

Claregalway, Co Galway

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Client: Galway County Council

Licence No: n/a

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Claregalway, Co. Galway

SITE NAME	Claregalway, Co. Galway
CLIENT	Galway County Council
INVESTIGATION TYPE	Archaeological Impact Assessment
LICENCE NO	N/A
PLANNING REF	N/A
TOWNLAND	Lakeview
IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR	Centre of site 537271, 732275
RMP NO	N/A
RPS NO	N/A
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT	Archer Heritage Planning Ltd.
ARCHAEOLOGIST	Maeve McCormick
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SUMMARY

A desk-based study and field survey was carried out on a greenfield site at Claregalway, Co. Galway (Centre of site ITM 537271, 732275, Figure 1) by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Galway County Council. The development site covers an area of approximately 2.8 Hectares. This Archaeological Impact Assessment report sought to identify and describe known and potential archaeological or cultural heritage constraints within and/or immediately adjacent to the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts. The following factors were identified in the course of desktop study:

- The site is relatively large in scale occupying an area of c.2.8 Ha located c.0.5km south of Claregalway Village.
- There are no recorded monuments situated within the subject site.
- The 1st Edition OS Map (1837) depicts a roadway aligned N/S which bisected the subject site. It was lined on the eastern side by houses and their associated gardens. The houses, gardens and road were absent in the 1888-1913 OS map.
- The pre-1840s roadway and associated houses are visible as crop marks on aerial photography.
- There were no additional features of archaeological potential noted in the subject area during analysis of historical mapping or aerial photography.
- There were no archaeological excavation undertaken within the subject area, however one excavation (Licence No 16E0291) did take place in the adjacent field/football pitch to the east. These works revealed six oval pits cut into natural subsoil. Each had evidence of in-situ burning/fire-reddened clay in their base, and each contained dark grey to black silty fills. These features were assumed to be part of a prehistoric settlement which may extend beyond the footprint of the development.
- There are no protected structures within or adjacent to the subject site and it does not lie within an Architectural Conservation Area.
- During the walkover survey low lumps and bumps and a shallow linear hollow were noted in the southern end of the easternmost field. These correspond to the pre-1840s roadway and associated houses which were noted on the 1st Edition OS map. There were no additional features of archaeological potential noted in the development area.

These factors indicate that there is **moderate to high** potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains at this site.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the site be subject to further assessment namely geophysical survey of the subject site followed by test trenching of same.

NOTE: All conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) and the relevant local authorities. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, the DHLGH may issue alternative or additional recommendations.

Revision	Status	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
1	Final	04/08/21	MMC (Archer)	AOC (Archer)	CMG

1. INTRODUCTION

This archaeological impact assessment undertaken on a greenfield site at Claregalway, Co. Galway (Centre of site ITM 537271, 732275, Figure 1) has been prepared by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Galway County Council. The desk-based study and field survey for this assessment was undertaken in July 2021 by Maeve McCormick of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd. It aims to identify and describe known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints within the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts.

1.1 Proposed Development

The proposed 2.8Ha development is located c.0.5km south of Claregalway village, on the eastern side of the R381 road. It is proposed to build 88 units; 12no 1 bed apartments, 12no 2 bed duplex apartments, 6no 2 bed apartments, 11no 2 bed houses, 12no 3 bed duplex apartments, 27no 3 bed houses and 8no 4 bed houses.

Public open space will comprise 15% (4,200m²) of the subject area. Private open space for housing is provided in the form of rear gardens of minimum 11m in depth (22m back to back between houses), in compliance with the recommended areas required by the current Galway Co. Development Plan 2015-2021. There will be 138 car parking spaces and 40 bike parking spaces provided.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed site is located on a 2.8Ha of open pastureland c.0.5km south of Claregalway village, on the eastern side of the R381 road. It is bordered by the R381 on the west, Lakeview Road to the south, a small disused cottage and its boundary hedges in the SW corner, Housing Estate 'Cuir na hAbhann' to the north and Claregalway Community college greens and football pitch to the east. It is currently in use as horse grazing land. The subject area is bisected through the centre by a NW/SE hedgerow. This divides the land into two separate rectangular fields. The subject area is enclosed by a modern limestone wall which lines the footpaths.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

The following sources were consulted in the preparation of this report:

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)/ Sites and Monuments Record¹
- Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Aerial photography
- Historical maps
- Documentary research
- Relevant on-line databases (e.g. Excavation Bulletin; NRA Archaeological Database).
- Galway County Council Development Plan 2015-2021

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 *Brief archaeological & historical background*

The subject site is located c.0.5km south of Claregalway village on the R381 road. The parish of Claregalway is partly in the barony of Clare, and partly in that of Dunkellin, Co. Galway. It is located c. 8km NE of Galway City. In 1937, when Lewis was compiling his Topographical Dictionary, there was 3588 inhabitants of Claregalway. This parish is situated on the river Clare, about 6.5km from where it enters Lough Corrib.

The deserted medieval village (GA070-109) is located in flat open farmland at the lowest fording point on the River Clare, probably on southern bank in the area now occupied by the modern village. The borough is likely to have been established by John de Cogan c. 1240. He received a licence to hold a weekly market and an annual fair there in 1252 (Leask, H.G., 1964). The settlement may have been abandoned by the 14th Century, though the existence of the modern village, which may partly occupy its site, suggests at least some continuity. The extant remains comprise a probable medieval parish church (GA070-012001) close to the southern bank of the river, and the Franciscan friary 150m to the northwest, on the opposite bank. There is also a tower house (GA070-036), 100m to the northeast of the church, also on north bank of the river, probably sited to command the river crossing (Alcock, De Hora, & Gosling, 1999).

A monastery for Franciscan friars (GA070-035001) was founded at Claregalway c.1250, by John de Cogan. The main body of the building dates from the 13th-15th century while the slender bell tower, north transept and east window date to the late 15th century. The west gable (now in ruins) was extant in 1792 and the chapel was still roofed in the 19th century. The friary was richly endowed by the de Bermingham family and after the Suppression it was granted to Richard de Burgh, but Franciscan

¹ Archive Unit National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht ,

influence stayed in the area until 1765 (De Breftny, & Mott, 1976). The monastery is in a ruined state but the church and part of the cloister survive.

The river crossing is dominated by a massive tower of the 15th century date known as the Clanrickard Burke Tower House of Claregalway Castle (GA070-036). It commands a strategic location adjacent to the Clare River which runs to the south. It was erected here by one of the family of De Burgo and strongly garrisoned by the Earl of Clanrickard on the breaking out of the war of 1641. In 1643 it was seized for the Irish by Capt. Burke, but was retaken by Sir Charles Coote in 1651.

It is a fine building in good condition and originally would have had four to five floors, though only one survives today. The castle is rectangular in plan with slightly battered walls. It has an original pointed arch doorway located near the north end of the south-east wall and the opposing vertical grooves indicate a portcullis protection system. The garderobes and spiral staircase are still visible and the remaining windows vary from narrow rectangular flat head types to single and two light windows with ogee heads (Leask, H.G., 1964). This tower house is of typical Anglo-Norman building tradition and is similar to the tower house in Corofin, Co. Galway.

4.2 Record of Monuments & Places

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a statutory inventory of archaeological sites protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 (Section 12, 1994 Act), compiled and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI). The inventory concentrates on pre-1700 AD sites and is based on a previous inventory known as the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which does not have legal protection or status (see www.archaeology.ie).

There are no recorded monuments located within the subject site however, there were 40 recorded monuments within a 1km radius of the subject area. These comprised four discrete clusters located c.1km north of the subject site. The first and largest comprised the monastery (GA070-035) and all its associated features. The second comprised the castle and bawn (GA070-036). The third comprised the remains of medieval church and graveyard (GA070-012001/002). Finally, the fourth comprised a moated site (GA070-111001), Earthwork (GA070-111002) and Enclosure (GA070-111003) located to the south of the castle. These monuments are recorded in further detail in Appendix 1 below.

4.3 Cartographic Sources

Analysis of historic mapping can show human impact on landscape over a prolonged period. Large collections of historical maps (pre- and early Ordnance Survey maps as well as estate or private maps) are held at the Glucksman Map Library, Trinity College and other sources (UCD Library, Ordnance Survey Ireland, local libraries and published material). The development of the site and its vicinity recorded through the eighteenth to twentieth century cartography are described in Table 1 below (Figure 3).

