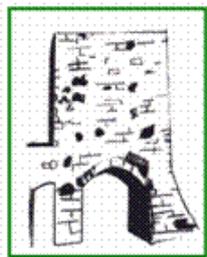


**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
OF ROUTE OPTIONS
FOR THE N83 ROADWAY
IN DUNMORE
COUNTY GALWAY**

February 2020



Through Time Ltd.

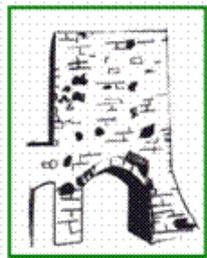
Professional Archaeological Services

Old church Street, Athenry, Co. Galway

www.throughtimeltd.com

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Martin Fitzpatrick M.A.



Through Time Ltd.

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Client: O'Connor Sutton Cronin Consulting Engineers on behalf of Galway County Council.

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The National Museum of Ireland.
Galway County Council.

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I would especially like to thank Dr. James McKeon for access to his PHD Thesis entitled '*Anglo-Norman Frontier Urban Settlements in the Plantagenet Realm: Studies from South Connacht*', 2008.

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Table 8: Performance of all routes measured on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features.

Detail of point allocation in tables 3-8

At the end of each route description there is a table that ranks the impact of the proposed route in relation to Architectural Heritage and Archaeological and Cultural Heritage. The allocation of points is based on the following.

7- Major or highly positive;

6- Moderately positive;

5- Minor or slightly positive;

4- Not significant or neutral;

3- Minor or slightly negative;

2- Moderately negative;

1- Major or highly negative;

Table 8 at the end of the report summarises the points allocated for each route.

II ABBREVIATIONS ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

GA - This number is the number of the site on the SMR/RMP map . It begins with the county code, here GA for Galway, the 6-inch sheet number, followed by the number of the archaeological site.

m Meters, all dimensions are given in meters or part of a meter.

NIAH National Inventory of Architectural Heritage^{[1][2]}

NMI National Museum of Ireland^{[1][2]}

NMS National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

OS Ordnance Survey^{[1][2]}

OSI Ordnance Survey of Ireland^{[1][2]}RMP

RMP Record of Monuments and Places. A record on which all known archaeological sites are marked and listed in an accompanying inventory. This resource is based on all publicly available material and cartographic sources and is read in conjunction with constraint maps. The RMP records known recorded monuments and the sites of such monuments (if the monument no longer survives).

RPS Record of Protected Structures^{[1][2]}

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

INTRODUCTION

Project Background

O'Connor, Sutton & Cronin Consulting Engineers, on behalf of Galway County Council, engaged archaeologist Martin Fitzpatrick, Through Time Ltd. to conduct an archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assessment of a proposed N83 road re-routing/re-alignment in Dunmore, County Galway. The proposed development would see the re-alignment of Bridge Street, or the construction of a new route to bypass Bridge Street, in the town centre. Five separate route options (Routes 1-5) were considered as part of this assessment.

Information to date indicates this assessment will be submitted as part of a Part 8 or Section 177AE Planning Application.

Site Location

The proposed development is located in the townlands of Dunmore, Abbeylands North and Abbeylands South in the Dunmore Town, County Galway. The route options include a re-alignment of Bridge Street in the town centre (Routes 1 & 2), a bypass Bridge Street in the west (Routes 4 & 5) and a bypass of Bridge Street in the east (Route 3).

Purpose and Scope of this Assessment

The purpose of this assessment is to identify likely significant effects on the archaeology, architecture and cultural heritage as a result of the proposed works, and to determine whether further investigations or other measures would be required to mitigate any likely adverse effects.

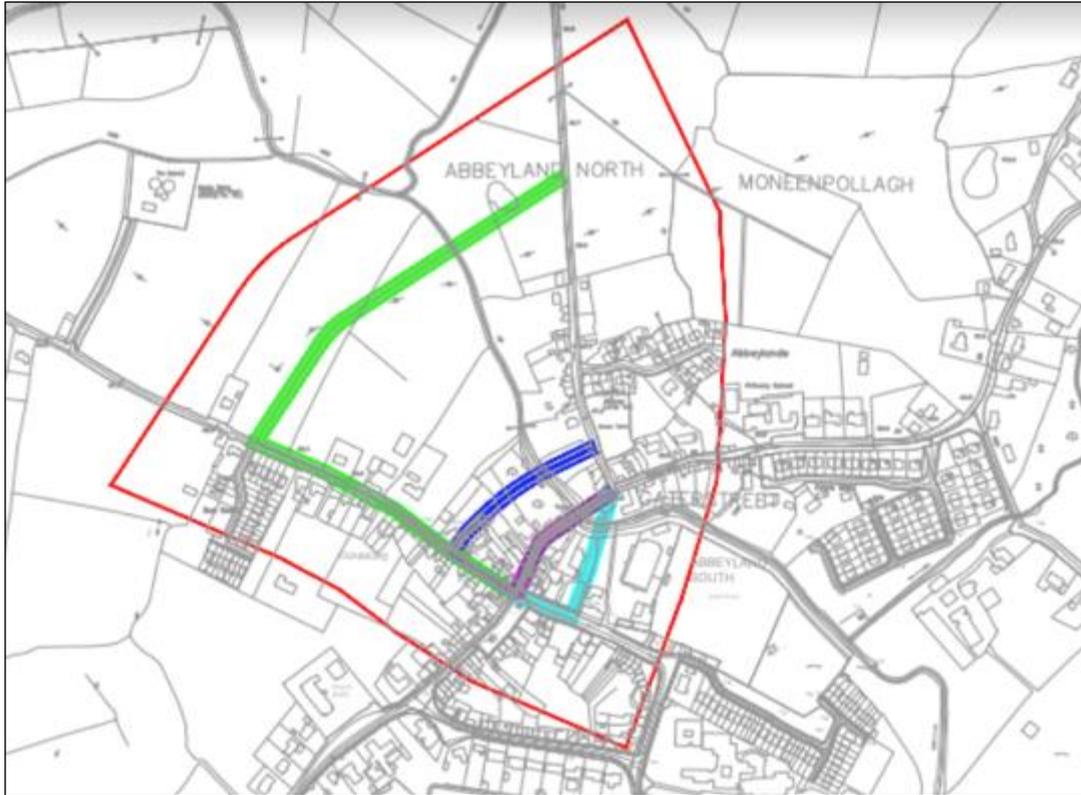


Fig. 1: Map indicating the various route options considered within the study area (red line).

LEGISLATION

Archaeological monuments are protected through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource. This is facilitated in accordance with the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention), which was ratified by Ireland in 1997.

The National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 and relevant provisions of the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997 are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as:

“a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto” (National Monuments Act

1930 Section 2).

A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Acts are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

The minister of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) may acquire National Monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The State or the Local Authority may assume guardianship of any National Monument (other than dwellings). The owners of National Monuments may also appoint the Minister or the Local Authority as guardians of that monument, if the State or Local Authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the State, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the Register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the Register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months' notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a Registered Monument. The Register also includes sites under preservation orders and temporary preservation orders with the written consent, and at the discretion of the Minister.

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Record of Monuments and Places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The Record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that:

“Where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposed to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice to the Minister to carry out work and shall not, except in

the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the works until two months after the giving of notice”.

The Council of Europe, in Article 2 of the 1985 Convention for the Protection of the Architectural Heritage of Europe (Granada Convention), states that 'for the purpose of precise identification of the monuments, groups of structures and sites to be protected, each member State will undertake to maintain inventories of that architectural heritage'. The Granada Convention emphasises the importance of inventories in underpinning conservation policies.

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (“NIAH”) was established in 1990 to fulfill Ireland's obligations under the Granada Convention, through the establishment and maintenance of a central record, documenting and evaluating the architectural heritage of Ireland. Article 1 of the Granada Convention establishes the parameters of this work by defining 'architectural heritage' under three broad categories of Monument, Groups of Buildings, and Sites:

- Monument: all buildings and structures of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest, including their fixtures and fittings;
- Group of buildings: homogeneous groups of urban or rural buildings conspicuous for their historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest, which are sufficiently coherent to form topographically definable units;
- Sites: the combined works of man and nature, being areas which are partially built upon and sufficiently distinctive and homogenous to be topographically definable, and are of conspicuous historical, archaeological, artistic, scientific, social or technical interest.

The Architectural Heritage and Historic Properties Act 1999 and the Planning and Development Act of 2000 are the main built heritage legislation. The Architectural Heritage Act requires the Minister to establish a survey to identify, record and assess the architectural heritage of the country. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (“NIAH”) records all built heritage structures within specific counties in Ireland. The document is used to advise Local Authorities on the register of a Record of Protected Structures (“RPS”) as required by the Planning and Development Act, 2000.

The Act of 2000 requires Local Authorities to establish a Record of Protected Structures to be included in the County Development Plan (“CDP”). Buildings recorded in the RPS can include Recorded Monuments, structures listed in the NIAH or buildings deemed to of architectural, archaeological or artistic importance by the Minister. Once listed in the RPS the sites/areas receive statutory protection from injury or demolition under the 2000 Act. Damage to or demolition of a site registered in the RPS is an offence. The detail of the list varies from County to County. If the Local Authority considers a building to need a repair, it can order conservation and/or restoration works. The owner or developer must make a written application/request to the Local Authority to carry out any works on a protected Structure and its environs.

