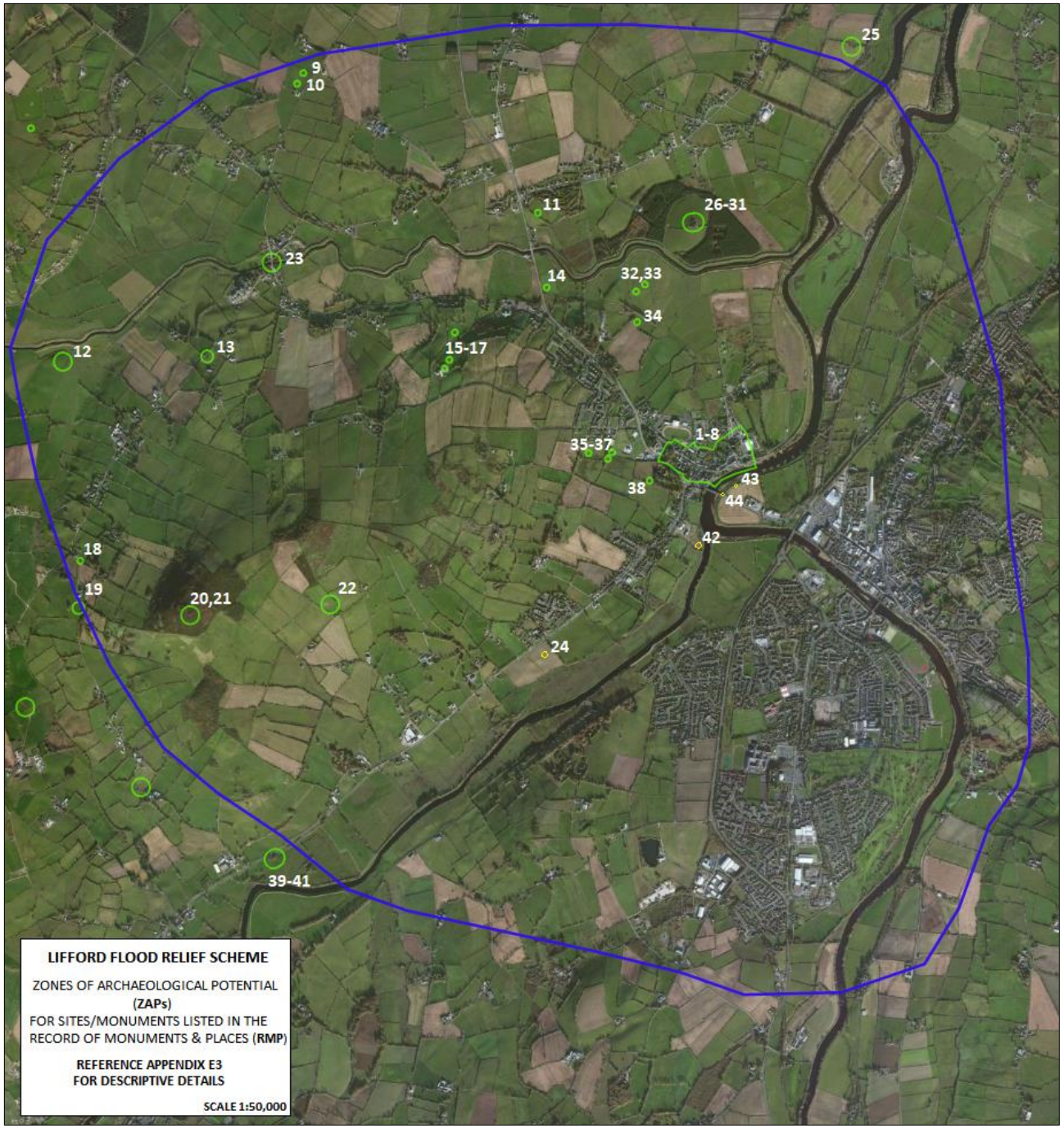
APPENDIX F1 – Overview of Zones of Archaeological Potential for recorded sites/monuments within the Lifford Flood Relief Scheme Constraints Study Area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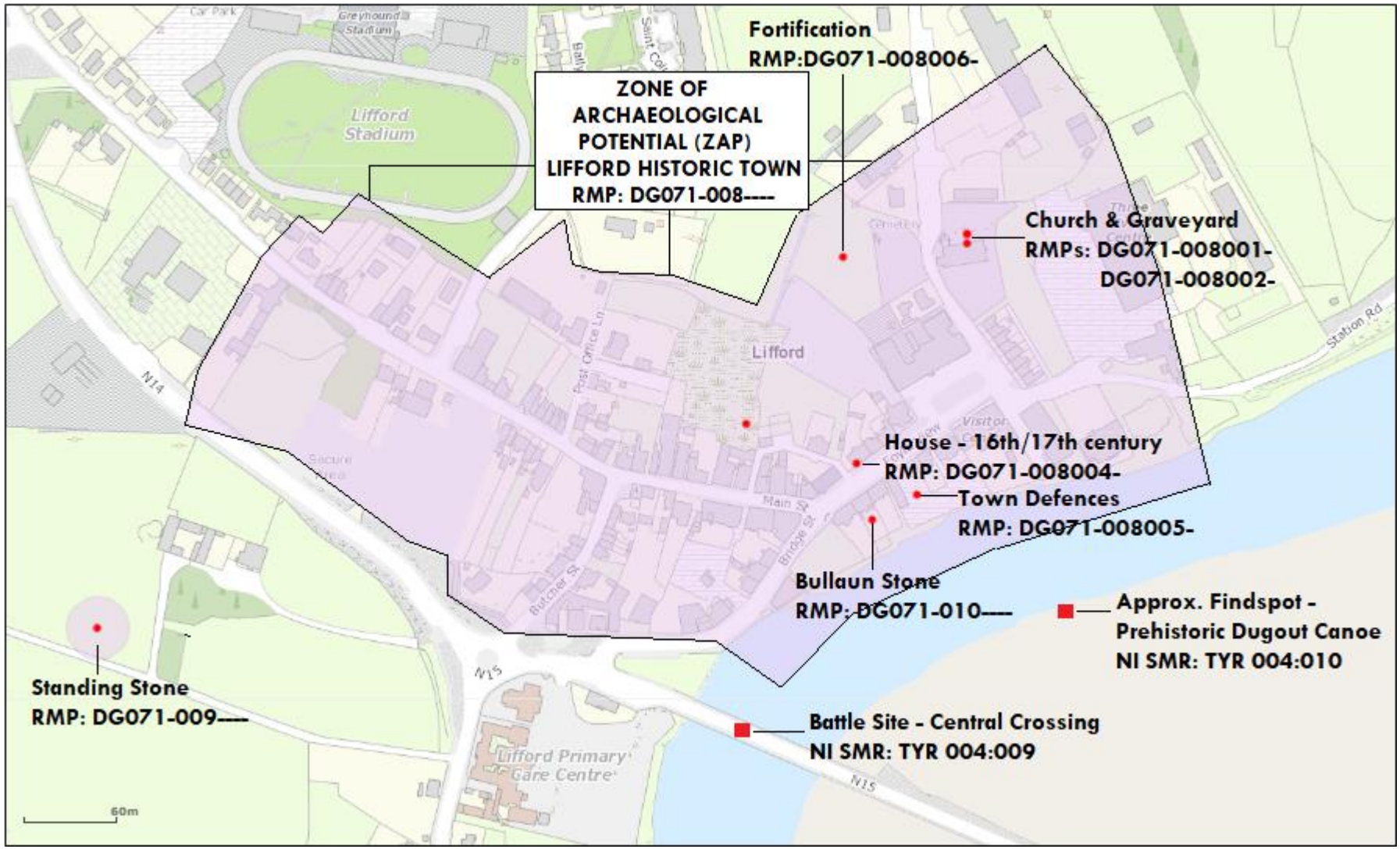
39-41
LIFFORD FLOOD RELIEF SCHEME
ZONES OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (ZAPs)
FOR SITES/MONUMENTS LISTED IN THE RECORD OF MONUMENTS & PLACES (RMP)
REFERENCE APPENDIX E3
FOR DESCRIPTIVE DETAILS
SCALE 1:50,000