In the 1st Edition OS Map (1837) a roadway aligned N/S bisected the subject site and was lined on the eastern side by houses and their associated gardens. The houses, gardens and road were absent in the 1888-1913 OS map There were no additional features of archaeological potential noted in the subject area.

Map	Date	Description
Historic 6inch	1837	The subject site is depicted within this map as an open area of pastoral land bisected by a roadway aligned N/S. The eastern side of the roadway is lined by cottages and their associated gardens which are also within the line of the subject site. (Figure 3)
Historic 25inch	1888-1913	The subject site is depicted within this map as a large, open. 'L' shaped pastoral field. The N/S roadway which previously bisected the subject area is gone in this map. The route itself no longer exists. The houses which lined the roadway are also demolished. (Figure 3)
Cassini	1911-1930	The subject area now has hedgerow bordering the northern, southwestern and eastern boundaries and has taken on its current shape. The pastoral fields are now smaller.
OSi	2020	Modern Map. The subject site is bisected by the current NW/SE hedge. The surrounding landscape is now heavily developed with housing estates, schools etc

Table 1: Cartographic sources relating to the site

4.4 Aerial photography

Aerial photography (or other forms of remote sensing) may reveal certain archaeological features or sites (earthworks, crop marks, soil marks) that for many reasons may not be appreciated at ground level. Online orthostatic photographs of the site were examined (Ordnance Survey Ireland 1995, 2000 & 2005; Google/Bing Maps 2020).

The 2005 & 2005-2012 OSi Aerial Photographs and 2020 Google Maps Aerial Photograph clearly show the line of the pre-1840s N/S roadway and associated houses located in the eastern field (Figure 4). This roadway was depicted on the 1837 OS map. It bisected the subject site and was lined on the eastern side by houses and their associated garden. The houses, gardens and road were absent in the 1888-1913 OS map There were no additional features of archaeological potential noted in the subject area. See Table 2 below for details.

Aerial Photograph	Date	Description
OSi (B&W)	1995	The subject site is depicted as two green fields, bisected by a NE/SW aligned hedge. The surrounding landscaped also comprises green fields.
OSi	2005	No change. However a slightly darker patch of grass can be noted to the south of the eastern field, possibly corresponding to the road and houses noted on 1 st Edition OS Map. (Figure 4)
OSi	2005-2012	No change. The narrow roadway noted in the 1 st Edition Map is clearly visible as a crop mark in this photograph. Darker areas to the east likely correspond to the associated houses. The surrounding landscape has become heavily developed with housing estates to the north and west.
OSi Digital Globe	2013	No change.(Figure 4)
Google map	2020	No change. The narrow roadway noted in the 1 st Edition Map is clearly visible as a crop mark in this photograph. Darker areas to the east likely correspond to the associated houses.

Table 2: Aerial Photography

4.5 Previous Archaeological Excavations

The Excavation Bulletin is a database of summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 onwards. Summaries relating to archaeological excavations undertaken by the National Roads Authority are also available on-line and were consulted for any adjacent sites. Reports on licensed archaeological works are also held by the Archive Unit of the National Monuments Section.

There was no archaeological excavations undertaken within the subject area, however one excavation (Licence No 16E0291) did take place in the adjacent field/football pitch to the east. The OPW carried out flood relief works around Claregalway, Co. Galway in 2016. Monitoring was carried out during topsoil stripping of a c.160m long and 10m wide corridor along the west end of a GAA pitch in Lakeview Td.

Monitoring revealed six oval pits cut into the glacially deposited natural subsoil. Topsoil sealed all the archaeological features. The pits ranged in size from 0.5m to 1.2m wide and 0.2m to 0.9m deep. Each has evidence of in-situ burning/fire-reddened clay in their base, and each contained dark grey to black silty fills. No artefacts were recovered from the fills of these pits. All the features were recorded and excavated. Pending radiocarbon dates these features are assumed to be part of a prehistoric settlement which may extend beyond the footprint of the development. Details of all known excavations within a 1km radius of the subject site can be found in Appendix 2.

4.6 Architectural Heritage

Local Authorities have a statutory responsibility to safeguard architectural heritage in accordance with Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000. Under S.51 (1), a County Council must compile a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), which lists all structures which are of special *architectural*,

historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. The protection, unless otherwise stated, includes the exterior and interior of the structure, lands lying within its curtilage (boundary), other structures and their interiors within the curtilage, plus all fixtures and fittings which form part of the interior or exterior of any of these structures. Buildings can be added to, or deleted from the RPS at any time, though generally this occurs when the county development plan is being reviewed. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. Its purpose is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. It is intended to provide a basis for recommendations of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage to Local Authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in Records of Protected Structures (RPS).

There are no protected structures within or adjacent to the subject site.

There are six Protected Structures and/ entries on the NIAH within 1km of the subject site, all of which are detailed below in Appendix 2. These include Claregalway Castle (RMP No GA070-036, GCC No 110), Claregalway Bridge (NIAH No 30407011, GCC No 108), a vernacular house (NIAH No 30407013), a public house (NIAH No 30407014) and a handball alley (NIAH No. 30407012) which was recently demolished. **The subject site does not lie within an Architectural Conservation Area.**

4.7 Site Visit

The site was visited by Maeve McCormick of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd on 30th July 2021 in drizzly conditions (Plate 1-8). The development site comprised two grassy fields currently in use as horse grazing pasture. The fields are surrounded by a modern stone wall (Plate 8). The two fields are divided by a hedge aligned NNE/SSW, there is a gap to the south of the hedge allowing easy access to both fields (Figure 4, Plate 6).

Towards the southern end of the eastern field was a gentle, shallow linear hollow, identifiable by reeds at its base. To the east of this shallow hollow area were numerous low lumps and bumps suggestive of underground features; possibly the remains of a roadway that once crosses that field in a N/S direction as recorded on the 1st Edition OS map (1837) (Figure 3, Plate 2 & 3). This hollow linear can be followed through the field to the south of the subject site, also corresponding to the location of the road on the map. The lumps and bumps lining the east of the linear hollow within the subject site are likely to be the remains of the houses and gardens depicted on the 1st Edition OS map. These houses and the road were demolished by the 2nd Edition OS map (1888-1913) (Figure 3).

Low lumps and bumps and a shallow linear hollow were noted in the southern end of the easternmost field. These correspond to a pre-1840s roadway and associated houses which were

noted on the 1st Edition OS map. There were no additional features of archaeological potential noted in the development area.

5. IMPACTS

A desk-based study and field survey was carried out on a greenfield site at Claregalway, Co. Galway (Centre of site ITM 537271, 732275, Figure 1). The development site covers an area of approximately 2.8Ha. This Archaeological Impact Assessment report sought to identify and describe known and potential archaeological or cultural heritage constraints within and/or immediately adjacent to the site. The following factors were identified in the course of desktop study:

- The site is relatively large in scale occupying an area of c.2.8 Ha located c.0.5km south of Claregalway Village.
- There are no recorded monuments situated within the subject site.
- The 1st Edition OS Map (1837) depicts a roadway aligned N/S which bisected the subject site. It was lined on the eastern side by houses and their associated gardens. The houses, gardens and road were absent in the 1888-1913 OS map.
- The pre-1840s roadway and associated houses are visible as crop marks on aerial photography
- There were no additional features of archaeological potential noted in the subject area during analysis of historical mapping or aerial photography.
- There were no archaeological excavation undertaken within the subject area, however one excavation (Licence No 16E0291) did take place in the adjacent field/football pitch to the east. These works revealed six oval pits cut into natural subsoil. Each had evidence of in-situ burning/fire-reddened clay in their base, and each contained dark grey to black silty fills. These features were assumed to be part of a prehistoric settlement which may extend beyond the footprint of the development.
- There are no protected structures within or adjacent to the subject site and it does not lie within an Architectural Conservation Area.
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These factors indicate that there is **moderate to high** potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains at this site.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the site be subject to further assessment namely geophysical survey of the subject site followed by test trenching of same

NOTE: All conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) and the relevant local authorities. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, the DHLGH may issue alternative or additional recommendations.

