

APPENDIX F

Cultural, Architectural and Archaeological Heritage

PLATES



PLATE 1: Area where proposed marina will be located at Clones.



PLATE 2: Former canal stores at Clones.



PLATE 3: Bridge over canal at Teehill House.



PLATE 4: Metal pipe across canal at Teehill.



PLATE 5: Looking west at aqueduct (IHR 0030:058:00) with modern bridge at former location of Clonfad Bridge (IHR 01315:000:00) in background.



PLATE 6: Looking southwest along new line of re-establishment at Clonfad.



PLATE 7: Looking southeast at location of rath (MO016-003).



PLATE 8: Looking northeast at area of proposed realigned junction and canal bridge (IHR 00030:061:00).



PLATE 9: Concrete bridge at former location of Munnilly Bridge (IHR 01316:000:00).



PLATE 10: Rath (FER 262:016) to southeast of proposed reestablishment.



PLATE 11: Rath (FER 262:017) to southeast of proposed reestablishment.



PLATE 12: Remains of limekiln in Derrynure Townland.



PLATE 13: The canal bridge (IHR 00030:065:00).



PLATE 14: The remains of the bridge piers (IHR 00030:066:00) which carried the railway over the canal.



PLATE 15: Kellys Bridge on an extant stretch of the canal.



PLATE 16: Location of former swing bridge at Drumsloe.



PLATE 17: Field to northeast of former swing bridge at Drumsloe.



PLATE 18: Field to northwest of former swing bridge at Drumsloe.



PLATE 19: The tree ring (MO 016:018) adjacent to the line of the canal viewed from the southeast.



PLATE 20: Looking northeast along in-filled line of canal.



PLATE 21: The former canal stores (HB 12/02/091) at Gortnacarrow.



PLATE 22: Field where marina will be sited at Gortnacarrow.



PLATE 23: Former lockhouse (HB 12/02/090) at Gortnacarrow.



PLATE 24: Looking southeast at area where canal will cross to River Finn at Gortnacarrow.



PLATE 25: Area where car park will be created along former line of canal.



PLATE 26: Remains of lock (IHR 00030:072:00) adjacent to Cavan Road at Gortnacarrow.



PLATE 27: Field where canal will run to River Finn and amenity area will be created.



PLATE 28: Wattle Bridge (IHR 01326:000:00) which will be bypassed to the south.



PLATE 29: Area where cut will rejoin River Finn at Wattle Bridge (IHR 01326:000:00) with Castle Saunderson Demesne.



PLATE 30: Modern road bridge at Derrykerrib which will be bypassed to the west.



PLATE 31: Area where bridge will be by passed to southwest.



PLATE 32: Remains of lock (IHR 00030:071:00) representing west extent of former canal.

APPENDIX F-1

SITES AND MONUMENTS

SMR NO: **FER 262:016**

GRID REFERENCE: H4771023040

GENERAL TYPE: Rath

GENERAL PERIOD: Early Christian

TOWNLAND: Carra

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not specified

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: Platform Rath/Early Christian

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: Substantial remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

On the summit of a long drumlin ridge. This rath comprises a circular platform 35m diam., which stands 2.5m high and is defined by a slight perimeter bank southeast – south - southwest. The platform is encircled by a ditch, almost certainly a modern drain. At south, the bank is 3m wide, 0.4m above the interior and 1.2m above the ditch, which is 3.3m wide and 0.7m deep. The scarp of the platform is well-preserved, although somewhat stepped at north and has been planted with trees. There is no visible indication of an original entrance

SMR NO: **FER 262:017**

GRID REFERENCE: H4700022430

GENERAL TYPE: Enclosure

GENERAL PERIOD: Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Cloncloghy/Sheepwalk/Tievegarrow

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not specified

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: No visible remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Marked only on the 1835 & 1860 OS 6" maps, with the designations "fort" & "site of fort" respectively. On the summit at the SW end of a long drumlin ridge at the intersection of three townland boundaries. There are now no visible remains of this enclosure.

SMR NO: **FER 272:001**

GRID REFERENCE: H4137022190

GENERAL TYPE: Non-antiquity

GENERAL PERIOD: Not applicable

TOWNLAND: Kilgarrow

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Listed

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No Entries

CONDITION: Not applicable

SITE DESCRIPTION:

A small hollow with a growth of bushes, probably created by a fallen tree. It is of no archaeological significance

SMR NO: **FER 272:005**

GRID REFERENCE: H4270020800

GENERAL TYPE: Ecclesiastical Site

GENERAL PERIOD: Post-Medieval

TOWNLAND: Drumcrin

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not defined

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: Church/Post-Medieval

Graveyard/Post-Medieval

BIBLIOGRAPHY: LESLIE, 1929, 286

LOWRY-CORRY, D. JRSAI XLIX, 1919, TABLE III

PSAMNI, 1940, 184

CONDITION: Destroyed

SITE DESCRIPTION:

This post-Reformation church was built c.1773 and pulled down in 1844.

SMR NO: **FER 272:006**

GRID REFERENCE: H4266020070

GENERAL TYPE: Cairn

GENERAL PERIOD: Prehistoric

TOWNLAND: Annaghmore Glebe

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Scheduled

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: Passage Tomb (possible)/Neolithic
Kerb of cairn/Prehistoric

BIBLIOGRAPHY: BORLASE, W. VOL. I, 1897, 227-8
O.S. MEM DRUMMULLY: 1835, BOX 26, XII, 1, 22
O.S. REVISION NAME BOOK, 1857, 9
PSAMNI, 1940, 184
UJA 2, 1939, 293

CONDITION: Some remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

The kerb of this destroyed round cairn surrounds the summit of a drumlin. A total of 67 stones survive in varying size and are disposed in a circle 35m diam. Most of the stones have fallen from the original position, with only 10 remaining *in situ*. It was described in 1712 as "a mighty heap of stones, the bases encircled with very large stones standing on end...has been removed to pave our ways... Under the cairn were some urns found in stone coffins". This may have been a passage tomb.