Where an NIAH survey has been carried out, those structures which have been attributed a rating value of international, national or regional importance in the inventory are recommended by the Minister of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (CHG) to the relevant planning authority for inclusion on the RPS. In accordance with Section 53 of the Planning and Development Act 2000, if a planning authority, after considering a recommendation made to it under this section, decides not to comply with the recommendation, it shall inform the Minister in writing of the reason for its decision.

Galway County Development Plan 2015-2021

Galway County Council has written policies on the preservation of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage remains in relation to permitted development in the Galway County Development Plan 2015-2021. The principal aim is to conserve, enhance, protect and manage Galway’s archaeological and cultural heritage. These policies relate to archaeological features and objects, built structures, views and scenic routes.

METHODOLOGY

The study was divided into three main components:

1. Desk-based assessment, including gathering and analysing baseline data.^{[L]_{SEP}}
2. A site inspection of the proposed route options.
3. Report writing.^{[L]_{SEP}}

Desk Study

The desk-based assessment involved examination of the following databases and available documentary sources.

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) – the statutory list of protected places and monuments, with accompanying constraints maps, published for County Galway;
- Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) – the archive of current information on sites and monuments, including whether or not sites are to be included on the next RMP revision; available online at <http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment>.^{[L]_{SEP}}
- Lists of National Monuments in State Care: Ownership and Guardianship, published for County Galway;
- The list of Preservation Orders held by the National Monuments Service (published 2010);
- Excavations Bulletins (www.excavations.ie);
- Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic sources, including the first-edition six-inch Ordnance Survey (OS) map, the 25-inch OS map along with other available maps;
- Historical photographs viewed online via the National Library of Ireland website (<http://www.nli.ie/digital-photographs.aspx>); and Aerial photography (Google Earth, and Digital Globe via the Historic Environment Viewer).

Site Inspection

A site inspection was carried out in January & February 2020. The purpose of the inspection was to undertake a visual examination of the proposed route options and to assess the potential effects on known and unknown archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assets.

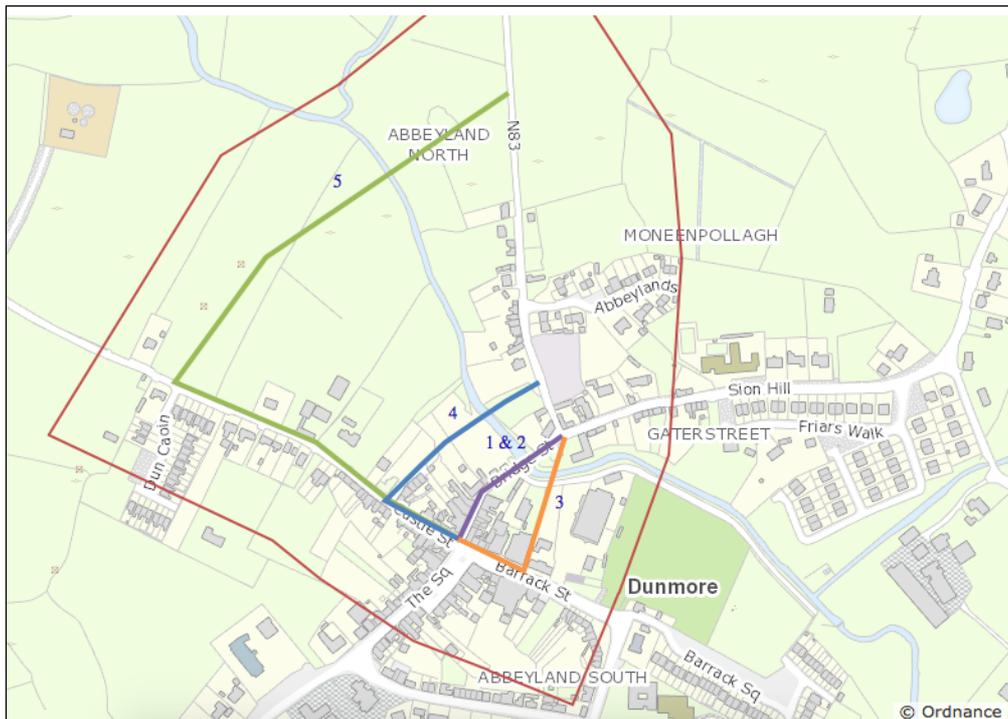


Fig. 2: Map indicating the various route options within the study area (red line).

DESK STUDY

Archaeological and Historical Background

The earliest reference to 'Dun-mor' is 1133, when it was 'demolished' by the army of Cormac Mac Carthaigh and Conchobhar Ua Briain (ALC; AFM). During that attack, Cathal, son of Cathal O'Conor, the royal heir of Connacht and Gilla-na-naemh Ua Floinn, chief of Sil-Maeileruain were killed. The statement that Dunmore was demolished suggests there had been a settlement there prior to 1133 while the death of such notable figures suggests that it was significant settlement

by that time. Prior to the arrival of the Anglo-Normans, Dunmore was thought to be the site of Turlough O'Connor's secular capital (Byrne 1987, 271). The exact location of that fort is unclear. It has been suggested that it preceded Dunmore Castle on the same site (Bradley and Dunne 1990, 65), however Mc Keon (2008) has suggested it may also have been the circular hill-top enclosure marked 'Rathcoll' on the O.S. maps, located 200m west of the castle.

After the Anglo-Norman conquest of Connacht c.1235, the cantred of Conmaicne Dunmore was granted in fee by Richard de Burgh to his chief tenant de Bermingham (Neary 1913-14, 97). In 1237, Richard de Burgh started building castles in Connacht (AC; AFM; ALC) and it is likely the de Bermingham castle and settlement at Dunmore was built at this time. A murage grant dated to 1279-80, names four 'burgesses and collectors of the murage of the town of Dunmore', and details monies 'received from cloth, iron, wheat, oats, horses, cows, sheep, herrings, hides, skins of goats and lambs, &c., sum of 50s.11d.' (DKPR. 6, 36). The murage grant suggests Dunmore was an Anglo-Norman walled town in the thirteenth century.

While the historical sources suggest that Dunmore was a significant settlement in the second half of the thirteenth century the record is silent for the next 200 years. Apart from the founding of the Augustinian friary by Walter de Bermingham in 1425 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 299), it is not mentioned again until 1529 (ALC). In 1545, Brian O' Ruairc 'burned the town' of 'Dun-mór-Mic-Feorais' (ALC) and in 1569 it was taken by Sir Henry Sidney on his departure from Galway (AFM).

McKeon has highlighted that the problem with the early references, and most that follow, is that they generally refer only to Dunmore, however the exact location is never specified. It is therefore unclear if they refer to the existing castle ruins, the earthen enclosure of Rathcoll or to the present-day settlement of Dunmore.

The castle at Dunmore is located c. 1km north-west of the present day town. The location of both were determined by the Sinking River. The castle is situated on a

small inland promontory overlooking the river to the south. The castle overlooks a ruined mill (GA017:073) and there is an associated mill race that runs along the townland boundary.

The Augustinian friary (GA017:005) is the only upstanding medieval building in the town today however analysis of landscape features, cartographic sources and historical accounts suggest there is sufficient evidence to indicate Dunmore was a medieval Anglo-Norman town. The abbey was founded by Walter de Bermingham in 1425 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 299). The presence of the friary would suggest that a significant settlement, including a parish church, was in existence before that date. It is possible that the initial parish church was taken over by the Augustinians when they built the friary in the fifteenth century and the friary may stand on the site of that parish church.

The present day town flanks both the northern and southern sides of the Sinking River. The shape of the settlement is dictated by a medieval street pattern that focused on a bridge over the Sinking River and included a market place and burgage plots. On the south side of the Sinking River, the street pattern is a cross-linear street plan (Bradley 1985, 436), where 'two routes intersect at right angles, permitting linear development to take place along each route'. That plan creates four roads; High Street to south, Castle Street to west, Bridge Street to north and Barrack Street to east. After Bridge Street crosses the river it diverges into two roads, Gater Street and Chapel Street, forming a Y-shape, or forked-linear plan (Bradley 1985, 436). There are therefore two street plans that form the layout of Dunmore. A cross-linear pattern to the south of the river and a forked-linear to the north, connected by the bridge.

McKeon had demonstrated that the present-day street pattern does not reflect the initial layout of the town and that it was the ford rather than the bridge that influenced the earliest street plan. The various ordnance survey maps indicate a fording point (GA017:006) was located c. 30m east of the bridge. Such landscape features are prime indicator of an Anglo-Norman town. The ford joins the three townland boundaries of Gaterstreet, Abbeyland South and Dunmore indicating its significance. Mc Keon believes that the ford and the lane that radiates from it

formed the principal route-way of the initial town. The lane that approaches the ford site from the south marks the townland boundary between Dunmore and Abbeyland South and it terminates at the abbey to the south. It then crosses the river (at the ford) into Gater Street, and leads to a church/hospital site to the north. To the east it is joined by an ancient trackway that skirts the Fair Green and passes the 'mote', and additional burgage plots appear to flank it to the west.

Barrack Street only became a through-road in the eighteenth century, when it was extended through friary land to reach the army barracks. Mc Keon believes that the prominence of the lane and importance of the ford were short-lived, and that a bridge was constructed at an early stage. The main nucleus of the town focuses on the cross-roads and market square on the south side of the river. It is also possible that the settlement began life across the river at Gaterstreet. In a typical Anglo-Norman town layout the parish church would be located within the town and in the vicinity of the centrally placed market square, as is the case at Athenry, Galway and Loughrea. The market place, 'easily categorised by its geometric shape', is a defining characteristic of a medieval borough/town (Slater 2005, 35). The evidence would suggest that the town developed on the south side of the river and that the 'church' north of the river was not the parish church.