7. REFERENCES

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- Online Excavations bulletin www.excavations.ie [accessed 4th August 2021]
- Online Archaeological Survey of Ireland www.archaeology.ie [accessed 4th August 2021]
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage www.buildingsofireland.ie [accessed 4th August 2021]
- Placename information www.logainm.ie [accessed 4th August 2021]
- Galway Co development Plan 2015-2021
- <http://www.galway.ie/en/services/planning/planspolicy/gcdp2021/> [accessed 4th August 2021]
- NIAH <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/31817052/sacred-heart-homes-ardsallagh-beg-roscommon-roscommon> [accessed 4th August 2021]



Maeve McCormick MSc

4th August 2021

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Table of RMP/SMR sites in vicinity of site

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM	Distance to site
GA070-011--- -	Redundant record	CATHAIR GHABHANN	537041, 732888	c.0.8km N
Redundant record				
GA070-012001-	Church	CATHAIR GHABHANN	537190, 733218	c.1km N
Associated with the medieval borough of Claregalway (GA070-107----): on S bank of the River Clare, 150m SE of the friary (GA070-035001-). A very poorly preserved rectangular church (E-W; L c. 26.5m. Wth 8.5m); probably the parish church of the medieval borough. All that survives are sections of N and S side-walls, both of which are battered externally. Two windows and a possible (blocked) doorway are visible in S wall, and a window and alcove in N wall.				
GA070-012002-	Graveyard	CATHAIR GHABHANN	537203, 733237	c.1km N
GA070-035001-	Religious house - Franciscan friars	BAILE CHLÁIR	537103, 733371	c.1km N
<p>In flat farmland on the N bank of the River Clare; it was associated with the medieval borough of Claregalway (GA070-107----). This Franciscan friary was already in existence c. 1252 and probably built by 'John de Cogan I' (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 245-6). The well-preserved standing remains, now a National Monument, consist of a nave and chancel church (E-W; L c. 43m, Wth c. 6.7m) of 13th-15th- date with a later N aisle, tower and N transept, probably additions of 15th-C date. The W gable, now fallen but still extant in 1792, contained a pointed arch doorway with a traceried window above (Cochrane 1901, 332). The N aisle of the nave was separated from it by four pointed arches. Six clearstorey windows are visible in the S wall below which are three tomb-niches; a piscina is visible at its E end. The tower is of three storeys. The transept was used as an RC chapel until the 19th C and was still roofed c. 1900. The chancel is lit by six pairs of 13th-C lancet windows in opposing side walls and by a large 15th-C traceried window in the E gable. The latter replaced an original triple-lancet E window, the sills and jambs of which are still partly visible (<i>ibid.</i>, 324-5). The S wall of the chancel is graced by a piscina, aumbry and sedilia and the N wall by a canopied tomb niche (GA070-035008-) of the de Burgos. Immediately to the S of the church lies the cloister garth and substantial sections of the domestic ranges, the fabric of the latter showing much evidence of alterations. Further S are the remains of the 'garderobes' and a watermill (GA070-035027-) (<i>ibid.</i>, 332). The graveyard (GA070-035002-) is interesting for the several tombstones bearing occupational symbols. (Mooney 1956, <i>passim</i>; Harbison 1975, 88; see also http://monastic.ie/tour/claregalway-franciscan-friary/#1 for details of survey carried out by Monastic Ireland, last accessed 17 July 2018)</p> <p>The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Galway Vol. II - North Galway'. Compiled by Olive Alcock, Kathy de hÓra and Paul Gosling (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1999). In certain instances the entries have been revised and updated in the light of recent research.</p> <p>Updated by: Olive Alcock</p> <p>Date of revised upload: 17 July 2018</p> <p>This monument was taken into Guardianship under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 - National Monument 165.</p>				
GA070-035002-	Graveyard	BAILE CHLÁIR	537136, 733353	c.1km N
GA070-035003-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537107, 733373	c.1km N
Bradley and Dunne (1992, 58) noted 'at least five uninscribed cross-slabs of thirteenth/fourteenth century date' at the friary (GA070-035001-) in Claregalway. It is possibly that they are referring to a number of tapering graveslabs: see also GA070-035004- to GA070-035007-. This example is one of three set in the floor of the NW corner of the chancel (see also GA070-035004- and GA070-035005-). It consists of a tapering bevelled slab (L 1.44m; Wth 0.5m top; 0.38m bottom) that is set in the ground and is broken in two pieces.				
GA070-035004-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537107, 733373	c.1km N

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM	Distance to site
				see also (GA070-035003-, GA070-035005- to GA070-035007-. This example is one of three set in the floor of the NW corner of the chancel; it lies 0.94m to the E GA070-035003- and 0.1m N of GA070-035005-. It consists of a tapering bevelled slab (1.4m; Wth 0.53m top; 0.37m bottom) broken at the top left corner. The upper part of the slab is decorated with a fleur-de-lis motif; a shaft extending from it runs through the centre of its lower part.
GA070-035005-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLĀIR	537107, 733373	c.1km N
				see also GA070-035003-, GA070-035004-, GA070-035006- and GA070-035007-. This incomplete example is one of three set in the ground in the NW corner of the chancel; it lies 0.1m to the S of GA070-035004- and to the SE of GA070-035003-. It consists of a tapering bevelled slab (L 0.94m; Wth 0.52m top; 0.4m bottom).
GA070-035006-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLĀIR	537106, 733368	c.1km N
				see also GA070-035003-, GA070-035004-, GA070-035005- and GA070-035007-. This example is set in the ground in the SW corner of the chancel and is 0.53m to the E of the crossing tower. It consists of an incomplete tapering bevelled slab (L 0.97m; Wth 0.4m top; 0.36m bottom) broken in two pieces.
GA070-035007-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLĀIR	537117, 733367	c.1km N
				see also GA070-035003- to GA070-035006-. This example is set in the floor of the chancel, 0.36m from the S wall and opposite the tomb (GA070-035008-) in the N wall. It consists of a tapering bevelled slab (L 1.7m; Wth 0.62m top; 0.2m bottom) that has been reused. A plaque dated 1987, set into a concrete slab (0.6m x 0.4m), has been placed on top of the W end of it.
GA070-035008-	Wall monument	BAILE CHLĀIR	537116, 733373	c.1km N
				Located in the N wall of the chancel of the friary (GA070-035001-). Described by Bradley and Dunne (1992, 58) as canopied tomb niche (H 3.3m; Wth 3m) which is supported on short half columns with moulded capitals with small heads facing into the chancel. It dates to c. AD 1400. A 17th-century mural plaque (GA070-035009-) has been set into the niche.
GA070-035009-	Wall monument	BAILE CHLĀIR	537116, 733373	c.1km N
				Set into the tomb niche (GA070-035008-) in the N wall of the chancel of the friary (GA070-035001-). Recorded by Bradley and Dunne (1992, 58), this mural plaque (L 0.89m; Wth 0.57m) bears the Burke coat of arms with the following Roman inscription below: HVNC LOCVM: SIBI: ELEGIT: D THO/ DE BVVGO DE ANBALLY: FILIVS/ RIKARD DE DEREMACLAGHNI/ AN: DNI 1646
GA070-035010-	Wall monument	BAILE CHLĀIR	537106, 733378	c.1km N
				Located in the E wall of the N transept of the friary (GA070-035001-). Described by Bradley and Dunne (1992, 58-9) as a rectangular mural slab (L 1.84m; Wth 0.82m; T 0.11m) with the following inscription below a chalice and host: LAVDETVR SANCTISSIMVM SACRAMENTVM HIS PRAY FOR THE SOVLE OF/ FATHER CHARLES GARAG/HANE PARISH PRIEST OF /KILLMACREAN WHO CAUSED/ THIS STONE TO BE MADE IN/ OCTO: ANNO DOMINI 1676 A similarly decorated slab (GA070-035011-) is visible in the N wall of the chancel.
GA070-035011-	Wall monument	BAILE CHLĀIR	537115, 733373	c.1km N
				Inserted into the base of a window in the N wall of the chancel of the friary (GA070-035001-), to the W of the tomb niche (GA070-035008-). Described by Bradley and Dunne (1992, 59) as a mural plaque (L 1.3m; Wth 0.76m; T 0.08m) decorated with a chalice and host above the following inscription: IHS CHRISTE FILI DEI VIVI/ MISERERE NOBIS ONE AVE MARIA FOR THE/ SOVLES OF THE REVEREND/ FATHERS GYLDAS BRVOD=/ ER AND LAGHLEN QVELY/ WHO ERECTED THIS TOMB/ FOR THEMSELVES IN/ OCTOBER ANNO MONINI/ 1676 A similarly decorated slab (GA070-035010-) is also visible in the E wall of the N transept.
GA070-035012-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLĀIR	537115, 733367	c.1km N
				Located on the floor of the chancel of the friary (GA070-035001-), adjacent to the piscina and sedilla in the S wall. Described by Bradley and Dunne (1992, 59) as a slab (L 1.19m; Wth 0.97m) bearing the following inscription:

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM	Distance to site
PRAY FOR THE SOVL/ OF FIAGHY BVRKE/ AND ALL HIS WHOLE/ POSTERITIE WHO DI/RECTED THS TOMB/ IN THE YEARE/ 1683				
GA070-035013-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537116, 733370	c.1km N
Located in the chancel of the friary (GA070-035001-). Described by Bradley and Dunne (1992, 59-60) as a rectangular slab (L 1.76m; Wth 0.51m; T 0.14m) bearing the following inscription: PRAY FOR THE/ SOVLES OF MO/ RTAGHLEOGHEL/ LY AND HIS WIFE/ MARY BVRKE/ XIII/ IVN 1685 The slab is broken into two fragments.				
GA070-035014-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537092, 733373	c.1km N
GA070-035015-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537108, 733368	c.1km N
GA070-035016-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537089, 733377	c.1km N
GA070-035017-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537092, 733373	c.1km N
GA070-035018-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537098, 733370	c.1km N
GA070-035019-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537104, 733376	c.1km N
GA070-035020-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537102, 733372	c.1km N
GA070-035021-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537104, 733379	c.1km N
GA070-035022-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537096, 733375	c.1km N
GA070-035023-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537101, 733371	c.1km N
GA070-035024-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537101, 733371	c.1km N
GA070-035025-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537101, 733371	c.1km N
GA070-035026-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537101, 733371	c.1km N
GA070-035027-	Water mill - unclassified	BAILE CHLÁIR	537052, 733321	c.1km N
GA070-035028-	Graveslab	BAILE CHLÁIR	537101, 733371	c.1km N
GA070-036--- -	Castle - tower house	BAILE CHLÁIR	537278, 733297	c.1km N
On the site of the medieval borough of Claregalway (GA070-107----): on N bank of the River Clare, 175m ESE of the friary (GA070-035001-) and immediately NE of the modern bridge. A well-preserved rectangular five-storey tower (L c. 12m, Wth c. 9.75m) built in the 15th C by the Clanrickard Burkes (Killanin and Duignan 1967, 162). The original pointed arch doorway is near N end of SE wall. The presence of opposing vertical grooves in both of its jambs indicate that it was protected by a portcullis. This doorway opens into a small lobby with the guardroom to S and the spiral stairs to N. A stone vault exists between 2nd/3rd floors. Mural passages occur in NE wall on 1st floor, and in SE wall on 3rd floor. There are mural chambers in SW wall on 1st floor and in SE, SW and NW walls on 3rd floor. Garderobes survive in SE wall on 2nd and 3rd floors. Fireplaces are visible in SW wall on 1st floor and in NE wall on 2nd floor. Traces of the wall-walk survive as well as remains of the parapet along SE and SW walls. Projecting corbels centrally placed on top of the walls (except SE wall where they are over the doorway) formerly supported machicolations at parapet level. A variety of window types occur, including narrow rectangular windows with flat heads, single and two lights with ogee heads (one of the latter is transomed and mullioned), one circular and one cross loop. Slop-stones are visible beneath some. Modern farm buildings about the tower at N and SE. (Cochrane 1901, 335-6; Nolan 1901a 20-24) The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Galway Vol. II - North Galway'. Compiled by Olive Alcock, Kathy de hÓra and Paul Gosling (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1999).				

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM	Distance to site
Date of upload: 05 August 2010				
GA070-036001-	Bawn	BAILE CHLÁIR	537276, 733298	c.1km N
GA070-036002-	Road - road/trackway	BAILE CHLÁIR	537259, 733299	c.1km N
GA070-109--- -	Settlement deserted - medieval	CATHAIR GHABHANN,BAILE CHLÁIR	537138, 733304	c.1km N
<p>In flat open farmland at the lowest fording point on the River Clare, probably on S bank in the area now occupied by the modern village. The borough is likely to have been established by John de Cogan c. 1240. He received a licence to hold a weekly market and an annual fair there in 1252 by which time a Franciscan friary (GA070-035001-) had also been established (Bradley and Dunne 1992, 53). The 'provost' of Claregalway is mentioned in 1307 (Graham 1978, 42) suggesting the presence of a borough corporation. The settlement may have been abandoned by the 14th C, though the existence of the modern village, which may partly occupy its site, suggests at least some continuity. The extant remains comprise a probable medieval parish church (GA070-012001-) close to S bank of the river, and the Franciscan friary 150m to NW, on opposite bank. There is also a tower house (GA070-036----), 100m to NE of the church, also on N bank of the river, probably sited to command the river crossing. Adjoining the latter are the remains of a 19th-C watermill (see photo in Anon. 1919, 164), possibly also of medieval ancestry. (Holland 1988, 77-81)</p> <p>The above description is derived from the published 'Archaeological Inventory of County Galway Vol. II - North Galway'. Compiled by Olive Alcock, Kathy de hÓra and Paul Gosling (Dublin: Stationery Office, 1999).</p> <p>Date of upload: 05 August 2010</p>				
GA070-111001-	Moated site	BAILE CHLÁIR	537381, 733227	c.1km N
GA070-111002-	Earthwork	BAILE CHLÁIR	537325, 733212	c.1km N
GA070-111003-	Enclosure	BAILE CHLÁIR	537289, 733200	c.1km N
GA070-114--- -	Redundant record	BAILE CHLÁIR	537224, 733374	c.1km N
<p>In pastureland on a gentle SE-facing slope, close to the N bank of the river Clare. A possible enclosure was identified c. 2006 as a result of aerial reconnaissance (pers. comm. E. O'Donoghue). However, on inspection in 2008 only a slight rise was evident on the ground to the E and S of a mature tree stump. Undulations further to the NE and E appeared to be natural. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted.</p>				
GA083-031--- -	Redundant record	CREGBOY (Dunkellin By.)	536880, 732067	c.1km N
This record relates to curving field boundaries. It is not an archaeological monument.				