APPENDIX F2 – Overview of Lifford Town Historic Core with relevant Zones of Archaeological Potential indicated



APPENDIX F3 – Details of Archaeological Sites & Monuments within the Study Area (Refer to Appendix F1 above)

Map Ref; (Figure 2)	RMP	Class & Description	Townland	ITM E/ N	
1.	DG071-008----	**Historic town** Described in the Urban Survey of Donegal as 'Like most of Donegal's plantation towns Lifford owes its existence to its strategic location, at the meeting of the rivers Murne and Finn, and at the beginning of the River Foyle. There was no bridge and throughout the seventeenth century the river crossing was negotiated by ferry. The town is also located in an area of particularly good agricultural land and was described as early as 1623 as "seated in the richest soil of all the north, the country about it champaign" (Butlin 1976, 149). Its strategic significance was evident before the plantation period, however, and it was here that the O'Donnells built a castle in the fifteenth century (this castle is located in Co. Tyrone). The earl of Essex arrived here in 1574 as part of his ill-fated Ulster expedition and formally restored it to Hugh O'Donnell (Hayes McCoy 1976, 97). Ten years later, in 1584, Perrott proposed it for the site of an English garrison if Ulster was to be subdued. Perrott's proposals went unheeded, however, and it was not until 1600 when it was captured by Dowcra's forces, under the command of Niall garbh O'Donnell that it fell into English hands. By 1600 there was evidently some form of settlement in the vicinity of the fort. A contemporary account describes it as : "some eighty houses set in a plain green upon the river side and encompassed by an old ditch" (CSPI 1600-1, 93). Evidently the settlement was substantial enough by 1603 for Sir Henry Dowcra, governor of Lough Foyle, to be granted the right to hold a market there. Shortly after the flight of the earls Lifford was ear-marked for plantation and on 27 october 1611 the village of Liffer with the fort, "commonly called captain Brooke's Fort" and about 500 acres of land were granted to Sir Richard Hansard for 21 years. He received the grant on condition that within five years he should allot portions of land to 60 inhabitants for the erection of houses with gardens and 200 acres for a common (Ir Rec Comm 1830, 182). The fort was excluded from a new grant of 31 jan 1612, when Hansard was given licence to hold a Monday market and two annual fairs, while the number of colonists he was to settle was halved to "30 persons, English or Scots, chiefly tradesmen to be the burgesses" (ibid. 206-7). Lewis (1837, ii, 260) adds that in addition he was to set aside 100 acres for the keep of 50 horses, should His Majesty think proper to assign a garrison to the town. Hansard evidently invested a sizeable amount of his personal income in the town. By 1611 he had built some twentyone half-timbered houses and thirtyseven cottages of one hearth each were constructed about the same time (Rowan 1979, 347). In the same year, 1611, Pynnar described Lifford as having : "a good and strong fort built of lime and stone, with bulwarks, a parapet, and a large ditch of good depth cast above it on the river side, with a storehouse for victuals and munition, a gatehouse and a drawbridge…..There is another small fort in the town rampiered and ditched, about which are certain houses built of good timber after the English manor, which serve for the use of a gaoler and to keep prisoner…Upon view of the town we found it well furnished with inhabitants of English, Scottish, and irish, who live by several trades" (quoted in Butlin 1977, 89). By 1622 the town had at least 54 houses and a male population of about 100, making it one of the more successful plantation boroughs in Ulster (Hunter 1981, 60-1).	LIFFORD, TOWNPARKS (Clonleigh South ED)	633345	898491

Map Ref; (Figure 2)	RMP	Class & Description	Townland	ITM E/ N	
		Sir Richard Hansard died in 1619 and left an unusual bequest, recorded on his monument in Lifford parish church, making financial provision for the corporation (Hunter 1971, 55), for building a church and school, and for the salaries of the schoolmaster and the officers of the town. It is a remarkable demonstration of the founders interest in the welfare of his town. In the census of c. 1659 the adult population is given as 44 English and Scots, and 24 Irish making a total of 68' (Bradley & Dunne 1989, 50-2). The physical layout of the town is described in the Urban Survey as 'The core of the seventeenth century Lifford was concentrated on the Diamond and on the street running SW from it towards the modern bridge, then the site of a ferry. It was presumably in this area that the twentyone houses, built for Sir Richard Hansard by 1611, were located. The presence of a burgage plot pattern on the street running NW from the town, past Ballyduff House, suggests that it too may be of seventeenth century origin. Indeed it may have been the location of the 27 cottages referred to in 1611. In 1603 Sir Henry Dowcra was granted the fight to hold a weekly market at Lifford while in the incorporation charter of 1612 it is stated that the market should be held on Mondays. The market place was evidently located in the Diamond. An account of 1600 refers to Lifford as having "some eighty houses" (CSPI 1600-1, 93). There is no information on the form of these houses, however. By 1611 there were some 21 half-timbered houses in the town and 37 cottages, while in 1622 the town had at least 54 houses. Evidence for inns is indicated by the fact that the inhabitants of Lifford were "able to give entertainment to passengers" shortly after the foundation of the town (Robinson 1984, 173). An account of the settlement, written in 1600, describes it as lying beside the river and "encompassed by an old ditch" (CSPI 1600-1, 93). An outline of these defences is shown on a map, prepared perhaps to accompany this account, now in the library of Trinity College Dublin (Ms. 1209 (17)). No trace of this ditch now survives' (Bradley & Dunne 1989, 53-4).			
2.	DG071-008001-	**Church** Clonleigh Parish Church (DG071-008001-): Erected under the will of Sir Richard Hansard and the foundations laid by 1622, the present church is of late 18th century appearance (Rowan 1979, 348). In the S wall is a segment-headed recess (DG071-008008-) containing two kneeling figures in Jacobean attire facing each other across a draped predieu — part of the monument of Sir Richard Hansard Kt. and Dame Anne, his wife (for whom see Loeber 1977-80, 238-9).	LIFFORD	633485	898611
3.	DG071-008003-	**Graveyard** Generic Description: The burial area around a church. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries) onwards.	LIFFORD	633485	898611
4.	DG071-008004-	**House – 16th/17th century** The physical layout of the town is described in the Urban Survey as 'The core of the seventeenth century Lifford was concentrated on the Diamond and on the street running SW from it towards the	LIFFORD	633415	898466

