

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE  
PROPOSED  
LIVING IN CARLINGFORD-VISITING  
CARLINGFORD RRDF,  
COUNTY LOUTH**

**ON BEHALF OF: RPS**

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## ABSTRACT

This report has been prepared on behalf of RPS, to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of the proposed Public Realm Enhancement Scheme at Carlingford (Figure 1, ITM 718822, 811749). The report was undertaken by Matt Brooks of IAC Archaeology.

The site is located at Greenore Road, Newry Street, Market Street, Dundalk Street, Old Quay Lanes, Woodney's Lane, Tholsel Street, North Quay and Barnavave Loop, Carlingford, within the townland of Liberties of Carlingford. There are 21 archaeological sites recorded within 200m of the proposed development. The nearest recorded monument consists of the archaeological zone of potential for the historic town of Carlingford (LH005-042), which lies within the extent of the proposed development.

Analysis of cartographic sources has revealed that the proposed development area itself has remained relatively unchanged from the post-medieval to modern periods, comprising of a street plan that follows roughly the same layout as the present day. Although it should be noted that Greenore Road and its immediate surroundings, which make up a large portion of the development area, was not reclaimed from Carlington Harbour until the middle of the 20th century. With the previous embankment demarked along Old Quay Lane. Analysis of the aerial photographic record available for the area failed to identify any previously unknown archaeological features in the area. A field inspection confirmed the developed urban nature of the existing streetscape and identified 35 features which occur within and along the proposed area. Four of these identified sites are already recorded as archaeological monuments; Gatehouse (LH005-042009), medieval house (LH005-042006), historic town (LH005-042) and a castle/tower house (LH005-042005). All of these sites are located within the historic town of Carlingford (LH005-042). The remaining 31 sites are composed of several structures, walls (historic and possibly medieval), jostle stones, a stream (and underground culvert), cast-iron water hydrants and vent pipes, quays and the location of former railway line and its associated structures.

Given the results of the assessment the proposed development area is considered to possess a moderate archaeological potential.

Whilst it is clear that the proposed scheme footprint has been subject to development and disturbance during the post-medieval and modern periods, it is not clear how this disturbance may have affected the archaeological resource. As such any ground disturbances below the modern road levels, such as the excavation of service diversions or pits for tree planting etc, may have an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground level. In addition, the example of the occurrence of portions of a possible medieval wall on Market Street/Dundalk Street (CH16) which partially projects up through the footpath, indicates that there is strong potential for archaeological features to exist at extremely shallow depths immediately beneath the

road and foot path surfaces. The occurrence of jostle stones which are of a more angular and square form may also be examples of the reuse of either medieval or historic masonry. The sometimes-odd location of this square-formed jostle stones along the streets, these may have to potential to indicate earlier walls which exist beneath the surface and upstanding buildings.

Considering the medieval core of this historic town, it is recommended that all ground disturbances that result in excavations which are associated with the proposed scheme be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation *in-situ* or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHGLH.

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 GENERAL

The following report details an archaeological assessment undertaken in advance of a proposed Public Realm Enhancement Scheme at Greenore Road, Newry Street, Market Street, Dundalk Street, Old Quay Lanes, Woodney's Lane, Tholsel Street, North Quay and Barnavave Loop, Carlingford, County Louth (Figure 1; ITM 718822, 811749). This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological and historical resource that may exist within the area. The assessment was undertaken by Matt Brooks of IAC Archaeology (IAC), on behalf of RPS.

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

## 1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT

### 1.2.1 Nature and Extent of the Proposed Development

The proposed development works will comprise the following works (Plate 52):

- Upgrade of footpath materials and widths to give greater comfort to pedestrian traffic
- Upgrade of traffic and pedestrian management within the town to give greater emphasis to pedestrians and create a clear hierarchy that puts pedestrians before vehicular traffic within the town centre
- Resurfacing of existing pavements
- New railings, bollards to discourage illegal parking
- Bicycle parking
- Street furniture including bins and seats
- Traffic calming ramps, pedestrian crossings
- New trees and vegetation
- Signage
- New / replacement street lighting and CCTV
- Reduction in car parking
- New utility services /upgrading of existing services, including watermains, foul, storm and water drainage, ESB services, WiFi and Broadband;



It is estimated that the proposed work will take approximately 12 months to complete on site. The proposed works will take place within an existing area that is predominantly hard surface. It is the intent of this project to create areas that will improve the landscape for pedestrians and visitors to the town. The design will endeavour to keep the same percentage green space as the existing scenario. The works may require the removal of a portion of green space from one area but replacing it in another.

A full review of the towns needs with respect to functionality for residents and businesses will be undertaken through consultation with the effected parties to ensure that any public realm intervention proposed is sympathetic to these needs and does not have an overly adverse effect on these.

The materials and themes chosen for the proposed will be sympathetic to the area's historic nature.

### **1.2.2 Extent of Works**

The proposed development works outlined in Plate 52 aspire to meet the short-term objectives of improving the physical and spatial quality of the streets and spaces in the Carlingford town centre area. The proposed works will be carried out within the existing footprint of the Carlingford urban area.

### **1.2.3 Objectives of Works**

The Guiding Objectives of this project are;

- Deliver a sustainable regeneration of the town that will assist a low carbon lifestyle
- Deliver a transformative change for the town that will have social and economic benefits for the community which will act as a catalyst for increased activity for both the residents and visitors to the town
- Create a townscape that will continue to attract visitors and locals that will assist the local economy post Brexit.
- Deliver key objectives of the National Planning Framework (NPF) including compact growth, strengthened rural economies and communities and sustainable mobility
- Deliver key objectives of the Local Economic Community Plan to empower inclusive communities through enabling well-being, providing more pleasant pedestrian/cycle movements within and between key heritage assets and beyond
- Providing a new traffic management plan that aims to rationalise vehicular movements and reduce congestion
- Implement best practice design for all abilities to create an environment that can be enjoyed by all

The Living in Carlingford – Visiting Carlingford RRDF proposes to develop a strategy for enhancing the quality of the village of Carlingford for existing residents and promoting

economic and employment opportunities by creating a sustainable tourism strategy also. This will be achieved with focus on 5 main objectives;

1. Improving the key area of arrival in Carlingford;
2. Public realm improvements to streets and spaces within the historic wall townscape;
3. The development of a traffic management plan;
4. Development of a cohesive signage and orientation plan;
5. and the development of a plan for accommodation and management of casual traders in the medieval town.

#### **1.2.4 Key Themes and Urban Design Approach**

The design of the proposed urban realm enhancements will adopt best practice and promote a high quality and inclusive environment for all. It will recognise the importance and diversity of its users and seeks to create an attractive, open, and user-friendly environment for the streets and spaces and how they are experienced.

The proposed urban design proposals will of course be constrained physically by the medieval character of the narrow streets and built environment at Carlingford, the need to maintain some level of traffic flow and the requirements set out in The Design Manual for Urban Roads and Streets (DMURS).

The selection of proposed materials for use in the enhancement will complement the existing historical context of Carlingford taking cognisance of the surrounding heritage and seeks to enhance this through the use of themes, creation of space, colour scheming and enhancement of vistas.

Natural stone paving is proposed throughout the scheme. The benefit of using a natural stone product over other products is that it relates to the overall visual quality / aesthetics of the improved streetscape and character of Carlingford. Natural stone paving is generally more robust in terms of general wear and tear and therefore likely to last longer when compare with a concrete product.

Important views to the historical landmark structures in Carlingford will be maintained and improved where possible through removal of clutter and appropriate tree planting ensuring no physical impact on any existing heritage features.

The maintenance and durability of selected materials will be considered to ensure that they are fit for purpose and their intended use. Kerbing and tactile paving will be used on footpaths and at crossings to assist partially sighted users.

The use of wayfinding signage and plaques inset to paving will be used to create a heritage trail which will lead visitors to the existing heritage sites and attractions in Carlingford.

The soft landscaping elements will comprise tree planting, raised planters and grass selected to reflect the coastal location and local environment. It is proposed to use a

mix of moveable tree planter boxes and fixed tree planting in purpose built tree pits strategically located throughout the town.

Services and charging points to facilitate events in new and existing civic spaces will be provided, including pop up power supplies.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

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

### 2.1 PAPER SURVEY

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Louth;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Louth;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders List;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- Louth County Development Plan 2015-2021;
- Carlingford Local Area Plan 2002;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2020);

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Documentary sources** were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape of the proposed development area.

**Development Plans** contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Louth County Development Plan 2015-2021 and Carlingford Local Area Plan 2002 was consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development area.

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

**Excavations Bulletin** is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online ([www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)) from 1970–2020.

## 2.2 FIELD INSPECTION

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

The archaeological field inspection entailed -

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

## 3 RESULTS OF DESKTOP STUDY

### 3.1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The proposed development area is located at Greenore Road, Newry Street, Market Street, Dundalk Street, Old Quay Lanes, Woodney's Lane, Tholsel Street, North Quay and Barnavave Loop, Carlingford. The overall development area is located within the townland of Liberties of Carlingford, barony of Lower Dundalk and parish of Carlingford, County Louth. There are 21 archaeological sites recorded within 200m of the proposed development. The closest is the zone of archaeological potential associated with the historic town of Carlingford (LH005-042), which lies within the extent of the proposed development (Figure 1).

#### 3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

##### Mesolithic Period (7000–4000 BC)

Evidence points to earliest habitation of the Carlingford region some 7,500 years ago. It may have come as late as two thousand years later. In the broader world view this period, marked by a shift in the manufacture of stone tools from microliths (small stone blades) to larger and more diverse tools – such as the Bann flake – is notably during the Mesolithic Age.

Earlier evidence of Mesolithic settlements has been uncovered in North-East Antrim, along the lower Bann River and in the Strangford Lough area, with an abundance of tools from adequate quarries. It is possible that these early settlers followed the path of the retreating ice sheets towards Carlingford. Excavated Mesolithic sites such as Rockmarshall, near Dundalk c. 5km to the south west of the proposed development, contained evidence of later Mesolithic tools and seafood remains [such as oysters and periwinkles]. Evidence from this and another site near Greenore c. 4.1km to the south east indicates that such sites were in use up until the advent of agriculture in the region. It has been intimated that these were not habitually occupied but rather production sites for such tools before these were transported elsewhere. With later Mesolithic stone axes from Warrenpoint and Kilkeel, they can be placed firmly in the Larnian culture.

The pollen record for this area during the prehistoric period indicates that the indigenous forestry was not cleared and replaced by cereals until farming in Ireland was well into its second millennium (3000 - 2500BC). The vast majority of the archaeological evidence for this period is to be found at the 4-5m contour, which reflects the coastline during the maximum post-glacial marine transgression, and it has been suggested that this settlement location would have facilitated the exploitation of the higher ground for farming and the lower ground for summer grazing (Gosling 1993, 242).

Together with the relatively scant prehistoric archaeological evidence, this indicates that the area was not densely settled until the beginning of the Bronze Age (2500 BC).

### **Neolithic Period (4000–2500 BC)**

The Neolithic period marks the adoption of agriculture as a way of the life in Ireland. As a result, settlements became more permanent. Agriculture altered the landscape significantly, with forests cleared and field boundaries constructed. It was also during this period that the megalithic tomb tradition emerged. Megalithic tombs are divided into four main categories- court cairn, portal tomb, passage tomb and the wedge tombs of the early Bronze Age. These monuments represent communal burial places but also clearly served a ritual role to the living populations.

These court tombs – characterized by an extensive ‘courtyard’ area near the entrance and before the enclosed and capped rear area – are found not only extensively in the Mourne and Cooley areas c. 11km to the north east, but throughout Ireland and beyond. Unfortunately, such artefacts sometimes date from more recent times, as the tomb areas were frequently used as later burial sites. The closest court tomb is located c. 2km south within the Commons townland (LH008-022). This tomb consists of the remains of a cairn, incorporating two ruined galleries with back stones.

The late Mesolithic shows little evidence of external contacts [Woodham 1999] but the fact that even then Ireland had long been an island indicates that new Neolithic ‘continental’ agricultural practices such as domestication of feed animals and cereal crop production had to be physically imported across the water.

### **Bronze Age (2500–800 BC)**

The Bronze Age is characterised by an introduction of metal and metalwork technology probably first brought about through trading and cultural contacts. During this period, copper was mined intensively to produce copper and bronze tools and weapons. Compared to the Neolithic, the nature of burial in the Bronze Age was simpler with burials placed in pits or cists, sometimes in cemeteries or under mounds.

The county was densely settled during the long line of centuries that make up the Bronze Age. While surface remains from these periods do survive - standing stones, barrows, fulachtaí fia, rock-art, cist and pit-graves - only the standing stones, such as 'Clochafarmore' near Knockbridge c. 20km to the south west, are monumental in character. Thus, the well-preserved barrow at Commons near Lurgangreen, is a rare survival of a once common burial monument from these times. Also of importance, are the Rock Art sites of north-west Louth, which form a particularly significant cluster of these relatively rare and enigmatic monuments (Buckley and Sweetman 1991, 82-87).

The fulacht fia or burnt mound is the most common prehistoric site identified in Ireland. These sites consist of horseshoe-shaped mounds of heat-affected stone and charcoal-rich soil in close proximity to one or more troughs. The trough was used to heat water by adding stones, previously heated on a hearth. Traditionally, these sites were interpreted as cooking sites (O’Kelly 1954). The closest fulacht fia is located 1.1km to the south of the proposed development area within the Liberties of Carlingford townland (LH008-111, Licence 02E0013).



### **Iron Age (800 BC–AD 500)**

The transition between the end of the Bronze Age and the beginning of the Iron Age in the first millennium B.C. is difficult to define and the monuments directly dated to this period are few (O’Riordan & DeValera 1979). Iron Age culture in Ireland is marked by the transition from bronze to iron working, by the introduction of rotary querns, by a tradition of large decorated stones, of linear earthworks and the continued use of hillforts. The Iron Age period is broken down into two periods - the early Iron Age Hallstatt period and the La Tène phase (300 BC) when the Irish progressed into a full iron-using community.

La Tène influences started to reach Ireland from around the third century BC with evidence largely from a limited range of weaponry, horse trappings and armour. This period saw the emergence of kingdoms which were defended by hilltop fortifications and linear earthworks.

There are no recorded Iron Age sites in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development.