Appendix 2: Previous Archaeological Excavations

Licence No	SMR	ITM	Address	Site Type	Reference	Author
06E0203	n/a	537275, 733314	Claregalway Castle, Claregalway, Galway	Castle	2006:773	Billy Quinn
<p>Testing was carried out between 15 and 21 March 2006 at the exterior of Claregalway Castle. The proposed development involves the restoration of a tower-house and ancillary buildings and the construction of an adjacent dwelling house as part of a complex. The trenches were sited to identify the course of the original bawn wall, a section of which had previously been exposed near the roadside.</p> <p>Excavations to the exterior of the existing inner compound exposed a number of wall foundations, an anomalous masonry spread and a metalled yard area. These features for the most part confirm the accuracy of the 1838 6-inch OS sheet. The expanded testing regime confirmed the location of a large rectangular building that ran alongside the riverbank. This building functioned as a mill-house and measured c. 19m by 9m. Extending from the north-western corner of this building was a boundary wall running westwards to the Galway–Tuam roadway. This boundary wall is featured on the first-edition OS map. Excavation partially exposed a road leading to a gateway along this wall. Neither of these features appears on the early map and accordingly they date at the latest from the late 18th to early 19th century. This boundary wall, which may be an outer bawn, survives in poor condition towards its eastern terminal. A further examination of this wall to determine its date and establish its true relationship with the square building would be valuable.</p>						
06E0792	GA070– 036	537275, 733314	Claregalway, Galway	Castle	2006:774	Rory Sherlock
<p>Claregalway Castle, a 15th-century tower-house on the north bank of the River Clare, is currently under restoration and, following excavations undertaken on the site by Billy Quinn (see No. 773 above), the author was asked to conduct a limited research-driven excavation to gain additional information on the nature and extent of the bawn wall which once existed on the site but which now survives only as subsurface foundations. The western wall of the bawn is thought to have extended northwards from the immediate vicinity of the tower house for c. 35m and, though the foundations of much of this section probably lie under an extant later farmhouse, a 4.6m-long and 1.42m-wide section of foundations at the northern end was uncovered through excavation. At the north-western corner of the bawn, the foundations of a D-shaped corner turret, with a diameter of 3.5m, were uncovered, while the surviving evidence for sections of the 40.9m-long northern bawn wall was also revealed. This wall was generally 1.4m thick, though a centrally positioned 5.2m-long rectangular section which projected forward of the wall face by 1.1m may represent the remains of an entrance gatehouse. A section through the extramural ditch outside the northern bawn wall revealed it to be a broad, shallow feature measuring c. 6.5m in width by just 1m in depth. The eastern wall of the bawn, which meets the northern wall with a simple right-angle corner, extends southwards for just 11.8m before turning at an angle of c. 40° to form the south-eastern bawn wall. Just 3.25m of the south-eastern wall were uncovered in the excavation trench, but it clearly continues under the baulk and is thought likely to have extended for c. 45m in order to complete the bawn circuit in the vicinity of the tower-house. The blunt angle created by the junction of the eastern and south-eastern bawn walls was protected by a second D-shaped turret, this example measuring up to 3.7m in diameter.</p> <p>The excavated strata across the site were generally post-medieval layers which appear to relate to the destruction and clearance of the bawn walls and finds were limited to animal bone fragments, brick and clay tile fragments and occasional clay pipes.</p>						
06E0792 ext	GA070– 036	537275, 733314	Claregalway, Galway	Tower- house and bawn	2008:533	Rory Sherlock,
<p>Claregalway Castle, a 15th-century tower-house on the north bank of the River Clare, is currently under restoration and recently uncovered foundations of the bawn wall, a possible bawn gatehouse and two D-shaped bawn turrets were described in Excavations 2006 (No. 774). Monitoring and excavation continued in 2008 and a further 18.5m-long section of the bawn wall, which was found to survive to a height of up to five courses of stonework, was uncovered alongside the river. In addition, three sub-oval pits were excavated within the bawn area and these each produced animal-bone fragments and Saintonge sherds. The pits generally measured 2m long, 1m wide and 0.4–0.5m deep.</p>						
06E0792	GA070– 036	537275, 733314	Claregalway, Galway	Castle	2010:324	Rory Sherlock
Claregalway Castle, a 15th-century tower-house on the north bank of the River Clare, is currently under						

Licence No	SMR	ITM	Address	Site Type	Reference	Author
E4248; C437	N/A	537240, 733278	Claregalway and Cahergowan or Summerfield, Galway	Medieval settlement and graveyard	2010:325	Nial O'Neill
E004248	N/A	537240, 733278	CLAREGALWAY AND CAHERGOWAN OR SUMMERFIELD, Galway	Medieval village and burial ground	2011:249	Nial O'Neill

Licence No	SMR	ITM	Address	Site Type	Reference	Author
<p>The northern portion contained eighteen pits, four linear features, three spreads/deposits, one possible metalled surface and one possible fire-spot. No evidence for structures was uncovered here. Fills of cut features and spreads/deposits across the site were found to contain large amounts of animal bone, oyster shell and metal-working slag. The pits varied in size from small to large and were found to contain a rich array of objects, including pottery and tile fragments, a long-cross penny, an iron arrowhead, human cranium fragments, a hammer/whetstone fragment, iron key fragments, iron nails and numerous unidentified iron objects. The linear features were mainly aligned east-west and appeared to have served as gullies or drainage ditches. A small portion of heavily truncated possible metalled surface was also uncovered, as well as a small portion of fire-reddened clay representing a possible fire-spot. The entire northern portion was covered with a spread up to 0.4m deep of silty clay with small stone and gravel, slag, mortar, animal bone and oyster shell fragments. Recovered from this spread was a vast array of finds, including ceramic floor and roof tiles, two perforated roof slates and a roof slate fragment, a red brick fragment, numerous unidentified iron objects as well as a crossbow bolt head, two knife blades, a buckle, a staple, a hook, two blade straps and nails, two unidentified lead objects, a copper-alloy plate fragment, an unidentified copper-alloy object, pottery sherds, ceramic fragments, green glass fragments, worked stone and a perforated bone pin.</p> <p>The southern portion contained twelve pits of varying sizes and six linear features. The fills of features here were also found to contain large amounts of animal bone, oyster shell and metal-working slag. The pits contained numerous artefacts of a similar array to those recovered from the northern portion. A human cranium was also recovered from a pit here. While the majority of the linear features ran east-west and appeared to represent drainage features, one ran north-south and was conjoined to a large post-pit. This feature may have served as a foundation for an entrance. Overlying the southern portion of the site was a layer of grey silty alluvial clay, interpreted as representing either a deposit formed during flooding from the nearby river or a deposit introduced to the area during dredging works along the river in the 19th century. A Victorian coin with an 1862 inscription was recovered from this deposit.</p> <p>Much of the activity uncovered within Area 1 clearly relates to food-processing and light industry serving a vibrant community from the early Anglo-Norman period to perhaps as late as the 17th century.</p> <p>Area 2</p> <p>Area 2 was located on the south bank of the river and comprised a subtriangular area bounded by the river to the north and by the N17 to the east. Excavation was undertaken across an area measuring 590m². Excavation within Area 2 identified 23 burials, ten linear features, five pits and four post-holes. Two large linear features appeared to represent graveyard boundaries. The one closest to the western limit of excavation appears to be earlier in date, as it was truncated, and presumably replaced, by another such feature to the east. Eight burials were found to be truncated by the earlier linear feature and based on stratigraphic evidence, might represent the earliest activity associated with the graveyard in this portion of Area 2. These eight burials were all aligned east-west.</p> <p>The earlier linear feature or boundary ran north-west/south-east and appeared to curve to the west, extending beyond the limit of excavation to the south and west. A small circular pit cut into its eastern side may have been a contemporary feature. This earlier linear feature was truncated by the later boundary ditch to the south. It was also partially truncated by an east-west linear feature towards its northern end. A spread of redeposited natural was identified along its eastern side, probably the result of upcast from digging the ditch. Two post-holes cut into the base may have served as gateposts.</p> <p>Six burials were found to truncate the upper fills of this boundary ditch. All were again aligned east-west. A stone dump/deposit overlying this backfilled linear feature was truncated by one grave-cut, aligned east-west. This grave-cut was in turn truncated by an east-west-running linear feature. Two burials, one aligned north-west/south-east and the other east-west, were found to have been truncated by the later boundary ditch and may be contemporary with this phase of activity. A deposit of orange-grey clay with infrequent inclusions of charcoal, animal bone and shell were identified in portions of the site, with the second or later boundary ditch being cut through it. This deposit appeared to be redeposited natural and produced seven artefacts, including a sherd of green-glazed pottery, five fragments of floor tile and an iron object. A pit was also truncated by the later boundary ditch.</p> <p>A second large linear feature was exposed to the east of the possibly earlier large linear feature/boundary ditch. This was found to truncate the earlier ditch and may represent an eastward extension of the boundary of the graveyard. It extended north-south across the site and appeared to delimit the eastern edge of the graveyard; no burials were identified to the east of this feature. A sherd of green-glazed pottery was found within its fills. The fills were also truncated by two burials, both aligned north-south. Two east-west-running linear features were found to have truncated the later probable graveyard boundary. A linear feature running north-south was discovered near the north-eastern end of the probable graveyard boundary ditch. Two burials were found to</p>						