SMR NO: FER 272:007

GRID REFERENCE: H4379020080

GENERAL TYPE: Rath

GENERAL PERIOD: Early Christian

TOWNLAND: Gortnacarrow

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not specified

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: Platform Rath/Early Christian

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries
CONDITION: Substantial Remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Near the foot of a south facing slope of a drumlin. This small rath is formed by a circular earthen platform 25m diam., which stands 0.4m high at north on the uphill side and 1.1m high at south, on the downhill side. No visible trace of an original entrance or of a ditch could be detected as the whole site is densely overgrown with ash and thorn trees.

SMR NO: FER 272:008

GRID REFERENCE: H4323020310

GENERAL TYPE: Rath

GENERAL PERIOD: Early Christian

TOWNLAND: Annaghmore Glebe

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not specified

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: Platform Rath/Early Christian

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: Substantial remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

On the summit of a drumlin overlooking the Finn River to east. This rath consists of a sub-circular earthen platform 28.5m north – south by 32m east - west, with an interior which slopes down gradually to south and is enclosed by a ditch. The platform stands 1.4m above the ditch, which is 3.5m wide and 0.6m deep. The perimeter is planted with ash and thorn trees, except east - south, where it has been damaged and obscures the ditch. There is no visible trace of an original entrance to the rath.

SMR NO: FER 272:009

GRID REFERENCE: H4427020060

GENERAL TYPE: Ecclesiastical Site

GENERAL PERIOD: E. Christian/Med/late Med/Post Med

TOWNLAND: Drummully

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not specified

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: Monastery/Early Christian

Graveyard/Post Medieval

Church/Post Medieval

Church/Med-Late Med

Graveyard/Med-Late Med

BIBLIOGRAPHY: CLOGHER RECORD 1967, 396
HAMLIN,A.E. 1976 THESIS (UNPUBLISHED), 721
HICKEY,H. 1976, 82
JOHNSTON, 1976 (THESIS), 140 & 141
LOWRY-CORRY,D. JRSAI XLIX, 1919, TABLE I
MCKENNA,J.E. 1920,VOL.II, 115-6
O.S. MEM DRUMMULLY: 1835, BOX 26, XII, 1, 21 & 23
O.S. MEM VOL.4, 1990, 36 & 40
PSAMNI, 1940, 185
UJA 4, 1941, 43

CONDITION: Traces only

SITE DESCRIPTION:

This is the site of an early church or monastery of which the O Gabhann family were the erenaghs. It is not listed in the 1306 Taxation, but by 1603, Drummully is referred to as a church rather than a chapel. The 1609 Baronial Map shows the church roofed and accompanied by a tower, yet it is described in 1622 as in ruins. All that now survives are the featureless foundations of a badly ruined church contained within a polygonal graveyard. There are 2 carved stone heads, possible Romanesque, in the gateposts

SMR NO: FER 272:011

GRID REFERENCE: H4247021860

GENERAL TYPE: Non-antiquity

GENERAL PERIOD: Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Clonnaroo

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not specified

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: Not applicable

SITE DESCRIPTION:

This is a quarry and not of archaeological significance.

SMR NO: FER 272:012

GRID REFERENCE: H4225021390

GENERAL TYPE: Mound

GENERAL PERIOD: Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Derryelvin

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not specified

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: No visible remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Behind Wattle Bridge Primary School. There are now no visible remains of an antiquity at this site. It was reported to be a long mound by a local informant.

SMR NO: FER 272:013

GRID REFERENCE: H4293021580

GENERAL TYPE: Crannog

GENERAL PERIOD: Early Christian

TOWNLAND: Clonnaroo

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not specified

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: No entries

SITE DESCRIPTION:

An island, marked in the S of Island Lough on all OS 6" maps & the current IG map, proved inaccessible due to dangerous marshy conditions.

SMR NO: **FER 272:014**

GRID REFERENCE: H4302019970

GENERAL TYPE: Crannog

GENERAL PERIOD: Early Christian

TOWNLAND: Derryelvin/Drumboghanagh Glebe

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not specified

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: Not defined

SITE DESCRIPTION:

Not marked on any OS map. This large, tree-grown island near the W shore of an inlet in the Finn River may be a crannog, but could not be visited in 1977 due to dangerous conditions.

SMR NO: **FER 272:015**

GRID REFERENCE: H4157020460

GENERAL TYPE: Mound

GENERAL PERIOD: Bronze Age/Prehistoric

TOWNLAND: Derrykerrib

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Scheduled

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: Well preserved

SITE DESCRIPTION:

A mound not marked on any OS map lies in flat, damp pasture on the west bank of the River Erne, 1.1km northwest of the remains of a cairn in Annaghmore Glebe [FER 272:006]. It is grass covered, composed of earth and has a dome shaped profile standing a max. of 1.2m high. It is sub-circular in shape, 16.4m north – south by 15.4m east – west and is almost completely intact except at south, where it has been disturbed. A line of small stones just visible inside the line of the perimeter north – east – southeast could be part of a kerb.

SMR NO: **FER 272:016**

GRID REFERENCE: H4300021150

GENERAL TYPE: Graveyard

GENERAL PERIOD: Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Clonshannagh

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not specified

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: Some remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

This graveyard field was identified as a result of an acquisition by the Ulster Museum. It is immediately south of the southern shore of Clonshannagh Lough. A local inhabitant donated a bullaun stone which had been in his family for years to the museum. He was able to pinpoint the find-spot in the "graveyard field". He further stated that another piece of cut stone and some human bones were found when the field was ploughed during the last war. The bullaun in square in plan, with a bowl shaped depression 0.06m deep.

