into southern, central and northern sections the findings vary from one section to another. The results of the scoring for each section in terms of Architectural Heritage are as follows:

Table 20-20: Sectional Assessment of Route Options

Route/Section	South	Central	North
1A	Moderate Impacts on AHC 15 and AHC 17	Slight Impact on AHC 33	Significant impact on AHC 24
1A/1B	Significant impacts on AHC 5 and AHC 39. Moderate Impacts on AHC 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15 & 17	Slight Impact on AHC 33	Significant impact on AHC 24
2A	Significant impacts on AHC 11, AHC 15 and AHC 37. Moderate impacts on AHC 10, 19 and 38.	Significant Impact on AHC 33	Moderate impact on AHC 24
2A/2B	Significant impacts on AHC 11, AHC 15 and AHC 37. Moderate impacts on AHC 8, 9, 10, 19 and 38.	Significant Impact on AHC 33	Moderate impact on AHC 24
3	Significant impact on AHC 15. Moderate impacts on AHC 8, 9, & 19	Significant Impact on AHC 33	Slight impact on AHC 24
4	Significant impact on AHC 15. Moderate impacts on AHC 8, 9, & 19	No impacts	Slight impact on AHC 24
5	Significant impact on AHC 14, 15 & 35. Moderate impact on AHC 19	Significant Impact on AHC 33	Slight impact on AHC 24
6	Significant impact on AHC 14, 15 & 35.	Significant Impact on AHC 33	Slight impact on AHC 19 & 24
7	Moderate impact on AHC 14, 15 & 16	Significant Impact on AHC 33	Slight impact on AHC 24
8	Profound impact on AHC 6. Moderate impact on AHC 15 & 16	Significant Impact on AHC 33	Slight impact on AHC 24
9	Moderate impact on AHC 14, 15 & 16	Significant Impact on AHC 33	Slight impact on AHC 24
10	Significant impact on AHC 15. Moderate impact on AHC 8, 9 & 19.	Significant Impact on AHC 33	Slight impact on AHC 28
11	Significant impact on AHC 15. Moderate impact on AHC 8, 9 & 19.	Significant Impact on AHC 33	No Impacts

South Section: The south section of Routes 1A, 7 and 9 are the highest preference as they each have only moderately negative impacts on demesne landscapes, AHC 14, 15, 16 & 17. The impacts are all to the boundaries of the demesnes in areas largely disturbed by previous development. Route Option 8 is the lowest preference through this section as it impacts profoundly on Doonally School (AHC 6) which is a protected structure. Routes 3, 4, 10 & 11 have a significant impact on demesne landscape AHC 15 where the proposed route cuts the demesne in two. Routes 1A/1B, 2A, 2A/2B, 5 & 6 should be avoided if possible due to a significant negative impact on a number of demesnes and other features.

Central Section: Routes 1A, 1A/1B and 4 are of high preference through the central section with Route 4 having no impact at all on architectural heritage and the other two routes just having a



slight impact on bridge AHC 33. All other routes have a significant impact on the same bridge (AHC 33) and are rated as intermediate options. No route through the central section is considered to have such a negative impact that it should be avoided.

North Section: With the exception of Routes 1A and 1A/1B all routes through the northern section are considered acceptable with Route Option 11 having the highest preference as it has no impacts on the architectural heritage. All other routes impact to some degree on AHC 24, a vernacular structure of probable 19th century date. Routes 1A & 1A/1B involve the total removal of the structure and are considered the least favourable of the thirteen.

Table 20-21: Sectional Architectural Assessment (Preferences) of Route Options

Section	Refined Route Option												
	1A	1A/B	2A	2A/B	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
South	2	4	4	4	3	3	4	4	2	5	2	3	3
Central	1	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
North	3	3	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Overall	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	3

20.6 Refined Route Options

20.6.1 Introduction

Following on from the preparation of Preliminary Options Assessment reports for each discipline and the subsequent Multi Disciplinary Workshops held with Sligo County Council, a number of refined route options were put forward for assessment. These include

Overall

Route Option 12 – This is largely an amalgamation of several of the feasible route options and covers all three sections.

South Section

Route Option 1A v2 – The change is the provision of an underbridge arrangement over the L7421-0

Route Option 1A/B v2 – The change is the provision of an underbridge arrangement over the L7421-0

Route Option 2A v2 – The change is the provision of an underbridge arrangement over the L7422-0

Route Option 2A/B v2 – The change is the provision of an underbridge arrangement over the L7422-0

Central section

Route Option 8 v2 – The change is the provision of an underbridge arrangement over the L3404-0. In addition, there are 3 separate junction arrangements 'Collinsford J1', 'Collinsford Alternative J2', 'Collinsford Alternative J3'.

North Section

Route Option 8 v2 - The change is a continuation of the above change in the Central Section.