#### **3.1.2 Early Medieval Period (AD 500–1100)**

The earliest evidence for settlement in the Carlingford area dates from the early medieval period. At Rooskey, c. 1km south of the town, there are the remains of a monastic settlement associated with St Monenna alias Darerca, who died in A.D. 517. According to a later medieval life, which appears to be based on earlier evidence, she and Bishop Luger founded the church of ‘Ruscane in the plain of Colgi’. A cluster of six ringforts to the west of the town in the townland of Commons may also suggest significant early medieval settlement.

The early medieval period is depicted in the surviving sources as entirely rural characterised by the basic territorial unit known as túath. Byrne (1973) estimates that there were probably at least one hundred and fifty kings in Ireland at any given time during this period, each ruling over his own túath. The occupation of the general area is well attested to by the large number of souterrains (or underground passages) that have been recorded throughout the general area. In Louth, over 300 are known, with over 50 per cent of these being found between the Castletown and Fane rivers. Sometimes it is possible that a souterrain may indicate the site of a destroyed ringfort. It is estimated that over 45,000 ringforts dot the Irish landscape, representing the most frequently found archaeological site type. These vary greatly in size as well as social status, and much has been done to analyse their distribution.

A detailed study of ringforts in Louth indicates that the majority lie beyond the boundary of the Pale, with the majority existing in the Carlingford peninsula. This would imply a fairly widespread occupation of the area in the centuries preceding the arrival of the Anglo-Normans. In the immediate vicinity there are three recorded ringforts (LH005-032), c. 780m south west of proposed development, (LH005-034), c. 850m south west and (LH005-035) c. 1km south west and one recorded enclosure (LH005-033) c. 1km, also south west of proposed development. The enclosure may

represent a destroyed ringfort, which may have occurred in the years of intensive farming in this region.

The historical sources for the early medieval period indicate that the main population group in north Louth was the Conaille Muirtheimne. They controlled the areas of Cuailgne and Mag Muirtheimne, which roughly equate with the modern baronies of Lower and Upper Dundalk. It has been suggested (Gosling 1993, 46) that the boundaries of this kingdom may coincide with the dense concentration of souterrains in north Louth. Though nominally a branch of the Ulaid, the Conaille Muirtheimne appear to have been subject to the kingdom of Brega at the time of its greatest political cohesion, during the first half of the 7th century A.D. Their earliest appearance in the annals is in 688 A.D. as allies of the Knowth branch of the Síl nÁeda Sláine at the battle of Imblech Pich (Emlagh, Co. Meath), which was a key event in the political fragmentation of the Síl nÁeda Sláine dynasty. They were subsumed by the Airgialla in the early 12th century. These became absorbed into the O'Carroll Kingdom which had its capital at Louth village, six miles west of Dundalk, about c. 20km west of Carlingford.

The place name of Carlingford indicates that the Vikings frequented the lough as the name Carlingford is Scandinavian in origin translating into the 'Fjord of Carlinn'. The early Irish annals record that in 822 this was the scene of a battle between rival Viking fleets. In 921 the foreigners of Snamh Aighneach are referred to which may suggest a type of settlement here and in 1149 the harbour of Snamh Aighneach is mentioned. There is no evidence that any settlement of this period would be connected with the current settlement and purely from a topographical point of view a settlement of this period would probably be closer to the Narrow Water to the north.

### 3.1.3 Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600)

Orgial, an independent principality consisted of a portion of the Province of Meath and the entire of Armagh and Monaghan. The O'Carrolls were Princes of Orgial and the barony of Louth was referred to particularly as their country. In 1183, John de Courcy conquered Orgial, and it was afterwards known by the English variously as Uriel and Oriel. The followers of de Courcy and de Lacy settled the portion of Orgial, called it English Oriel and in 1210 the County of Louth was formed from it by King John. Many castles were erected for the purpose of enabling the settlers to continue in possession.

Although the Vikings probably used the sheltered harbour at Carlingford town as a temporary base, it was the Anglo-Normans who established a permanent settlement here. In about 1189 Bertram de Verdon was granted ownership of the entire Cooley Peninsula. His daughter married Hugh de Lacy, who received a large part of the Peninsula as marriage settlement. When de Verdon died in 1192, it was de Lacy who constructed what was to become known as King John's Castle (LH005-042002, National Monument Number: 249), between 1195 and 1210 - the year of King John's arrival at Carlingford. The site was ideal, a rocky promontory dominating a sheltered natural harbour, protected at the rear by the craggy heights of Slieve Foy and with the fertile Cooley plain bordering the Lough ripe for the Norman plough.

The economy of the town seems to be based on the resources the lough afforded. The earliest reference to Carlingford is as 'ferry of Carlingford' and its initial importance rested in the easily defended harbour from which men, equipment and livestock could be transferred across the lough to County Down. The founder of the town might well be John de Courcy who gave ferry dues to the Priory of Downpatrick in 1185. The earliest definite reference to the town is when 'four burgages in the new vill of Carlingford with fishing rights on the lough' were included in the grant to Peter Pippard by Prince John. In 1358 Lionel Earl of Ulster, as lord of the town received a grant for a weekly market on Tuesday and an annual fair. The town received an additional weekly market in 1450.

Remains of Carlingford Dominican friary (National Monument No. 623, LH005-042013) is located to the south of the old part of town and would have been located just outside of the town walls. The surviving buildings consist of a nave and choir church with a tower dividing up the space. The friary was dedicated to St Malachy. While the foundation of the friary has been traditionally associated with Richard de Burgh, the 'Red Earl' of Ulster, in 1305, surviving documentary evidence suggest that the site where the remains of the friary stand was given to the friars by several burgesses of the town, in 1352.

#### **3.1.4 Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1800)**

According to Camden, Carlingford was 'a port also of good request and resort'. Dundalk remained an active port as Carlingford declined, both to be overshadowed by Drogheda and Belfast. Carlingford played a minor role in the 17th-century wars, but a role that demonstrated the continuing importance of the town, especially for import and storage of government supplies. The arrival of Lord Mountjoy as Deputy in 1600 led to his military campaign in Ulster. He passed through Carlingford in October 1600, but only because the Moyry pass was strongly defended, and according to Moryson he placed a large garrison at Carlingford; it was the death of Cranmer, Mountjoy's secretary, at Carlingford that led to Moryson's promotion to that post. Of greater moment was his opening of the Moyry pass in 1601, created by cutting down trees, building causeways and defended by a small artillery keep at Moyry. The manuscript map of the pass by Richard Bartlett 1602/3 (Figure 4) shows Carlingford as a walled town, as does Norden's map of c.1610.

After Cromwell took Drogheda in September 1649 a force under Col. Venables was sent to take Dundalk and Carlingford, which surrendered under articles allowing the garrison to withdraw to Newry. The 'Down Survey' of 1657 is not very informative for Carlingford, and shows boundaries similar to those appearing on the earliest OS maps. After the Restoration of King Charles in 1660, the Bagenal lands were returned to them, and Viscount Dungannon was granted a patent for the remaining lands in the town (and its commons).

During the Williamite wars Carlingford was reputedly burned by the Duke of Berwick on the retreat of King James, and was then used as a maritime base for the Duke of Schomberg's Army encamped near Dundalk (with hospital ships moored in the Lough

for his wounded). The 1696 edition of Camden's *Britannia* was able to describe Carlingford as a 'pretty famous harbour'. The church (LH005-042010) was apparently rebuilt in around 1700, judging from a belated reward given to its builder.

Carlingford was in decline in the 18th century, marked as early as 1726 when the Custom House was transferred from Carlingford to Newry, while Newry was also to be linked with a new canal to Lough Neagh opened in 1743. The Bagenal estates in Cooley passed to the Earls of Anglesey after 1715, who owned much land around the town, but little inside it, and may have derived little profit from it; an early 19th century estate survey referred to the manorial rights in Carlingford 'so far as the same are existing or exercisable'.

A new pier was erected in the late 18th century which saw an increase in trade in the 19th century when the produce of newly-opened local quarries on the south side of the town were exploited. The opening of the railway line along the coast from Dundalk to Newry in 1876 necessitate the infilling of the old quay. A more permanent way was to follow when the line was closed the present road built on top of it. A new pier, the present pier, was constructed in the 1880s. Carlingford endured and through further economic decline preserved much of its ancient core and fabric, thus providing visitors with a rare glimpse into its medieval past.

### **3.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK**

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2020) has revealed that 26 investigations have been carried out within the proposed scheme and its 200m study area. These are summarised below.

Test-trenching necessitated by the installation of a new sewerage and drainage scheme was conducted in 1998 within the proposed development area (Licence 98E0161, Bennett 1998:419, 1999:549, 1999:553). There were two phases of trenching: the first comprising the opening of eleven trenches mostly in the central part of the town and the second of thirty-five test trenches throughout the town and east of the town around Shore Road. Many sites have shown nothing of archaeological significance, with natural deposits close to the surface, whereas others have revealed substantial surviving medieval deposits including remains of the town walls and other structures. Earlier shore gravels and seashore structures have also been uncovered. Overall, the archaeological investigations have given windows into the development of the medieval and later settlement patterns and defences.

Trenching west of Dundalk Street in 1996 within the proposed development area (Licence 96E305, Bennett 1996:261), just east of the probable line of the wall, showed substantial made-up ground but revealed no significant archaeological deposits or finds. However, investigations have also shown that in certain locations there is survival of a considerable depth of significant medieval archaeology which potentially contains a great deal of information about the development of the medieval townscape.

The testing for main drainage works revealed a substantial ditch and a later wall with gateway and cobbled road at the north end of Newry Street (Licence 98E0161, Bennett 1998:419). These features were dated to the 13th/14th centuries by build-up deposits against the wall and probably represented the east end of the northern line of the defences and a north gate into the medieval town. The wall survived to a height of over two metres, below the ground, with associated medieval deposits.

Earlier work in this area, on a site on the west side of Newry Street, just south of the site of the north wall and gate and therefore within the medieval town, revealed potential medieval deposits with survival of organic material (Licence 94E187, Bennett 1994:166). Up to one metre depth of post-medieval material had overlain parts of the site and in one corner below this was a 15th-17th century layer which in turn overlay 0.5m of late medieval or early post-medieval garden soil. Below the garden soil was a peaty layer 0.3m thick which sat upon the natural gravels. This layer contained branches and possible wattles and may represent medieval occupation with evidence of structures that stood along Newry Street.

Rescue excavations at Taaffe's castle, c.17m to the north west of the proposed development, necessitated by the main drainage scheme uncovered two north-south walls south of the building level (Licence 98E0161, Bennett 1998:419). The eastern wall was at the south-east corner and presumably connected to the existing stub of wall arch in this location. It was therefore suggested that the western one was earlier and the eastern one was contemporary with the castle and both had served the dual function of sea wall and bawn wall. Earlier trenching had revealed much about the construction of the building itself (Licence 95E122, Bennett 1995:191).

Works at King John's Castle in 2008, c. 32m to the north of the proposed development area confirmed that the original entrance to the medieval gatehouse is still extant beneath the modern alterations to the castle's exterior. Several sherds of pottery of 17th-century date were recovered from deposits immediately overlying the paved surfaces. These floor surfaces, therefore, appear from the evidence of the earliest overlying deposits to be of 17th-century date, indicating that the castle was occupied at least temporarily in the early post-medieval period. A linear feature with its roughly coursed drystone lining similar in appearance to a souterrain was also discovered as well as medieval pottery. A series of infilled deposits of medieval or earlier date overlying bedrock were revealed on the east side of the spine wall. Aside from a large amount of animal bone, the only finds recovered from these infill deposits were a burnt flint flake and a triangular flint arrowhead, both of which are of presumed prehistoric in date but may be residual artefacts present in soil which was redeposited in the medieval period (Licence C306; E3958, Bennett 2008:815).

Beach gravels were also seen relatively close to the surface outside the east gate of Holy Trinity Church in 1999, c. 34m to the south of the proposed development (part of 98E0161) during monitoring of the ongoing main drainage scheme. Four young male adult human skeletons, all with sword cuts on their skulls, were found in two shallow graves cut into the gravel. These are thought to have been late medieval or early post-medieval infantry men struck from horseback. The church itself sits on a

mound rising quite steeply from street level. Work here related to refurbishment of the church as the heritage centre has unsurprisingly revealed late medieval/post-medieval inhumations within and adjacent to the church building but so far, no earlier archaeology has been exposed beneath the burial deposits (Licence 92E0037, Bennett 1992:133). Work in the centre of Carlingford at the market square has shown up to 1m of deposits above natural gravels but these consisted of post-medieval demolition deposits (Licence 96E260, Bennett 1996:262). Another site in this locale did not reach natural at 0.7m and at that depth the deposits were of post-medieval date (Licence 96E322, Bennett 1996:263).

Two burials and two drains were uncovered at Holy Trinity Heritage Centre, c. 45m to the south of the development area (Licence 99E0686, Bennett 1999:554). The burials consisted of extended inhumations, oriented and had been placed into shallow graves, which were unmarked. The presence of nails indicates that these skeletons were originally contained in coffins. Apart from coffin nails, there were no grave-goods found in association with these burials, although a bone pin/handle was found. It is possible that the two burials most recently investigated were contemporaneous with the burials excavated by Moore and Gleeson (1992:133), as they share a number of similarities. The use of coffins, however, in the burials external to the church may indicate a slightly later date. No medieval archaeological structural evidence or burials were revealed.

On the east side of the town, c.60m to the south east of the proposed development, work has revealed shore gravels and beach deposits at a relatively shallow depth below the present town (Louth Arch & Hist Journ. 1992 92E0036). Ten metres east of Tholsel Street, opposite the Mint, a four-metre-wide structure, possibly a medieval breakwater or sea defence of some kind, was excavated. The structure had a north terminus with an earlier cobbled surface adjacent to it and a small square stone structure to the west which may have been a holding tank for fish.

On the west side of Tholsel Street test trenching on a site between the Tholsel and the Mint, c.65m to the south east of the proposed development began in 1998. Trenching revealed that properties here are cut into a natural gravel ridge to the west and no archaeological deposits were found on that side of the site; the gravel being exposed at ground level (Licence 97E0141, Bennett 1998:Ad6). On the east of the site, in the four metres adjacent to the street there was up to about one metre of deposits which consisted mostly of modern and post-medieval rubble; however, a floor level at 0.5m depth, at the south end of the site, contained some 13th/14th century sherds of local ware.