A short distance east of Barrack Street there was an earthen mound (GA017:004) approached by a hollow-way (GA017:004001) that is marked 'Mote' on the second ed. O.S. map of 1932. Neary (1913-14, 100), has suggested that this may be a pre-Anglo-Norman earthwork while Bradley and Dunne (1990, 70) suggest it is a barrow and Thomas (1992a, 26-7) argued that it was possibly an Anglo-Norman motte castle although Mc Keon considered it too small to have performed that role.

John Bradley (1985, 429) argues that 'burgage plots are such a stable element that they constitute the basic units in any analysis of medieval town plans' and can often represent the only remaining evidence of a medieval town's location within the modern one. Land allotments likely to represent burgage plots can be clearly seen on the O.S. maps of Dunmore. The cartographic evidence is

supported by aerial photographs that show burgage plots surviving throughout the town. Mc Keon believes that the plots radiating from High Street and Barrack Street are more diagnostic of Anglo-Norman burgage plots and suggest that the high-medieval town was located to the south of the river where the main nucleus of the settlement is situated today.

There are no surviving town walls at Dunmore, and it is uncertain if there ever was however the murage grant of 1279-80 implies that there was a wall. According to McKeon it is possible that wall foundations may survive below the surface at the rear of burgage plots, particularly those west of High Street. Another pointer to their existence might be the townland boundaries while the road known as 'The Green', to the south of the town is also a likely location for the former walls.

Recorded Archaeological Monuments

A total of eleven recorded monuments area located within the study area. Four of the route options (Routes 1-4) fall within the *zone of notification/archaeological potential* surrounding the historical town of Dunmore (GA017:002) while Route 5 is located west of the archaeological zone. Routes 1, 2 and 3 are located c. 30m north of the River Sinking fording point (GA017:006) while Route 3 is located c. 40m west of the Augustinian Friary and associated features (GA017:001-005). The Augustinian Friary is also a National Monument (No. 273). Route 4 will join the N83 immediately west of a graveyard (GA017:001002) and c 30m south of a church (GA017:001001).

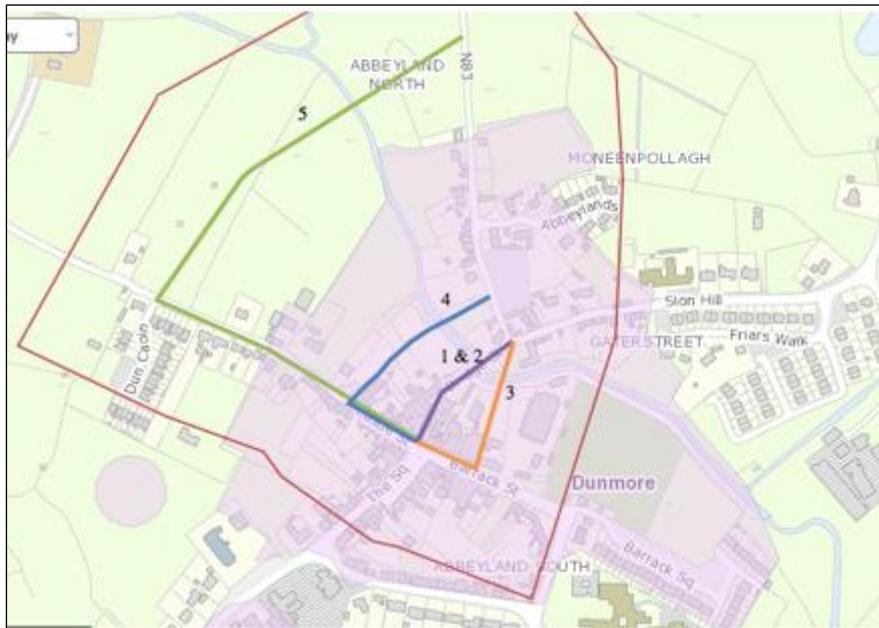


Fig. 3: Map indicating the *zone of archaeological notification/potential* (shaded) in relation to proposed routes.



Fig. 4: Recorded monuments in the vicinity of the proposed routes.

Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Assessment of route options in Dunmore, County Galway.

<i>RMP Reference</i>	<i>Townland</i>	<i>Monument Type</i>	<i>Distance to Route</i>
<i>017:161</i>	<i>Dunmore</i>	<i>Cross</i>	<i>65m S of R4 & 5</i>
<i>017:005001</i>	<i>Abbeyland South</i>	<i>Religious House</i>	<i>43m E of R3</i>
<i>017:005002</i>	<i>Abbeyland South</i>	<i>Wall Monument</i>	<i>43m E of R3</i>
<i>017:005003</i>	<i>Abbeyland South</i>	<i>Grave Slab</i>	<i>43m E of R3</i>
<i>017:005004</i>	<i>Abbeyland South</i>	<i>Cross Slab</i>	<i>68m E of R3</i>
<i>017:005005</i>	<i>Abbeyland South</i>	<i>Grave Slab</i>	<i>68m E of R3</i>
<i>017:006</i>	<i>Abbeyland South, Dunmore, Gaterstreet</i>	<i>Ford</i>	<i>15-20m E of R3. 30m S of R1, 2.</i>
<i>017:001001</i>	<i>Abbeyland North</i>	<i>Church</i>	<i>40m N of R4</i>
<i>017:001002</i>	<i>Abbeyland North</i>	<i>Graveyard</i>	<i>10m E of R4</i>
<i>017:003</i>	<i>Abbeyland North</i>	<i>Church</i>	<i>85m N of R4</i>
<i>017:002</i>	<i>Dunmore Abbeyland North Abbeyland South Gaterstreet</i>	<i>Historic Town</i>	<i>Within Area of Notification for R1-4</i>

Table 1: Recorded monuments within the Study Area.

Topographical Files of The National Museum of Ireland

This is the archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. The archive primarily relates to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and previous excavations. The find spots of artefacts are important contributors to the knowledge of the archaeological landscape. Location information relating to finds is an important indicator of human activity. Topographical files examined for the townlands impacted by the proposed routes revealed artefacts from the townlands of Dunmore and Abbeylands South.

Dunmore

1983:26 - Bronze Dirk - Corragh Bog, 12ft - Two notches at base of butt

1932:6433 - Bronze dagger - dunmore parish - costello collection, 'Dunmore Parish' written on label 1930: 73 -

Stone Axehead 881:88

metal block w. Circular depression - object possibly functioned as a heel block of spud stone

Abbeyland South

1963:92 - polished stone axehead - found in bed of river

Previous Archaeological Work

A record of previous archaeological work is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area. This information is available in a bulletin that provides a summary of every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970 to 2019. The following is a record of licensed archaeological works undertaken in the vicinity of Dunmore.

99E252 Niall Gregory

Archaeological pre-development testing was undertaken in June 1999 before the construction of a supermarket and associated facilities to the north of Barrack Street. The site was located within the zone of medieval archaeology. It lay between an Augustinian abbey and a fording point across the adjacent river. Six 1m-wide test-trenches were dug on the site. These revealed 1-1.5m of landfill, over 1m of river marl. The base of the trenches consisted of river gravels. In the south of the site a 1.5m-wide east-west-orientated ditch was recorded. It was located 9m to the north of the existing abbey structure at a depth of 0.4m.

The composition of the ditch's fill showed natural sedimentation above a shallow, charcoal-rich basal layer. No artefacts were recovered. The proximity of the ditch to the abbey would suggest some association between them.

06E0416 Declan Moore & Billy Quinn

A programme of monitoring for the Dunmore sewerage scheme was completed in 2007. Two excavations were carried out during the course of the scheme in 2006 under the directorship of Billy Quinn (Excavations 2006, No. 792, 06E0605; Excavations 2006, No. 793, E2037). Nothing further of archaeological significance was noted during the course of the monitoring.

C120, E2037 Billy Quinn

Excavations were carried out in the townland of Abbeyland South, Dunmore, Co. Galway, between June and October 2006 and in January 2007. The proposed works involved the excavation of a linear trench running east–west along the northern carriageway of Barrack Street to accommodate the installation of a storm drain, as part of the Dunmore sewerage scheme. The trench directly impacts on an unrecorded cemetery associated with the nearby Augustinian friary. The friary in Abbeyland South is part of the historic town (GA017–002) of Dunmore, and is a national monument. The excavation ran c. 70m along the length of Barrack Street near the northern kerblineline and was 1.5m deep. Monitoring during the initial groundworks confirmed the presence of articulated bones to the west of Barrack Street near the entrance to the Fair Green, adjacent to the Eurospar Centre and in the vicinity of the Bank of Ireland. Excavation work was carried out along the length of the road, working generally from east to west. A 2.5m-wide trench was initially opened in the vicinity of the manhole opposite Dunmore Garda Station. The trench was mechanically dug to below the level of the road fill and manually excavated from this point. The human remains ran parallel to and beyond the grounds of the friary with a general east–west orientation. The majority of the remains were phased at two levels, earlier burials being cut by later ones. In total, 287 individual skeletons were recovered. It is likely that the remains would have been interred wrapped in a shroud,

evidenced by a small number of corroded shroud pins found in association with the burials. The only finds of note were two coins, both dating to the Jacobite wars. These were a James II halfpenny of 1686 and a large 1689 shilling.