Licence No	SMR	ITM	Address	Site Type	Reference	Author
<p>have no physical relation with other cut features on site. Both were aligned east–west.</p> <p>A deposit composed of dark brown/grey gritty silty clay with frequent inclusions of animal and human bone and infrequent charcoal was found to cover the entire portion of Area 2 corresponding to the graveyard area. Beyond the graveyard area to the north three linear features, two post-holes and a pit were uncovered. This area had been heavily disturbed by the construction of a handball alley in the recent past. Features here were found to contain iron nails and hooks, floor tile fragments and clay pipe fragments.</p> <p>To the east of the graveyard area two linear features and three pits were uncovered. One of these linear features contained an interesting assemblage of artefacts, including sherds of green-glazed medieval pottery, worked animal bone objects, a dress-pin clasp/fastener, four worked stones and three iron objects.</p> <p>Area 3</p> <p>Two trenches were excavated, revealing a charcoal-rich spread containing very occasional heat-affected stones and also some modern material in the upper levels. A third trench was subsequently excavated to determine the western limit of the charcoal-rich spread. No other archaeological features were identified; it was determined that it would be possible to preserve these remains in situ and they, as well as a buffer zone, were fenced off to avoid the possibility of accidental damage.</p>						
15E0121	N/A	537599, 733759	Claregalway, Galway		2015:463	Graeme Laidlaw
<p>Moore Group was commissioned by EPS Group to carry out a programme of archaeological monitoring at the site of the installation/replacement of a number of pumping stations near Claregalway, Co. Galway. The monitoring work was undertaken at the site of the wastewater treatment facility and its access road, the pumping station, and the main pipeline between the aforementioned. All excavation work was undertaken with 20 tonne track machines fitted with grading buckets.</p> <p>Wastewater treatment plant and access road</p> <p>The topsoil from the access road, the wastewater treatment plant, and associated compound areas, was stripped between 12 and 26 May 2015. The depth of excavation varied dependent on ground conditions. Towards the west the stratigraphy consisted of peat overlying natural gravels extending in parts to a depth of 1m. Further east, in the vicinity of the treatment plant location, peat was present to a depth of up to 2m in places. The depth reduced further east. Nothing of significance was noted during the works.</p> <p>Main pipeline</p> <p>Excavation of the main pipeline between the pumping station and the wastewater treatment plant was undertaken between 27 August and 3 September 2015. The excavated trench was 0.6m wide and 1.2m deep. The topsoil was an average depth of 0.15m and was located upon a deposit of fine alluvial sandy-silts and river gravels that occurred to a depth of 0.75m. This deposit was over a blue-grey oxidised clay that was excavated to a depth of 0.3m. No archaeological features or deposits were identified within this trench</p> <p>Claregalway pumping station</p> <p>An access road was excavated from the edge of the modern housing estate to the location of the pumping station. The road was 3m wide and the topsoil was removed to a maximum depth of 0.35m. The road followed the route of an existing pipeline and was heavily disturbed, with concrete manholes and several plastic irrigation pipes, and modern rubble evident within the trench. The footprint for the pumping station was excavated on 12 June and consisted of a topsoil layer no greater than 0.2m in thickness lying immediately upon an orange-brown sandy-clay with occasional stone inclusions. This deposit was approximately 0.6m deep and was located upon limestone bedrock.</p>						
16E0291	N/A	537360, 732290	Lakeview, Galway	Possible prehistoric pits	2016:430	Ed Danaher
<p>The OPW carried out flood relief works around Claregalway, Co. Galway in 2016. Monitoring was carried out during topsoil stripping of a c.160m long and 10m wide corridor along the west end of a GAA pitch in Lakeview Td. There are no previously recorded archaeological monuments in the immediate vicinity of the site.</p> <p>Monitoring revealed six oval pits cut into the glacially deposited natural subsoil. Topsoil sealed all the archaeological features. The pits ranged in size from 0.5m to 1.2m wide and 0.2m to 0.9m deep. Each has evidence of in-situ burning/fire-reddened clay in their base, and each contained dark grey to black silty fills. No artefacts were recovered from the fills of these pits. All the features were recorded and excavated. Charcoal</p>						

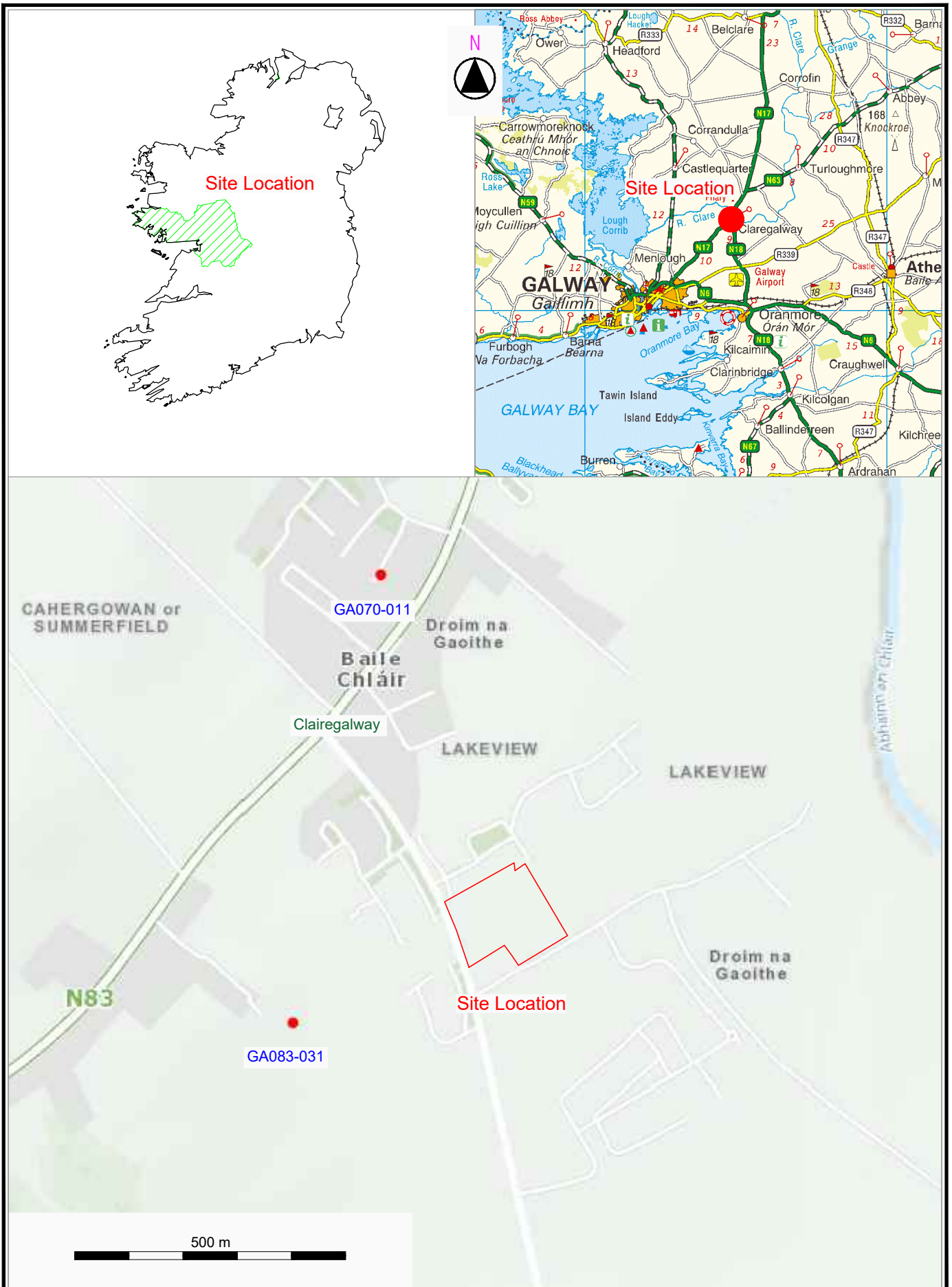
Licence No	SMR	ITM	Address	Site Type	Reference	Author
samples have been sent for analysis and radiocarbon dating. Pending radiocarbon dates these features are assumed to be part of a prehistoric settlement which may extend beyond the footprint of the development.						
16E0291	N/A	537427, 733273	Claregalway, Galway	Post-medieval limekiln	2016:758	James McKee
<p>Testing was carried out in advance of the Clare River Flood Relief Scheme, which is located in the townlands of Kiltroge, Islandmore, Claregalway, Lakeview, Carnmore East, Carnmore West, Gortadooey, Montiagh South and Cahergowan or Summerfield, Co. Galway. The assessment has been carried out by James McKee, Shane Delaney and John Olney of IAC Ltd under licence 16E0291. It follows on from a cultural heritage EIA chapter prepared by Faith Bailey and Maeve Tobin of IAC in 2012.</p> <p>Testing was carried out over a period of several months from August to December 2016. This was accompanied by a programme of metal detection under licence 16R0096. The testing was subject to the granting of access by various landowners and as such, took place on a phased basis. Overall 142 trenches were excavated across six areas (9954 linear metres). Very little of archaeological significance was identified during the course of testing. In the townland of Kiltroge the remains of a post-medieval vernacular stone-built structure were identified to the south-west of an extant limekiln. To the north of the limekiln the foundations of a stone-built animal pen was identified. The structure was not marked within the historic mapping, although the animal pen was. The limekiln was not marked within the historic mapping. These remains will be excluded from the proposed scheme and as such will not be impacted upon by the proposed works. Nothing of significance was identified.</p>						
C000847; E004941	GA070-035001	537032, 733411	Claregalway, Galway	Adjacent to Franciscan Friary	2018:374	Anne Carey
<p>Nine test trenches were excavated at the site of a proposed burial ground extension to the west of the Franciscan Friary, Claregalway, National Monument No. 165. The site had previously been the subject of a geophysical survey (November, 2017), and the archaeological testing examined anomalies identified in the geophysical report. Four of the nine trenches yielded evidence that corresponded with features recorded during the geophysical survey but none of these features were archaeological in nature. The eastern part of the site had been disturbed in recent years through the installation of a concrete sewer pipe and a metalled farm road. Nothing of archaeological significance was discovered during the works.</p>						
E4248, R0247, C0437	GA070-012001, GA070-012002, GA070-109	537213, 733245	Claregalway Flood Relief Scheme, Galway		2018:477	Fintan Walsh
<p>Monitoring was undertaken of groundworks associated with the Claregalway Flood Relief Scheme, Co. Galway. The Office of Public Works (OPW) undertook a range of measures designed to relieve the potential for flooding along the Clare River. As part of the Scheme, the existing southern riverbank west of Claregalway Bridge for a distance of c.100–130m was realigned. This part of the riverbank is located close to a medieval church (GA070-012001) and graveyard (GA070-012002), and lies within the Zone of Archaeological Potential for the medieval settlement of Claregalway (GA070-109).</p> <p>No features/deposits of archaeological or potential archaeological significance were encountered during monitoring. Instead, earlier land reclamation and flood relief works are indicated in many of the excavated areas by a deep stratigraphy of redeposited soils and gravels interspersed with boulders of varying size. The excavated material was metal-detected, but nothing of archaeological interest was identified.</p> <p>A small collection of human bone was found during the works. This comprises a portion of a human mandible and a single human tooth, both of which were found in disturbed topsoil close to the river's edge. A previously unrecorded architectural fragment was also identified adjacent to the northern wall of the church (GA070-012001).</p>						
97E0206	N/A	537036, 732457	SUMMERFIELD, CLAREGALWAY, Galway		1997:195	Jim Higgins
Excavation took place in advance of a proposed housing development to fulfil planning application conditions.						