SMR NO: FER 272:017

GRID REFERENCE: H4435019800

GENERAL TYPE: Holy Well

GENERAL PERIOD: Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Drummully

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not specified

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: No entries

BIBLIOGRAPHY: HAMLIN,A.E. 1976, THESIS (UNPUBLISHED), 721
MCKENNA,J.E. 1920, II, 133

CONDITION: Not defined

SITE DESCRIPTION:

In a small townland on the E bank of the Finn River. Reported by McKenna. Despite extensive enquiries with local people no information about this holy well was recovered and it remains unlocated. According to McKenna, the well was linked to another holy well at Galloon [FER 261:044] by an underground stream and a letter dropped into one well would soon be found floating on the surface of the other. There is a church and graveyard [FER 272:009] just north of the centre of the townland

SMR NO: FER 272:018

GRID REFERENCE: H4015020280

GENERAL TYPE: Lakeside Settlement Site

GENERAL PERIOD: Early Christian/Uncertain

TOWNLAND: Derrykerrib

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not specified

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: Platforms (2)/Uncertain

Cropmark/Uncertain

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: Substantial remains

SITE DESCRIPTION:

These are 2 low platforms located on the shore of Derrykerrib Lough. The sites are 20m apart and are similar in size and structure. They are low, earthen plaforms, approx. 1m above the surrounding land, with some stone visible in the surface. The diam. of both is c.27m and there is no trace of bank or ditch around either. The perimeters of both sites area heavily overgrown with scrub and brambles, while the interiors are covered in low grass and scrub and a few apple trees. Cattle trampling has damaged the interiors of both sites. The ground around the sites is very wet and marshy, but the sites do not appear to be dried-out crannogs.

SMR NO: **FER 272:020**

GRID REFERENCE: H41392174

GENERAL TYPE: Burnt Mounds

GENERAL PERIOD: Prehistoric

TOWNLAND: Derrykerrib

STATUTORY PROTECTION: Not specified

SPECIFIC TYPE/PERIOD: Burnt Mounds (5)/Prehistoric

Cropmark/Uncertain

BIBLIOGRAPHY: No entries

CONDITION: Well preserved

SITE DESCRIPTION:

This site was identified by DARD and comprises a concentration of at least 5 burnt mounds located close to the waters edge, which are identifiable as quite upstanding grassy mounds in an otherwise rushy field. They are mostly oval in shape and range in size from approximately 3m in length to 10m in length and standing up to approximately 0.8m in height above surrounding ground level. The largest of the group is the southeast mound, which measures 10m east – west by 7m north - south and stands up to 0.7m in height. Located approximately 7m west of this is a slightly smaller mound which measures 6.5m east – west by 5.3m and is roughly the same height. To the north is the third mound, which is roughly the same dimensions as the second, at 6.5m east – west by 5.6m north - south but standing slightly higher at approximately 0.8m. A smaller mound lies 1.3m to west of this, which is circular and 3.3m in diameter. A possible fifth mound lies to the northernmost area, which is circular and 4.8m in diameter.

RMP No **CV011-004001,-004002**

Townland Castlesaunderson Demesne

Nat Grid Ref 241870/319920

Classification Castle and Bawn

Description Situated on a low hill in a heavily wooded area to the north of the River Erne which divides Co. Cavan from Co. Fermanagh. This is the first castle described in CSP Carew MSS No. 211- A Book of the Ulster Plantation. It was thought to have been built in 1573. This was destroyed in 1689 by Lord Galmoy from Betturbert who fought for the armies of King James against the forces of William of Orange who were supported by the Saundersons. The present 'Castle Saunderson' is a composite structure dating to the late 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries. The Carew manuscripts recorded the castle in 1619 as 'a good Bawne of clay and stone, rough cast with lime, having two flankers and a very good house of lime and stone'. There are a number of houses inhabited by British families.

References Field notes PO'D June 1989

RMP No **MO011-005**

Townland Carn

Nat Grid Ref	249830/326200
Classification	Redundant record
Description	This was previously classed as 'earthwork site' in the 1996 RMP based on it being marked on McCrea's map of County Monaghan (1793), however this is believed to have been an error. The monument marked to the west of Monaghan town on McCrea's map is the motte and bailey (MO011-008001). A copy of the relevant section of McCrea's map has been added to the file for (Mo011-008001). This record is now classes as a redundant record as there is no evidence for archaeology here.
References	Field notes C. Breen June 2007
RMP No	MO011-006
Townland	Largy
Nat Grid Ref	250560/326420
Classification	Earthwork
Description	This site was marked 'Fort' on 1835 OS map and shown hachured as circular area. It is located on the northwest hill on top of a lowish ridge which rises again to the northeast. The ground slopes fairly steeply on all sides except to the northeast where it slopes gradually before rising again. There are local views from the site except to the east where the view is cut off by a ridge in the middle distance. The area is one of many small hills. This area is now included in the built up area of Monaghan town except to the east where it looks wet. The site is now the back garden of a modern bungalow where there do appear to be traces of the banks but it was impossible to observe fully. When the site was recorded by O. Davies in 1942 the fosse was almost entirely levelled and on two sides it was built over by a stockyard. The bank of clay was well preserved in parts rising to 3 feet in height. The fort had an internal diameter of 25 yards.
References	Field notes A.B. 1983 Survey by O. Davies 1942
RMP No	MO011-007
Townland	Clonboy
Nat Grid Ref	249550/325780
Classification	Rectilinear Earthwork
Description	This site is situated on the summit of a hill which slopes down fairly steeply to the north, west and east and more gradually to the south, It is located in wet pastures with local views blocked by other hills in the vicinity. The site consists of a rectangular platform surrounded by a fosse. Beach and Ash grow along the edges of the platform and the interior is covered with high grass and nettles making inspection of the inner surface features difficult thus there does not appear to be any. This is not a scarped or damaged ringfort. It may be a landscaping feature such as a tea house site with a view up to the town of Clones to the northeast. It measured 19m east - west and 19m north - south. The fosse is 2.5m wide and 20cm deep. There is a possible entrance on the west side which is 2.5m wide. Running up to the site from the west is a broad and deep gully which looks very like a carriageway. To the east of the site there is a much smaller gully which looks like an old field fence. Davies records the site as a possible castle or tower or that it may even be connected with the mote on the opposite hill.
References	Field notes A.B. 1983 Survey by O. Davies 1942
RMP No	MO011-008001
Townland	Crossmoyle
Nat Grid Ref	250000/325780
Classification	Motte and Bailey
Description	Truncated cone-shaped mound rising in series of terraces (due to landscaping) and surrounded by fosse at base. There are modern holes on the summit of the motte and a modern gap/depression at east-northeast. There is a rectangular bailey to the northeast of the motte which is connected to it by a partly defaced causeway on the top of a ridge. Remains of a large fosse around the motte and bailey can be seen except at the causeway.