It appears this was a community graveyard dating from the foundation of the friary in the early 15th century and possibly in use up until the late 18th century, when a Colonel Gore cut a carriageway through the old graveyard, thus forming present-day Barrack Street.

06E0605 Billy Quinn

In June 2006 excavation was carried out of a fulacht fiadh in the townland of Dunmore as part of ongoing works for the Dunmore sewerage scheme. The fulacht fiadh was found near a bend on the Sinking River in a marshy field of rushes liable to floods. It was first identified as an amorphous spread of fire-cracked stones in a charcoal-enriched silt, measuring c. 10.8m north-north-west/south-south-east and 9.5m.

The depth of the mound material averaged 0.3m near the centre-point, tapering to 0.07m at its southern extremity. The trough was identified by a conspicuously dark rectangular feature located in the north-west quadrant of the mound. The trough was orientated north-south at a 30° angle from the west-facing baulk. It was filled with both redeposited mound material and peat. A half-section through the fill exposed a section face of shattered stone, ash and charcoal contained within a wood-lined rectangular cut that measured 1.25m east-west by 2.1m.

C188; E2931 Fiona Rooney

Testing and subsequent monitoring were undertaken in March 2007 at the site of proposed recreational area, including dressing room, toilets, etc., at Abbeylands, Dunmore, Co. Galway. The development site was located east of Dunmore Abbey and within the zone of potential surrounding Dunmore town. Two trenches excavated as part of the pre-development testing and

archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance revealed no features of archaeological significance.

98E0073 Fiona Rooney

This project involved monitoring the excavation of foundation and service trenches at Dunmore School, Abbeyland South, Dunmore, Co. Galway. Nothing of archaeological significance was revealed.

04E1129 Martin Fitzpatrick

Four trenches were mechanically excavated in the course of pre-development testing at Castle Street, Dunmore, Co. Galway. The stratigraphy uncovered in Trenches A-C was similar and consisted of sod and topsoil (0.3m in depth), which overlay a grey/brown sandy subsoil 0.5-0.6m in depth, which in turn overlay a yellow/grey natural gravel with frequent small stones. In Trench D the removal of sod and topsoil (0.2m deep) revealed a fill of dumped building material 0.4m in depth, which overlay the natural layer. Occasional fragments of modern pottery were recovered from this trench. The dumped material may be the remains of Glencoe House, which was once located at this site. However, no traces of wall foundations or standing remains were encountered in the course of testing.

Aerial Photography

The Ordnance survey of Ireland aerial photographs (www.osi.ie) were consulted to identify any archaeological features in the landscape which may not have been previously recorded. There was no evidence of additional archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage features recorded on the aerial photographs within the study area.



Plate 1: Aerial view of study area & routes with recorded monuments marked.

Galway County Development Plan

The County Development plan (2017-2023) was consulted for the schedule of buildings (Record of Protected Structures) and items of cultural, historical or archaeological interest that may be affected by the proposed development. There are three Protected Structures within the study area. Two of the Protected Structures (Nos. 19 & 20) are also recorded archaeological monuments – Graveyard GA017:001002 and the Augustinian Friary GA017:005. The third (No. 21) is a detached 19th century house facing onto Castle Street. None of these structures will be directly impacted by any of the proposed route options.



Fig. 5: Map of Study area indicating the Protected Structures.

National Monuments in State care

The Department of Culture, Heritage and Local Government maintains a database on a county basis of National Monuments in State Care. The term National Monument is defined in Section 2 of the National Monuments Act (1930) as a monument or the remains of a monument...

“The preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto”.

The list contains one monument within the study area- Augustinian Friary. The National Monument (Reg. 273) is located on the north side of Barrack Street.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The NIAH maintains a non-statutory register of buildings and structures recorded on a county basis. There are eight buildings/structures recorded within the study area. None of these structures are directly impacted by any of the proposed routes.

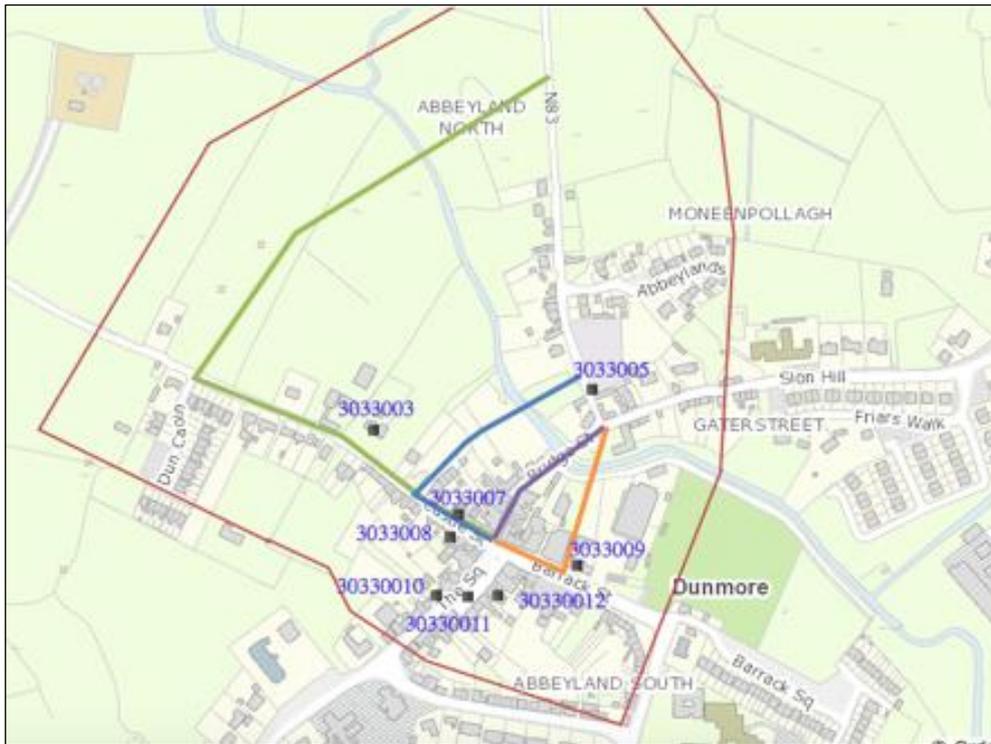


Fig. 6: Map of Study area indicating the structures recorded in NIAH.

The NIAH also maintains a non-statutory register of historic gardens and designed landscapes also recorded on a county basis. There are no gardens or designed landscapes on their records from the area of the proposed development.

Cartographic Analysis

Consultation of cartographic sources from the 16th century and ordnance survey maps from the 19th century to the present day facilitated a further assessment of the Archaeological and Architectural Heritage of the study area and individual routes.

Browne's 16th century map and William Petty's 17th century map both indicate the extent of the barony of Dunmore and the location of town within the barony.



Fig. 7: Extract from Browne's 1591 map indicating the barony of Dunmore.



Fig. 8: William Petty's 1683 map of Galway indicating the barony of Dunmore with Dunmore highlighted.

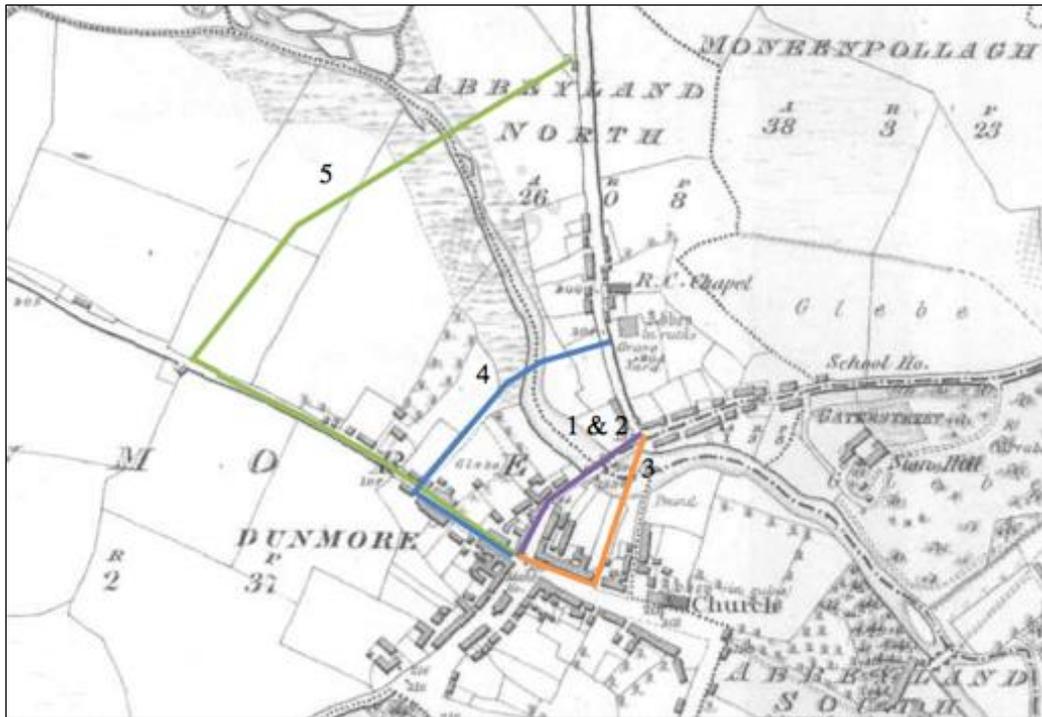


Fig. 9: Extract from 1st edition map 1838.