Licence No	SMR	ITM	Address	Site Type	Reference	Author
Trenches were opened across the field and dug to natural. Apart from 19th- and 20th-century clay pipe fragments and pottery, nothing of archaeological interest was found.						
02E1574	SMR 70:36	537276, 733304	Claregalway, Galway	Castle	2002:0720	Anne Carey
<p>Trial-trenching was carried out on the site of a proposed development at Claregalway Castle, Claregalway, Co. Galway, on 17 and 18 October 2002, within the constraint zone of the castle. The area under redevelopment comprises a number of existing outbuildings that border a courtyard, the southern element of which is the castle itself. Structural remains were discovered in two of the five trenches excavated.</p> <p>A wall/foundation discovered in Trench 1 was oriented north-east/south-west and appeared to be related to the existing range of buildings running north-eastward from the castle. The first-edition OS 6-inch map of 1838 shows the outbuildings extending beyond their modern limits, and the wall/foundation is in line with the existing buildings.</p> <p>A more substantial wall was found in Trench 6. It was oriented east-west and was faced on both sides. It was 2.8m wide and occurred at a minimum of 0.2m and a maximum of 0.4m below current ground level. It was heavily mortared with a lime mortar, especially in the core. It comprised unhewn limestones of medium size, with smaller, angular packing stones. There was no evidence of an existing bawn wall on the site, and it cannot be said with certainty without further investigation that the remains from Trench 6 challenge this. Monitoring of groundworks associated with services is to be undertaken in the near future.</p>						

Appendix 3: Protected Structures in the surrounding area

NIAH Reg No	GCC No	Use	Date	Coords	Address
RMP No GA070- 036	110	Castle	15 th C		Claregalway Galway
<p>Square 15th cent. castle guarding river crossing. Renovated c. 2000 with large 2 storey house in curtilage, and renovated farm building</p> <p>Appraisal National importance because of its age and building type. The site is of archaeological potential. The building is a significant landscape feature.</p>					
30407011	108	Bridge	c.1820	137288, 233238	Claregalway Bridge, Claregalway Galway
<p>Nine-arched bridge, c. 1820. Now bypassed by new road, retains original aspect to east, currently being refaced to west. This bridge ceased to be used in the mid-eighteenth century when the river it crossed was diverted. Restoration work was carried out to the stonework of the east elevation and carriageway in 2003. Set beside the main Galway to Tuam road, the bridge stands as a major landmark in the village of Claregalway.</p> <p>Appraisal Regional value because of its architectural and design quality and also age. It is a fine example of a Grand Jury built bridge.</p>					
30407013	n/a	House	1780 - 1820	137129, 232814	CAHERGOWAN OR SUMMERFIELD, Claregalway, GALWAY
<p>Detached three-bay single-storey vernacular house, built c.1800, having single-storey corrugated-iron roof extension to rear. Pitched thatched roof with decoratively scalloped block ridge and rendered chimneystack to north-east gable. Roughcast rendered and painted walls. Square-headed openings with replacement timber casement windows throughout, having painted limestone sills. Central bay possibly former doorway, now window. Set back from road with garden to front behind rendered and painted boundary wall with decorative metal railings. Originally part of a row of thatched houses, this is the last surviving structure in Claregalway with a traditional thatched roof. Sited on the N17, the main road linking Galway with the north and east, this house retains its original form, scale and character and enlivens the streetscape of Claregalway.</p>					
30407014	N/A	Public House	1820 - 1840	136974, 232614	Malachy Hession, CAHERGOWAN OR SUMMERFIELD, Claregalway, GALWAY

NIAH Reg No	GCC No	Use	Date	Coords	Address
30407012	N/a	Handball alley	1950-1955	137274, 233216	CAHERGOWAN OR SUMMERFIELD, Claregalway, GALWAY