Route Option 12 v2 – This is an iteration of the new Option 12, with an alternative alignment in Gortnagrelly

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20.6.2 Refined Route Option 1A v2

Table 20-22: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Refined Route Option 1A-v2

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 17	Demesne	Lisnalgurg	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	150m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	150m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	200m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	30m	No Impact	N/A

20.6.3 Refined Route Option 1A/B v2

Table 20-23: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Refined Route Option 1A/B-v2

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 4	Mount Shannon Country House	Shannon Eighter	Protected Structure	83m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 5	Lisnalgurg House	Lisnalgurg	Protected Structure	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 8	Demesne	Cartron	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 9	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 11	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 12	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 13	Demesne	Lisnalgurg	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 17	Demesne	Lisnalgurg	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	150m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	168m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	180m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	30m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 39	Gate Lodge	Shannon Eighter	Protected Structure	0m	Direct	Significant Negative

20.6.4 Refined Route Option 2A v2

Table 20-24: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Refined Route Option 2A-v2

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact level
AHC 2	Bridge	Rathbraghan	Protected Structure	22m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 3	Fort Louis House	Rathbraghan	Protected Structure	77m	No Impact	N/A

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AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact level
AHC 4	Mount Shannon Country House	Shannon Eighter	Protected Structure	230m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 9	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	132m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 10	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 11	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 12	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	49m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 16	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	125m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 19	Mill Race	Rathbraghan, Shannon Oughter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 20	Mill pond and associated features	Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter	None	100m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 25	Vernacular Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	None	65m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 34	Bridge	Willowbrook	None	140m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 37	Bridge	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 38	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 39	Gate Lodge	Shannon Eighter	Protected Structure	65m	No Impact	N/A

20.6.5 Refined Route Option 2A/B v2

Table 20-25: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Refined Route Option 2A/B-v2

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact level
AHC 2	Bridge	Rathbraghan	Protected Structure	22m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 3	Fort Louis House	Rathbraghan	Protected Structure	77m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 4	Mount Shannon Country House	Shannon Eighter	Protected Structure	230m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 8	Demesne	Cartron	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 9	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 10	Demesne	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 11	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 12	Demesne	Shannon Eighter	None	49m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 16	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	125m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 19	Mill Race	Rathbraghan, Shannon Oughter	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative



AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact level
AHC 20	Mill pond and associated features	Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter	None	100m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 25	Vernacular Dwelling	Shannon Oughter	None	65m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 34	Bridge	Willowbrook	None	140m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 37	Bridge	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 38	Mill Race	Rathbraghan	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 39	Gate Lodge	Shannon Eighter	Protected Structure	65m	No Impact	N/A

20.6.6 Refined Route Option 8 v.2

Table 20-26: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Refined Route Option 8-v2

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 24	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	10m	Direct	Slight Negative
AHC 26	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	162m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 27	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	118m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 28	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	93m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 29	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	186m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	102m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	179m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	199m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	10m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC 40	Possible Rhetting/Flax house	Doonally	None	110m	No Impact	N/A

20.6.7 Refined Route Option 12

Table 20-27: Architectural Heritage Constraints for Refined Route Option 12

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 6	Former Doonally School	Doonally	Protected Structure	15m	Indirect	Moderate Negative
AHC 7	Doonally Country House, Stables Summer house, & Bridge	Doonally	Protected Structure	100m	No impact	N/A
AHC 14	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative

AHC No.	Classification	Townland	Statutory Protection	Distance	Impact	Impact Level
AHC 15	Demesne	Doonally	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 16	Demesne	Willowbrook	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 24	Vernacular Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	0m	Direct	Moderate Negative
AHC 26	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	200m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 27	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	118m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 28	Dwelling	Gortnagrelly	None	93m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 29	Two possible dwellings	Gortnagrelly	None	186m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 30	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	102m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 31	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	152m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 32	Dwelling	Lugatober	None	199m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 33	Bridge	Castlegal	None	0m	Direct	Significant Negative
AHC34	Bridge	Willowbrook	None	130m	No impact	N/A
AHC 35	Bridge	Doonally	None	100m	No Impact	N/A
AHC 36	Bridge	Shannon Oughter	None	200m	No impact	N/A

20.6.8 Significance of Impacts on identified sites along the refined routes

The significance of impacts table below is a summary of the impact levels on architectural heritage sites identified along the refined route options. The results show the level and significance of impacts of each of the refined routes on the architectural resource and allow for an evaluation of preferred route options.