Map Ref; (Figure 2)	RMP	Class & Description	Townland	ITM E/ N	
		modern bridge, then the site of a ferry. It was presumably in this area that the twentyone houses, built for Sir Richard Hansard by 1611, were located. The presence of a burgage plot pattern on the street running NW from the town, past Ballyduff House, suggests that it too may be of seventeenth century origin. Indeed it may have been the location of the 27 cottages referred to in 1611. In 1603 Sir Henry Dowcra was granted the right to hold a weekly market at Lifford, while in the incorporation charter of 1612 it is stated that the market should be held on Mondays. The market place was evidently located in the Diamond. An account of 1600 refers to Lifford as having "some eighty houses" (CSPI 1600-1, 93). There is no information on the form of these houses, however. By 1611 there were some 21 half-timbered houses in the town and 37 cottages, while in 1622 the town had at least 54 houses. Evidence for inns is indicated by the fact that the inhabitants of Lifford were "able to give entertainment to passengers" shortly after the foundation of the town (Robinson 1984, 173).' (Bradley & Dunne 1989, 53-4).			
5.	DG071-008005-	**Town defences** An account of the settlement of Lifford, written in 1600, describes it as lying beside the river and "encompassed by an old ditch" (CSPI 1600-1, 93). An outline of these defences is shown on a map, prepared perhaps to accompany this account, now in the library of Trinity College Dublin (Ms. 1209 (17)). No trace of this ditch now survives' (Bradley & Dunne 1989, 53-4).	LIFFORD	633453	898446
6.	DG071-008006-	**Fortification** Described in the Urban Survey of Donegal (Bradley & Dunne 1989, 55) as 'Like most of Donegal's plantation towns Lifford owes its existence to its strategic location, at the meeting of the rivers Murne and Finn, and at the beginning of the River Foyle. There was no bridge and throughout the seventeenth century the river crossing was negotiated by ferry. Its strategic significance was evident before the plantation period, however, and it was here that the O'Donnells built a castle in the fifteenth century (this castle is located in Co. Tyrone). The earl of Essex arrived here in 1574 as part of his ill fated Ulster expedition and formally restored it to Hugh O'Donnell (Hayes McCoy 1976, 97). Ten years later, in 1584, Perrott proposed it for the site of an English garrison if Ulster was to be subdued. Perrott's proposals went unheeded, however, and it was not until 1600 when it was captured by Dowcra's forces, under the command of Niall garbh O'Donnell that it fell into English hands. By 1600 there was evidently some form of settlement in the vicinity of the fort. A contemporary account describes it as : "some eighty houses set in a plain green upon the river side and encompassed by an old ditch" (CSPI 1600-1, 93). Evidently the settlement was substantial enough by 1603 for Sir Henry Dowcra, governor of Lough Foyle, to be granted the right to hold a market there. Shortly after the flight of the earls Lifford was ear-marked for plantation and on 27 october 1611 the village of Liffer with the fort, "commonly called captain Brooke's Fort" and about 500 acres of land were granted to Sir Richard Hansard for 21 years. He received the grant on condition that within five years he should allot portions of land to 60 inhabitants for the erection of houses with gardens and 200 acres for a common (Ir Rec Comm 1830, 182). The fort was excluded	LIFFORD	633406	898597

Map Ref; (Figure 2)	RMP	Class & Description	Townland	ITM E/ N	
		from a new grant of 31 jan 1612, when Hansard was given licence to hold a Monday market and two annual fairs, while the number of colonists he was to settle was halved to "30 persons, English or Scots, chiefly tradesmen to be the burgesses" (ibid. 206-7). Lewis (1837, ii, 260) adds that in addition he was to set aside 100 acres for the keep of 50 horses, should His Majesty think proper to assign a garrison to the town. Hansard evidently invested a sizeable amount of his personal income in the town. By 1611 he had built some twentyone half-timbered houses and thirtyseven cottages of one hearth each were constructed about the same time (Rowan 1979, 347). In the same year, 1611, Pynnar described Lifford as having: "a good and strong fort built of lime and stone, with bulwarks, a parapet, and a large ditch of good depth cast above it on the river side, with a storehouse for victuals and munition, a gatehouse and a drawbridge…..There is another small fort in the town rampiered and ditched, about which are certain houses built of good timber after the English manor, which serve for the use of a gaoler and to keep prisoner…Upon view of the town we found it well furnished with inhabitants of English, Scottish, and Irish, who live by several trades" (quoted in Butlin 1977, 89).' (Bradley & Dunne 1989, 50-2). Nothing remains of the "good strong fort of lime and stone" mentioned in 1611. A plan of "the king's fort at Lifford", prepared about this time is in the library of Trinity College Dublin (Ms. 1209 (30)). The 1611 account, quoted above, mentions a second fort in the town but its whereabouts remains unclear' (Bradley & Dunne 1989, 55).			
7.	DG071-008007-	***Wall monument - effigial*** A memorial for the dead found in a church context. These consist of a wall monument (q.v.) that includes an incised or sculptural representation of the person or persons commemorated, sometimes with additional kneeling figures. These date from the 13th century AD onwards. In the south wall of the parish church is a segment-headed recess containing two kneeling figures in Jacobean attire facing each other across a draped predieu — part of the monument of Sir Richard Hansard Kt. and Dame Anne, his wife (for whom see Loeber 1977-80, 238-9). *The tablet bears the following inscription: "ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF SR RICHARD HANSARD/KNIGHT BORNE AT BISKERTHORPE IN THE COVNTY OF LINCOLNE IN/ENGLAND WHO DYED THE 5 OF OCTOBER 1619 AND OF DAME ANNE HIS WIFE/DAUGHTER TO SR EDWARD MARBVRY OF GEISBY IN, THE SAID COVNTY KNIGHT/WHO DYED THE 3 DAY OF OCTOBER 1619 SR RICHARD HANSARD AFTER HE HAD/OF ART IN CAMBRIDGE TOOKE VPON HIM THE PREFESSION OF A SOLIDER IN THE PRIME OF/LIFE HE HAD DIVERS SINDRY HONORABLE PLACES OF COMAND IN THE WARES HE/WAS MAD GOVERNOR OF LIFFORD AND THE PARTS ADIOYNING WHER HE DID MANY GOOD/SERVES IN THE TIME OF TYRONES REBELION AND LAST OF AL IN SR CAHIR O DOHERLES REBELIONIKING JAMES THE FIRST GAVE HIM THIS TOWNE OF LIFORD AND FOWER QVARTERS OF CROHAN TO/PLANT A CORPORACON THERE WHICH HE EFECTED AT HIS DEATH HE DISPOSED BY WIL OF THESE LANDS AND OTHERS TO DIVERS OF HIS NAME NOT NEARE OF KINDRED TO HIM BVT FOR WANT/OF A FEOFTMIENT TO ENABLE HIM TO DISPOSE OF HIS LANDS BY WIL BY LAWE ITFEL A[L]/TO HIS YONGER BROTHER WILLIAM*	LIFFORD TOWN	633485	898605