Monitoring of topsoil stripping and test trenching took place at Church Lane in 2021 c. 8m to the east of the upstanding remains of Carlingford Abbey, c. 122m to the south east of the development area (LH005-042013, National Monument No. 623). Features exposed consisted of two pits (cremated bone was retrieved from a fill of one of the pits), charcoal-flecked clay deposit, drystone kerb wall, and a ditch/shell deposit. These features and deposits were interpreted as representing a possible prehistoric barrow and two associated cremation pits. Human remains were encountered likely

associated with Carlingford Abbey. A high level of intercutting of the burials was observed suggesting that the medieval cemetery likely extends to the north-west. (Licence C000999, E005156, R000530, Stirland 2021:071).

The following licences did not produce any features of archaeological significance; 99E0421, 00E0706, 07E0076, 01E0281, 04E1455, 05E0536, 11E0436, 11E0096, 18E0204, 15E0435, C378; E4050, 97E0064, 97E001.

### 3.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

#### **Map of Moyry Pass and Cooley Peninsula, Richard Bartlett 1602 (Figure 4)**

Carlingford is shown on this map as an enclosed settlement. King John's Castle (LH005-042002) is clearly visible to the north of the town and a structure shown within the town walls could represent a tower house or the 'Mint' (LH005-042008). A small chapel is marked by a small cross to the east of the settlement, on a small promontory.

#### **Downs Survey map of The Barony of Dundalke 1654 (Figure 4)**

Carlingford town is clearly depicted on this map on the banks of the Lough. A castle and two tower houses are clearly visible, as are a number of structures which are too small to precisely define. Although, presumably the Dominican Friary (LH005-042013) is placed south outside of the town walls. The town is shown as a small enclosed area within the parish of Carlingford.

#### **Wren's Map of County Louth 1766 (Figure 5)**

Carlingford is shown on this map as a settlement consisting of one castle (King's Johns Castle LH005-042002); three tower houses, one of which may be the Tholsel (LH005-042009); a church and a number of smaller structures. A substantial T-shaped building is named as Carlingford House in the south west of the town. There are both ornamental and working gardens associated with this structure and it appears to be enclosed by a wall. The church is located to the immediate south west of Carlingford House. The scale of this map makes it difficult to determine the exact location of the site of proposed development.

#### **Taylor & Skinner's Map of County Louth 1777 (Figure 5)**

The depiction of Carlingford on this map is a slightly more detailed than the previous. King's Castle to the north of the town is marked as 'Castle' and there are a number of structures clearly visible within the town, two perhaps representing tower houses. A street layout identifiable with the existing network today is present, and the church (former Church of Ireland, LH005-042010) to the south west of the development area is marked. However, the scale of the map is not detailed enough to show the area of proposed development. Taylor and Skinner record the ruins of an Abbey on the west of the town and the ruins of a church to the south east. The structure marked on Wren's map as 'Carlingford House' is no longer depicted, although the approximate area of this residence is marked as Mr Stannus's Demesne.

### **First Edition Ordnance Survey map 1836 (Figure 6)**

This is the first map that provides a detailed and accurate depiction of Carlingford Town. Carlingford is shown as a well-established settlement with King John's Castle (LH005-042002) and Taaffe's Castle (LH005-042005) clearly marked in italics. The path of the town walls is particularly clear in the western part of the town. This map suggests that it is possible that the wall runs from the north to the south, where it turns to the church. It then appears to proceed across the road before possibly turning north west and then terminating at the coast. This would mean that the abbey would have been outside of the town walls. It also indicates that the Tholsel may not have been a primary gate that provided entrance into the town, but perhaps a secondary smaller entrance that provided access from the harbour. This may indicate that a larger town gate may have been located at the southernmost entrance into the town to the south of the church. As depicted, the harbour at this point has not been reclaimed leaving a large portion the development area (Greenore Road) residing within the shallow shores of the Louth.

### **Second Edition Ordnance Survey map 1867 (Figure 6)**

By the time of this edition, it is clear that a number of changes have taken place within the area of proposed development including what appears to be plans made to reclaim the harbour area which defines the towns present layout. The quay to the north (North Quay) has now been built close to Fairy Hill. A number of structures are depicted within close proximity of the development area including a landing place, constabulary barrack, a court house and coast guard station. As with the previous map Greenore Road is not yet established. The town itself has increased a small amount, with the most significant addition being the construction of a coastal railway line.

### **Revision of Ordnance Survey map 1944 (Figure 7)**

By the time of this edition Greenore Road has been constructed and it now a part of the road layout which remains extant today. A number of recorded monuments are also shown including King John's Castle 'in ruins' (LH005-042002), Taaffe's Castle (LH005-042005) and the church (LH005-042010) with graveyard (LH005-042020).

## **3.4 COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN**

### **3.4.1 Record of Monuments and Places**

The Louth County Development Plan 2015-2021 and Carlingford Local Area Plan 2002 recognises the statutory protection afforded to all Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) sites under the National Monuments Legislation (1930-2014). The development plan lists a number of aims and objectives in relation to archaeological heritage (Appendix 2).

There are 21 archaeological sites recorded within 200m of the proposed development all within the townland of Liberties of Carlingford. All of which are scheduled for inclusion on the RMP (Table 1; Figure 1; Appendix 1). The nearest recorded monument consists of the archaeological zone of potential for the historic town of Carlingford (LH005-042), which lies within the extent of the proposed development.



Three of the archaeological sites are National Monuments including John’s Castle (National Monument Number: 249, LH005-042002), Carlingford Dominican friary (National Monument No. 623, LH005-042013) and the Mint (National Monument Number 424, LH005-042008).

**TABLE 1:** Recorded Archaeological Sites

RMP NO.	LOCATION	CLASSIFICATION	DISTANCE TO SCHEME
LH005-042	Liberties of Carlingford	Historic town	Within the scheme
LH005-042015	Liberties of Carlingford	Building	c. 3m
LH005-042009	Liberties of Carlingford	Gatehouse	c. 3m
LH005-042006	Liberties of Carlingford	House - medieval	c. 4m
LH005-042005	Liberties of Carlingford	Castle - tower house	c. 5m
LH005-042014	Liberties of Carlingford	House - medieval	c. 20m
LH005-042019	Liberties of Carlingford	Castle - tower house	c. 21m
LH005-042021	Liberties of Carlingford	Burial	c. 22m
LH005-042008	Liberties of Carlingford	Castle - tower house	c. 28m
LH005-042002	Liberties of Carlingford	Anglo-Norman masonry castle	c. 30m
LH005-042022	Liberties of Carlingford	Souterrain	c. 32m
LH005-042004	Liberties of Carlingford	House - medieval	c. 33m
LH005-042017	Liberties of Carlingford	Road - road/trackway	c. 35m
LH005-042016	Liberties of Carlingford	House - medieval	c. 36m
LH005-042010	Liberties of Carlingford	Church	c. 36m
LH005-042011	Liberties of Carlingford	Graveslab	c. 38m
LH005-042020	Liberties of Carlingford	Graveyard	c. 40m
LH005-042012	Liberties of Carlingford	House - 18th/19th century	c. 51m
LH005-042018	Liberties of Carlingford	Excavation - miscellaneous	c. 62m
LH005-042001	Liberties of Carlingford	Town defences	c. 116m
LH005-042013	Liberties of Carlingford	Religious house - Dominican friars	c. 172m

### 3.5 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995–2013), Google Earth (2008–2020), and Bing Maps revealed that the proposed scheme remains largely unchanged since 1995. No previously unrecorded sites of archaeological potential were noted within the coverage (Figure 8).

### 3.6 TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES

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

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

No stray finds are recorded from within the proposed development area or its immediate environs.

### 3.7 FIELD INSPECTION

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

The field inspection was carried out on the 21st October 2021. The town of Carlingford is overlooked by Slieve Foye and enjoys the gentle slopes which form the shoreline to Carlingford Lough (Plate 1). The most prominent feature in approaching Carlingford is the route of the regional road the R176 which now occupies the route that was taken by the railway line of the L&NWR Dundalk, Newry and Greenore Branch. Concerning the town, King John's Castle is the foremost focal point and occupies an elevated position on top of a rocky outcrop which fronts directly onto the sea. The town maintains its medieval layout and street pattern with many historical features including the southern town gate known as the Tholsel, portions of its defensive medieval town walls and tower houses. The historic appeal of the town is maintained through most of its architecture which feature tall narrow gable-fronted buildings which feature high pitched roofs. The theme is maintained even in some modern builds which feature tall and narrow window openings which mimic the defensive slit apertures that are found in medieval buildings. The route of Old Quay Lane and the lane which runs along the eastern side of Taaffe's Castle, both mark the historic shoreline of the town before it was expanded in the 19th/20th centuries to accommodate the growth of the town, the importance of a deeper quay and the installation of the railway line.

A total of 35 features which have been labelled as CH (Cultural Heritage) sites were identified during this inspection of the proposed development area. These are described in the table below.

CH No.:	Name	Description	Plate No(s):
CH01	Stone Steps	Limestone block steps giving access from road level down to water level.	2
CH02	Sea Wall	Sea wall along eastern side of the regional road R176 comprising of snecked limestone block walls with limestone block coping. Lower portion is battered to eastern side which forms part of its sea defence.	3
CH03	Recreation Park with Anchor	Small recreational park at shoreline which contains a historic ships anchor.	4
CH04	Sluice Gate Folly	Small rectangular structure currently being restored comprising of rubblestone and limestone block walls with crenulated coping.	5

CH05	Boundary wall to Church of the Holy Trinity/Heritage Centre	Exposed rubblestone wall forming boundary to the Church of the Holy Trinity (LH005-042010) which now is the location of the Carlingford Heritage Centre. Displays modern repairs (mass poured concrete). Integral element of the registered archaeological site: the graveyard (LH005-042020).	6
CH06	Enclosing Walls and Entrance to Ghan House (LH005-042012)	Angled boundary walls comprising of roughcast rendered rubble stone walls which feature stepped crenulation coping, roughly dressed rubble limestone gate piers (entrance to Ghan House) with pyramidal capping. Boundary incorporates roofless outbuilding to the West (within grounds of Ghan House)	7 & 8
CH07	The Tholsel Gatehouse	Detached single-bay two-storey medieval gate house known as the tholsel with an integral carriage arch, built c. 1450 and is one this country's oldest surviving gatehouse. Originally of three storeys high, the third storey has been truncated and a modern pitched slate roof now occupies this reduced level. The building was extensively repaired in the nineteenth century Marquess of Anglesey, dating these modifications to the 1820/1840. Single-storey ruined block attached to north-east, gaol cell to east ground floor north elevation. The pitched slate roof features clay ridge tiles, limestone verge coping. Random rubble walling. Pointed arch window openings, limestone voussoirs to north window; loop window to south elevation. Segmental-arched gateway, squared limestone voussoirs, evidence of wattling construction to vault. Pointed-arch entrance to north section giving access to upper level via steps. Masonry marks to the eastern side suggest the town defence wall continued eastward towards the shore. Modern excavations in 1994 (Excavation Licence No. 94E0063) revealed a medieval building with its foundations resting on the foundations of the north side of the Tholsel. A second building was also uncovered with a late medieval or post medieval date. The earliest finds from the site consisted of 14th/15th century pottery.	9 & 10
CH08	Gate Pier (possible historic) and location of historic shore line	The rough location of the historic shoreline which formed the eastern limit of the mediaeval town of Carlingford is marked in the streetscape by the route of the appropriately named the Old Quay Lane. This shoreline continued northwards along the lane which is immediately east of Taaffe's Castle. Some historic elements do survive along this lane and include a historic dressed limestone block gate pier which may be of 19th or 20th century origin.	11
CH09	Thomas D'Arcy McGee Memorial	Modern memorial (1991) commemorating Thomas D'Arcy McGee, a Carlingford native whose was a prominent writer and was a chief political orator of the Canadian confederation movement. This monument	12

		also features a plaque which was presented to the Taoiseach Sean Lemass by the Canadian Prime Minister John Diefenbaker in 1961.	
CH10	Recorded location of wall of Medieval House: LH005-042006	Marked location of a probable medieval wall which features 'narrow rectangular loop-like windows in its south wall', which may be late medieval in date. This marked location is now the location of a three-bay two-storey house and these features were not visible at a time of the site inspection.	13
CH11	Bakers Street Rubblestone constructed building with possible wall footings in footpath	Small narrow laneway, probably following medieval street layout which features whitewashed rubblestone buildings to either side. Modern use of render plinth along the edge of this lane to the southside and a concrete covered slot to the east end of the northern building are suggestive that there are wider foundations to this southern building. And suggest the presence of a sub-surface structure to the northern concrete covered 'slot'. This may relate to either historic or earlier medieval structures that may be located at shallow depths.	14 & 15
CH12	Rubblestone walling with camber-headed relieving arch (or an altered carriage/boat arch)	Two short sections of white washed rubblestone boundary walls to rear (east) of plots. The northern most piece features a (painted) camber-headed relieving arch (possibly representing an altered carriage/boat arch of an earlier 18th/19th century structure.	16 & 17
CH13	Jostle Stone and corner block forming plinth to streetside ornament	Square-formed jostle stone located on front (southwest) elevation of a shop. A second feature comprising of a roughly dressed stone block is located to the side (northwest) elevation of this shop and forms a plinth to a piece of streetscape ornamentation with a vintage petrol pump now mounted on top.	18
CH14	Jostle stone (square)	Small square jostle stone located on side (Southeast) elevation of public house	19
CH15	Victorian tiled step to Public House	Ornate Victorian tiled step within footpath to a public house	20 & 21
CH16	Stump of a wall (possibly medieval?)	Low stump of a wall projecting out at corner of junction between Market Street and Dundalk Street. Possibly of medieval origin as the piece is preserved and is incorporated into the existing building	22, 23 & 24
CH17	Render seat with Commemorative Plaque to Market Square	Red painted render public seat located overlooking the Market Square. An unusual commemorative item which also features two stone blocks to either side which are positioned within slots. The seat features a metal plaque on the Market Square.	25
CH18	Cast-iron vent pipe	Cast-iron vent pipe situated to rear (west) of CH17 comprising of a simple moulded pedestal to the base supporting a plain shaft having cast-iron cap with circular vents. Unsure if this is its original location,	26

		currently supporting signage.	
CH19	Cast-iron hydrant	Freestanding cast-iron water hydrant, comprising of a moulded pedestal with a fluted shaft and a fluted cap with an acorn finial. Lion's head spout with decorative handle. Mounted on a painted pedestal which features a recessed channel. Located next to CH17 and CH18.	27
CH20	Stream Channel flowing into culvert	Stream located within a rubblestone walled channel running eastwards along River Lane. At junction with Market Street, the stream is diverted underground (beneath CH17-19) in a culvert. It is unknown which direction this culvert flows and at what depth it situated. This stream would have been a vital water source for the medieval walled town and may have further archaeological potential. A cast-iron grate guards the entrance to the culvert. CH17-19 are mounted directly above this culvert.	28 & 29
CH21	Jostle Stone (rubblestone)	Angular jostle stone located on northern side of junction of River Lane and Market Street.	30
CH22	Jostle Stone/stone block	Unusual rectangular roughly dressed stone block jostle stone located on Back Lane, along wall of house.	31
CH23	Market Street	The layout of the medieval town is centred on the position of this market area.	32
CH24	Jostle Stone	Roughly dressed upright jostle stone located a corner of house at junction of Back Lane with Market Street.	33
CH25	Castle LH005-042005	<p>Large tower house castle currently under restoration works. The complex fronts onto three streets, to the east was the location of the historic shoreline. To the east corner of the side (south) elevation there is a return to the castle wall, indicating a contemporary wall headed southwards from this point across the roadway. Therefore, there is high potential for any works to this proposed project to have a potentially negative impact on what remains of this wall beneath the footpath and road level. There is also a door opening, slit apertures and window openings to the footpath level to this southern elevation.</p> <p>The RMP records the monument as: Usually referred to as 'Taaffe's Castle', it is four storeys high, excluding the wall-walk level, and is constructed of roughly coursed greywacke and limestone rubble and boulders with a very few hammer- or punch-dressed blocks, but with some finely dressed quoin stones. It is rectangular in plan with a westward projecting tower at the SW angle which carries the stairwell. The main doorway, situated in the W end of the S wall, has a two-centred arch constructed of nine large blocks of dressed limestone. The upper parts of the castle are not now generally accessible because it is used as a private warehouse, but it was surveyed by Ms B. Cassidy for a B.A. thesis at</p>	34-36