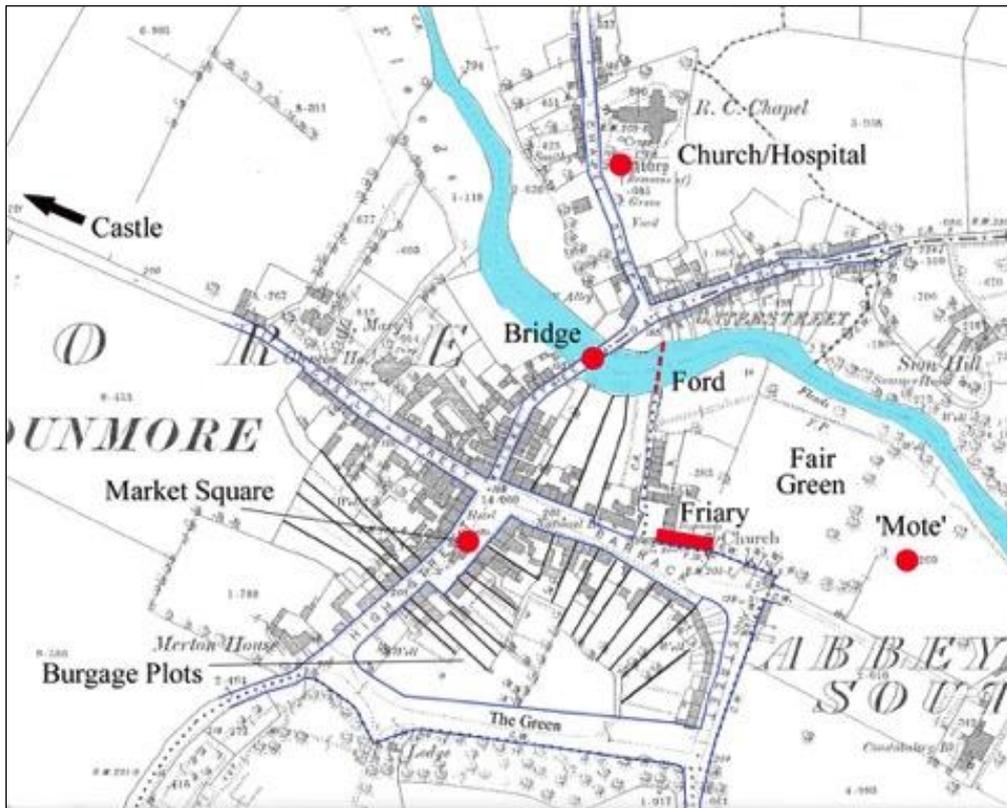


Fig. 10: Extract from 25 inch OS Map 1892 with archaeological features indicated (after Mckeon)

The first edition ordnance survey map (1838) indicates the town centre with buildings facing onto Bridge Street, Barrack Street, Castle Street and Gater Street as well as either side of the square. On both the first edition map of 1838 (Fig. 9) and the 25inch map of 1892 (Fig. 10) burgage plots run at the rear of Barrack Street and Market Square. Route 3 would directly impact on one of these plots.

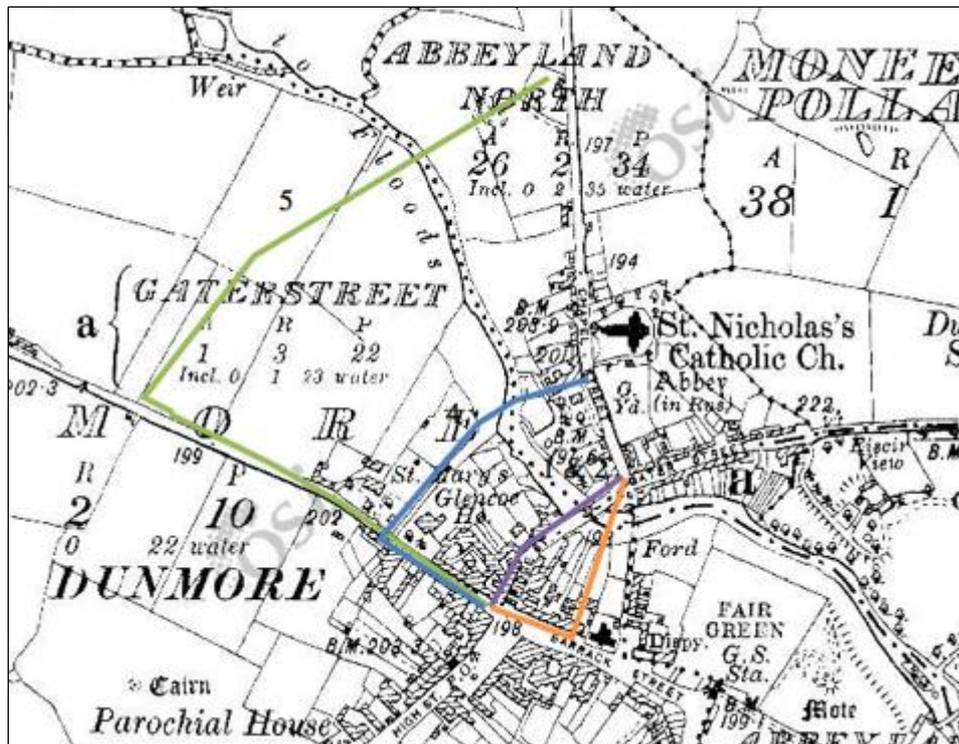


Fig. 11: Extract from 3rd edition OS Map (1914).

The third edition ordnance survey map (1914) indicates some further development in the town however the general plan and streetscape remains the same. This map indicates routes 1 and 2 in the town centre, route 3 running through a rear garden to the north of Barrack Street, Route 4 occupying a narrow roadway leading off Castle Street while Route 5 in agricultural land to the west of the town.

Townland Names

Townlands are the smallest land divisions in the Irish landscape and many may preserve early Gaelic territorial boundaries that pre-date the Anglo-Norman conquest. The layout of Irish townlands was recorded and standardised by the

Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Assessment of route options in Dunmore, County Galway.

work of the Ordnance Survey in the 19th century. The Irish translation of townland names often refer to natural topographical features, but name elements may also give an indication of the presence of past human activities within the townland. The following table provides information on the townland names within the Study Area. The majority of the names within the study area refer to topographical features associated with the Anglo Norman town layout.

Name	Derivation	Possible Meaning	Barony	Civil Parish
Dunmore	Dún Mór	Big Fort	Dunmore	Dunmore
Abbeylands North	Fhearann na Mainistreach Thuaidh	Northern land of the Monastery	Dunmore	Dunmore
Abbeylands South	Fhearann na Mainistreach Thuaidh	Southern land of the Monastery	Dunmore	Dunmore
Gaterstreet	Shráid an Gheata	Gater Street	Dunmore	Dunmore

Table 2: Townland names in the area of the proposed development.

ROUTE INSPECTIONS

A walk over survey of the various route options was undertaken in January and February 2020.

Routes 1 & 2

Both Routes 1 & 2 involve a re-alignment of Bridge Street in the centre of Dunmore town. Bridge Street runs north from the Square for a length of c. 160m.

Route 1 involves the widening of the west side of Bridge Street from the junction of The Square in the south to the junction of the N83/R360 in the north. This option would involve the demolition of buildings along the western side of the street to facilitate the road widening. The existing bridge spanning the Sinking River would not be directly impacted by the proposal. The southern section of the road is particularly narrow with the road widening as it travels north. Nine structures are directly impacted by the widening of the road to the west. A comparison of the first edition ordnance survey map and the modern version indicate that most of the existing buildings have been constructed in the 19th and 20th centuries. The vast majority of the buildings, particularly at the southern end of the street, are not occupied and comprise of residential and commercial units facing onto the street. The proposed re-alignment of Bridge Street is within the zone of notification surrounding the historic town of Dunmore GA017:002 (Fig. 3) however McKeon (2008) had demonstrated that the present-day street pattern does not reflect the initial layout of the town and that it was the ford rather than the bridge that influenced the earliest street plan. No Protected Structures or buildings recorded in the National Inventory of Architecture are impacted by this route.



Fig. 12: Map indicating Routes 1 & 2.

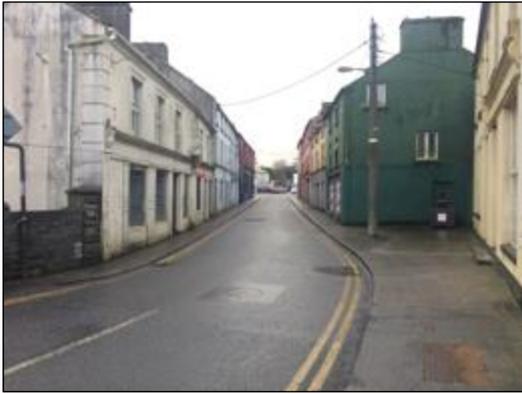
Architectural Heritage	4
Archaeological & Cultural Heritage	3

Table 3: Performance of Route 1 measured on specific archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features as per allocation detailed in page 8.