References	There are two raised projections at the west and north end of the bailey which are probably later in date. The site is located on a high ridge or average grassland with great views. The motte is overgrown with whitethorn bushes but the bailey is clear. A Norman fort is recorded as been built in Clones in 1212 but is said to have been burnt down the following year (Clogher Record 1966, 6, 1, 104). Field notes 1968 Survey by O. Davies 1942
RMP No	MO011-008002
Townland	Crossmoyle
Nat Grid Ref	250000/325780
Classification	Castle - Unclassified
Description	Clones was garrisoned in late sixteenth century. A castle was erected shortly before 1640. Traces of two possible towers are visible in N and W corners of bailey.
References	Inventory of County Monaghan 1986
RMP No	MO011-008003
Townland	Crossmoyle
Nat Grid Ref	250000/325780
Classification	Souterrain (possible)
Description	Various tunnels are referred to in Clones town, usually in connection with the motte.
References	Inventory of County Monaghan 1986
RMP No	MO011-009
Townland	Altartate Glebe
Nat Grid Ref	250770/326050
Classification	Earthwork
Description	This fort was marked on the 1835OS but no trace of it survives as it was entirely removed by railway cutting in 1910. It would have been on top of a small mound of boulder clay containing some limestone and overlying the rather boggy limestone plateau. The ridge axis runs southwest - northeast with good views.
References	Survey by O. Davies 1942
RMP No	MO011-010002
Townland	Crossmoyle
Nat Grid Ref	250137/325680
Classification	Round Tower
Description	This round tower is situated in what is now a graveyard located halfway up the southern facing slope of a hill. The conical roof of the tower is now missing. It originally had four windows at the top, one approximately halfway up facing east over the doorway. Two others windows are found at lower levels facing north and south. None of the windows are well finished. The tower is constructed of undressed sand and limestone, similar to the used for the interior walls of the Abbey. It stands on a narrow plinth which is visible on the west side only. The tower is approximately 40m high and the door is 3.5m above the plinth. The middle window is 24m above ground level and the upper windows are 37m above ground level. It is 4.5m in diameter. The graveyard contains a number of interesting grave stones of the 18 th century. These are chiefly of the disc with very short arm variety, with skull, hourglass, bible crossbones etc on the reverse. There are a small number with angels, one with weapons, one with tradesman tools and several with the crucifixion or with symbols of the crucifixion. Some of the stones have coats of arms, a few on the face and not the reverse as is usual. The abbey is poorly preserved with the east and north walls destroyed. The west gable is nearly complete with a round headed door with unmoulded jambs. The foundation of the Clones Abbey dates back as far as the 6 th century by St. Tigernach, who died 548AD and was buried at Clones. The coped tomb in the graveyard is a particularly interesting structure of great antiquity.
References	Fieldnotes 1983