		<p>Queen's University, Belfast. The present ground-floor doorway in the SW angle leads to a mural passage running the length of the W wall to the NW angle which contains the stairwell to the first-floor level. It appears that no access to the E-W orientated barrel vault can be gained from the mural passage at ground level, so a separate doorway must have existed in the N wall, where there is now a modern entrance. The original doorway which gave access to the passage and stairwell is now blocked, and is situated in the W wall close to the NW angle. There is a machicolation supported on corbels at the parapet level directly over this doorway.</p> <p>The E wall, which has a slight base batter, has a very fine central window at second-floor level with hood moulding, decorated corner panels and a cusped ogee-headed arch of punch-dressed limestone. Near the NE angle at the same level there is a plain window with a small single semi-circular punch-dressed arch. At first-floor level in the NE angle there is a small mural chamber with the remains of a slit window right in the angle, with an ogee head which was at some stage used as a gun loop. The end of the wooden beam to carry this floor level can be seen just to the S of this ope. At first- and second-floor levels in the S wall there are two similar windows, finely punch-dressed with chamfers on their arch stones and with glazing bar holes in their jambs. There are also two slit opes in this wall at ground level. The SW angle-tower projects westwards by c. 1.5m and has three slit opes in its W wall. There are three more in the main W wall of the tower house, of which two have single-stone semi-circular arches like those to be seen in the S and E walls. Three of the other opes have flat single-stone lintels and in the sixth the window head is broken. There is a chimney stack supported on corbels in the N wall. This wall also has slit opes at the third- and fourth-floor levels at the W end, the lower one having a single-stone semi-circular arch.</p> <p>The ground- and first-floor levels, which are both contained with the barrel-vaulted area, have antechambers in the SW angle. The stairwell, which is in the NW angle, rises from the ground floor to give access to the first- and second-floor levels, but from there up it is situated in the SW angle over the antechamber. There are garderobes in the NE angle at first-, second- and third-floor levels and access to them is gained through a short mural passage. The exit for the chutes can be seen at ground level at the N end of the E wall.</p> <p>There are fireplaces in the N wall at the first- and</p>	
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		<p>second-floor levels and the remains of a large window in the S wall, now blocked with modern masonry, while the E wall contains the ogee-headed window mentioned above. At third-floor level, which was carried on corbels, there is a small chamber in the NW angle, while at the second floor there is a small enclosed area almost in the centre of the W wall. The crenellations have been removed but part of the parapet survives at the N side. The W portion of the tower house, i.e. the NW and SW angles which contain the stairwells, rise above the level of the parapets.</p> <p>At the N side of the castle a slightly later building has been added. It is probably of late sixteenth-century date, but considerable alterations have taken place in modern times, especially with the removal of most of the original windows. However, the N gable wall is original and has a now-blocked double-splayed ope in the centre of the ground-floor level as well as an ope with a single-stone rounded arch, slightly chamfered and lightly punch-dressed. At first-floor level in the W wall there is a blocked doorway with a two-centred punch-dressed limestone arch. It gave access to this level from outside, probably by wooden steps, and must be the original doorway. A chimney stack projects from the N wall at second-floor level and is carried on sandstone corbels. It is the same type as the one on the N wall of the tower house which is also carried on sandstone corbels. The E wall had three windows at first-floor level but they have all been modified in recent times, and the only remains of original stonework are part of a hood moulding in the northernmost one. The E and W walls are crenellated and there is a wall-walk which oversails by c. 0.1m and has drain holes which are at a slightly lower level in the N gable than in the other walls. The SE angle has the remains of a wall which projects southwards and contains part of an arch. This is obviously part of a bawn wall with an entrance through it, which ran southwards from the castle. The broken wall only extends outwards by c. 0.3m but there is an indication that it had a wall-walk. The remains of the hood moulding in the E wall of the annexe are similar to others in the original building, as is the small round arch and chimney stack in the N wall. It would appear from this evidence that there is little difference in the date of the two structures, both being late sixteenth-century.</p>	
CH26	Historic wall with pedestrian entrance gate	Coursed stone block historic wall with stone block coping. Red-brick block-and-start surrounds flanking pedestrian entrance with single-leaf wrought-iron gate to opposite (south) side of Taaffe's Castle.	37
CH27	Boundary walls	Rubblestone boundary walls to the rear of properties	38

	along line of original shore	marking the historic eastern limit of the town where the shoreline was located.	
CH28	Stone block wall with a tooled and rusticated stone block pier.	Low snecked and coursed limestone block enclosing wall (to tennis courts) featuring a single pier to the southern end. The pier comprises of a tooled limestone plinth and rusticated stone blocks surmounted by a moulded cap stone. An historic stone wall.	39
CH29	Historic rubblestone building	An historic building comprising of a pair of semi-detached three-bay two-storey houses having pitched slate roofs and white washed/white painted rubble stone walls. Square-headed window openings having red brick lintels, block and start surrounds and two-over-two pain timber sliding sash windows. disability marks the location of an eastern projection to where the historic quay was located. Any groundworks to the east of this building may uncover the foundations of the buildings that are illustrated on the OS first Edition 6" map.	40
CH30	L&NWR Dundalk, Newry and Greenore Branch Cutting	The regional road: R176 now occupies the course railway line. The railway line was situated on reclaimed land to the east of Carlingford. The railway line was built c. 1872 and saw the excavation of a substantial cutting along the western side of king Johns castle through the bedrock (Which the current road follows). A single-arch former railway bridge gave access across the railway line to the north and now forms a pedestrian approach to King John's Castle from the west and marks the northern limit of this proposed project. There is potential for industrial heritage comprising of items associated with the railway which may exist beneath the existing road surfaces. This potential also extends to the sides of the cutting where vegetation growth may also be covering items associated with the railway.	41
CH31	Cast-iron Hydrant	Disused freestanding cast-iron water hydrant comprising of a moulded base with a fluted shaft and a plain spout. The hydrant is missing its cap but does feature a projecting cast-iron bucket stand. Located next to a Civil Defence building.	42
CH32	L-shaped quay featuring mooring posts, steps, wall and slipway	An important 19th century quay consisting of snecked limestone block walls with large limestone block coping. A protective pier/jetty projects eastwards from the quay into Carlingford Lough. A slipway is located at the western end of the quay. The pier/jetty features a snecked limestone block parapet/storm wall to the exterior (northern side) on which are mounted (disused) cast-iron light poles. Two historic cast-iron railing posts are located to the eastern end of this pier. Limestone block steps are located to the interior of the pier/jetty. Tooled granite mooring posts are located along the length of the quay and pier/jetty with a singular cast-iron mooring post embossed with "CH GIL" and hallmark	43-48



		of James Shekleton Ironworks, Dundalk I located to the northern end of the quay. Occasional mooring rings are still preserved. Modern tarmac and concrete are used as paving for the quay. The slipway also features limestone block coping and is paved with large irregular limestone flagstones, some of which feature mooring rings.	
CH33	Enclosing walls and entrance to Woods Quay	<p>Woods Quay exists outside the proposed area of this project, however its walls do bound the edge of these proposed works. Wood's quay is situated over the site of an earlier quay as depicted on the OS First Edition 6" map. Any deep works to this area may have a negative impact on structures that exist beneath the modern road and footpaths. The area to either side (north and south) of Wood's Quay is reclaimed land with the only negative impact being to any industrial heritage features associated with the railway.</p> <p>Woods' Quay does feature snecked and coursed limestone block walls.</p>	49
CH34	Former Train Station	<p>This area possesses strong potential for uncovering further industrial heritage associated with the presence of this railway line. Any ground works in this area may uncover features associated with the railway.</p> <p>The NIAH survey records this former station building as a detached H-plan seven-bay single-storey former railway station, dated 1876, which is now in use as tourist office. The building has pitched slate roofs, crested ridge tiles, vitrified brick chimneystacks, yellow clay crenulated chimney pots with barley-sugar and honeycomb patterns, cast-iron gutters on exposed painted timber rafter ends, square-profile cast-iron downpipes. Rock-faced squared limestone walling, ashlar sandstone block-and-start quoins and plaques to east; unpainted roughcast rendered walling to centre section east elevation, smooth rendered plinth. Square-headed window openings, ashlar sandstone relieving arches to north and south bays, block-and-start ashlar sandstone jambs, flat-arched sandstone lintels and sills, painted timber two-over-two sliding sash windows; smooth rendered soffits and reveals to recessed section east. Square-headed door openings, block-and-start ashlar sandstone jambs, flat-arched sandstone lintel, timber over panels, painted timber four-panel doors. Opening onto municipal carpark overlooking sea to east, public toilets located in north elevation.</p>	50
CH35	Site of railway sidings, now recreational park	Ow the location of a recreational park with toilet facilities. This was the location of sidings branch off the main line of the L&NWR Dundalk, Newry and Greenore. This short branch served as a holding area to the rear (west) of the main train station. The presence of a low	51

		earthen embankment along the eastern portion of this park may be remnants of the start of the railway platforms.	
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## 4 CONCLUSIONS

This archaeological assessment was commissioned by RPS to assess the potential for the survival of archaeological features preceding the development of a Public Realm Enhancement Scheme. The scheme will include Greenore Road, Newry Street, Market Street, Dundalk Street, Old Quay Lane, Woodney's Lane, Tholsel Street, North Quay and Barnavave Loop, Carlingford, County Louth. There are 21 archaeological sites recorded within 200m of the proposed development. The nearest recorded monument consists of the archaeological zone of potential for the historic town of Carlingford (LH005-042), which lies within the extent of the proposed development.

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2020) has revealed that 26 investigations have been carried out within the proposed scheme and its 200m study area. Within the development area surviving medieval deposits including remains of the town walls and other structures have been discovered broadening our understanding of the medieval and later settlement patterns and defences. Testing at Newry Street revealed the northern line of the defences and a north gate into the medieval town. Excavations at the east side of the town revealed shore gravels and beach deposits at a relatively shallow depth below the present town. Excavations at Taaffe's castle uncovered two walls connected to the existing stub of wall arch, suggesting that both had served the dual function of sea wall and bawn wall. A number of burials have also been discovered including late medieval or early post-medieval infantry men struck from horseback, as well as late medieval/post-medieval inhumations within and adjacent to the church. Inhumations at Holy Trinity Heritage Centre consisted of extended inhumations originally contained in coffins. Works at King John's Castle confirmed that the original entrance to the medieval gatehouse is still extant beneath the modern alterations to the castle's exterior. Evidence of the earliest deposits of 17th-century date, indicated that the castle was occupied at least temporarily in the early post-medieval period. Finds recovered included burnt flint flake and a flint arrowhead, both of which are of presumed prehistoric in date. Monitoring at Church Lane near the Carlingford Abbey also revealed a possible prehistoric barrow and two associated cremation pits.

Analysis of cartographic sources has revealed that the proposed development area itself has remained relatively unchanged from the post-medieval to modern periods, comprising of a street plan that follows roughly the same layout as the present day. Although it should be noted that Greenore Road and its immediate surroundings, which make up a large portion of the development area, was not reclaimed from Carlington Harbour until the middle of the 20th century. With the previous harbour embankment demarked along Old Quay Lane. Analysis of the aerial photographic record available for the area failed to identify any previously unknown archaeological features in the area.

The field inspection confirmed the developed urban nature of the existing streetscape and in addition identified 35 sites of cultural heritage of interest which include sites of

archaeological, historical, industrial, maritime and local importance. Many of these values are shared between them.

This cultural heritage sites can be classified into five main groups depending on their significance: archaeological, historical, industrial, maritime, and local importance.

Concerning archaeological significance, four of these sites (CH7, CH10, CH23 and CH25) are already recorded archaeological monuments (Gatehouse: LH005-042009, medieval house: LH005-042006, historic town LH005-042 and a castle/tower house: LH005-042005) and have assigned a medieval archaeological importance. The indication that there was originally a southern return wall attached to the southeastern corner of Taaffe's Castle (LH005-042005), is one such area where any ground works are likely to have a negative impact on any subsurface structures. The exact depth at which these walls structures are located at and to what degree of preservation that they have is unclear so it must be noted that there is a strong possibility these features may be located at relatively shallow depth considering much of Taaffes Caste remains intact.

The other sites which are of archaeological significance include; CH05 the boundary wall to the Church of the Holy Trinity and graveyard, CH16 a stump of a wall that may be medieval (this is one such example of a possible medieval wall surviving at footpath level in this area) and CH20 a stream channel which runs through the centre of the town. This stream channel CH20 may have high archaeological potential depending on how the route of this channel was managed in the medieval period and later. The potential of earlier structures occurring beneath the identified medieval fabric is also worth noting.