Map Ref; (Figure 2)	RMP	Class & Description	Townland	ITM E/ N	
		HANSARD OF BISKERTHORPE IN LINCOLNSHIRE ESQVIRE/HE ORDAINED BY HIS WILL SR IOHN VAVHAN KNIGHT SR GEORGE MERBVRY KNIGHT AND/THOMAS PERKINS ESQUIRE THEN LIFTENNANT TO HIS COMPANY HIS EXECITORS/AND DIRECTED THEM TO BVILD THIS CHVRCH THE SCHOOLE AND SCHOOLE HOUSE IN/THIS TOWNE AS NOW THEY ARE DONE AND LIKEWISE GAVE 86L P ANNVM IN PPETVITY/OUT OF HIS LANDES (VIDELICET TO THE WARDEN OF LIFFORD XXL TO THE RECORDER THERE/OF XL TO THE 2 SERGEANTS 6L TO THE SCHOOLE MAISTER XXXL AND TO THE USHER XXL P ANNUM/AND FOR THAT BY LAWE THIS LAND FELL TO HIS YONGER BROTHER WHEERBY THESE PIOVS/INTENTIONS WEER LIKE TO BE FRVSTRATED THEREFORE THE 3 SORNAMED EXECVTORS DID/PVRCHASE OF HIS SAID BROTHER THE WHOLE LANDES FOR ONE THOUSAND AND 5 HUNDRED/POUNDS AND SO HAVE FINISHED THE SAID WORKES AND PPETVALL DONATION ACCORDING/TO THE WILL AND INTENT OF THE SAID SR RICHARD."			
8.	DG071-010----	**Bullaun stone (present location)** The term 'bullaun' (from the Irish word 'bullán', which means a round hollow in a stone, or a bowl) is applied to boulders of stone or bedrock with hemispherical hollows or basin-like depressions, which may have functioned as mortars. In this case the bullaun stone has been moved from its original location. They are frequently associated with ecclesiastical sites and holy wells and so may have been used for religious purposes. Other examples which do not appear to have ecclesiastical associations can be found in bedrock or outcrop in upland contexts, often under blanket bog, and are known as bedrock mortars. They date from the prehistoric period to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD). In back garden of house facing onto Foyle View street in the town of Lifford, Donegal. A large irregular shaped sandstone boulder (H 0.3-0.43m; 0.4m x 0.65m) with quartz inclusion that has a deep, smooth-sided, circular-shaped hollow (top diam. 0.27m; base diam. 0.12m; D 0.2m) in its upper surface. According to the owner of the house, this bullaun stone was originally located in the townland of Mullanalamphry beside Tawnawully Bridge close to the shoreline of Lough Eske (DG094-014----).	LIFFORD	633425	898430
9.	DG070-032----	**Standing stone** **A stone which has been deliberately set upright in the ground, usually orientated on a north-east-south-west axis, although other orientations do occur, and varying in height from 0.5m up to 6m. They functioned as prehistoric burial markers, commemorative monuments, indicators of routeways or boundaries and date from the Bronze and Iron Ages (c. 2400 BC - AD 500), with some associated with early medieval ecclesiastical and burial contexts (c. 5th-12th centuries).**	GORTIN NORTH	630611	901048

Map Ref; (Figure 2)	RMP	Class & Description	Townland	ITM E/ N	
		This example is marked as 'Standing Stone' on the 1st and 2nd editions of the OS 6-inch map and as 'Standing Stone (site of)' on the 3rd edition. There are no visible remains. Situated on good pasture land falling away to S and W.			
10.	DG070-033----	**Standing stone** Marked as 'Standing Stone' on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map and as 'Standing Stone (site of)' on the 3rd edition. There' are no visible remains. Situated on good pasture land falling away to S and W.	GORTIN NORTH	630570	900977
11.	DG070-034----	**Standing stone** There is no trace of the 'Standing Stone' marked on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map. Situated on good land sloping slightly downhill to the S and E.	ROSSGEIR	632177	900133
12.	DG070-045----	**Enclosure** **An area defined by an enclosing element (e.g. bank, wall, fosse, scarp), or indicated as such cartographically, and occurring in a variety of shapes and sizes, possessing no diagnostic features which would allow classification within another monument category. These may date to any period from prehistory onwards. Enclosures with a diameter greater than 70m should be classed as Large Enclosure.**	SHANNON LOWER	629025	899124
13.	DG070-046----	**Megalithic tomb - unclassified** **This term is used for megalithic tombs that cannot be classified as a court tomb, portal tomb, passage tomb or wedge tomb. These may date from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age (c. 4000 - c. 500 BC).** This example was first shown on the original OS 6-inch map (1834-5), where it is named 'Giant's Grave', and it was also so named on the revision at that scale of 1845-7. It stood close to the S side of the road running SW from Ballindrait, on gently rolling pasture, 600m S of the Deele River. The site is overlooked from the S by Croaghan Hill, 1.5km distant. The relevant Name Book and the Memoir of the original OS 6-inch survey refer, respectively, to 'a few stones having the appearance of antiquity' called 'the Giant's Bed' and to 'some large stones, called a Giant's Grave'. Thomas Fagan (1845-8) visited the site in 1846 and described it as 'the ruins of a giant's grave' lying almost E-W, measuring 151/2 feet (c. 4.7m) long and 3 feet to 7 feet (c. 0.9m-2.15m) wide and enclosed by 'great flat stones' 2 feet to 41/2 feet (c. 0.6-1.4m) high, seven of which were then in place. These were 41/2 feet to 8 feet (c. 1.4-2.4m) long and 1 foot to 3 feet (c. 0.3-0.9m) thick. Approximately 51/2 feet (c. 1.7m) to the W was a large slab 6 feet (c. 1.8m) long, 51/2 feet (c. 1.7m) broad and c. 2 feet (c. 0.6m) thick. No trace remained of this feature in 1904 according to an OS 1:2,500 Name Book of that year. On a visit here in the early 1950s Ruaidhrí de Valera and Seán Ó Nualláin noted low stones in the	DROIM NA hÁTHA (TC Cluain Lao Theas)	629985	899165