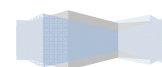
Table 20-28: Summary of Significance of impacts on identified sites along the refined routes

Route	Profound Negative	Significant Negative	Moderate Negative	Slight Negative
Refined Option 1A v.2 South Section Impacts Only			AHC 15 Demesne, directly impacts on the north west corner of demesne landscape, (Moderate). AHC 17 Demesne, direct impact on road side eastern boundary, (Moderate).	
Refined Option 1A +1B v.2 South Section		AHC 5 Lisnalgur House, direct impact eastern boundary, (significant). AHC 39 Gate Lodge direct impact eastern boundary, (significant).	AHC 8 Demesne, direct impact northern and eastern boundary, (moderate). AHC 9 Demesne, direct impact to the southern extent of demesne	

Route	Profound Negative	Significant Negative	Moderate Negative	Slight Negative
Impacts Only			<p>landscape, (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 11 Demesne, direct impact on the western boundary of demesne landscape, (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 12 Demesne, direct impact on the western boundary of demesne landscape, (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 13 Demesne, direct impact on the western boundary of demesne landscape, (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 17 Demesne, direct impact on the western boundary of demesne landscape, (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 15 Demesne, directly impacts on the north west corner of demesne landscape, (Moderate).</p>	
Refined Option 2A v.2 South Section Impacts Only		<p>AHC 11 Demesne, directly impacts on the middle of demesne landscape, (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 15 Demesne directly impacts on the middle of demesne landscape, (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 33 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 37 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).</p>	<p>AHC 10 Demesne, directly impacts on the north west corner of demesne landscape, (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 19 Mill Race, direct impact on section of mill race (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 38 Mill Race direct impact removal of section of Mill race (Moderate).</p>	
Refined Option 2A + 2B v.2 South Section Impacts Only		<p>AHC 11 Demesne, directly impacts on the middle of demesne landscape, (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 15 Demesne directly impacts on the middle of demesne landscape, (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 33 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 37 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).</p>	<p>AHC 8 Demesne, direct impact on north and western boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 9 Demesne, direct impact on south extent of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 10 Demesne, directly impacts on the north west corner of demesne landscape, (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 19 Mill Race, direct impact on section of mill race (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 38 Mill Race direct impact removal of section of Mill race (Moderate).</p>	
Option 5		AHC 14 Demesne directly impacts on the middle of	AHC 19 Mill Race direct impact removal of section of	



Route	Profound Negative	Significant Negative	Moderate Negative	Slight Negative
South & Central Section impacts only		<p>demesne landscape, (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 15 Demesne directly impacts on the middle of demesne landscape, (Significant).</p> <p>AHC 35 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).</p>	Mill race (Moderate).	
Refined Option 8 v.2 Central and North Section Impacts only		AHC 33 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).		AHC 24 Vernacular Dwelling direct impact removal of southern boundary of dwelling (slight)
Refined Option 12		AHC 33 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).	<p>AHC 6 Former Doonally School direct impact to western side of former school grounds (Moderate)</p> <p>AHC 14 Demesne, direct impact to south eastern boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 15 Demesne, direct impact to south eastern boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 16 Demesne, direct impact to western boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 24 Vernacular Dwelling direct impact removal of dwelling</p>	
Refined Option 12 v.2		AHC 33 Bridge direct impact removal of Bridge (Significant).	<p>AHC 6 Former Doonally School direct impact to western side of former school grounds (Moderate)</p> <p>AHC 14 Demesne, direct impact to south eastern boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 15 Demesne, direct impact to south eastern boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 16 Demesne, direct impact to western boundary of demesne landscape (Moderate).</p> <p>AHC 24 Vernacular Dwelling direct impact removal of</p>	



Route	Profound Negative	Significant Negative	Moderate Negative	Slight Negative
			dwelling	

20.6.9 Refined Route Preferences

The summary table at Table 20-28 above outlines the significance of impacts on Architectural Heritage sites identified along the various refined route options and these are further discussed below in terms of their resulting preference.

20.6.9.1 Highly Preferred Route

South Section: Refined Route Option 1A is the the highly preferred routes through the southern section as they only have moderately negative impacts on two sites of architectural heritage interest; and demesnes AHC 15 and 17 in the case of Route Option 1.

Central Section: There is no highly preferred route through the central section as routes 5, 8 and 12 all have a significant impact on the bridge AHC 33.

North Section: Route Option 8v.2 is the highly preferred route through the northern section as it only impacts slightly on AHC 24, a vernacular structure of probable 19th century date.

20.6.9.2 Preferred Routes

South Section: Route Option 12 has moderately negative impacts on Doonally School (AHC 6) and demesnes AHC 14, 15 & 16 and is therefore a preferred route through the southern section.

Central Section: There is no preferred route through the central section as routes 5, 8 and 12 all have a significant impact on the bridge AHC 33 so each will have the same impact on architectural heritage.

North Section: Route Options 12 and 12v.2 are preferred routes through the northern section as they only have a moderately negative impact on AHC 24, a vernacular structure of probable 19th century date.