Sites which have historical significance include: CH04 Sluice Folly, CH06 Enclosing walls to Ghan House, CH08 historic street marking the old shoreline and gate pier, CH11 Rubblestone building, CH12 Rubblestone enclosing wall, CH15 a Victorian tiled step to a public house, CH18 a cast-iron vent pipe, CH26-28 rubblestone walls, CH29 rubblestone building on quays, two cast-iron hydrants CH19 and CH31 and a group of five jostle stones CH13, CH14, CH21, CH22 and CH24. These sites relate to the development of the town and include historic boundary walls which mark the eastern side of the town where the historical shoreline was located which the plots backed onto.

The rather modest scale of the archway within the rubblestone wall to CH12 in particular is more reminiscent of a boathouse arch than a carriage arch which are often slightly larger in scale. The location of a possible boathouse at this point does correlate to the position of the historical shoreline.

There are many decorative elements to the streetscape which are retained by some of the historic buildings and include shopfronts and a decorative Victorian tiled step. The cast-iron water hydrants and vent pipe form part of the historical service infrastructure that once served the town and some of which remain in use. Of note, is the folly sluice CH04 located within the original grounds of Ghann House and is

recorded as having sourced its building stones from the nearby abbey. This feature also has artistic merit.

Three sites are of industrial significance and include CH30 Railway Cutting, CH34 Train Station and CH35 the site of Railway sidings. Carlingford was located along the Dundalk, Newry & Greenore line which opened in 1876. The railway closed in 1951. The potential for surviving elements of this period are currently located underneath the main regional road which serves Carlingford. Groundworks have the potential to uncover features that were associated with this period and especially the low earthen bank within the park immediately west of the main road, may indeed be a remnant of the railway platforms

Being a seaside town, four sites relate to the maritime significance of Carlingford and include: CH01 a set of stone steps within the Sea Wall CH02. These link in with the L-shaped quay CH32 to the north of the town. This quay is situated around the base of the rocky outcrop on which King John's Castle is constructed. Ground works here have the potential to uncover further structures and features that may have been associated with the castle of possibly the Viking settlement that was here before the Anglo Normans. The final site CH33 Wood's Quay is situated over the site of the historic quay as depicted on the OS First Edition 6" Map.

Three sites were identified as of local importance and include: CH03 Recreational Park, CH09 Thomas D'Arcy McGee Memorial and CH17 a Render Seat forming a piece of street furniture on which is mounted a commemorative plaque overlooking Market Street. These three locally developed sites form integral elements within the streetscape. The memorial to Thomas D'Arcy McGee also provides important strong links with the town to Canada and its political history.

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## 5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

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

The following aspects of the proposed development have the potential to impact on archaeological features or deposits: repaving of footpaths, full road reconstruction, in-ground planting, installation of boxes for bollards/lights/communications, additional drainage gullies, service ducts, gully pots and new connections to sewer network.

### 5.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- Whilst it is clear that the proposed scheme footprint has been subject to development and disturbance during the post-medieval and modern periods it is not clear how this disturbance may have affected the archaeological resource.
- With such a significant amount of medieval fabric surviving throughout the streetscape of Carlingford, there is high potential for any ground works to have an adverse impact on any surviving below ground archaeological remains.
- The southern return wall to Taaffes Castle (CH25) would originally have crossed the footpath and the road to the south may survive at a shallow depth beneath these modern surfaces.
- Carlingford retains most of its historic character. The town displays a large number of jostle stones to buildings which are located on corners. Their purpose was to divert the wheels of horse drawn carriages around the sharp corners of the buildings. Any form of ground works around these may dislodge, damage or remove them from their original location and should be avoided as they form integral elements of the streetscape.
- As such, any ground disturbances below the modern road levels and footpaths, such as the excavation of service diversions or pits for tree planting etc, may have an adverse impact on previously unrecorded archaeological features or deposits that have the potential to survive beneath the current ground surface level.

## 5.2 MITIGATION

- Reconstruction works should be sympathetic to the historic character that the town of Carlingford possesses.
- It is recommended that all ground disturbances that result in excavations which are associated with the proposed scheme be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record. Any further mitigation will require approval from the National Monuments Service of the DoHLGH.

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

**Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service of the Heritage and Planning Division, Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.**

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### **CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES**

Map of Moyry Pass and Cooley Peninsula, Richard Bartlett, 1602

Downs Survey map of The Barony of Dundalke, 1654

Wren’s Map of County Louth, 1766

Taylor & Skinner’s Map of County Louth, 1777

First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1836

Second Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1867

Revision of Ordnance Survey map, 1944

### **ELECTRONIC SOURCES\***

[www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie) – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2020.

[www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie) – DoHLGH website listing all SMR sites.

[www.heritagemaps.ie](http://www.heritagemaps.ie) – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

[www.googleearth.com](http://www.googleearth.com) – Satellite imagery of the proposed development area.

[www.bing.com](http://www.bing.com) – Satellite imagery of the proposed development area

[www.booksulster.com/library/plnm/placenamesC.php](http://www.booksulster.com/library/plnm/placenamesC.php) - Contains the text from *Irish Local Names Explained* by P.W Joyce (1870).

[www.logainm.ie](http://www.logainm.ie) –Placenames Database of Ireland launched by Fiontar agus Scoil na Gaelige and the DoHLGH.

[www.osiemaps.ie](http://www.osiemaps.ie) – Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995-2013 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718740 811640
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Historic town
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	Within the scheme
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The town of Carlingford is situated at the foot of Slieve Foy along a narrow ledge of land where the mountain slopes meet the sea. The earliest mention of the Carlingford area is with reference to Viking raids in the 9th century but nothing is known of any settlement which they might have made. The placename Carlingford is Scandinavian in origin translating into the 'Fjord of Carlinn' and it is possible that the Vikings may have used the sheltered natural harbour of Carlingford as a temporary base. Apart from the name, no other Viking evidence has been recovered to date. The next mention of Carlingford is in relation to the Anglo-Normans who arrived in Ireland in 1169 as allies supporting King Dermot MacMurragh in his bid for the throne. By 1184 they had made their way as far north as Carlingford and a Norman knight, John de Courcy, claimed this part of Louth for himself. In this year he gave the rights of the ferry at Carlingford to the Abbot of Downpatrick which indicates that the harbour or somewhere near it was in use as a crossing point. However, the town of Carlingford only developed after the castle, known as King John's Castle (LH005-042002-), was built c. 1200. The castle commanded an important defensive position on the Lough and it was under its shadow and protection that the town gradually developed.
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042015
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718844 811601
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Building
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 3m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Uncovered during pre-development excavation (Excavation Licence No.

	94E0063). Excavations revealed a medieval building with its foundations resting on the foundations of the N side of the Tholsel gate. A second building was also uncovered with a late medieval or post medieval date. The earliest finds from the site consisted of 14th/15th century pottery. (Murphy 1995, 59-60)
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042009
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718841 811599
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Gatehouse
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 3m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	To the SE side of the town a gate usually referred to as the Tholsel, stands at and gave access to the main street, as it does today. It is a sub-rectangular gatehouse and has a flattened barrel-vaulted entranceway with segmental arch of small greywacke slabs and keystone. It is built of limestone blocks, boulders and greywacke, roughly coursed, and was originally three storeys high. The third storey has been truncated and a modern slate roof now covers it. In the NE angle at ground level there is a small rectangular chamber (c. 15m by 3m) with flat arched doorway and barrel vault over. The first-floor level is reached by modern steps through a doorway at the E end of the N wall, but the original access to this level must have been from a spiral stairwell, part of which is now discernible just above the entrance to the small rectangular chamber mentioned above. The upper portion of the NE angle has obviously been rebuilt and an early window head incorporated. The N wall has an opening with a two centred arch directly over the main entranceway. This opening is a later alteration and has no original cut stone remaining. The S wall also has an opening with a two-centred arch, but it has an original window jamb on its W side of hammer-dressed limestone with glazing bar holes and is chamfered. At the E end of the S wall there is a plain slit ope which gave light to the garderobe in the SE angle. The remains of the garderobe with a small rectangular chute are to be seen in the E angle. The W wall also has plain lintelled loops at first and second-floor level, a cubby-hole at first-floor level in the W angle, and a single-splayed ope at first-floor level in the N wall. The building has been much altered and repaired, as can be seen in the stonework of the S wall of the E angle, the N wall of the N angle, the windows of the first floor and the insertion of early medieval cut stone from some other building. (Bradley 1984b, 44)
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042006
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion

<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718825 811674
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	House - medieval
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 4m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Bradley and King (1985, 39) suggests that the building located at this site with its 'narrow rectangular loop-like windows in its south wall', may be late medieval in date.
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042005
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718789 811706
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Castle - tower house
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 5m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Usually referred to as 'Taaffe's Castle', it is four storeys high, excluding the wall-walk level, and is constructed of roughly coursed greywacke and limestone rubble and boulders with a very few hammer- or punch-dressed blocks, but with some finely dressed quoin stones. It is rectangular in plan with a westward projecting tower at the SW angle which carries the stairwell. The main doorway, situated in the W end of the S wall, has a two-centred arch constructed of nine large blocks of dressed limestone. The upper parts of the castle are not now generally accessible because it is used as a private warehouse, but it was surveyed by Ms B. Cassidy for a B.A. thesis at Queen's University, Belfast. The present ground-floor doorway in the SW angle leads to a mural passage running the length of the W wall to the NW angle which contains the stairwell to the first-floor level. It appears that no access to the E-W orientated barrel vault can be gained from the mural passage at ground level, so a separate doorway must have existed in the N wall, where there is now a modern entrance. The original doorway which gave access to the passage and stairwell is now blocked, and is situated in the W wall close to the NW angle. There is a machicolation supported on corbels at the parapet level directly over this doorway.
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042014
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion

<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718705 811933
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	House - medieval
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 20m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Discovered during trial test trenching (Excavation Licence No. 94E0187). Excavation revealed a peaty layer partly defined by a stone setting. Possible traces of wattle were also noted (Murphy 1995, 59-60). Remains may represent traces of one or more houses.
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042019
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718736 811863
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Castle - tower house
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 21m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Remnants of a late medieval fortified tower house dating to the 15th/16th century survive in the basement of the 'Watch Tower'. Originally this tower house would have overlooked the medieval harbour. Little is known of its history but it may be one of the three castles which Captain Venables refers to in his account of the assault and capture of Carlingford in September 1649. (Gosling 1992, 45)
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042021
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718891 811560
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Burial
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 22m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Excavations just outside the eastern gate of the Holy Trinity Church, Church Lane, in 1999 'found a communal grave containing three roughly deposited individuals. Close by was a fourth individual, also in a shallow

	<p>grave. All four had been the victims of violent death, with multiple wounds to their heads. Who were these men? Intensive analysis by osteoarchaeologist, Laureen Buckley, has pieced together the story of their lives and deaths. All four were relatively young males, and the three in the single grave exhibited traits that indicate a possible genetic link between them. Despite suffering from nutritional deficiencies or acute illness in childhood and undertaking heavy workloads in adolescence, at least two of the individuals had above-average living stature and two also had strongly developed shoulder muscles, including those for lifting and rotating the arms – two movements necessary in combat. Their physical suitability for combat is confirmed by the fact that, despite their youth, they were already combat veterans, with two of them showing evidence of healed head trauma. So how did they finally succumb in battle? All the individuals had multiple head trauma, varying from two to seven wounds each. Most of the blows were to the left side of the frontal bone of the skull, suggesting face-to-face combat with a right-handed opponent. However, one had his head almost cleft in two across the top of the skull, suggesting a downward blow from a height, possibly from horseback. The combat seems to have been ferocious: all of the men had received further violent blows as they were lying on the ground, and two of them had the tops of their heads caved in, with 'caps' of bone becoming detached from the skull. Only one of the men seems to have been cut with a sharp sword; two had been sliced with inferior blunt blades, and some of the metal from the point or edges of the weapons were found embedded in two of the skulls. The burials are thought to date from the seventeenth century, a time of upheaval and violent death for those who dared to be brothers-in-arms.' (McConway, 2001; Buckley and McConway 2004)</p>
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042008
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718793 811631
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Castle - tower house
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 28m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>This building is known as the 'Mint'. However, as this name does not appear in print before the late 19th century it likely to be the product of a romantic mind which sought to link it with the licence to mint coinage, granted to Carlingford in 1467. No coinage from Carlingford is known and the present building is noticeably lacking in features that one might associate with a mint. The building is, without doubt, a residence of one of the thriving merchant families that prospered in Carlingford and the surviving architectural details are indicative of a 16th century date for the structure. This is a National Monument, in state guardianship: No. 424.</p>

<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file
<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042002
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718744 811974
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Anglo-Norman masonry castle
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 30m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Built on rock overlooking Carlingford Lough and commanding a very strong position, it is built on an older monument, possibly a promontory fort, as the remains of a souterrain (LH005-042022-) was found in the W courtyard during 2016 (Halpin 2017). The castle is constructed of roughly coursed limestone blocks and greywacke, has a D-shaped curtain wall with rectangular gate-building at the W side, and a N-S internal cross-wall. King John is credited with its building, but the type of gateway and the shape of the tower at the SW angle suggest a slightly earlier date, and possibly around the turn of the twelfth century would be more appropriate for the W half of the structure. The E portion is considerably later, probably dating to c. 1262; this is based on a record in a Pipe Roll (Cassidy 1983, 3) which states that a payment was made for quarrying and transport of stone to Carlingford and Greencastle. This is a National Monument in state guardianship: No. 249
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042022
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718738 811978
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Souterrain
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 32m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	A section of a souterrain passage was discovered inside King John's Castle (LH004-042002-) during 2016 just W of the cross-wall. It consists of a NE-SW passage (L c. 10m) which was entered by a sloping unroofed passage (L 3m) at the NE and might have been cut at its SW end by the walls of the gatehouse. Close to its SW end a passage ran SE (L c. 2.5m) and then SW (L c. 3.5m). This section of passage (Wth 1.2m; H c. 0.9-1.3m) was of drystone walls corbelling in at the top but lacking any roof-stones. Another passage might have continued SE from the turn. The souterrain will be preserved in situ but will be inaccessible. (Halpin 2017)