Route 2 would involve the re-alignment of Bridge Street to the east and involve demolition of buildings on the eastern side of the street. A total of six structures would be directly impacted by widening on the eastern side of the street. A comparison of the first edition ordnance survey map and the modern version indicate that most of the existing buildings have been constructed in the 19th and 20th centuries and comprise of residential and commercial units that are now vacant. The proposed re-alignment of Bridge Street is within the area of notification surrounding the historic town of Dunmore GA017:002 (Fig. 3). McKeon (2008) had demonstrated that the present-day street pattern does not reflect the initial layout of the town and that it was the ford rather than the bridge that influenced the earliest street plan. No Protected Structures or buildings recorded in the National Inventory of Architecture are impacted by this route.



Fig 13: Extract from 1st edition map indicating Routes 1 & 2.



Plates 2 & 3: View of southern end of Bridge Street from the north and south.



Plates 4 & 5: View over bridge looking south and bridge from the east.

Architectural Heritage	4
Archaeological & Cultural Heritage	3

Table 4: Performance of Route 2 measured on specific archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features as per allocation detailed in page 8.

Route 3

This route option is located to the east of Bridge Street and would see the development of a new road running north from Barrack Street to the junction of the N83/R360. The proposed route travels north through a grassed over area, crosses a narrow east-west running laneway and crosses the Sinking River. It would then travel north through an existing service station to the junction with the N83/R360.

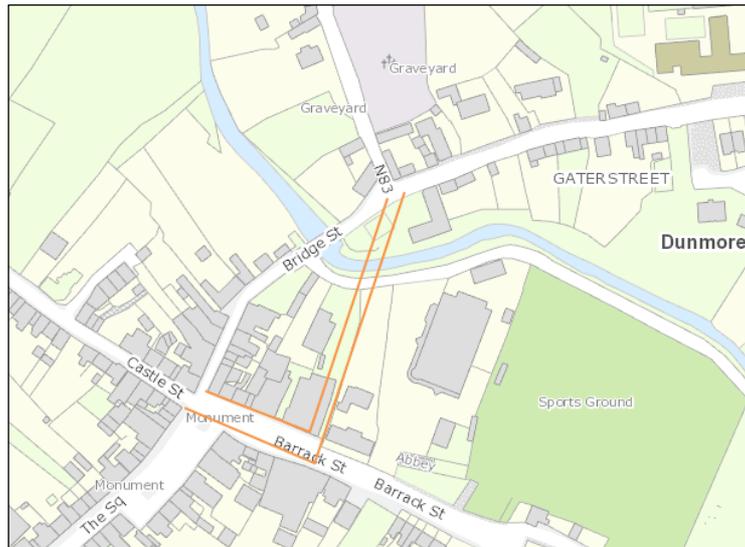


Fig. 14: Map indicating Route 3.

Route 3 is within the zone of notification surrounding the historic town (GA017:002) of Dunmore (Fig. 3). This route is located 15-20m east of the fording point of the Sinking River (GA17:006) and 43m west of the Augustinian Friary (GA017:005). The Friary is also registered as a National Monument (Reg. No. 273) and a Protected Structure (No. 20). The route is located immediately west of The Bank of Ireland Building - recorded in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (Reg. 30330009). Route 3 would travel through a medieval burgage plot and is located a short distance west of a narrow laneway/roadway (Fig. 15) that is thought to be part of the original town layout. Archaeological excavations associated with a sewerage scheme along Barrack Street have uncovered some 287 human skeleton remains (C120, E2037). These burials are thought to be associated with the Augustinian Friary and it is possible that further remains are located in the area of Route 3.



Fig. 15: Route 3 indicated on 1st edition O.S. map.



Plates 6 & 7: View of Barrack Street from east and southern end of Route 3 from south.



Plate 8: View of E-W running Laneway adjacent to River.

Architectural Heritage	2.5
Archaeological & Cultural Heritage	1.5

Table 5: Performance of Route 3 measured on specific archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features as per allocation detailed in page 8.

Route 4

This route option is located to the west of Bridge Street and would see the development of a new road running north-east from Castle Street to meet the N83. The route would travel through a partly developed site to the north of Castle Street before travelling north-west through rear gardens and across the Sinking River to join the N83 immediately south of a church (GA017:001001) and graveyard (GA017:001002). Route 4 is located within the zone of notification surrounding the historic town (GA017:002) of Dunmore (Fig. 3). The first edition ordnance survey map indicates that the route travels along the former trackway/roadway that ran north from Castle Street to the river bank (Fig. 16). This map shows land named ‘The Glebe’ to the immediate east. While no Protected Structures or buildings recorded in the National Inventory of Architecture are directly impacted by this route a Georgian style house located on the north side of Castle Street is a protected structure (No. 21) and is also recorded in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Reg. 30330003. Two further buildings recorded in the NIAH are located on either side of Castle Street (Reg. 3033007 & 30330008). Archaeological testing (License 04E1129) undertaken at the southern limit of the proposed route revealed nothing of archaeological significance.



Fig. 16: Map highlighting Route 4.



Fig. 17: First edition OS Map extract highlighting Route 4.



Plates 9 & 10: Southern end of route from south and northern end of route from north.



Plates 11 & 12: Raised graveyard GA017:001002 from the NE and W facing wall of graveyard.

Architectural Heritage	3
Archaeological & Cultural Heritage	3.5

Table 6: Performance of Route 4 measured on specific archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features as per allocation detailed in page 8.

Route 5

This route is located to the west of Dunmore town and would involve the construction of a new road running north and north-west from Castle Street across agricultural land and the Sinking River to join the N83 to the north of Dunmore. A raised area at the northern limit of the proposed route is marked on the 1892 Ordnance Survey map as a gravel pit and today this survives as a hollowed out hillock that has a number of low earthen banks running from its base. Route 5 is located outside the zone of notification surrounding the historic town of Dunmore. No recorded archaeological features or Protected Structures are impacted by this route. Archaeological excavations associated with the Dunmore Sewerage Scheme were undertaken in the vicinity of this route in 2006. A prehistoric fulacht fiadh was identified and excavated (License 06E0605). The finding highlights the possibility of further sub-surface archaeological features surviving in this general area to the south of the route. While no Protected Structures or buildings recorded in the National Inventory of Architecture are directly impacted by this route a Georgian style house located on the north side of Castle Street is a protected structure (No. 21) and is also

recorded in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Reg. 30330003. Two further buildings recorded in the NIAH are located on either side of Castle Street (Reg. 30330007 & 30330008).

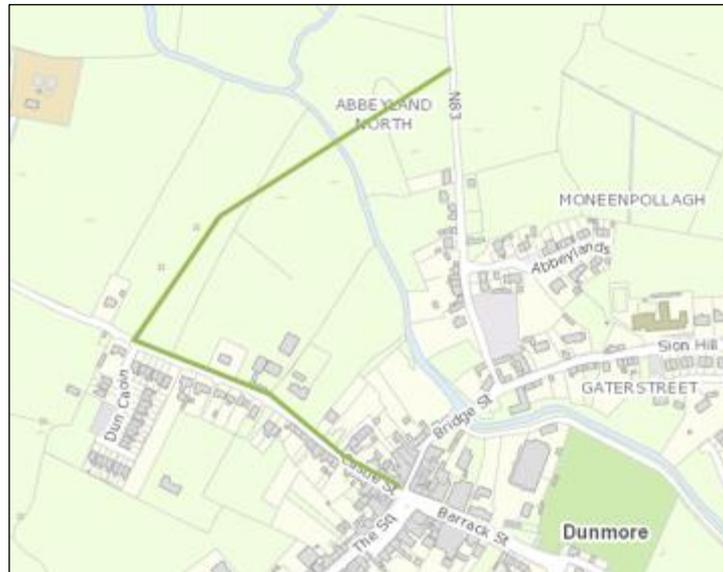


Fig. 18: Map indicating Route 5.



Fig. 19: Extract from 1st edition O.S. Map indicating Route 5.



Plates 13 & 14: View of Route 5 from top of quarried ridge looking SW and earthen field bank running S from the quarried ridge.

Architectural Heritage	3
Archaeological & Cultural Heritage	4.5

Table 7: Performance of Route 5 measured on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features as per allocation detailed in page 8.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage assessment of five route options found that all routes have the possibility to impact on sub-surface archaeological layers and features. This is particularly significant given the historical importance of Dunmore from an early period as highlighted by the historical, cartographic and material culture remains within the study area.

The assessment found that Dunmore is a significant Anglo Norman Medieval town that was smaller yet similar in general layout and design to other Anglo Norman towns such as Galway, Loughrea and Athenry. While much of the medieval fabric of Dunmore is not readily visible, an examination of the cartographic and historical sources when coupled with the extant physical remains indicates that the town does indeed retain remnants of its medieval past.

A total of eleven recorded monuments are located within the study area. Routes 1, 2, 3 and 4 are located within the zone of notification/constraint surrounding

the historical town of Dunmore (GA017:002). Any development within these areas requires The National Monuments Service (NMS), on behalf of the Minister for Culture, Heritage and Gaeltacht, to be given two months written notice prior to the commencement of works ^[L]_{SEP}.

While Routes 1, 2 and 3 are located close to the centre of the Anglo Norman town it appears that Route 3 would have the greatest impact on the original street layout. This route is also the closest to the Augustinian Friary (National Monument No. 272, GA017:005) and the original fording point (GA017:006) of the Sinking River. It is also in closest proximity to the discovery of almost 300 human skeleton remains that were recorded during works associated with the Dunmore sewerage scheme in the area of Barrack Street.