Survey by O. Davies 1942

RMP No	MO011-010001
Townland	Crossmoyle
Nat Grid Ref	250260/325720
Classification	Church
Description	This church is located in a graveyard situated on a south facing slope of a hill about halfway down and at a similar level to the graveyard containing the Round Tower and House shaped shrine. There are local views only. The area is within the town of Clones and surrounded by streets on three sides and buildings on the fourth. The present shape of the graveyard (rectangular) is unlikely to be originally. The graveyard contains the remains of a church and a collection of gravestones (18th/19th century in date). The church is rectangular in shape and aligned east-west. It is constructed of drystone with an outer facing of well cut and regularly laid blocked of sandstone. The west gable end is the best preserved with the gable standing almost to its original height and an entrance with rounded arch. The doorway is straight sided and fairly wide and the present arch springs from adjacent stones. The carvings and mouldings which presumably lined the doorway and filled the arch are now missing. On either side of the door, are the badly eroded remains of two beast masks and the remains of a moulding is faintly visible on the south side of the door. The south wall is pierced by a small rounded headed window with moulding and there are a number of other window fragments now incorporated in the building. The eastern half of the south wall, the east wall and the north wall stand to an average height of 1m. The eastern end is not angled and although the corner stone suggests that the building terminated here originally these may have been placed here at the time of the present reconstruction. A large portion of the north wall has also been rebuilt. Towards the west end of the north wall one of the sandstone blacks bears a depiction of a high cross. A stone towards the east of the south wall may possibly be decorated with interlaces. The walls stand on a footing of black-gray roughly shaped boulders.
References	Fieldnotes 1983
RMP No	MO011-010003
Townland	Crossmoyle
Nat Grid Ref	250160/ 325690
Classification	Graveyard
Description	This graveyard is situated on a south facing slope of a hill about halfway down and at a similar level to the graveyard containing the Round Tower and House shaped shrine. There are local views only. The area is within the town of Clones and surrounded by streets on three sides and buildings on the fourth. The present shape of the graveyard (rectangular) is unlikely to be originally. The graveyard contains the remains of a church and a collection of gravestones (18th/19th century in date). The 18th century examples are chiefly of the round faced with extremely short sizes variety. Some of these have carvings on the reverse face of skulls, coffins, bells, etc. Only two stones have coat of arms but the graveyard is very overgrown Lying east of the church is a large block of stone which looks as if it belongs to the church. The earliest dated gravestone noted was 1725.
References	Fieldnotes 1983
RMP No	MO011-010004
Townland	Crossmoyle
Nat Grid Ref	250170/325690
Classification	Coffin Shrine
Description	This house shaped shrine was carved from a single block of sandstone, now (and possibly always) broken in two parts. The shrine rests on a plinth which is probably not original as it is scored like many modern (18th Century) gravestones. The shrine is house shaped with finials at both gable ends. It is fairly badly worn and no decoration is now visible although a number of features can be distinguished. On the southface, towards the west end is a

	figure with uplifted sword in his right hand and what looks like a dog (possibly a devil) at this left. On the east gable end it is possible to discern a figure with outstretched arms. On both the north and south sides there are two small projections, one in the centre of each side and one towards the east. The central projections are larger than the others. All are triangular in shape and resemble locks or closing attachments on chests. Running across the roof from the head of the figure with the sword is an inscription.
References	Field notes
RMP No	MO011-010005
Townland	Crossmoyle
Nat Grid Ref	250130/325880
Classification	High Cross
Description	This high cross is located in the market place. See JRSAI, 13, 329-40 for details.
References	Survey by O. Davies 1942
RMP No	MO011-010006, 010007
Townland	Crossmoyle
Nat Grid Ref	250100/325900
Classification	Church
Description	The present church stands on the site of an older site, close to the motte and bailey. A date stone of 1695 built into one wall probably refers to the previous church. However no evidence of an earlier site could be found.
References	Survey by O. Davies 1942
RMP No	MO011-010006, 010007
Townland	Crossmoyle
Nat Grid Ref	250100/325900
Classification	Church
Description	The present church stands on the site of an older site, close to the motte and bailey. A date stone of 1695 built into one wall probably refers to the previous church. However no evidence of an earlier site could be found.
References	Survey by O. Davies 1942
RMP No	MO011-010008
Townland	Crossmoyle
Nat Grid Ref	250292/325798
Classification	Town Defence- Possible mural tower
Description	Testing and an open plan excavation were carried out to determine the impact of the proposed development of a new Credit Union building on any surviving archaeological remains present on the site. The remains of a stone wall were uncovered in the eastern extremity of the excavation. The exposed extent of the wall was c. 9.6m long north–south and c. 3.2m high. An overhanging stone lip feature was present on top of the length of the wall. An east-facing doorway c. 2.8m high was also exposed (the full width of the doorway was not uncovered). This wall was interpreted as the remains of the 17th/18th-century curtain-wall of Clones Castle. A lateral wall was uncovered extending eastwards from the stone wall remains. The exposed extent was 4.2m long north–south by 0.6m. This lateral wall was only exposed, not excavated, and was interpreted as the remains of a 17th/18th-century tower wall.
References	Excavations 2000, 268-9 No 792
RMP No	MO011-011
Townland	Largy
Nat Grid Ref	250488/325802
Classification	Enclosure
Description	A flat circular area surrounded by a small bank (sharply profiled on the outer face) with a small shallow fosse outside. There is a large modern gap at south - southwest. Trees grow on banks and whitethorn bushes on the outer faces. The site is located on a high hill of average grassland, close to a large dwelling house (The Manse). There are great views from the site and the interior slopes slightly to the north. It is 26m in diameter.

References	Fieldnotes 1968 Survey by O. Davies 1942
RMP No	MO016-002
Townland	Clonkeelan
Nat Grid Ref	246480/323670
Classification	Earthwork
Description	Marked 'Fort' on 1835 OS map. This site consists of a defaced earthwork. A small scarp remains from the southeast – east – north – northwest and a field fence with a trench outside from the northwest – west – south – southeast. The interior sloped very slightly from west - east. It is not possible to say whether the trench outside the field fence is the original fosse or not. It is sited on the summit of an east - west high ridge of average to poor grassland with great views. It is 34m in diameter. A passageway skirts the east part of the site and possible cut off segments of the earthwork
References	Fieldnotes 1968 Survey by O. Davies 1942
RMP No	MO016-003
Townland	Cloncurrin
Nat Grid Ref	249370/ 324496
Classification	Earthwork
Description	This site consists of a flat circular, small area surrounded by the traces of a tiny earthen bank on a low, sharply profiled embankment with a small sharply profiled fosse or trench outside. There is a modern looking small cowtrack gap at the southeast. The earthwork is on the summit of a high southwest - northeast ridge of average grassland and corn fields with great views. This was probably a tree ring. It was 19.1m in diameter.
References	Fieldnotes 1968 Survey by O. Davies 1942
RMP No	MO016-018
Townland	Clonoony
Nat Grid Ref	244443,/21245
Classification	Tree ring
Description	Marked 'Fort' on 1835 OS map. A small circular flat area surrounded by a small earthen and stone bank (sharply profiled) with a small, sharply profiled trench outside. Located on a slight eminence in boggy ground. The site is covered with blackthorn bushes and stumps of fir trees and a few surviving fir trees. It is marked as a fort on the 1835 OS map.
References	Fieldnotes 1968 Survey by O. Davies 1942