Map Ref; (Figure 2)	RMP	Class & Description	Townland	ITM E/ N	
		roadside hedge adjacent to the original position of the monument, but it was unclear whether these ever formed part of an ancient structure. In 1984 a large stone of uncertain origin was noted in the hedge here. Fagan's account suggests that there may have been a megalithic tomb here, but the evidence does not warrant its acceptance as a definite one. OS Name Book, Clonleigh parish (1834-5), book 1, 15; OS Memoirs, Clonleigh parish (1835), 23; Fagan 1845-8, book 10, 33; OS 1:2,500 Name Book, sheet 70 (1905), 58; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 44-5, no. 124; SMR 1987, 70:46; Ó Nualláin 1989, 142; RMP 1995, 70:46.			
14.	DG070-047----	**Standing stone** There is no trace of the 'Standing Stone' marked on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map. Situated on low-lying good land beside the Deele river.	ROSSGEIR	632238	899638
15.	DG070-048----	**Standing stone** There is no trace of the 'Standing Stone' marked on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map. Situated on the side of a hill, on good land falling away to N and W.	MURLOUGH (Clonleigh South ED)	631630	899335
16.	DG070-049----	**Standing stone** There is no trace of the 'Standing Stone' marked on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map. Situated on the side of a hill, on good land falling away to N and W.	MURLOUGH (Clonleigh South ED)	631595	899154
17.	DG070-050----	**Standing stone** No site specific description available at time of writing.	MURLOUGH (Clonleigh South ED)	631564	899095
18.	DG070-072----	**Standing stone** Marked as 'Standing Stone' on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map and as 'Standing Stone (site of)' on the 3rd edition. There are no visible remains. Situated on the lower slopes of Croaghan Hill on good land with extensive views.	CROAGHAN (Clonleigh South ED)	629148	897804
19.	DG070-073----	**Megalithic tomb - unclassified** There is no trace of this feature, which was first shown on the 1845-7 edition of the OS 6-inch map, where it is named 'Giant's Grave'. It stood on a gentle fall of ground in pasture just W of the base of Croaghan Hill and almost 2km E of the cruciform passage tomb (Site A) in Kilmonaster Middle townland. Thomas Fagan (1845-8), who visited here in 1846, described it as 'the ruins of a Giant's Grave 22 feet [c. 6.7m] long and 2 to 4 feet [c. 0.6-1.2m] wide and lie nearly N and S and was enclosed by flat stones, a few of which still remain 1 to 3 feet [c. 0.3-0.9m] high, but not otherwise large. A flat stone in its south end seem to cover a grave and measure 7 feet [c. 2.15m] long, 4 feet [c. 1.2m] broad and 1 to 2 feet [c. 0.3-0.6m] thick. Several smaller flags lie about the grave.' No trace of this structure survived after 1870 according to an entry in the OS 1:2,500 Name Book	DOOROS	629139	897491

Map Ref; (Figure 2)	RMP	Class & Description	Townland	ITM E/ N	
		(1903-4). This may have been a megalithic tomb. However, the evidence is insufficient to warrant its acceptance as a definite one. Fagan 1845-8, book 10, 32; OS 1:2,500 Name Book, sheet 70 (1905), 74; Ó Nualláin 1968b, 14, site K; Herity 1974, 215, Dg. 11; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 37, no. 85; SMR 1987, 70:73; Ó Nualláin 1989, 142; RMP 1995, 70:73.			
20.	DG070-074001-	**Hillfort** **A large enclosed area that is more than 1 hectare in size (diam. c. 110m), and usually encompassing between 2 and 22 hectares (diam. exceeding c. 160m). Hillforts are always located in high upland terrain – on top of, or on the spur or ridge of a hill or mountain, or on hills which, if not high, are very prominent locally. They are defined by an earthen or earth and stone bank/banks or a wall/walls and external fosse/fosses and can be circular, oval or more irregularly shaped in plan if following the contours of a hilltop. In the case of bivallate or multivallate examples, the banks are often widely spaced. They may have been important ceremonial tribal centres and/or permanent or temporary settlements. Some examples date from the Early Neolithic (c. 3600 BC), others from the Middle to Late Bronze Age (c. 1400-500 BC) with examples of reoccupation in the later Iron Age (c. 100-400 AD). See also: Hilltop enclosure, Enclosure -large enclosure, Causewayed enclosure.** Internal diam. c. 85m. A roughly circular area enclosed by a grass-grown collapsed stone wall in places up to 5m wide and 1m high but at others hardly perceptible. A field boundary cuts off the W side and beyond this the outline of the wall is very vague. There are several gaps but one at the SE could be original as it is lined with set stones. There are extensive surfaces of rock outcrop within the enclosure. Near the centre of the interior is the passage-tomb (DG070-074002-), a mound 21m in diameter and 3m high. The site is situated on the summit of Croaghan Hill, which it exploits, and it dominates an extensive area including the ancient territory of Magh Itha.	CROAGHAN (Clonleigh South ED), GLENSMOIL	629892	897445
21.	DG070-074002-	**Megalithic tomb - passage tomb** **A round mound, usually surrounded by a kerb of large stones, enclosing a burial chamber, usually with a corbelled roof, which is entered by a passage, usually lintelled. Many tombs have side and end recesses opening off a central chamber, resulting in a cruciform plan. Cremation was the predominant burial rite in passage tombs which primarily date from 3300 to 2900 BC though some simpler tombs in Carrowmore, Co. Sligo have produced radiocarbon dates suggesting use even earlier in the Neolithic, c. 4000 BC.** This monument stands within a hillfort (Lacy 1983, 115, no. 703) on the highest point (724 feet (c. 220m) OD) of Croaghan Hill. It commands an extensive view in all directions and overlooks the group of tombs in Kilmonaster Middle townland, 2.6km to the W. The monument is a grass-grown mound of broadly round outline. It measures 21m N-S by 17.5m E-W and is 3m high. Its composition,	GLENSMOIL, CROAGHAN (Clonleigh South ED)	629883	897448

Map Ref; (Figure 2)	RMP	Class & Description	Townland	ITM E/ N	
		as revealed in a hole, 1.2m deep, high on its western slope and in a smaller one at the E, is a mixture of earth and some stones. An OS trigonometrical pillar stands on its summit. The nature of this monument remains to be determined, but its considerable size, round outline, hilltop situation and proximity to a group of passage tombs suggest that it too may contain such a tomb. Fagan 1845-8, book 10, 27; Ó Nualláin 1968b, 14-15, site L (photograph); Herity 1974, 215, Dg. 12; Ó Nualláin 1983a, 37, no. 86; Cookman 1987, 133; SMR 1987, 70:74; Ó Nualláin 1989, 128; RMP 1995, 70:74.			
22.	DG070-075----	**Enclosure** No specific description available at time of writing.	GLENSMOIL	630814	897526
23.	DG070-081----	**Bridge** This bridge gives its name to the town of Ballindrait (Baile an Droicheaid - the town or place of the bridge), and there may have been a bridge here by the early 17th century at the latest. The village probably dates from the Plantation-era. A bridge is depicted here on Moll's map of Ireland (1714) while the town is indicated as Ballindrait; this suggests that this was the site of a bridge for a period by this date. The current triple-arched structure with V-profile cutwaters probably dates to the first half of the 18th century and it is possible that it might contain within it elements of earlier fabric (pers. comm. T.J. O'Meara).	BALLINDRAIT, MILLSEESIAGH	630409	899791
24.	DG070-082----	**Souterrain** An underground structure consisting of one or more chambers connected by narrow passages or creepways, usually constructed of drystone-walling with a lintelled roof over the passages and a corbelled roof over the chambers. Most souterrains appear to have been built in the early medieval period by ringfort inhabitants (c. 500 - 1000 AD) as a defensive feature and/or for storage. This souterrain was discovered in April 2019 when a stone roof lintel was dislodged during ploughing. The surface opening (1.7n NW-SE; 1m NE-SW), created by the collapse of the roof lintel, revealed a roughly circular chamber (diam. 3m; H 2.5-3m), constructed of a well-built drystone wall comprising small to medium-sized stones. The chamber walls are corbelled, giving the chamber a bee-hive shape in profile. Due to safety concerns, it was not possible to enter the chamber, but a small lintelled opening was visible in the wall at N; this may be a recess/cupboard or it may mark a very small creepway-type entrance to a passage. The displaced lintel was visible lying on the floor of the chamber. The surface open to the chamber has been covered and sealed to protect the souterrain.	CURRAGHALANE	632263	897206
25.	DG071-001----	**Ringfort - rath**	DRUMINAW	634253	901249