All of the routes except for routes 1 and 2 would involve the construction of a new bridge over the Sinking River and it is possible that archaeological material would be impacted by the bridge construction. An underwater archaeological assessment would be required for any of these options.

While Route 4 and 5 are located to the west of the town centre only Route 5 is located outside the zone of notification for the historic town (GA017:002). Archaeological works associated with the Dunmore Sewerage Scheme resulted in the discovery of a fulacht fiadh in proximity to the proposed Route 5 and highlights the possibility of further sub-surface archaeological features surviving in this general area.

Matrix of impacts on various routes

IMPACTS	Route 1	Route2	Route 3	Route 4	Route 5
Nat. Monuments	4	4	2	5	5
Recorded Monuments	2	2	2	2	6
Protected Structures	4	4	2	3	3

Archaeological & Cultural Heritage Assessment of route options in Dunmore, County Galway.

Recorded Structures	4	4	3	3	3
NIAH					
Excavation evidence	3	3	1	3	3

Table 8: Performance of all routes measured on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features.

It would appear that all routes have the potential to impact on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape with Option 3 having the greatest impact on the extant remains and option 5 having the least impact on extant remains.

Whatever route is designated the preferred option it is recommended that a detailed assessment of that route is undertaken, following consultation with National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

Depending on the preferred route option the following may be required as part of the detailed assessment.

- **Geophysical survey of the development site to identify any sub-surface archaeological features that may survive.**
- **Based on the findings of the geophysical survey archaeological pre-development testing works may be required in accordance with a method statement agreed with NMS and the NMI.**
- **A visual impact of the route with supporting photomontages may be required.**
- **An underwater assessment of routes that directly impact on the Sinking River will be required.**

These conclusions and recommendations are subject to the approval of the National Monuments Service (Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) and Galway County Council-who may issue additional or alternative requirements.

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APPENDIX 1

NATIONAL MONUMENT AND RECORDED MONUMENTS WITHIN THE STUDY AREA

The following descriptions are generally derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Galway Vol. II - North Galway'. Compiled by Olive Alcock, Kathy de hÓra and Paul Gosling (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1999) from updated accounts contained in The Archaeological Survey of Ireland website archaeology.ie and various accounts including the PhD thesis of James McKeon entitled '*Anglo-Norman Frontier Urban Settlements in the Plantagenet Realm: Studies from South Connacht*', 2008.

RMP: GA017:001001

Class: Church

Townland: Abbeylands North

In a graveyard, on E side of Chapel St., in Dunmore town (GA071-002). Marked on 1st ed. of OS 6-inch map as rectangular roofed building aligned E-W. Though labelled thereon as 'Abbey', this is probably the site of the medieval parish church (Neary 1914, 106, 125, no. 64). According to Bradley and Dunne (1992, 68), it was dedicated to St Nicholas. All that survives is an overgrown stretch of wall (L >7m, H c. 2m), aligned E-W, in NW corner of the graveyard.

RMP: GA017:001002

Class: Graveyard

Townland: Abbeylands North

On E side of Chapel St., in Dunmore town (GA071-002). Marked on the 1st and 3rd ed. of OS 6-inch maps this is a rectangular raised area located immediately east of the road and separated from it by a stone wall. Steps in the north give access from the road. The graveyard is comprised mainly of 18th and 19th century grave slabs and has the ruins of a church (GA017:001001) in the north west.

RMP: GA017:002

Class: Historic town

Townland: Abbeyland North, Abbeyland South, Dunmore Gaterstreet.

At a fording point on the Sinking River, 1km downstream from Dunmore Castle. The borough was probably founded by Piers de Bermingham sometimes before his death in 1249 (Bradley and Dunne 1992, 65-6). The above authors (*ibid.*, 67) suggest that it may have been 'concentrated' on N side of the river. A reference to the construction of a town wall exists as early as 1280 (Graham 1972, 14), though no visible surface trace of its line or fabric survives. However, the modern street plan, plot pattern and street names — High St., Gater St. — reflect a long urban ancestry. The surviving monuments comprise the Augustinian friary (GA017-005001-), in Barrack St., and the 'Abbey' (GA017-001001-), on N side of Chapel St.; probably the site of the medieval parish church. There is also an enigmatic earthwork marked 'Mote' on OS 6-inch map, on E outskirts.

RMP: GA017:003

Class: Church

Townland: Abbeyland North.

On the east side of Chapel Street in a modern housing development. The church is marked on the first edition map as RC chapel and on the third edition as St Nicholas's Church.

National Monument: No. 273 **RMP:** GA017:005001

Class: Religious house - Augustinian friars

Townland: Abbeyland South

On the N side of Barrack St., in Dunmore town. This Augustinian friary, a National Monument, is first mentioned in 1425 and it is reputed to have been founded in that year by Walter de Bermingham (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 299). Of the monastery, only the much-modified church survives. Rectangular in plan (E-W; L 35.2m), it comprises the nave and chancel with traces of a S aisle; only a short section (L 2.75m) of the W wall of the latter survives. The division between the nave and chancel is marked by a centrally placed tower that was inserted in the 16th century. There is a fine 15th-century doorway in the W gable, in the S jamb of which is a holy water stoup. The doorway is decorated with three shallow

orders which have fluted chamfers and moulded capitals. The side pinnacles and that at the centre of the ogee-form hood are tall and slender and terminate in carved poppy-heads (Leask 1960b, 76). Above the doorway there is the recess for a memorial tablet (GA017-005002-) to the de Berminghams and a single-light pointed arch window. On the S side of the nave (L 15.85m, Wth 6.45m) three large arches that formerly accessed the S aisle were blocked up. Windows subsequently inserted into the central and eastern-most arches were also blocked up. A beautiful carved female head with an elaborate head dress was reused as quoin stone in the eastern window. The tower, of three storeys, springs from a pointed chancel arch flanked by the corbels which supported the rood screen. Some of the original plaster and wicker-centring survives on the underside of its vault and a small carved head is visible on its SE pier. The chancel (L 15.15m, Wth 6.3m) was in use as a Protestant church from the 18th to the early 20th centuries (Neary 1914, 96, 100-1, also 103-4). The three blocked round-headed window embrasures in the N and S walls all date from this period, though they probably occupy the sites of the originals. The E window is also blocked up. A cross-slab (GA017-005004-) (Higgins 1987, 361, no. 83) and two medieval graveslabs (GA017-005003- and GA017-005005-) are associated.

RMP: GA017:005002

Class: Wall monument

Townland: Abbeyland South

Located on the external face of the W wall of the friary church (GA017-055002). Bradley and Dunne (1992, 69) noted that the principal feature of the church was its 'perpendicular west doorway with the Bermingham coat of arms in a rectangular panel to one side above. The inscription on the panel (which is not entirely readable) names Gaulterius de Bremwyham (d. 1428) but it may be nothing more than a memorial since the door appears to be later in date than 1428 (Leask 1960, iii, 76)'. On inspection in April 2018 the recess for the memorial was clearly visible but no trace of the coat of arms or the inscription, which may have been inscribed on a tablet that was inserted into the recess, was evident.

RMP: GA017:005003

Class: Graveslab

Townland: Abbeyland South

According to Bradley and Dunne (1992, 69), there was 'a fifteenth century slab in the west wall' of the church (GA017-055001-). On inspection in April 2018 it could not be located.

RMP: GA017:005004

Class: Cross-slab

Townland: Abbeyland South

Lying recumbent in the chancel of the church (GA107-005001), close to the E gable. A grooved line visible on each side of the slab may be part of a single-line frame around it. Both ends of the slab, particularly the lower end, are broken. Some pieces of mortar noted on it suggest that it was previously incorporated into a structure at some stage.

RMP: GA017:005005

Class: Graveslab

Townland: Abbeyland South

This 17th-century rectangular graveslab (L 1.8m; Wth 0.65m) is lying recumbent in the chancel of the church (GA017-005001-). It bears the following inscription, which was recorded by Bradley and Dunne (1992, 70):

HERE LYETH TH/ E BODY OF ANN/ N..XODE WHO/ DEPARTED
THIS/ LIFE XRE THE 12/ ANNO DNI 1691/ ... H THE/ SO...S
MVX/ OE...ANO/ D/ PS

RMP: GA017:006

Class: Ford

Townland: Abbeyland South, Dunmore, Gaterstreet

While no physical remains of the fording point survive it was located c. 30m east of the bridge spanning the Sinking River and is marked on the second ed. O.S.

map of 1932. The ford marks the union of three townland boundaries; Gaterstreet, Abbeyland South and Dunmore and it is likely that the location of this ford influenced the earliest street plan.

RMP: GA017:161

Class: Cross

Townland: Dunmore

Now in the yard of the local library in Dunmore village. Plain limestone cross (H 0.51m, Wth 0.38m), with expanded terminals, set on a plinth. According to local tradition, it came from the old church (GA017-005001) in Dunmore, some 300m to NE.

APPENDIX 2

PROTECTED STRUCTURES AND STRUCTURES RECORDED IN THE NATIONAL INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE LOCATED IN STUDY AREA

The following descriptions are generally derived from website of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Website buildingsofireland.ie, Galway County Council list of Protected Structures and the files of The Archaeological Survey of Ireland.