APPENDIX F-2**INDUSTRIAL HERITAGE SITES**

IHR NO: 0030:058:00
SITE TYPE: Aqueduct/Siphon

TOWNLAND: Clonfad
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H49502490

LOCATION: Ulster Canal

DESCRIPTION: Carrying canal over unnamed stream running along boundary with County Monaghan

OS SHEETS:
1835: Intended line of canal
1860: Aqueduct
1909: Aqueduct

IHR NO: 0030:061:00
SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Clonfad
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H48402418

LOCATION: Ulster Canal

DESCRIPTION: Carrying road traffic over the Ulster Canal towards Munnilly Br. and the border with Co. Monaghan close by to southeast. Intention to have bridge is shown on 1835 by pre-existence of this road.

OS SHEETS:
1835: Intended line of canal
1860: Shown
1909: Shown

IHR NO: 0030:063:00
SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Clongowna
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H47792357

LOCATION: Ulster Canal

DESCRIPTION: Carrying road traffic over the Ulster Canal towards Belturbet. Intention to have bridge is shown on 1835 by pre-existence of this road.

OS SHEETS:
1835: Intended line of canal
1860: Shown
1909: Shown

IHR NO: 0030:064:00
SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Tievegarrow
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H46892294

LOCATION: Ulster Canal

DESCRIPTION: Giving pedestrian access from one side of canal to the other.

OS SHEETS:
1835: Intended line of canal
1860: Shown
1909: Shown

IHR NO: 0030:065:00
SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Clonfad
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H46222241

LOCATION: Ulster Canal

DESCRIPTION: Giving pedestrian access across the Ulster Canal. Road traffic may have been carried by 1909.

OS SHEETS:
1835: Intended line of canal
1860: Shown
1909: Shown

IHR NO: 0030:066:00
SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Cloncorick
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H435207

LOCATION: Ulster Canal

DESCRIPTION: Carries railway across the canal at this point. Cross reference is 132a:9

OS SHEETS:
1835: Intended line of canal
1860: Shown
1909: Shown

IHR NO: 0030:068:00
SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Clonshannagh
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H43262115

LOCATION: Ulster Canal

DESCRIPTION: Carrying road over the Ulster Canal

OS SHEETS:

1835: Intended line of canal
1860: Shown
1909: Shown

IHR NO: 0030:070:00
SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Clonaroo/Edergool
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H42392093
LOCATION: Ulster Canal

DESCRIPTION: Carrying road over the Ulster Canal towards Belturbet

OS SHEETS:

1835: Intended line of canal
1860: Wooden Br
1909: Bridge shown

IHR NO: 0030:071:00
SITE TYPE: Mooring Post/Lock

TOWNLAND: Edergool
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H420209

LOCATION: Ulster Canal

DESCRIPTION: Immediately to west canal joins Upper Lough Erne and is no more

OS SHEETS:

1835: Intended line of canal
1860: Lock
1909: Lock/Mooring Post

IHR NO: 0030:072:00
SITE TYPE: Bridge/Lock/Mooring Post

TOWNLAND: Gortnacarrow
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H435207

LOCATION: Ulster Canal

DESCRIPTION: Bridge carries road over canal

OS SHEETS:

1835: Intended line of canal
1860: Lock shown also bridge
1909: Lock, Mooring Post/ bridge shown?

IHR NO: 0132a:004:00
SITE TYPE: Watchhouse at Road Crossing/Milepost

TOWNLAND: Derrygoas
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE:

LOCATION: GNR Branch Line Clones to Cavan

DESCRIPTION: Red X on IHR map within red circle is position of Watch House; red X without marks position of milepost

OS SHEETS:
1835: ----
1860: Watch House /Second MP
1909: Road crossing shown

IHR NO: 0132a:005:00
SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Derrygoas
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE:

LOCATION: GNR Branch Line Clones to Cavan

DESCRIPTION: Giving access to farm on N side of track - is this a bridge or just a crossing point ?

OS SHEETS:
1835: ----
1860: Road above railway
1909: Railway above road

IHR NO: 0132a:006:00
SITE TYPE: Watch House/Level Crossing

TOWNLAND: Derrybrack/Derrygoas
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE:

LOCATION: GNR Branch Line Clones to Cavan

DESCRIPTION: Giving access to farm on N side of track - is this a bridge or just a crossing point ?

OS SHEETS:
1835: ----
1860: Watch House
1909: Level Crossing

IHR NO: 0132a:009:00
SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Cloncorrick
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H435207

LOCATION: Ulster Canal

DESCRIPTION: Bridge carries railway over canal. Cross reference is 30:66

OS SHEETS:

1835: ---
1860: Shown
1909: Shown

IHR NO: 01315:000:00

SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Clonfad
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H49572500

LOCATION: None given

DESCRIPTION: Carrying road into Co. Monaghan over un-named stream forming County Boundary

OS SHEETS:

1835: Shown
1860: Clonfad Bridge
1909: Clonfad Bridge

IHR NO: 01316:000:00

SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Clonfad
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H48512407

LOCATION: None given

DESCRIPTION: Carrying road leading towards Clones over County Boundary with Co. Monaghan. Immediately to N is bridge IHR30:61 over Ulster Canal

OS SHEETS:

1835: Shown
1860: Munnilly Bridge
1909: Munnilly Bridge

IHR NO: 01317:000:00

SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Carra
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H48542368