20.6.9.3 Least Preferred Routes

South Section: Refined routes 2A and 2A/B have significant impacts on demesnes AHC 11 and AHC 15 and bridges AHC 33 and AHC 37 in addition to moderate impacts on AHC 8, 9, 10, 19 and 38 and are therefore the least preferred route through the southern section. Route 5 also has significant impacts on AHC 14, 15 & 35 and a moderate impact on AHC 19 and would also be a low preference.

Central Section: There is no least preferred route through the central section as routes 5, 8 and 12 all have a significant impact on the bridge AHC 33 so each will have the same impact on architectural heritage.

North Section: There is no least preferred route for the northern section in terms of architectural heritage as all three routes 8 v.2, 12 and 12v.2 have very little impact on the architectural heritage resource.

20.6.9.4 Conclusion

The following table summarises the preferences along each section but in general from an architectural heritage perspective, the preferred routes would be Refined route 1A v.2 through the south section, Routes 5, 8 v.2 or 12 through the central section and Route 8 v.2 through the north section.

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Table 20-29: Sectional split and significance of impacts in relation to refined route options

Refined Route/Section	South	Central	North
1A v.2	Moderate Impacts on AHC 15 and AHC 17	N/A	N/A
1A/1B v.2	Significant impacts on AHC 5 and AHC 39. Moderate Impacts on AHC 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15 & 17	N/A	N/A
2A v.2	Significant impacts on AHC 11, AHC 15, AHC 33 and AHC 37. Moderate impacts on AHC 10, 19 and 38.	N/A	N/A
2A/2B v.2	Significant impacts on AHC 11, AHC 15, AHC 33 and AHC 37. Moderate impacts on AHC 8, 9, 10, 19 and 38.	N/A	N/A
5	Significant impact on AHC 14, 15 & 35. Moderate impact on AHC 19	Significant Impact on AHC 33	N/A
8 v.2	N/A	Significant Impact on AHC 33	Slight impact on AHC 24
12	Moderate impacts on AHC 6, 14, 15 & 16	Significant Impact on AHC 33	Moderate negative impact on AHC 24
12 v.2	N/A	N/A	Moderate negative impact on AHC 24

Table 20-30: Refined Route Options Preferences (Architecture)

Section	Feasible Route Option														
	1A (v2)	1A/B (v2)	2A (v2)	2A/B (v2)	3	4	5	6	7	8 (v2)	9	10	11	12	12 (v2)
South	1	3	4	4	n/a	n/a	4	n/a	n/a	ref 12	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	ref 12
Central	ref 8-v2	ref 8-v2	ref 5	ref 5	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	n/a	3	ref 12
North	ref 8-v2	ref 8-v2	ref 8-v2	ref 8-v2	n/a	n/a	ref 8-v2	n/a	n/a	1	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2
Overall	2	2	3	3	n/a	n/a	3	n/a	n/a	2	n/a	n/a	n/a	2	2



21 Architecture Appendix 1: Bibliography

21.1 Sources

Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment relating to proposed N16 Road Realignment Works at: former Dunally School, Faughts, Co. Sligo (Unpublished report submitted by Dedalus Architecture to Sligo County Council NRDD)

Sligo County Development Plan 2011-2017.

Sligo and Environs Development Plan 2010-2016

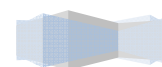
Historical Maps courtesy of the Map Library, Trinity College, Dublin 2.

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, Custom House, Dublin 1.

Sites and Monuments Record, Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, Custom House, Dublin 1.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage of County Sligo, Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs, Custom House, Dublin 1.

Geological Survey of Ireland, Beggar's Bush, aerial photography. GSI IRL G. 479, 481, 483. 1/300. 4,750m. (1977).



22 Architecture Appendix 2: List of Architectural Heritage Constraints

AHC 1

Type: Rathbraghan House
 Townland: Rathbraghan
 County: Sligo
 OS Six-Inch: 014
 ITM: 570545, 837856
 NIAH No: N/A
 RPS No: 294
 Legal Status: Protected Structure
 Description: House depicted on Historic 25 inch OS Map. Shown as central house with associated farm buildings and possible farmyard.
 Source: Historic 25 inch OS Map 1909-12

AHC 2

Type: Bridge
 Townland: Rathbraghan
 County: Sligo
 OS Six-Inch: 014
 ITM: 569771,837763
 NIAH No: 32323004
 RPS No: 120
 Legal Status: Protected Structure
 Description: Triple-span stone road-over-river bridge, built c. 1750. Unpainted roughcast rubble stone walling rising to parapet, triangular cutwaters rising to above parapet to north-west. Segmental-headed arches, roughly-dressed stone voussoirs. Unsurfaced carriageway, distorted round-bar wrought-iron gates to north side, ruin of building on river bank to south-west. Spans north-south over shallow stream. Very little appears to be known about this rather ancient bridge located in a wooded glade and linking the road to the north with farm buildings associated with Fort Louis to the south. The simple stonework is well executed and the rising cutwater to the north-west is an intriguing feature.
 Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 3