Map Ref; (Figure 2)	RMP	Class & Description	Townland	ITM E/ N	
		A roughly circular or oval area surrounded by an earthen bank with an external fosse. Some examples have two (bivallate) or three (trivallate) banks and fosses, but these are less common and have been equated with higher status sites belonging to upper grades of society. They functioned as residences and/or farmsteads and broadly date from 500 to 1000 AD. See Ringfort - cashel for stone equivalent. Internal diam. 41.5m. A circular area enclosed by a low earthen bank, containing some stone, surviving only .5m in height, and a shallow fosse .75m in width. There are many gaps in the bank but none definitely an entrance. The interior is featureless except for the stumps of felled mature trees. The latter plus the insubstantial nature of the bank might indicate a late date for the feature. A field boundary bisects the site E-W. It is situated on a low N-S ridge of land parallel to and in the flood plain of the River Foyle to the E.			
26.	DG071-002001-	**Ecclesiastical enclosure** A large oval or roughly circular area, usually over 50m in diameter, defined by a bank/banks and external fosse/fosses or drystone wall/walls, enclosing an early medieval church or monastery and its associated areas of domestic and industrial activity. These date to the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD). Clonleigh graveyard (DG071-002005-) is believed to be the site of an early ecclesiastical settlement founded in the 6th century (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 377). The graveyard contains fragmentary sections of the N and S walls of a church (DG071-002002-) 6.8m wide internally. Built of rubble, the N wall is 6.1m long by 4.15m high by .93m thick; the lower courses, 1.1m high, of the interior central section are set out .27m from the wall face. W of this is a blocked-up opening with segmental rear-arch, probably a window. No visible trace of this opening survives on the exterior; the masonry indicates that this area was refaced. The S wall, 4.75m long by 4.5m high by 1.2m thick, contains an opposing blocked-up window with segment-headed rear-arch. The splayed ingoings are partially blocked by a bricked-in memorial; traces of wicker centering survive on the rear-arch soffit. This S wall forms part of the graveyard boundary. A sub-rectangular projection of the graveyard wall some 9.7m to the E might have been associated with the church. No visible trace of the E or W gables remains. Recent work at the graveyard by Donegal County Council (after the completion of the survey) has revealed three fragments of medieval carved mouldings (DG071-002003-) partially buried in the soil. In addition a recumbent slab (DG071-002004-), 1.68m × 0.38m at top, .32m at bottom, has been revealed. Near the wider end of the slab is a deeply carved Maltese cross .32m × 0.32m with a raised boss 9 cms in diameter at the centre. The slab, which is also still partially buried, and the mouldings are located on the E side of the graveyard in the general area of the ruined church. The site is located on a low drumlin-like hill	EDENMORE (Clonleigh North ED)	633201	900076

Map Ref; (Figure 2)	RMP	Class & Description	Townland	ITM E/ N	
		surrounded by level marshy (now much reclaimed) land in the flood plain near the junction of the Rivers Deele and Foyle.			
27.	DG071-002002-	**Church** **A building used for public Christian worship. These can be of any date from c. 500 AD onwards.** Site specific description as for DG071-002002- 'Ecclesiastical Enclosure' above.	EDENMORE (Clonleigh North ED)	633220	900079
28.	DG071-002003-	**Architectural fragment** **A piece of worked wood or carved stone that has been removed from a building. These may be of any date from the early medieval period (5th-12th centuries AD) onwards.** Site specific description as for DG071-002002- 'Ecclesiastical Enclosure' above.	EDENMORE (Clonleigh North ED)	633220	900079
29.	DG071-002004-	**Cross-slab** **A slab of stone, either standing or recumbent, inscribed with a cross and generally used as a grave-marker or memorial. Where a slab has an ogham inscription this is classified as 'Ogham stone'. This term is applied only to slabs dating to pre-1200 AD.** Site specific description as for DG071-002002- 'Ecclesiastical Enclosure' above.	EDENMORE (Clonleigh North ED)	633220	900079
30.	DG071-002005-	**Graveyard** Site specific description as for DG071-002002- 'Ecclesiastical Enclosure' above.	EDENMORE (Clonleigh North ED)	633201	900076
31.	DG071-002006-	**Ecclesiastical site** **A location where a religious foundation existed but where there is insufficient evidence to allow for a more precise classification. These date from the medieval period (5th-16th centuries AD) up to the 18th century.** Site specific description as for DG071-002002- 'Ecclesiastical Enclosure' above.	EDENMORE (Clonleigh North ED)	633201	900076
32.	DG071-003001-	**Standing stone** There is no trace of the 'Standing Stone' marked on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map. Situated on rough, wet, low-lying land.	DRUMBOY (Clonleigh South ED)	632833	899615
33.	DG071-003002-	**Standing stone** There is no trace of the standing stone shown untitled on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map. Situated on rough, wet land in the flood plain of the River Foyle.	DRUMBOY (Clonleigh South ED)	632892	899662

Map Ref; (Figure 2)	RMP	Class & Description	Townland	ITM E/ N	
34.	DG071-004----	**Standing stone** There is no trace of the 'Standing Stone' marked on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map and shown untitled on the 2nd edition. Situated on rough wet pasture land.	DRUMBOY (Clonleigh South ED)	632842	899413
35.	DG071-005----	**Standing stone** Marked as 'Standing Stone' on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map and shown untitled on the 2nd edition. There are no visible remains. Situated on good land with extensive views.	LIFFORD	632525	898541
36.	DG071-006----	**Standing stone** Marked as 'Standing Stone' on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map and shown untitled on the 2nd edition. There are no visible remains. Situated on good land with extensive views.	LIFFORD	632682	898548
37.	DG071-007----	**Standing stone** Marked as 'Standing Stone' on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map and shown untitled on the 2nd edition. There are no visible remains. Situated on good land with extensive views.	TOWNPARKS (Clonleigh South ED)	632654	898504
38.	DG071-009----	**Standing stone** There is no trace of the standing stone shown untitled on the 2nd edition of the OS 6-inch map. Situated on good land with extensive views towards Co. Tyrone.	TOWNPARKS (Clonleigh South ED)	632933	898361
39.	DG079-009001-	**Graveyard** A small rectangular disused graveyard consisting of an overgrown mound with no discernible structures. Cemented onto the top of the N gatepost into the graveyard is a stone which seems to be the weathered remains of a carved stone head (DG079-009002-). It is .3m high and 0.25m x .25m. It is extremely defaced but the suggestions of two eyes and a nose can be seen. It is possible that this is another example of the type of head recorded in the Raphoe area by Rynne (1972, 86-88). Testing was carried out by Billy Quinn of Moore Archaeological & Environmental Services Ltd, under licence No. 07E0944 at Site No. 10, Churchtown, Co. Donegal, between 8 and 11 October 2007 for the Donegal National Roads Design Office, on behalf of the Donegal County Council. The proposed development is close to DG079–009001-, classified as a burial-ground and the former site of Ballybogan National School. The testing regime was informed by a geophysical survey that identified a number of subsurface anomalies, interpreted as representing derelict field boundaries and the remains of ploughing work. Furthermore, in the northern field a number of points of magnetic enhancement associated with isolated ferrous responses were noted on the external side of the graveyard wall, potentially indicating the presence of burials. A total of thirteen trenches were excavated throughout the subject area, with a cumulative length of c. 375m. Three of these trenches, numbers 4, 5 and 11, exposed features of archaeological significance. Excavation in Trench 11 to the south of the site near the banks of the River Finn exposed an amorphous burnt spread of fire-shattered stone in a charcoal-enriched silty matrix measuring c. 3.5m by 2.5m by	CHURCHTOWN (Clonleigh South ED)	630448	895832