<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file
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<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042004
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718724 811849
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	House - medieval
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 33m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Situated within its own burgage plot. All that survives is the S gable wall and a fragment of its front. A brass plaque is attached to it stating that it dates to the sixteenth century. A human head, carved in a late Medieval style is positioned on the outside face of the S gable and is believed to have originated in the Dominican Friary (LH005-042013-). (Bradley and King 1985, 39)
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042017
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718754 811771
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Road - road/trackway
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 35m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Test trenching (Excavation Licence No. 98E0161) along Newry Street led to the discovery of the original cobbled roadway. This roadway overlay deposits which contained medieval pottery. (Moore 2000, 139-40)
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042016
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718821 811610
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	House - medieval
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 36m LH005-042001 Liberties of Carlingford Town defences c. 116m



<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	Discovered during test trenching (Excavation Licence 97E0141). Living floors and wall foundations of buildings ranging in date from the 13th/14th century to the early 19th century were revealed. A small number of finds were retrieved consisting of pottery and glass. (Campbell 1998)
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042010
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718842 811559
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Church
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 36m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	This freestanding former Church of Ireland church, dated 1821, incorporates fabric of earlier buildings and now serves as a Heritage Centre for Carlingford. The core fabric of the church appears to date to the later 17th century and is attached to a tower of late 16th/early 17th century date. The following description of the tower is derived from Bradley and King (1985, 45): 'The tower is rectangular and has four floors with a parapet level above. There is an external batter at the base splaying from a string course on the west wall which separates the ground floor from the first floor. The masonry consists of coursed limestone and slate rubble. It is entered in the south wall through a round-headed door of modern date. In the east wall is a pointed chamfered arch which would have linked the tower with the nave originally. A lintelled rectangular window in the west wall, blocked with masonry, is visible externally but no trace shows through the plaster of the interior. Access to the upper floors would have been by ladder or wooden stair originally. On the first floor there is a rectangular opening in the east wall, a lintelled rectangular window in the west wall (visible externally) and a large pointed window in the south; all have been built up. The second floor has a lintelled rectangular opening in the east wall, a small straight lintelled slit with internal splay in the west wall and a blocked up window of uncertain form in the north wall. The third floor was the belfry stage and has a large window placed centrally in each wall. Unfortunately none of their tracery survives although it may be noted that while the east window alone is pointed, all have flat rear arches. The parapet is stepped and is supported by an external string course.'
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042011
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk

<b>I.T.M.</b>	718846 811550
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Graveslab
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 38m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	'A chamfered coffin shaped slab is set upside down at the head of a grave in the south of the graveyard. Only the lower portion is visible but it would appear to bear a cross design in relief springing from a decorated base consisting of a pointed reticulated arch' (Bradley and King 1985, 45).
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042020
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718862 811543
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Graveyard
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 40m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	The rectangular graveyard (map dims. 50m E-W; 35m N-S) associated with Holy Trinity Church (LH005-042010-) is inter-denominational. The headstones range in date from the 18th century onwards and the earliest inscribed gravestone records the death of nine year old, Ann Toomes, who died November 1703. In the south of the graveyard is a chamfered coffin shaped slab set upside down at the head of a grave: only the lower portion is visible and it is of medieval date (see LH005-052011-). Restoration work in the church in 1991 led to the discovery of a number of skeletons under the floor boards. These yielded radiocarbon dates of AD 1442-1650 and AD 1517-1666 (Gleeson and Moore 1993, 44-5). Further building work in 1999 led to the discovery of two more skeletons (Bermingham 2000, 189).
<b>REFERENCE</b>	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042012
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718930 811564
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	House - 18th/19th century
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 51m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	This building is known as 'Ghan House'. It is described by Casey and Rowan (1993, 178) as 'an early to mid 18th century house already begun by Mr.

	Stannus in 1726 when he is reported to have stolen the flagstones from the nearby Abbey and used them as a pavement before his own front door . . . ! It is a very fine representative of architectural developments during the Georgian era. (Gosling 1992, 65-6)
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	LH005-042018
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Liberties of Carlingford
PARISH	Carlingford
BARONY	Lower Dundalk
I.T.M.	718666 811925
CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 62m
DESCRIPTION	Test trenching (Excavation Licence No. 98E0161) along the NE end of Back Lane uncovered what appeared to be a very large pit or terminus of a ditch. Pottery dating to the 13th/14th century was recovered from the fill of this feature. (Moore 2000, 139-40)
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

SMR NO.	LH005-042001
RMP STATUS	Scheduled for inclusion
TOWNLAND	Liberties of Carlingford
PARISH	Carlingford
BARONY	Lower Dundalk
I.T.M.	718615 811863
CLASSIFICATION	Town defences
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 116m
DESCRIPTION	The Carlingford town defences appear to have enclosed a roughly rectangular area of about 8 hectares, but the precise course of the wall is not known. According to Bradley (1984b, 35) there are no known early maps of topographical importance for Carlingford. The supposed line of the wall is based on remaining fragments and the position of the Tholsel Gate. A large section of the wall exists at the NW side of the town at Back Lane and to the SE of the Tholsel. The wall at Back Lane is built on a slope, is constructed of uncoursed rubble, stands to a height of c. 3m and is c. 1m thick. This section of wall contains four loops which indicate that it is late medieval in date. The section of wall to the SE of the Tholsel Gate is similar to the portion at Back Lane and also contains loops.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie/ SMR file

<b>SMR NO.</b>	LH005-042013
<b>RMP STATUS</b>	Scheduled for inclusion
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Liberties of Carlingford
<b>PARISH</b>	Carlingford
<b>BARONY</b>	Lower Dundalk
<b>I.T.M.</b>	718716 811183
<b>CLASSIFICATION</b>	Religious house - Dominican friars
<b>DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT</b>	c. 172m
<b>DESCRIPTION</b>	<p>This priory is thought to have been founded by Richard de Burgh c. 1305 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 222). Its remains consist of a nave and chancel divided by a tower with possible parts of the domestic range c. 20m to the S. The church is built of roughly coursed limestone blocks and greywacke. The chancel had the remains of a large E window, three windows in the N wall and one in the S. The E window has been almost completely destroyed and is partially blocked up. It has a two-centred pointed arch of moulded and chamfered sandstone on the outside, while the inner one is constructed with small limestone slabs and has a keystone. There is no evidence of tracery or any indication of the original number of lights in the window. The three windows in the N wall of the chancel are either completely or partially blocked up. The easternmost one has been altered and has now a flat arch, whereas the other two have two-centred arches of small greywacke slabs with keystones. None have remains of carved or moulded stone, though cut sandstone blocks have been used in the jambs of the embrasures. In the S wall there is only one window. It has a flat arch and is at the E end of the wall. There is a blocked doorway almost in the centre of the S wall of the chancel with an arch of small greywacke slabs and keystone. This is a National Monument in state ownership: No. 623</p>
<b>REFERENCE</b>	<a href="http://www.archaeology.ie/">www.archaeology.ie/</a> SMR file

## **APPENDIX 2 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE**

### **PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE**

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

### **THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE**

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

### **OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS**

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

### **REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS**

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

### **PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS**

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

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

### **RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES**

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

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

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

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

### **THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000**

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

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

### **Louth County Development Plan 2015-2021**

#### **Policy:**

HER 20: To protect archaeological sites and monuments, underwater archaeology, and archaeological objects, which are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), and to seek their preservation in situ (or at a minimum, preservation by record) through the planning process.

HER 21: To ensure that any development, both above and below ground, adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of a recorded monument or an area of special archaeological interest (including formerly walled towns) shall not be detrimental to the character of the archaeological site or its setting and be sited and designed with care to protect the monument and its setting. Where upstanding remains exist, a visual impact assessment may be required.

HER 22: Within areas of special archaeological Interest and other sites of archaeological potential (including formerly walled towns), as listed in the RMP, the Council will require applicants to include an assessment of the likely archaeological potential as part of the planning application and may require that an on-site assessment is carried out by trial work prior to a decision on a planning application being taken.

### **Carlingford Local Area Plan 2002**

#### **Objectives:**

To protect from damage archaeological sites and monuments identified in the Plan and those that may be identified in the future, in consultation with Dúchas.

#### **Policies:**

5. To refer all planning applications for development that would impinge upon any known or recorded structures, monument or archaeological sites to Dúchas, and, where considered necessary on the advice of Dúchas, to prohibit any development that would irreparably damage any such structure, monument or site.

6. To require that all planning applications for development that would impinge upon any building, structure, monument or archaeological site listed in the Plan to be accompanied by an Historical, Architectural or Archaeological Report, together with details of the mitigation measures proposed to protect the items so listed.

## **APPENDIX 3 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE**

### **POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS**

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

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

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



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

### **PREDICTED IMPACTS**

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

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

## APPENDIX 4 MITIGATION MEASURES AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

### POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS

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

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

### DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

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

*Archaeological Test Trenching* can be defined as ‘a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (ClfA 2020a).

*Full Archaeological Excavation* can be defined as ‘a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design’ (ClfA 2020b).

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

disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (ClfA 2020c).

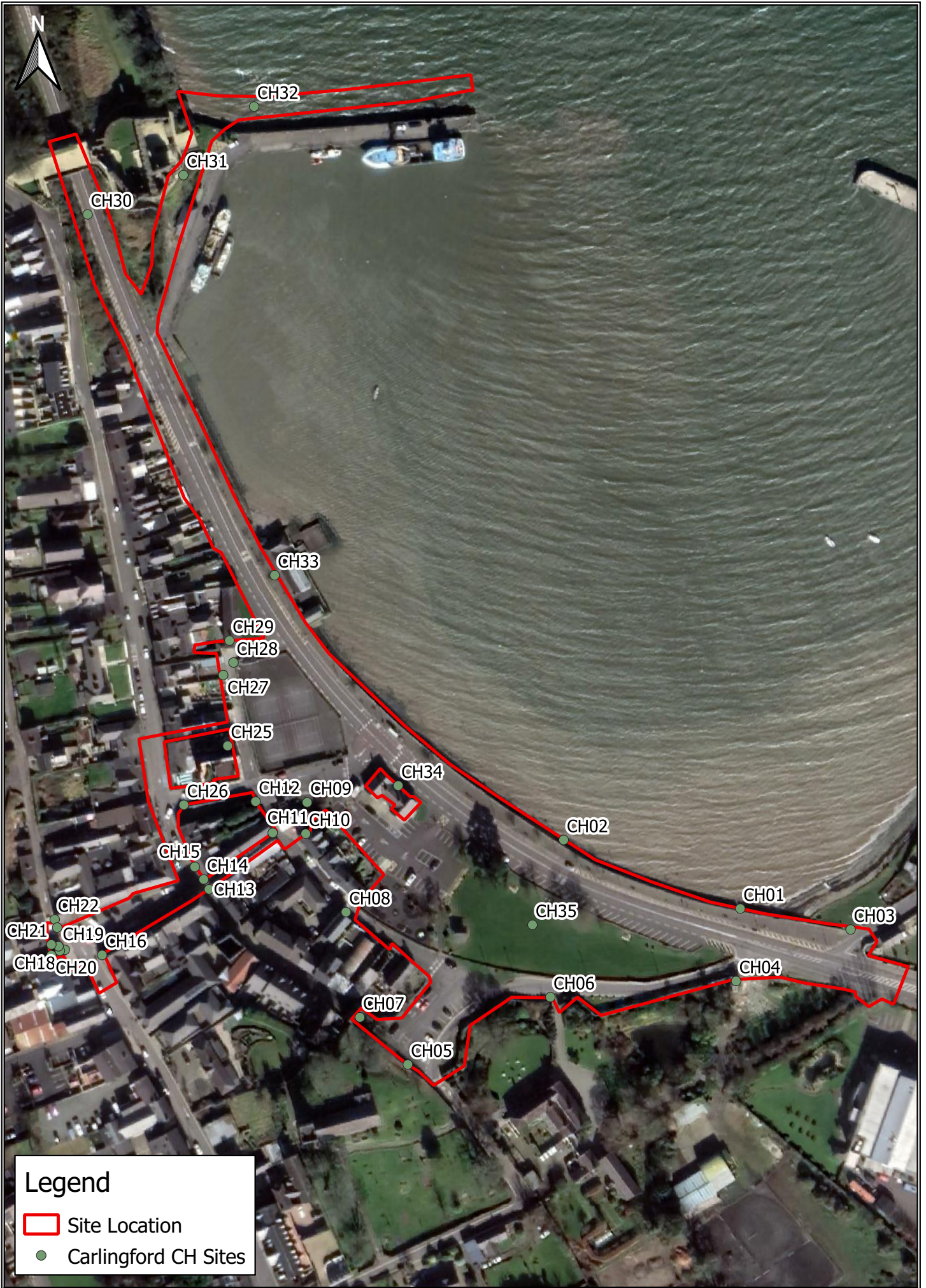
*Underwater Archaeological Assessment* consists of a programme of works carried out by a specialist underwater archaeologist, which can involve wade surveys, metal detection surveys and the excavation of test pits within the sea or riverbed. These assessments are able to access and assess the potential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