Unit 8 Beat Centre
 Stephenstown,
 Balbriggan,
 Co. Dublin

Claregalway, Co. Galway

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Scale: 1:10,000 A4

Date: July 2021

Origin: OSi

Ref: 2021_50_AIA_01

Figure 1: Location of site and surrounding RMP's

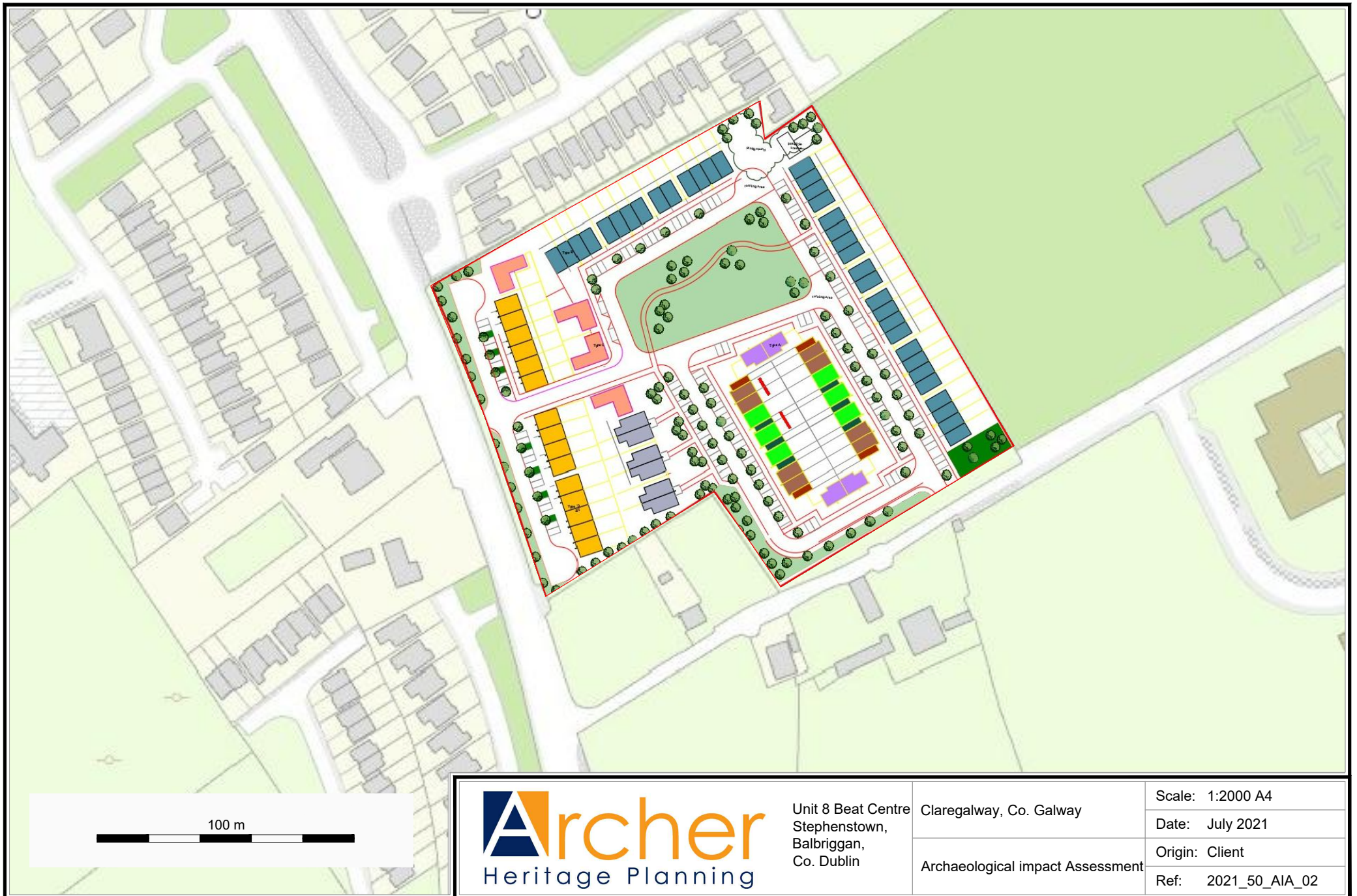
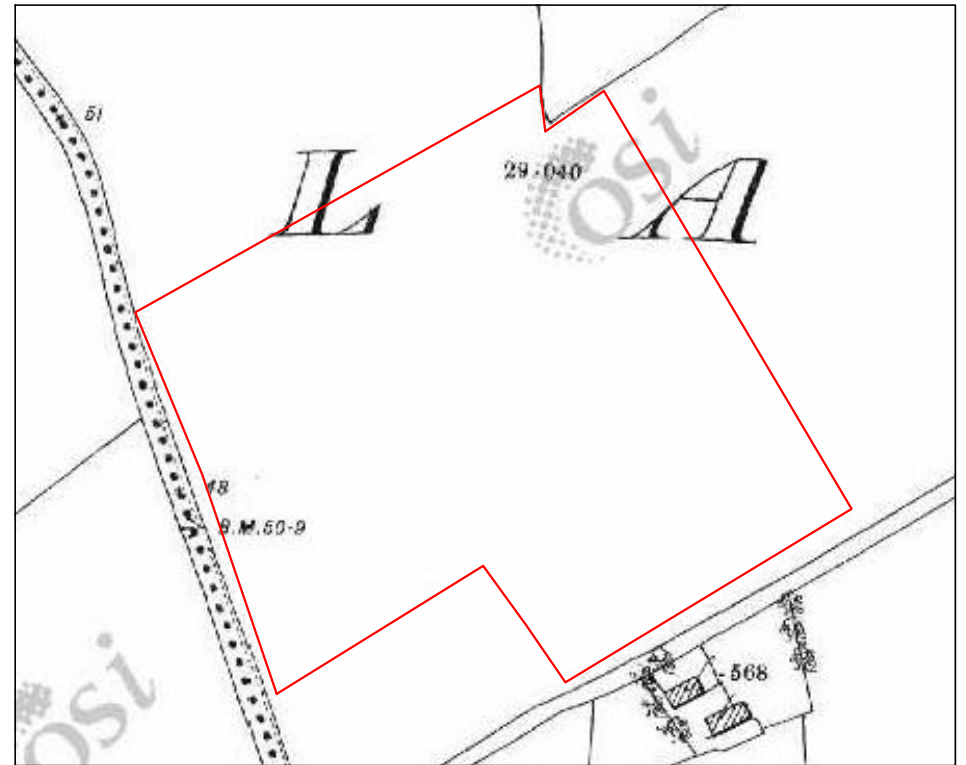
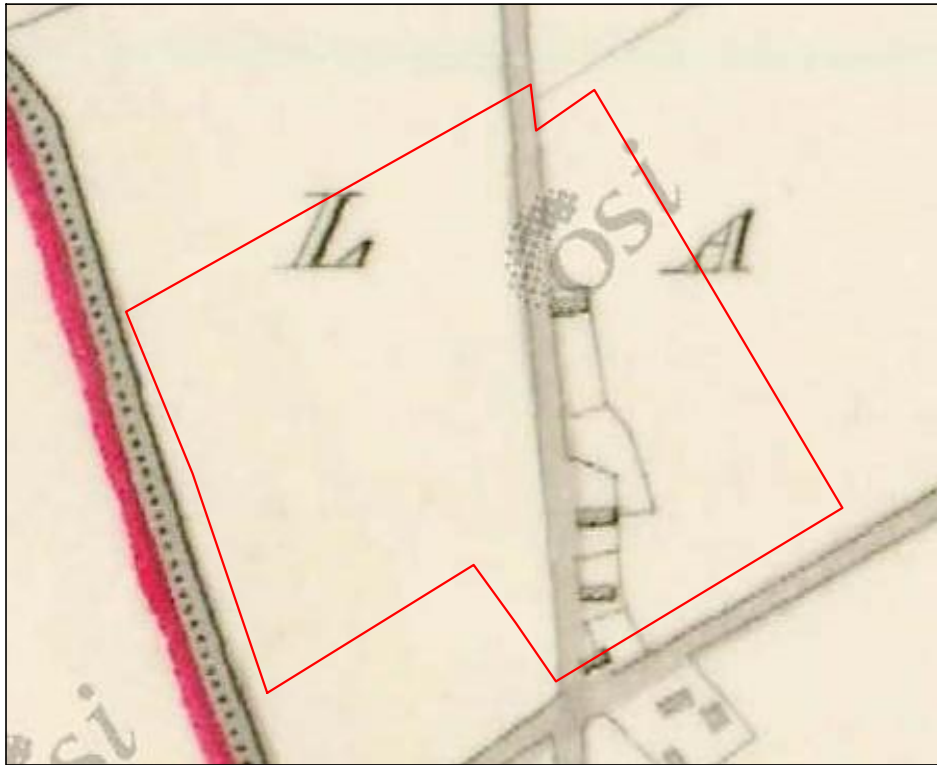


Figure 2: Site location and development plan



(l) 1st Edition OS Map (1837)

(r) 2nd Edition OS Map (1888-1913)



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Co. Dublin

Clairegalway, Co. Galway

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Scale: Not to scale

Date: July 2021

Origin: OSi

Ref: 2021_50_AIA_03

Figure 3: Extracts from Historical Mapping



(l) OS Aerial Photograph (2000)

(r) Digital Globe (2013)



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Co. Dublin

Clairegalway, Co. Galway

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Scale: Not to scale

Date: July 2021

Origin: OSi

Ref: 2021_50_AIA_04

Figure 4: Extracts from Aerial Photography



Plate 1: E Corner of E field, Facing NW



Plate 2: S corner of E field, note the reeds, Facing N



Plate 3: S corner of E field, note low lumps and bumps, Facing NE



Plate 4: S corner of W field, Facing NE



Plate 5: W corner of W field, Facing SE



Plate 6: E corner of W field, showing dividing hedge row, Facing N



Plate 7: E corner of W field, Facing NW



Plate 8: Modern stone wall enclosing subject site