Map Ref; (Figure 2)	RMP	Class & Description	Townland	ITM E/ N	
		0.15m deep, with no evidence of an associated trough. This material is typical of deposits generally associated with fulachta fiadh. In Trenches 4 and 5, located in a field to the south-east of the enclosed graveyard, testing uncovered both loose and articulated human remains in association with grave-cuts. These remains extended over a minimum area of 30m east–west by 20m and constitute a cemetery associated with a church foundation (DG079-009003-) dating to at least the end of the 16th century. This interpretation is based on cartographic evidence as indicated on Mercator's Irlandiae Regnum map, dated 1620, which shows a site known as the 'Sanctuary' located to the east of Castlefinn. The existing enclosed cemetery with headstones dating to the 18th century appears on the first-edition OS map, and OS Memoirs record that it was in use until the 1830s. It is likely, based on the poor preservation of the bone, that the remains uncovered to the south-east of this area were associated with a much earlier foundation. This contention is further supported by Lacy (2006), citing medieval texts referring to a 'church in Mag nitha, known as Tech na Comairce' meaning 'house of sanctuary'. Archbishop Colton's visitation to the area in 1397 as recorded in Reeves's 1850 publication pushes the dates back further to the late 14th century. Based on the above evidence, it is likely that there was an ecclesiastical community active in the area until at least the late medieval period. The human remains exposed in Trenches 4 and 5, buried in the Christian tradition in close proximity to the recorded site at Churchtown, would seem to confirm the subject area as the site of Mercator's 'Sanctuary' (Bennett 2010, 76-7). References Reeves 1850 Acts of Archbishop Colton in his metropolitan visitation of the diocese of Derry, 69–71. Lacy, B. 2006 Cenél Conaill and the Donegal kingdoms ad 500–800. Dublin.			
40.	DG079-009002-	**Stone head** A small rectangular disused graveyard (DG079-009001-) consisting of an overgrown mound with no discernible structures. Cemented onto the top of the N gatepost into the graveyard is a stone which seems to be the weathered remains of a carved stone head. It is .3m high and 0.25m x .25m. It is extremely defaced but the suggestions of two eyes and a nose can be seen. It is possible that this is another example of the type of head recorded in the Raphoe area by Rynne (1972, 86-88).	CHURCHTOWN (Clonleigh South ED)	630436	895855
41.	DG079-009003-	**Church** Site specific description as for DG079-009001- 'Graveyard' as above.	CHURCHTOWN (Clonleigh South ED)	630462	895841
42.	DG071-011----	**Redundant record - Battle Site** This record relates to an engagement which took place at the river crossing south of Lifford near Strabane on 15 April 1689. It was investigated in the course of the Irish Battlefields Project as having the potential to be interpreted as a 'battle'. The evidence – as set out in the following account – was not considered sufficient to warrant accepting it as such (SMR file). (See also **Table 2 – No. 44**)			

Table 2: Archaeological Inventory – SMR (Northern Ireland): Lifford Constraints Study Area

Map Ref. No. (Figure 3)	SMR	Class & Description	Townland	ING E/ N	
43.	TYR004:010	**Dug-out Canoe (Find-spot)** The boat was located c. 160m downstream from Lifford Bridge close to the eastern bank of the River Foyle on a sandy/shingly bar. It was lying upside down and appeared to be wholly exposed (only very superficial excavation would be needed to fully expose it). The logboat appeared to have been known for sometime (not just in the previous two weeks) - based on the fact that the boat has been used in the recent past as an anchor-point for illegal salmon nets - the remnants of a modern monofilament net was still tied-off. It is possible that this location may be a secondary context and it has come from somewhere further upstream. The boat appears largely intact and in good condition (it is a very robust piece of timber). It is most damaged on its port side and is cracked towards the stern on its starboard side. The hull is approximately 6.6m in length, with a maximum beam of 73cm and a maximum height of 18-20cm; the gunwale thickness is approx. 2-3cm. The boat is flat bottomed with slightly rounded extremities. The stern appears to be slightly wider than the bow and what looks like a possible depth gauge boring with a plug still intact was noted towards the stern of the boat. The boat is now stored at Loughs Agency HQ at Prehen in Derry.	TOWNPARKS (Strabane)	233545	398369
44.	TYR 004:009	**Battle Site** This is one of the sites of the Battle of the Fords, which took place over 3 locations on 14th April 1689. This is the central crossing at Lifford. The officer in command at Derry was the Scottish Protestant, Lieutenant Colonel Robert Lundy. Being a professional soldier, his initial inclination was to serve the rightful king, James II, but under strong pressure from the Derry Protestants he eventually took the side of William. On 13 April he convened a council of war in the city at which the following resolution was passed: 'all officers and soldiers and all other armed men that can and will fight for their country and religion against popery shall appear on the fittest ground near Cladyford, Lifford and Long Causey as shall be nearest to their respective quarters; there to draw up in battalions to be ready to fight the enemy and to preserve our lives and all that is dear to us'. A bridge existed at Clady and a ford at Lifford. The Long Causey was a road over the marshes of the Swilly Burn between Lifford and St. Johnston. These orders were sent all over the Laggan and all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty were asked to report at the different centres. These forces assembled on 14 April but Lundy did not advance to the crossing-points on the Finn until the following day. On 15 April Lundy set out for the River Finn from Derry at c. 8–9 a.m., and reinforcements joined him upon the way. The estimates of Lundy's full forces ranges from between 7,500 and 10,000 men, though it should be stated that many of these soldiers were inexperienced civilian recruits. Lundy attempted to defend each of the three crossing points by dividing his forces	MAGIRR; TOWNPARKS (Strabane)	233459	398270