Type: Fort Louis House
 Townland: Rathbraghan
 County: Sligo
 OS Six-Inch: 014
 ITM: 569769, 837733
 NIAH No: 32323005
 RPS No: 119
 Legal Status: Protected Structure



Description: Detached nine-bay single-storey rendered house, built c.1740. Oblong main block on north-south axis with central conically-roofed semi-circular entrance projection, two-storey hipped-roof return. Pitched slate roof to main building, artificial slate to return, clay ridge tiles, unpainted roughcast corbelled chimneystacks, profiled extruded aluminium gutters on eaves corbel course. Painted roughcast walling, smooth-rendered plinth. Square-headed window openings, painted stone sills, painted smooth-rendered reveals, hardwood timber casement windows. Large full-height picture window to east elevation. Square-headed entrance door opening, moulded render surround, varnished hardwood door with five raised-and-fielded panels, c.2000, over light with intersecting semi-circular glazing bars. Set in landscaped grounds, main road to west, garage to south-east, approached by driveway from south, painted semi-octagonal ashlar stone gate piers, wrought-iron gate, painted smooth-rendered boundary wall with saddleback coping. This unusual house is possibly one of the oldest in the Sligo area. Although somewhat modified, it retains its original plan form and, most interestingly, a conically-roofed semi-circular projecting central entrance with what appears to be, the original fanlight.

Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

Fort Louis House and William Butler Yeats

William Butler Yeats is recognised as one of the greatest poets of the English language and his influence on subsequent poets has guaranteed him an honoured place in the canon of English literature. Yeats's poetry, prose and drama have always been associated closely with Sligo. The poet's mother, Susan Mary Pollexfen, came from a wealthy merchant family in Sligo, who owned a milling and shipping business. Soon after William's birth the family relocated to the Pollexfen home at Merville, Sligo to stay with her extended family. The young poet came to think of the area as his childhood and spiritual home.

Fort Louis, Rathbraughan, Old Bundoran Road is a protected structure listed within the Sligo and Environs Development Plan 2010-2016. It is also listed within the NIAH (Reg. No.32323005) with a regional rating and was built between 1720 and 1760. It was home to W.B. Yeats's uncle Matthew Yeats and his family in the late 1800s, and was frequently visited by the young W.B. Yeats. In his autobiographies, the poet describes how as a child he sailed toy boats in the river in front of the house. These are also references to the Late Victorian Irish poet Charlotte Gubbens living at Fort Louis House.

AHC 4

Type: Mount Shannon Country House
Townland: Shannon Eighter
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569267, 838097
NIAH No: 32401420
RPS No: 296
Legal Status: Protected Structure
Description: Detached three-bay two-storey-over-basement stone former mansion, built c. 1820, now in use as private apartment's c. 1986. Main house double-pile, three-bay single-storey flat-roofed portico projecting from west elevation, four-bay south elevation, five-bay north elevation with central three bays thrusting forward, parallel

22-175



outbuilding ranges project from south elevation to east and west sides of yard . Hipped slate roofs, clay ridge and hip tiles, central east-west valley, painted smooth-rendered flat-capped chimneystacks, moulded cast-iron gutters on limestone eaves course on paired limestone corbels projecting from plain frieze. Rubble limestone walling. Square Doric-columned portico on raised pedestal over basement with plain frieze, moulded cornice and square blocks over each column, end bays open, central section infilled to form enclosed porch, approached by steps from south-west. Square-headed window openings, brick dressings, limestone sills, painted six-over-six timber sash windows. Square-headed door openings, varnished six-panel timber door to south side of portico porch, painted vertically-sheeted timber door with three-pane over light to north elevation. Remains of conservatory to east elevation (blown down in storm c. 1950). Two-storey outbuildings to north yard, pitched artificial slate roofs, rubble limestone and smooth-rendered walling. In wooded setting, approached by driveway from south. Single-storey three-bay gate lodge, hipped slate roof, projecting eaves with hanging enrichments, dry-dashed walling. Gate screen to north of gate lodge, wrought-iron carriage and pedestrian gates, rubble limestone piers with ashlar caps, eagles on central piers, lamps on outer piers c.1990. This substantial house retains much of its original fabric including rubble stone walling and sash windows. The wide Doric portico is an unusual feature. Census of Ireland 1911 recorded a total of fourteen outbuildings consisting of stable, coach houses, harness room, cow house, dairy, fowl house, barn, turf house, potato house and shed.

Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

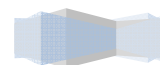
AHC 5

Type: Lisnalurg House
 Townland: Lisnalurg
 County: Sligo
 OS Six-Inch: 014
 ITM: 569113, 838261
 NIAH No: N/A
 RPS No: 299
 Legal Status: Protected Structure
 Description: House and associated outbuildings shown on 1st Edition OS Map 1837 with farmyard / courtyard to rear. Located along western side of the N15.
 Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 6

Type: Former Doonally School
 Townland: Doonally
 County: Sligo
 OS Six-Inch: 015
 ITM: 571817,838155
 NIAH No: N/A
 RPS No: 289
 Legal Status: Protected Structure
 Description: Doonally School labelled and depicted on both the Historic 25 inch OS map and the Cassini 6 inch. Shown as two main adjoining buildings with third building located to the rear of main school buildings.

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Source: Historic 25 inch OS map 1909-12

An Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment was undertaken by Dedalus Architecture of this protected structure and it assessed the impact of the proposed N16 Road Realignment Works on the former school.

AHC 7

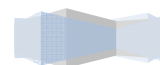
Type: Doonally Country House, Stables, Summer house, & Bridge
 Townland: Doonally
 County: Sligo
 OS Six-Inch: 015
 ITM: 571584,839039
 NIAH No: 32401502,
 RPS No: 290, 291
 Legal Status: Protected Structure
 Description: Detached three-bay two-storey-over-basement rendered former house, built c. 1830, now derelict and used as store. L-plan, single-bay break-front to front (south) elevation. Hipped slate roof, clay ridge tiles, unpainted smooth-rendered corbelled chimneystacks with clay pots, half-round cast-iron gutters on eaves corbel course. Unpainted roughcast walling. Square-headed window openings, smooth-rendered reveals, limestone sills, painted twelve-over-eight timber sash windows to ground floor, eight-over-eight to first floor, six-over-six to other elevations. Round-headed entrance door opening, plain flanking polished ashlar pilasters, moulded archivolt, wrought-iron cobweb fanlight, original door missing. Set in former demesne. Farmyard to east with single- and two-storey roughcast and stone buildings some with elliptical-headed carriage openings. Two-storey L-plan outbuilding to north, hipped slate roof, squared and coursed rubble stone walling, ashlar dressings, in advanced state of dereliction. Detached three-bay single-storey stone former summer house, built c. 1885, now derelict, to the northeast of main house. Hipped slate roof, clay hip tiles. Squared and coursed rubble limestone walling, brick eaves corbel course. Square-headed window openings, brick dressings, limestone sills, windows missing. Square-headed door opening, brick dressings, door missing. Interior contains two round-headed semi-circular brick niches to south-east and south-west corners. Roof structure designed to form base for shallow dome on elliptical plan. South-facing, set against rubble stone north wall of former walled garden, date stone 1883, Doonally House to southwest.
 This, once handsome, house and attendant extensive farm outbuildings, now sorely neglected, nevertheless retains much of interest including good quality stonework around the entrance door, sash windows and slate roof. The farm buildings are also largely intact and exhibit good stonework. The little summer house to the northeast is of more interest than is immediately apparent. The interior, which appears not to have been finished, suggests quite elaborate designs for its final appearance.

Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 8

Type: Demesne
 Townland: Cartron
 County: Sligo
 OS Six-Inch: 014

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ITM: 569351, 837168
NIAH No: NIAH Gardens Survey SL-25-G694372
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: This Demesne associated with Ballytivnan house is recorded within the NIAH garden survey as virtually no recognisable features. The Demesne and gardens of Ballytivnan House. Clearly depicted on 1st Edition OS 1837. Demesne now largely destroyed by modern development.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 9

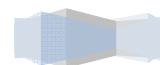
Type: Demesne
Townland: Rathbraghan
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569463, 837504
NIAH No: NIAH Garden Survey SL-25-G694375
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: This Demesne associated with Auburn Cottage is recorded within the NIAH garden survey as virtually no recognisable features. Most features of the designed landscape have been destroyed by extensive modern development. A new road network has been created for the modern housing development.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 10

Type: Demesne
Townland: Rathbraghan
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569810, 837725
NIAH No: NIAH Ref: 32323005, NIAH Garden Survey SL-25-G698377,
RPS No: House is a Protected Structure Ref: 119
Legal Status: None
Description: This Demesne associated with Rathbraghan Cottage is recorded within the NIAH garden survey as virtually no recognisable features. A large factory has been constructed alongside the site. The peripheral landscape is indistinguishable from the surrounding farmland. Principal building is still present.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 11

Type: Demesne
Townland: Shannon Eighter
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569320, 837872
NIAH No: N/A
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None



Description: This Demesne associated with Shannon House is not recorded within the NIAH garden survey. The Principle building is present as depicted on the 1st Edition OS 1837. Farm buildings now surround the main house to the north. A large house with tennis courts has been constructed to the east. Lands of the demesne now indistinguishable from surrounding farmland.

Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 12

Type: Demesne

Townland: Shannon Eighter

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 014

ITM: 569259, 838126

NIAH No: The house is included within the NIAH No: 32401420

RPS No: The house is a protected structure within the Development Plan Ref: 296

Legal Status: None

Description: This Demesne associated with Mount Shannon (House) is not recorded within the NIAH garden survey. Principal building still present accessed by a long avenue. Gate lodge to the south with extension.

Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 13

Type: Demesne

Townland: Lisnalurg

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 014

ITM: 569107, 838268

NIAH No: NIAH Garden Survey SL-16-G692383

RPS No: Protected structure within the development plan, Ref 299.

Legal Status: Protected Structure

Description: This Demesne associated with Lisnalurg House. Recorded within the NIAH garden survey as virtually no recognisable features. The principal building remains, the core landscape is degraded. Housing in peripheral landscape.

Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 14

Type: Demesne

Townland: Doonally

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 015

ITM: 571419, 838283

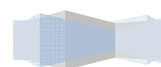
NIAH No: N/A

RPS No: N/A

Legal Status: None

Description: This Demesne was associated with Wellsborough House. It is not recorded within the NIAH garden survey. The principal house is no longer present, however the structure of the parkland has remained unchanged. Mature vegetation lines the properties southern boundary.

22-179



Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 15

Type: Demesne

Townland: Doonally

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 09 -015

ITM: 571590, 839049

NIAH No: NIAH garden survey SL-16-G716391

RPS No: House stables and bridge are Protected Structures within the Sligo development Ref: 290-291

Legal Status: None

Description: Demesne associated with Doonally House. Recorded within the NIAH garden survey as virtually no recognisable features. Modern agricultural buildings are now located within the core landscape. Peripheral landscape indistinguishable from the surrounding farmland. Principal building, stable and a bridge are listed as protected structures within the County Development Plan

Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 16

Type: Demesne

Townland: Willowbrook

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 09 -015

ITM: 572311, 839141

NIAH No: N/A

RPS No: N/A

Legal Status: None

Description: This demesne is not recorded within the NIAH garden survey. Willowbrook House is shown in ruins by the 25 inch OS map. Parkland appears well maintained in original layout

Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 17

Type: Demesne

Townland: Lisnalurg

County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 014

ITM: 569136, 838905

NIAH No: NIAH garden survey SL-25-G690387.

RPS No: N/A

Legal Status: None

Description: Demesne associated with Summer hill house. Recorded within the NIAH garden survey as main features substantially present, peripheral features unrecognisable. A significant number of modern agricultural buildings have been constructed in the core landscape. Principle building still present.

Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837



AHC 18

Type: Vernacular Building
Townland: Carncash
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 570367, 838774
NIAH No: N/A.
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Vernacular cottage / farm house and associated outbuildings shown on the 1st Edition OS 1837 map.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 19

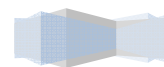
Type: Mill Race
Townland: Rathbraghan, Shannon Oughter
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014 -015
ITM: 571189, 838378-570073, 838117
NIAH No: N/A.
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Mill race associated with flour mill labelled and depicted on 1st Edition OS Map 1837
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 20

Type: Mill pond and associated features
Townland: Shannon Oughter, Shannon Eighter
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569919, 838189
NIAH No: N/A.
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Mill pond and Mill Dam labelled on 1st Edition 1837, with group of associated buildings labelled Violet Hill. Historic 25 inch labels building Parkhill House with other water management features depicted and labelled weir, waterfall.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 21

Type: Dwelling
Townland: Barroe
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 015
ITM: 571164, 837532
NIAH No: N/A.
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None



Description: Two storey dwelling originally depicted on 1st Edition OS Map 1837, labelled Barroe House on Cassini 6 inch OS.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 22

Type: Tuck Mill
Townland: Willowbrook
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 09
ITM: 572217, 839484
NIAH No: N/A.
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Site of a Tuck Mill depicted and labelled on 1st Edition OS Map 1837. Shown as a rectangular building located on the southern side of river within the Willowbrook demesne.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 23

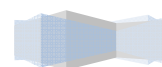
Type: School
Townland: Lugnagall
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 09
ITM: 572510, 842095
NIAH No: N/A.
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Lugnagall School, labelled on the 25 inch OS map.
Source: 25 inch OS map

AHC 24

Type: Vernacular Dwelling
Townland: Gortnasgrelly
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 09
ITM: 573658, 842546
NIAH No: N/A.
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Vernacular dwelling depicted on 1st Edition OS Map 1837 as a rectangular building located along the northern side of the N16 within a rectangular garden plot.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 25