PROTECTED STRUCTURES

No: 19

Class: Graveyard

Chapel Street, Dunmore

On the E side of Chapel St. in Dunmore town (GA071-002). Marked on the 1st and 3rd ed. of OS 6-inch maps this is a rectangular raised area located immediately east of the road and separated from it by a stone wall. Steps in the north give access from the road. The graveyard is comprised mainly of 18th and 19th century grave slabs and has the ruins of a church (GA017:001001) in the north west. The church is marked on 1st ed. of OS 6-inch map as rectangular roofed building aligned E-W. Though labelled thereon as 'Abbey', this is probably the site of the medieval parish church (Neary 1914, 106, 125, no. 64). According to Bradley and Dunne (1992, 68), it was dedicated to St Nicholas. All that survives is an overgrown stretch of wall (L >7m, H c. 2m), aligned E-W, in NW corner of the graveyard.

No. 20

Class: Religious house

Barrack Street, Dunmore

On the N side of Barrack St., in Dunmore town. This Augustinian friary, a National Monument, is first mentioned in 1425 and it is reputed to have been founded in

that year by Walter de Bermingham (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 299). Of the monastery, only the much-modified church survives. Rectangular in plan (E-W; L 35.2m), it comprises the nave and chancel with traces of a S aisle; only a short section (L 2.75m) of the W wall of the latter survives. The division between the nave and chancel is marked by a centrally placed tower that was inserted in the 16th century. There is a fine 15th-century doorway in the W gable, in the S jamb of which is a holy water stoup. The doorway is decorated with three shallow orders which have fluted chamfers and moulded capitals. The side pinnacles and that at the centre of the ogee-form hood are tall and slender and terminate in carved poppy-heads (Leask 1960b, 76). Above the doorway there is the recess for a memorial tablet (GA017-005002-) to the de Berminghams and a single-light pointed arch window. On the S side of the nave (L 15.85m, Wth 6.45m) three large arches that formerly accessed the S aisle were blocked up. Windows subsequently inserted into the central and eastern-most arches were also blocked up. A beautiful carved female head with an elaborate head dress was reused as quoin stone in the eastern window. The tower, of three storeys, springs from a pointed chancel arch flanked by the corbels which supported the rood screen. Some of the original plaster and wicker-centring survives on the underside of its vault and a small carved head is visible on its SE pier. The chancel (L 15.15m, Wth 6.3m) was in use as a Protestant church from the 18th to the early 20th centuries (Neary 1914, 96, 100-1, also 103-4). The three blocked round-headed window embrasures in the N and S walls all date from this period, though they probably occupy the sites of the originals. The E window is also blocked up. A cross-slab (GA017-005004-) (Higgins 1987, 361, no. 83) and two medieval graveslabs (GA017-005003- and GA017-005005-) are associated.

No: 21

Use: Georgian Style House

Castle Street, Dunmore

Detached four-bay two-storey house, built c.1810, having three-bay additional block of c.1830 at right angles to and projecting slightly forward of elevation. L-shaped plan with two later canted-bay windows of c.1880 to front elevation. Natural slate roof, pitched to older block and hipped to later block. Cast-iron

rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls, dressed limestone quoins and plinth. Square-headed timber one-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows with simple horn mouldings, limestone sills and raised render reveals. Segmental-headed timber sliding sash windows to projecting ground floor bays with stone sills and having bracketed timber cornice above. Tripartite timber sliding sash window with two-over-two pane light flanked by one-over-one pane lights to ground floor south-east elevation. Timber eight-panel entrance door flanked by side-lights with transom over and cement rendered surround. Cylindrical cement columns supporting flat concrete canopy above. Bay windows and tripartite window added c.1880. Set back from Castle Street in mature gardens with rendered boundary walls and metal gates.

STRUCTURES RECORDED IN THE NATIONAL INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

Reference: 30330003

Use: House

Rating Regional

Detached four-bay two-storey house, built c.1810, having three-bay additional block of c.1830 at right angles to and projecting slightly forward of elevation. L-shaped plan with two later canted-bay windows of c.1880 to front elevation. Natural slate roof, pitched to older block and hipped to later block. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls, dressed limestone quoins and plinth. Square-headed timber one-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows with simple horn mouldings, limestone sills and raised render reveals. Segmental-headed timber sliding sash windows to projecting ground floor bays with stone sills and having bracketed timber cornice above. Tripartite timber sliding sash window with two-over-two pane light flanked by one-over-one pane lights to ground floor south-east elevation. Timber eight-panel entrance door flanked by side-lights with transom over and cement rendered surround. Cylindrical cement columns supporting flat concrete canopy above. Bay windows and tripartite window added c.1880. Set back from Castle Street in mature

gardens with rendered boundary walls and metal gates.

Reference: 30330005

Use: Memorial

Rating Regional

Freestanding limestone memorial, erected c.1890. Comprises stepped cut limestone base with sloping copings and carved motifs, tapering pedestal with inscribed stone plaque to west face, square shaft with carved figure sited in recess and flanked by Ionic engaged columns topped by tented profile cornice, with chamfered cornered obelisk above, topped with carved ringed cross.

Reference: 30330007

Use: House

Rating Regional

Four-bay two-storey terraced house, dated 1902, having shopfront and integral carriage arch to ground floor. Pitched slate roof with two rendered chimneystacks (one older) to ends. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered to front elevation, with raised plaster quoins, render plinth, and having moulded cornice with dentil course at first floor sill level doubling as sill course, moulded render eaves course, render panelled pilasters having fluted consoles and tops with pediment and shamrock motifs. Segmental carriage arch flanked by panelled pilasters and having moulded render archivolt with fluted keystone. Camber-headed replacement timber casement windows to first floor, paired to south-east bays, with moulded architraves with plinths. Square-headed replacement timber entrance door flanked by decorative pilasters with moulded panels and having ornate render brackets, moulded cornice and dentil course, with date plaque between brackets. Render shopfront comprising panelled pilasters, rendered stall risers and square-headed plate-glass display windows with square-headed replacement timber shop door with overlight and having plain rendered fascia with moulded string course below. Decorative wrought-iron bracket to first floor possibly for signage.

Reference: 30330008

Use: House

Rating Regional

Terraced two-bay two-storey house, built c.1830, having public house front of c.1890 to ground floor. Pitched slated roof with rendered chimneystacks to ends. Rendered and painted walls with parallel, raised quoins. Render shopfront comprising panelled pilasters with plinths and brackets incorporating mirrors, moulded cornice and base to recent fascia, and double-leaf timber panelled entrance door with overlight. Plate-glass display windows protected by wrought-iron railings, with panelled stall risers. Double timber sliding sash one-over-one pane windows to first floor.

Reference: 30330009

Use: Bank

Rating Regional

Detached five-bay single-storey bank, built c.1880, having breakfront with further shallow projection to front. Hipped and sprocketed natural slate roof with two rendered chimneystacks with moulding copings, and replacement uPVC rainwater goods on carved timber brackets. Rendered walls with raised plaster quoins and moulded plinth. Breakfront is gabled and has render copings with ball finials and apex detail, and projection has curvilinear gable with ball finials to ends and apex and hood-moulding and impost course. Camber-headed windows, those flanking porch being double, having moulded surrounds and splayed jambs, painted stone sills with decorative brackets beneath, and one-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows, one window opening converted for use for ATM. Round-headed doorway with moulded surround and having replacement timber door. Sited on street line with small grass area to front with metal railings on rendered plinth.

Reference: 30330010

Use: House

Rating Regional

Terraced three-bay house, built c.1820, having four-bay ground and three-bay upper floors. Pitched roof with replacement asbestos-cement slates, and with rendered chimneystacks to ends, that to north end being replacement. Cement ruled and lined rendered walls over rubble stone, with render plat bands at sill

levels, render plinth and parallel raised quoins. Square-headed windows with raised moulded cement surrounds and limestone sills. Margined timber sliding sash one-over-one pane windows of c.1860 to ground floor, replacement uPVC elsewhere. Round-headed door opening having spoked timber fanlight, mid-nineteenth-century timber panelled door, and moulded render architrave similar to those of windows and giving impression of stone, and limestone step. Square-headed doorway to south end of façade, having overlight and timber panelled door.

Reference: 30330011

Use: Weighbridge

Rating Regional

Cast-iron metal weighbridge, dated 1925. Four wheel channels to corners, with decorative motifs between measures. Lettering 'W&T Avery Ltd Birmingham 1925 No. 537' in raised lettering at centre. Octagonal-plan single-storey weigh-house adjacent, having rendered walls, conical roof, square-headed doorway and having inscribed limestone plaques to faces commemorating local history and modern events.

Reference: 30330012

Use: House

Rating Regional

Terraced five-bay three-storey house, built c.1830, having public house and shop frontage of c.1870, and integral carriage arch to ground floor. Low pitched natural slate roof with three rendered chimneystacks. Rendered random rubble limestone walls, having parallel raised quoins, painted ruled and lined rendering to upper floors and channelled rendering to ground floor. Square-headed replacement uPVC windows to upper floors with stone sills and raised render surrounds. Three-bay shopfront to north end of front elevation having decorative render pedimented brackets, plain fascia with moulded cornice and recent painted lettering, double-leaf panelled timber door, flanked by late nineteenth-century display window to north side having central mullion and paterae to spandrel panels, and square-headed window to south, with rendered stall risers having panels with painted lettering. Camber carriage arch to south

end. Cement string course and bracket to fascia.