Map Ref. No. (Figure 3)	SMR	Class & Description	Townland	ING E/ N	
		between the three. While reinforcements were sent to Strabane, there is no clear indication as to exactly how many were there, but estimates suggest that they were some 1,500 Williamite defenders. When the Jacobite troops reached the crossings at Lifford and Clady they found that they were guarded by considerable Protestant forces and that an arch of Clady bridge had been broken down. A Jacobite force succeeded in crossing at Clady and routed the Williamite defenders who, according to one account, took to their heels crying 'To Derry, to Derry'. The crossing at Lifford/Strabane had been held by Williamite forces under the command of Colonel Richard Crofton for a number of days prior to 15 April, and Crofton's men had already become involved in some skirmishing with Jacobite troops. Crofton's forces, however, were hampered by a lack of ammunition. The Jacobite forces that approached the crossing were under the command of the German, Count Conrad von Rosen, a veteran who had seen forty years' service in the French army. He was assisted by the French General Maumont. Rosen records that the Williamites were posted in a small fort at Lifford on the bank of the river and had some artillery. The river was higher than usual, as there had been rain. Rosen at first thought that it would be impossible to cross and that he had better join the other force at Clady. But he could see the Williamites retreating from Clady and judged that they were demoralized enough for him to try and cross at Lifford. This he did where the Mourne and Finn join just south of Lifford. He swam his own horse across, followed by his men, which so astonished the rebels that they fired one round and then retired. It took some time for Von Rosen to enter Lifford, as he had to make his way around the trenches and a bog, and this allowed the main part of the Williamite force to escape. Rosen pursued the Williamite forces for a distance of three miles, killing a number of them and taking others prisoner. The pursuit from Strabane soon merged with the pursuit of the Williamites retreating from Clady Bridge. Von Rosen quickly called a halt to this chase, however, and decided to wait for two companies of dragoons and a detachment of infantry on the Strabane side of the river to come up and join him. He also saw that a large force of Williamite troops, made up of those retreating from Clady Bridge and others sent to assist them, had rallied together with c. 500 Williamites that he was pursuing, regrouped on high ground in the vicinity. Von Rosen decided not to risk an engagement. All told, the Williamites lost some 400 men in the flight from the River Finn. The Jacobites thus had the whole Laggan open to them, which was a valuable source of supply with plenty of forage for the cavalry horses. This early victory for the Jacobite forces placed the Williamite army on the defensive and three days later they commenced the siege of Derry. (IBP Report 2008 - Strabane)			

APPENDIX F4 – Aerial overview of Built Heritage within Lifford Town

APPENDIX F5 – Aerial overview of Built Heritage within the wider Lifford FRS Study Area

APPENDIX F6 – Protected Structures and/or NIAH listed built heritage within the Lifford FRS Constraints Study Area

Figure Ref;	RPS No.	Reg. No	Name/Classification	Townland
1.	40800801	40835001	St. Lugadius Church of Ireland Church	LIFFORD
2.	40800802	40835002	Lifford Church of Ireland Parish Hall	LIFFORD
3.	40800806	40835006	The Old Courthouse	LIFFORD
4.	40800810	40835010	Lifford Garda Station - former RIC barracks	LIFFORD
5.	40800813	40835009	Lifford Youth Reach - former rectory	LIFFORD
6.	40800814	40835019	Ballyduff House	LIFFORD
7.	40800814	40835027	Ballyduff Cottage	LIFFORD
8.	40907020	40834004	St. Patrick's Catholic Church – Bell Tower	MURLOUGH (CLONLEIGH SOUTH)
9.	40907026	40834001	Cavanacor House	CAVANACOR
10.	Lodge - 40907120	40907120	Clonleigh House	GORTGRANAGH
11.	N/A	40834002	Ballindrait Presbyterian Manse	MURLOUGH (CLONLEIGH SOUTH)
12.	N/A	40834002	Ballindrait Presbyterian Manse	MURLOUGH (CLONLEIGH SOUTH)
13.	N/A	40834003	St. Patrick's Catholic Church	LIFFORD COMMON
14.	N/A	40834005	Ballindrait Windmill	MURLOUGH (CLONLEIGH SOUTH)
15.	N/A	40834006	Outbuildings x 3	MURLOUGH (CLONLEIGH SOUTH)
16.	N/A	40834007	House (Cottage) - 1910	BIRDSTOWN
17.	N/A	40834008	Cottage - thatched	BIRDSTOWN
18.	N/A	40834009	Water-pump - Ballindrait	MILLSEESIAGH
19.	N/A	40834010	Ballindrait Bridge	BALLINDRAIT, MILLSEESIAGH
20.	N/A	40834011	Worker's House; Station Master's House 1910	BALLINDRAIT
21.	N/A	40834013	Ballindrait Presbyterian Church	BALLINDRAIT
22.	N/A	40834014	Worker's House & Level Crossing - Ballindrait	TAMNAWOOD
23.	N/A	40834016	Smyths Daleside Feeds - former mill outbuildings, 1906	MILLSEESIAGH
24.	N/A	40834017	Former Railway Goods shed - 1909	BALLINDRAIT
25.	N/A	40835003	Town/County Hall Donegal County Council	LIFFORD
26.	N/A	40835005	Former Railway Station - 1909	LIFFORD
27.	N/A	40835007	Semi-detached three-bay two-storey over basement former house with attic level, built c. 1870	LIFFORD
28.	N/A	40835008	Semi-detached three-bay two-storey over basement former house with converted attic level, built c. 1870	LIFFORD
29.	N/A	40835011	Main St - End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, built c. 1880.	LIFFORD
30.	N/A	40835012	Main St -Attached three-bay two-storey house, built c. 1880.	LIFFORD
31.	N/A	40835013	Main St - Lios-a-Daill - End-of-terrace attached four-bay two-storey house, built c. 1820	LIFFORD
32.	N/A	40835014	Main St - Attached five-bay two-storey house, built c. 1800 and possibly containing earlier fabric,	LIFFORD
33.	N/A	40835015	Main St - Attached end-of-terrace five-bay two-storey house, built c. 1870	LIFFORD
34.	N/A	40835016	Main St - Detached three-bay single-storey with attic level vernacular house, built c. 1820	LIFFORD

35.	N/A	40835017	Combermore- Country House 1845	TOWNPARKS (CLONLEIGH SOUTH)
36.	N/A	40835018	Combermore - Outbuildings	TOWNPARKS (CLONLEIGH SOUTH)
37.	N/A	40835020	Main St/Butcher St - Attached corner-sited house, built c. 1890	LIFFORD
38.	N/A	40835021	Lifford Community Hospital	TOWNPARKS (CLONLEIGH SOUTH)
39.	N/A	40835022	Lifford Army Barracks	LIFFORD
40.	N/A	40835025	Post-Box 1922-46	LIFFORD
41.	N/A	40835026	Drumboy House	DRUMBOY (CLONLEIGH SOUTH)
42.	N/A	40835028	Croghan House	CARRICKNASLATE
43.	N/A	40907004	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c. 1890.	MONEEN
44.	N/A	40907048	Glensmoil	GLENSMOIL
45.	N/A	40907049	Guystown	GUYSTOWN
46.	N/A	40907052	Killindarragh House	WOOD
47.	N/A	40907111	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c. 1880,	BLACKROCK
48.	N/A	40907114	Freestanding single-bay three-stage former windmill on circular-plan, built c. 1780	BRAADE (CLONLEIGH SOUTH)
49.	N/A	40907116	St. Anne's	COOLATEE
50.	N/A	40907117	Clonleigh House	GORTGRANAGH
51.	N/A	40907127	Gateway originally serving Clonleigh House (demolished), erected c. 1863	GORTGRANAGH
52.	N/A	40907130	Coneyburrow House	CONEYBURROW
53.	N/A	40907133	Island More Bridge	ISLAND MORE
54.	N/A	40907140	Russborough House	CONEYBURROW
55.	N/A	40907141	Edenmore House	EDENMORE (CLONLEIGH NORTH)