Type: Vernacular Dwelling
Townland: Shannon Oughter
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 570496,838425



NIAH No: N/A
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Possible dwelling of vernacular long house type with two outbuildings and associated garden plot. Shown on 1st Edition OS 1837. No current surface evidence.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 26

Type: Dwelling
Townland: Gortnagrelly
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 09
ITM: 572818, 842168
NIAH No: N/A
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Possible dwelling of vernacular long house type with outbuilding and associated garden plot. Shown on 1st Edition OS 1837, not shown on any later editions. No current surface evidence.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 27

Type: Dwelling
Townland: Gortnagrelly
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 09
ITM: 572903, 842276
NIAH No: N/A
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Possible dwelling of vernacular long house type with single outbuilding and associated garden plot. Shown on 1st Edition OS 1837. No current surface evidence.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 28

Type: Dwelling
Townland: Gortnagrelly
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 09
ITM: 573788, 842455
NIAH No: N/A
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Possible dwelling of vernacular long house type and associated garden plot. Shown on 1st Edition OS 1837. No current surface evidence.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 29

Type: Two possible dwellings



Townland: Gortnagrelly
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 09
ITM: 573581, 842242
NIAH No: N/A
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Two possible dwellings of vernacular long house type and associated garden plot and one single out building. Shown on 1st Edition OS 1837. No current surface evidence
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 30

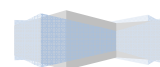
Type: Dwelling
Townland: Lugatober
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 09
ITM: 572147, 841284
NIAH No: N/A
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Possible dwelling of vernacular long house type with two out-buildings and associated garden plot. Shown on 1st Edition OS 1837, not shown on any later editions. No current surface evidence.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 31

Type: Dwelling
Townland: Lugatober
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 09
ITM: 572362, 841434
NIAH No: N/A
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Possible dwelling of vernacular long house type. Shown on 1st Edition OS 1837, not shown on any later editions. No current surface evidence.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 32

Type: Dwelling
Townland: Lugatober
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 05
ITM: 572092, 841035
NIAH No: N/A
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None



Description: Possible dwelling of vernacular long house type. Shown on 1st Edition OS 1837, not shown on any later editions. No current surface evidence.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 33

Type: Bridge
Townland: Castlegal
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 09
ITM: 571689, 840295
NIAH No: N/A
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Castlegal Bridge, Road Bridge Crossing River over the N16, not labelled on all editions OS.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 34

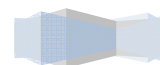
Type: Bridge
Townland: Willowbrook
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 09
ITM: 571999, 839421
NIAH No: N/A
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Bridge crossing route of river along N16, bridge not labelled, locally known as Willowbrook Bridge. The line of this road was changed between the production of the 1st Edition OS and the Historic 25 inch OS.
Source: Historic 25 inch OS 1909-12

AHC 35

Type: Bridge
Townland: Doonally
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 015
ITM: 571780, 839036
NIAH No: N/A
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Doonally Bridge crossed a narrow stream north of a cross road junction along the N16. The Bridge is not labelled on any of the OS maps, however they clearly show the route of the N16 crossing the stream.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 36

Type: Bridge
Townland: Shannon Oughter
County: Sligo



OS Six-Inch: 015
ITM: 571161, 838322
NIAH No: N/A
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Faucets Bridge not labelled on all editions OS, however they clearly show the route of a country side road crossing a river.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 37

Type: Bridge
Townland: Rathbraghan
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569934, 837953
NIAH No: N/A
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Rathbraghan Bridge not labelled on all editions OS, however they clearly show the route of a country side road crossing a river.
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 38

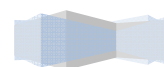
Type: Mill Race
Townland: Rathbraghan
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569969, 838033-569826, 837806
NIAH No: N/A
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: None
Description: Clearly labelled mill race on 1st Edition OS Map 1837
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 39

Type: Gate Lodge
Townland: Shannon Eighter
County: Sligo
OS Six-Inch: 014
ITM: 569173, 837882
NIAH No: N/A
RPS No: N/A
Legal Status: Protected structure under 296
Description: Protected structure gate lodge to Mount Shannon House
Source: 1st Edition OS Map 1837

AHC 40

Type: Possible Rhetting/Flax House
Townland: Doonally



County: Sligo

OS Six-Inch: 015

ITM: 572066, 838720

NIAH No: N/A

RPS No: N/A

Legal Status: None

Description: This structure has been identified by a member of the public (Una Gonley notified Sligo County Council of its presence). Its location is within a copse of trees. It is not identified on any cartographic source (1st, 2nd or 3rd edition OS maps), it is not listed in NIAH or RPS.

Source: Member of public Una Gonley