The Proposed Development

**Legend**  
 Site Location

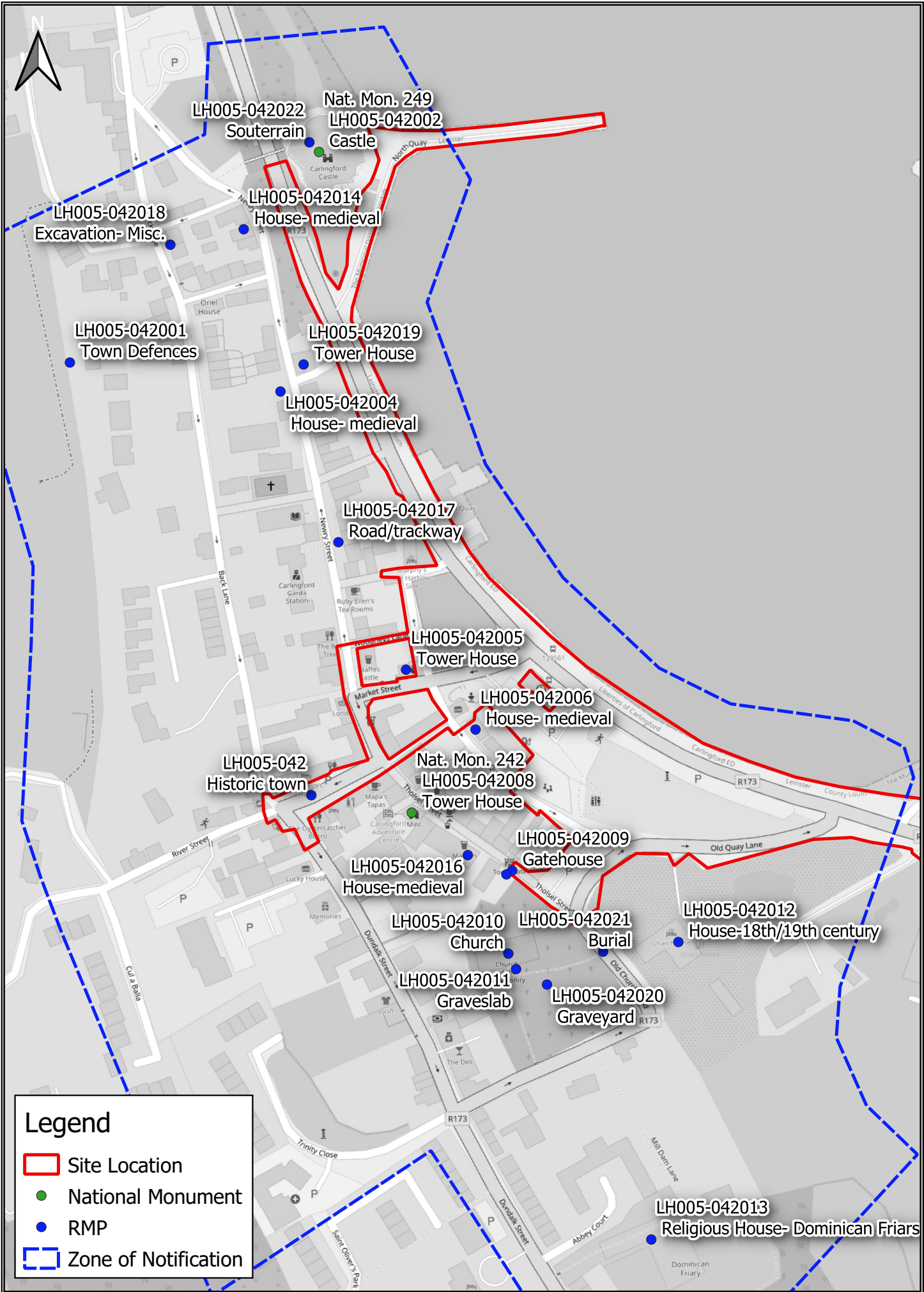
	<b>Title:</b> Site location	<b>Scale:</b> 1:2700	<b>Drawn By:</b> JA	
	<b>Project:</b> Carlingford Public Realm, Carlingford, County Louth	<b>Date:</b> 19.08.21	<b>Checked By:</b> MB	
	<b>Client:</b> TBC	<b>Job No.:</b> J3845	<b>Fig. 1</b>	<b>Rev. 0</b>



**Legend**

- Site Location
- Carlingford CH Sites

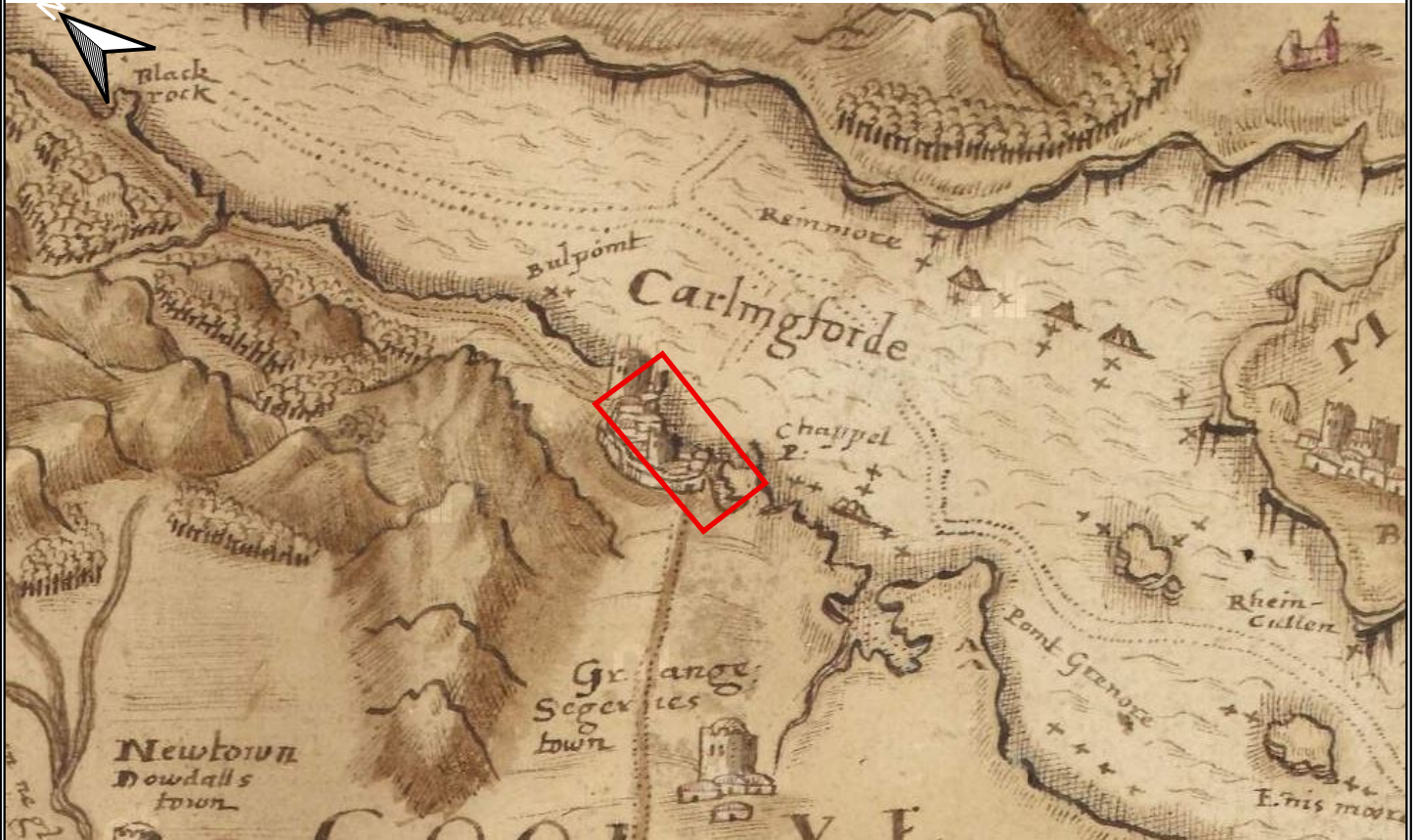
Title: CH Sites identified from field inspection	Scale: 1:2000	Drawn By: RB
Project: Carlingford Public Realm, Carlingford, County Louth	Date: 25.11.21	Checked By: MB
Client: TBC	Job No.: J3845	Fig. 2
		Rev. 0



**Legend**

- ▭ Site Location
- National Monument
- RMP
- - - Zone of Notification

Title: Archaeological sites in the vicinity of the proposed development area	Scale: 1:2500	Drawn By: JA
Project: Carlingford Public Realm, Carlingford, County Louth	Date: 19.08.21	Checked By: MB
Client: TBC	Job No.: J3845	Fig. 3
		Rev. 0

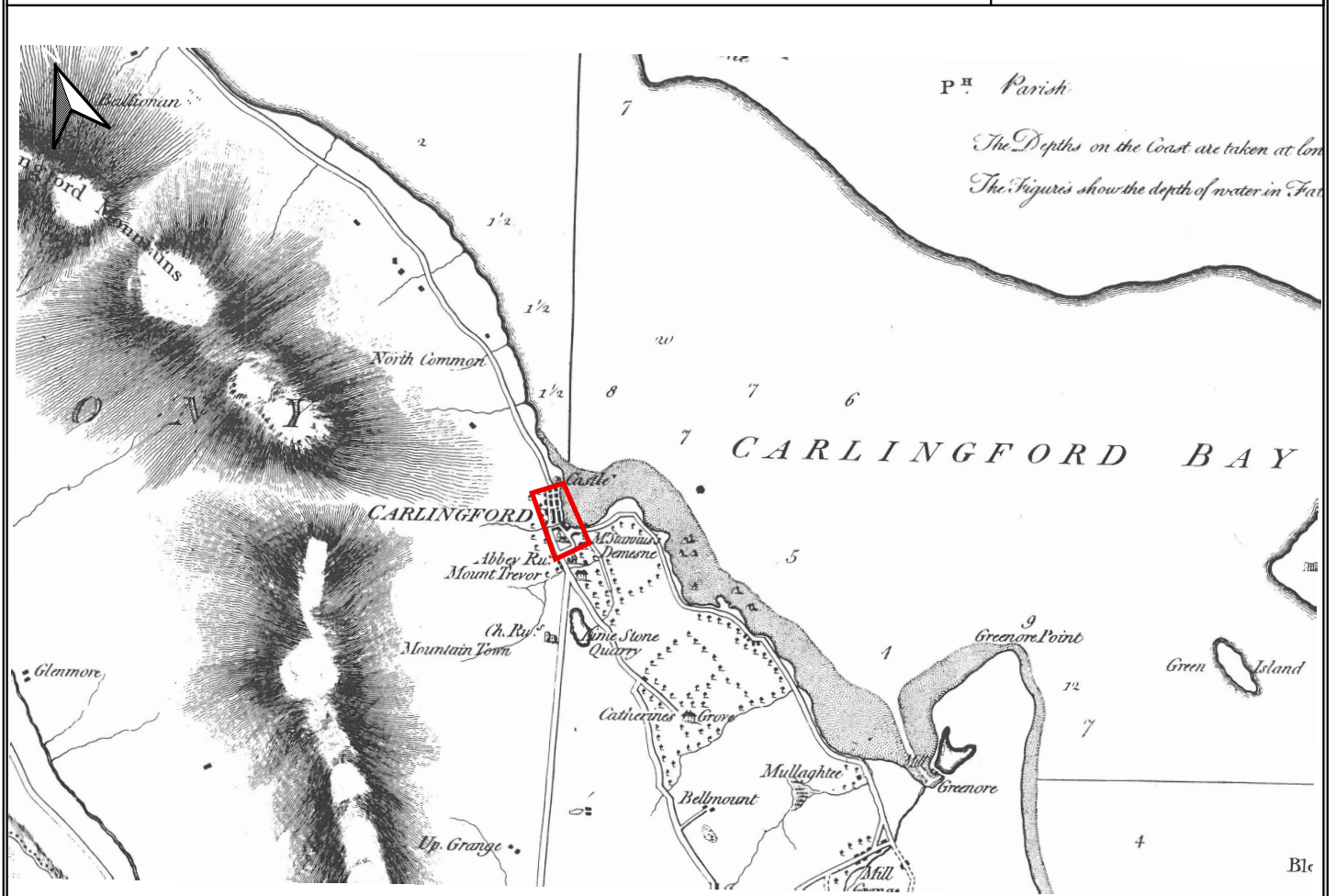
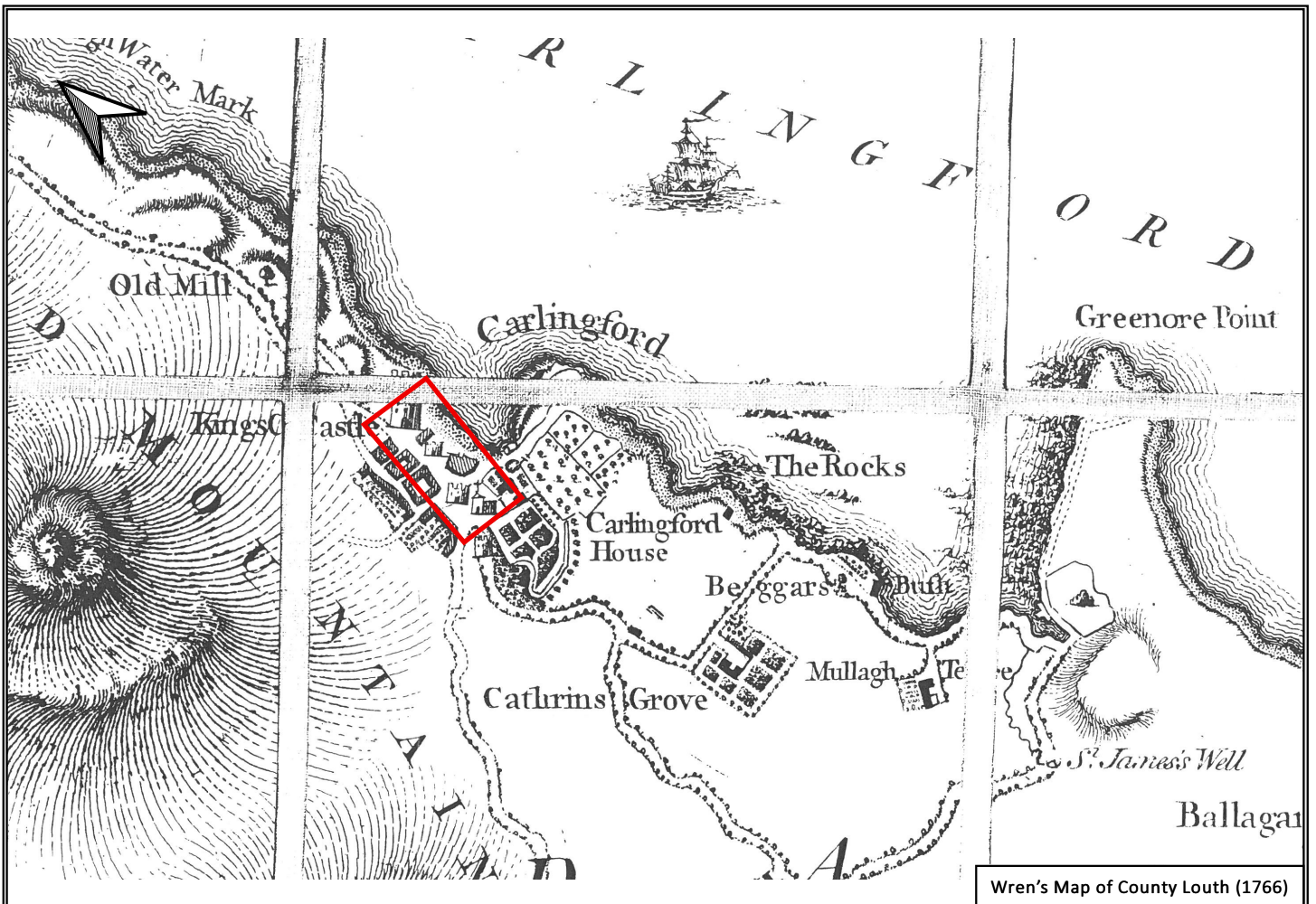


Map of Moyry Pass and Cooley Peninsula, Richard Bartlett (1602)



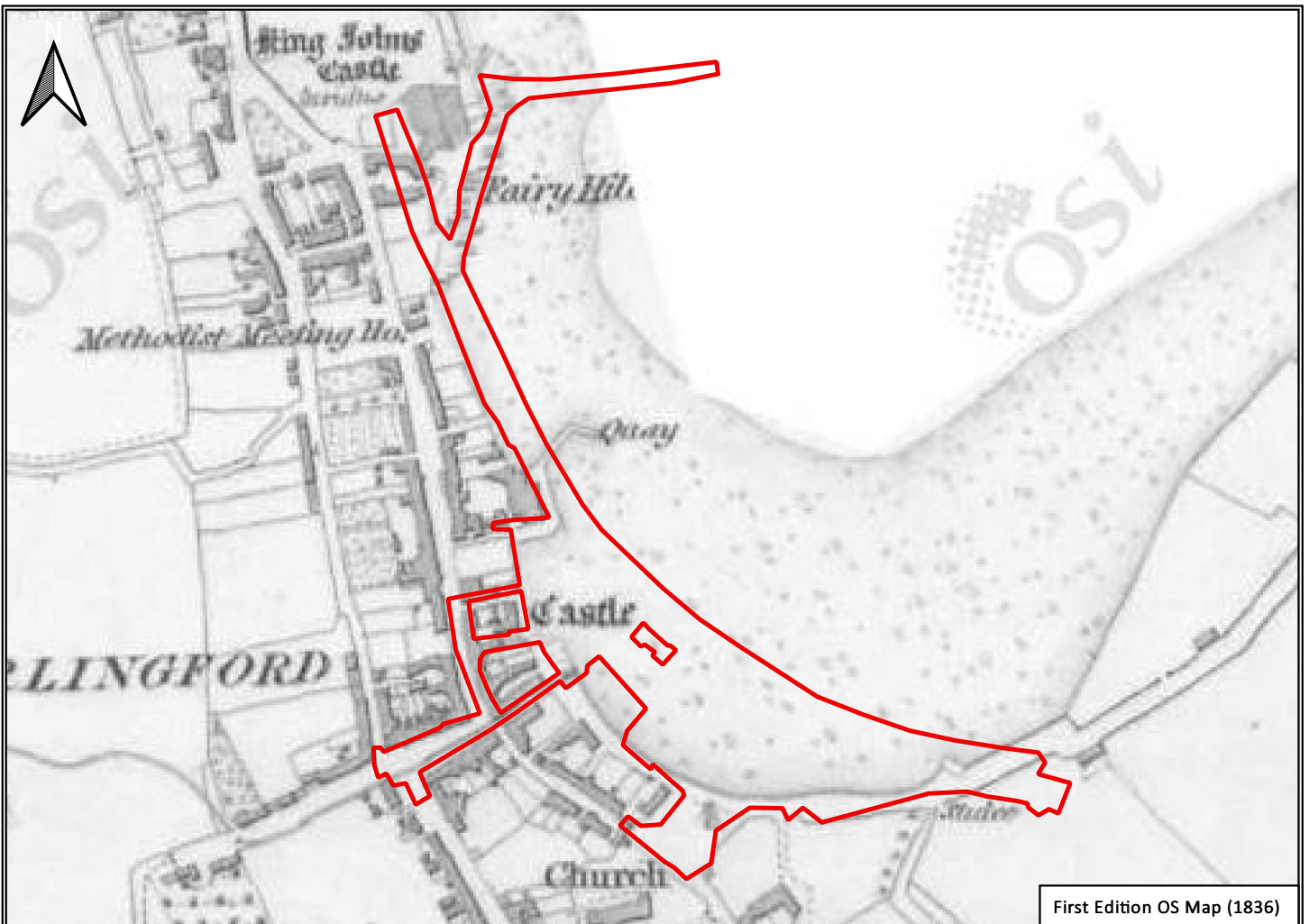
Down Survey Map of the Barony of Dundalke (1654)

Title: Extracts from historic maps (c. 1602 and 1654) showing the approximate location of the proposed development area		Scale: NTS	Drawn By: JA
Project: Carlingford Public Realm, Carlingford, County Louth		Date: 19.08.21	Checked By: MB
Client: TBC	Job No.: J3845	Fig. 4	Rev. 0



Taylor & Skinner's Map of County Louth (1777)

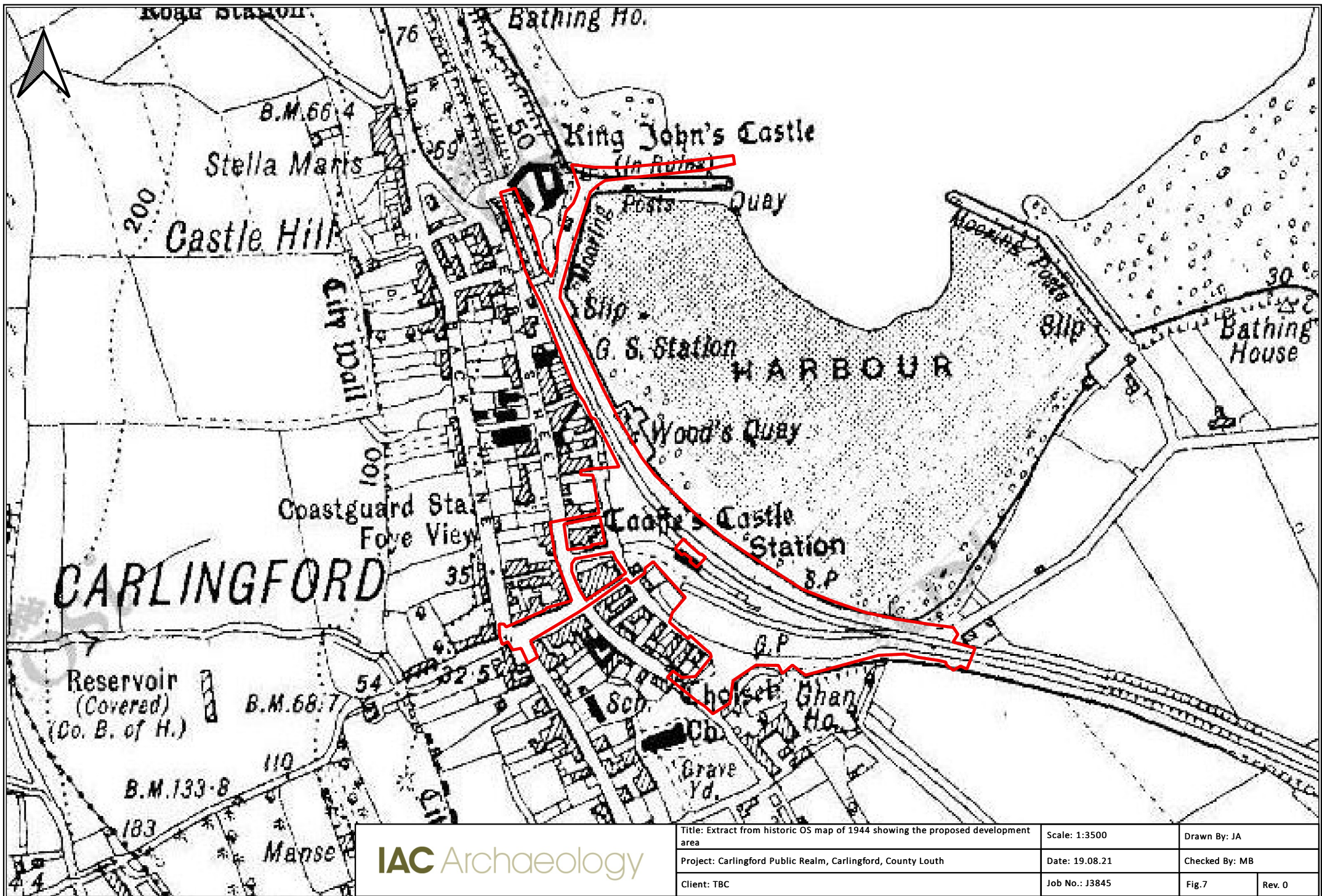




First Edition OS Map (1836)



Second Edition OS Map (1867)



	Title: Extract from historic OS map of 1944 showing the proposed development area		Scale: 1:3500	Drawn By: JA	
	Project: Carlingford Public Realm, Carlingford, County Louth		Date: 19.08.21	Checked By: MB	
	Client: TBC		Job No.: J3845	Fig.7	Rev. 0



**IAC** Archaeology

Title: Satellite imagery of the proposed development area (Google Earth 2021)	Scale: 1:3500	Drawn By: JA	
Project: Carlingford Public Realm, Carlingford, County Louth	Date: 19.08.21	Checked By: MB	
Client: TBC	Job No.: J3845	Fig.8	Rev. 0



Plate 1 View of Carlingford, facing west

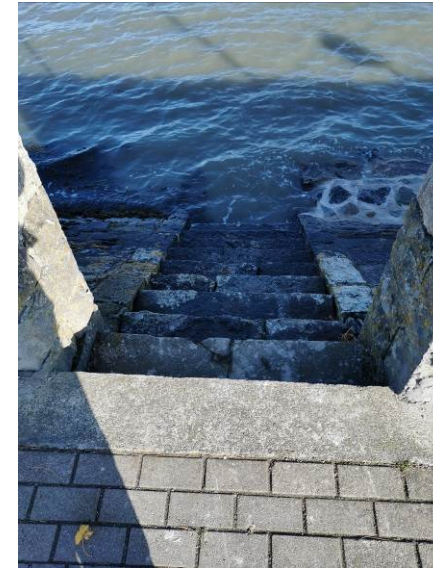


Plate 2 View of Carlingford, facing west



Plate 3 CH02 Sea wall, facing north



Plate 4 CH03 Recreational area, facing northeast



Plate 5 CH04 View of Sluice Gate Folly, facing southeast



Plate 6 CH05, View of boundary wall, facing northwest



Plate 7 View of CH06 enclosing walls to Ghan House, facing west



Plate 8 View of outbuilding within enclosing walls CH06, facing east



Plate 9 View of CH07 the Tholsel, facing northwest



Plate 10 Interior view of CH07 The Tholsel, facing southeast



Plate 11 View along CH08 old Quay Lane with dressed limestone pier, facing southeast



Plate 12 View of CH09 Thomas D'Arcy McGee Memorial, facing southwest



Plate 13 CH010 marked location of LH005-042006, facing northeast



Plate 14 View of Bakers Street CH11 with raised render plinth, facing east



Plate 15 View of concrete covered area to north side of Bakers Street CH11, facing north



Plate 16 View of CH12 facing southwest



Plate 17 View of arch to CH12, facing southwest



Plate 18 View of CH13, facing southeast



Plate 19 View of CH14 jostle stone, facing north



Plate 20 View of CH15 Victorian tiled step, facing northeast





Plate 21 View of building to CH15, facing northeast



Plate 22 View stump of wall CH16, facing east



Plate 23 View of CH16, facing southeast



Plate 24 Context shot of location of CH16, facing northeast



Plate 25 View of CH 17, facing northwest



Plate 26 View of CH18 facing east



Plate 27 View of cast-iron water hydrant CH19, facing east



Plate 28 View of CH20, facing northeast



Plate 29 View of grate to CH20, facing east



Plate 30 View of CH21, facing west



Plate 31 View of CH22, facing east



Plate 32 View of CH23 Market Street, facing east



Plate 33 View of CH24, facing northeast



Plate 34 View of CH25, facing west



Plate 35 View of side (north) elevation of CH25, facing southwest



Plate 36 View of location of marks for southern wall to CH25, facing east



Plate 37 View of CH26, facing southeast



Plate 38 View of CH27, facing south



Plate 39 View of stone pier and stone wall To CH28, facing north



Plate 40 View of CH29 and location of historic quay, facing north



Plate 41 View of railway cutting CH30, facing northeast



Plate 42 View CH31, facing northwest



Plate 43 View of pier to CH32, facing east

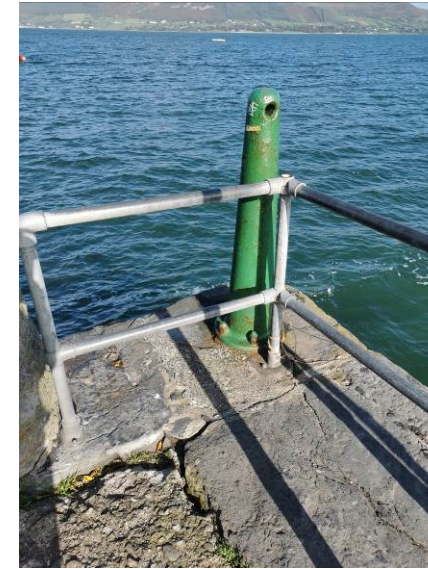


Plate 44 View of cast-iron handrail post to CH32, facing northeast



Plate 45 View of mooring posts to CH32, facing northeast



Plate 46 View of cast-iron mooring posts to CH32, facing northeast

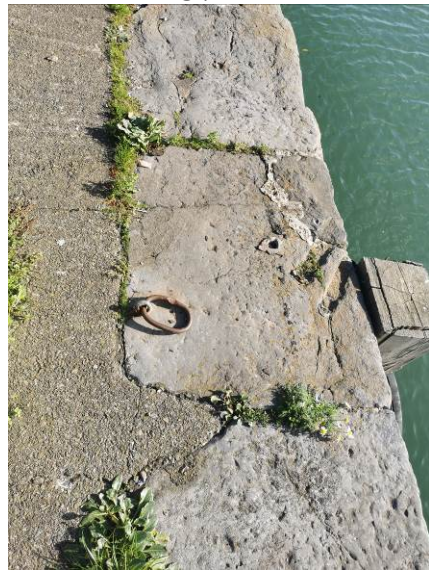


Plate 47 View of mooring rings to CH32, facing east



Plate 48 View of slipway to CH32, facing north



Plate 49 View of walls to CH33 Woods Quay, facing north



Plate 50 View of former railway station to CH34, facing east



Plate 51 View of low earthen bank within park to CH35, facing southeast



Plate 52 Extent of Proposed Works shown in orange