LOCATION: None given

DESCRIPTION: Carrying road from Ballyhoe Br (& Belturbet) over Co. Monaghan border, towards Clones town

OS SHEETS:

1835: Shown
1860: Carra Old Bridge
1909: Carra Old Bridge

IHR NO: 01318:000:00
SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Clonfad/Clonmacken
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H48252469

LOCATION: None given

DESCRIPTION: Carrying road over unnamed stream

OS SHEETS:
1835: Shown
1860: Clonmacken Br
1909: Clonmacken Bridge

IHR NO: 01325:000:00
SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Kilgarrow/Starraghan
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H41512257

LOCATION: None given

DESCRIPTION: Carrying road from Lisnaskea towards Belturbet, Co. Cavan over stream linking Upper Lough Erne and Spectacle Lough

OS SHEETS:
1835: Shown
1860: Starraghan Br
1909: Starraghan Bridge

IHR NO: 01326:000:00
SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Annaghmore Glebe/Edergool
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H42532025

LOCATION: None given

DESCRIPTION: Carries road from Enniskillen & Newtownbutler over the Finn River. 1st edit - 3 main supports / cutwaters. 2nd edit - 4 main supports / cutwaters (realistic or artistic device only ?)

OS SHEETS:
1835: Wattle Bridge
1860: Wattle Br
1909: Wattle Br

IHR NO: 01327:000:00
SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Annaghmore Glebe/Gortnacarrow
COUNTY: Fermanagh
GRID REFERENCE: H43422035

LOCATION: None given

DESCRIPTION: Crosses the Finn River, carrying road. To east of Wattle Bridge (IHR1326)

OS SHEETS:

1835: Gortnacarrow Bridge
1860: Gortnacarrow Bridge
1909: Gortnacarrow Bridge

IHR NO: 01333:000:00

SITE TYPE: Bridge

TOWNLAND: Clonnaroo/Crockerahoas

COUNTY: Fermanagh

GRID REFERENCE: H42302209

LOCATION: None given

DESCRIPTION: Carrying road from Newtownbutler over un-named stream

OS SHEETS:

1835: Shown
1860: Crockerahoas Bridge
1909: Crockerahoas Bridg

APPENDIX F-3

HISTORIC BUILDINGS

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REFERENCE NUMBER: HB 12/02/001

ADDRESS: 68 Cavan Road
Clongowna
Newtownbutler
Enniskillen
County Fermanagh
BT92 6ED

SURVEY 1: B1

DATE OF LISTING: 28/03/1980
DATE OF RESURVEY: Not given
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1840-1859
CURRENT BUILDING USE: House
PRINCIPAL FORMER USE: Thatched House
OWNER CATEGORY: Private

DESCRIPTION:

Single storey three bay direct entry thatched house with small hips on end gables and two chimneys on ridge rising from internal walls. Projecting porch to north end of central bay with thatch carried over top. Small two pane sash windows without projecting cills- one to each bay. Curve of former entrance projection before addition of the porch visible to its south side. Building is located perpendicular to and below the adjacent main road, a small barn of similar size to the house is located to the rear and roofed in concrete tiles. The yard between has been filled with a modern extension to the house forming a triple pile arrangement. The south elevation has a blank gable to the original house and barn and a pitched glazed entrance to the modern extension. The northwest elevation of the original house is now obscured. There is a door and modern window to the barn. To the north a small path separates the building from a steep slope to the road. There is a long metal window to the modern extension. To the rear of the building a small courtyard is terminated by a row of farm buildings with one side open in a colonnade to the yard. The building is reached via a steep road from the east dropping from the main road through a pair of 1970's metal gates

ARCHITECTS:

Not known

HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

The owner (December 2000) stated that this house was always considered to be of great antiquity, however it is not shown on the 1834 / 35 OS map, first appearing on that of 1857. It is also thought that the house originally consisted of a single room, extended firstly to the north and then to the south. The room to the south has slightly narrower walls suggesting it was probably a later addition, but there is no physical evidence to show that the north end was also. The owner also said that the wall containing the hearth, (once the south gable wall), was built of turf until it partially collapsed about 25 years ago; it was rebuilt in concrete block. The rest of the walls are built in stone. The building is noted in the second valuation of 1862, when it was leased from John Brady Esq by one James Browne, with the rateable value recorded as £1-5-0. The present occupants have lived in the house since 1981 when it was bought with 9 acres of land. Before that it was occupied by a Mrs Armstrong and prior to that her aunt, Mrs Elizabeth Lee. References- Primary sources 1 PRONI VAL/1A/4/40 OS map, County Fermanagh sheet 40, with valuation references, (1834 / 35-c.38) 2 PRONI VAL/2A/4/40A Revised OS map, County Fermanagh sheet 40, with valuation references, (1857-c.62) 3 PRONI VAL/2B/4/6 Second valuation, Drumully (1862) Secondary sources 1 Information supplied by the owner (December 2000)

CRITERIA FOR LISTING:

Architectural Interest
A. Style

Historic Interest
X. Local Interest

B. Proportion Z. Scarcity

C. Ornamentation

D. Plan Form

F. Structural System

H-. Alterations detracting from building

J. Setting

EVALUATION:

A well preserved thatched building built post 1835, with most walls and render. Of interest for its scarcity, attractiveness, and importance as an example of a vernacular type with its plan form intact in the historic parts of the house.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REFERENCE NUMBER: HB 12/02/077

ADDRESS: Bridge
Clonfad
Newtownbutler
County Fermanagh
BT92 6EB

Bridge Clonfad Newtownbutler Co Fermanagh BT92 6EB

SURVEY 1: Record Only

DATE OF LISTING: Not listed

DATE OF RESURVEY: 17/12/2000

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1820-1839

CURRENT BUILDING USE: Bridge

PRINCIPAL FORMER USE: Bridge

OWNER CATEGORY: Central Government

DESCRIPTION:

Two small segmental arches carry the Clones - Cavan road over the Finn River. The north-east half is in Co Monaghan. The abutments, pier and angled cutwaters (to arch spring level on both sides) are of squared limestone rubble, and the spandrels of random rubble. The voussiors are of more finely dressed stone, with elongated keystones. The parapets have coping blocks with rustication to all faces. The inside surfaces of the south-west arch have been strengthened with a skin of concrete

ARCHITECTS:

Not known

HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

A bridge is shown here on the 1834 OS 6" map. It is cited as Clonfad Bridge on the 1857 and 1907 editions. It is probably of earlier 19th century date. Primary sources: 1. OS 6" map, 1st edition 1834, Co Fermanagh sheet 40 (PRONI OS 6/4/40/1). 2. OS 6" map, 2nd edition 1857, Co Fermanagh sheet 40 (PRONI OS 6/4/40/2). 3. OS 6" map, 3rd edition 1907, Co Fermanagh sheet 40 (PRONI OS 6/4/40/3).

CRITERIA FOR LISTING:

Architectural Interest
Not listed

Historic Interest
Not listed

EVALUATION:

Of no special merit

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REFERENCE NUMBER: HB 12/02/078

ADDRESS: Canal Bridge
Clonfad
Newtownbutler
County Fermanagh
BT92 6EB

SURVEY 1: B1

DATE OF LISTING: 12/01/1989

DATE OF RESURVEY: 17/12/2000

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1820-1839

CURRENT BUILDING USE: Canal Structure

PRINCIPAL FORMER USE: Canal Structure

OWNER CATEGORY: Private

DESCRIPTION:

Two shallow segmental spans carry the former Ulster Canal over the Finn River. The north-east half lies in Co Monaghan. It is of regularly-laid dressed limestone blocks. Of special note is the fact that the arch soffits slope down on each side to accommodate the depth of the canal. There is a chamfered cutwater to the upstream (southwest) face only. Only fragments of the random rubble parapet walls now survive. The wing walls, which are of more coarsely dressed and randomly laid blocks, curve out as quarter circles and terminate in square piers; both walls and piers have oversailing dressed copings. The bridge is now heavily overgrown. The line of the canal is clearly discernible as a drainage ditch on the Co Monaghan side.

ARCHITECTS:

Not known

HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

The Ulster Canal was constructed between Charlemont (Co Armagh) and Wattle Bridge (Co Fermanagh) between 1825 and 1842. The consulting engineer was William Cubitt and the principal contractor William Dargan (better known for his railways). This particular bridge is not depicted in the 1834 OS 6" map, and must therefore date to later in the same decade. It is cited as 'Aqueduct' in the 1857 and 1907 editions. The canal was closed in 1931. Primary sources: 1. OS 6" map, 1st edition 1834, Co Fermanagh sheet 40 (PRONI OS 6/4/40/1). 2. OS 6" map, 2nd edition 1857, Co Fermanagh sheet 40 (PRONI OS 6/4/40/2). 3. OS 6" map, 3rd edition 1907, Co Fermanagh sheet 40 (PRONI OS 6/4/40/3). Secondary sources: 1. W.A. McCutcheon, The Industrial Archaeology of Northern Ireland (Belfast, 1980). 2. R. Delany, Ireland's Inland Waterways (Belfast, 1986).

CRITERIA FOR LISTING:

Architectural Interest

A. Style

Historic Interest

X. Local Interest

B. Proportion

Z. Scarcity

F. Structural System

V. Historical Association/Authorship

EVALUATION:

Although derelict, the principal elements of this twin-arched bridge survive, all executed to a high standard. Only one other bridge in N. Ireland has similar dropped soffits - the triple-arched aqueduct on the Ulster Canal near Caledon (HB15-11-008). The bridge is also a tangible reminder of the Ulster Canal, the line of which is no longer very obvious hereabouts on the N. Ireland side.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REFERENCE NUMBER: HB 12/02/079

ADDRESS: Canal Bridge
Cloncorrick
Newtownbutler
County Fermanagh
BT92 6ET

SURVEY 1: B2

DATE OF LISTING: 05/10/2005

DATE OF RESURVEY: 17/12/2000

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1820-1839

CURRENT BUILDING USE: Canal Structure

PRINCIPAL FORMER USE: Canal Structure

OWNER CATEGORY: Central Government

DESCRIPTION:

A single semicircular arch carries a one-and-a-half lane hump-backed road over the Ulster Canal, here watered to both sides. The abutments are of regularly-laid dressed limestone blocks, whereas the spandrels are of roughly-dressed random limestone rubble. It is embellished with finely dressed voussoirs and a similarly detailed string course over the arch crown. The parapets have been rebuilt in the recent past in random rubble, as has the spandrel on the northeast face. They end (on the west side only) in square out-projecting piers; the original dressed coping blocks have been reused on both walls. The towpath runs through the arch on the south side. Its edge is marked with large dressed stones. The canal bank is also faced with masonry for a short distance on either side of the bridge. The span of the arch is approximately 6.12m (20ft 1in), of which the actual canal occupies 4.09m (13ft 5in).

ARCHITECTS:

William Cubitt

HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

The Ulster Canal was constructed between Charlemont (Co Armagh) and Wattle Bridge (Co Fermanagh) between 1825 and 1842. The consulting engineer was William Cubitt and the principal contractor William Dargan (better known for his railways). This particular bridge is not depicted in the 1834 OS 6" map, and must therefore date to later in the same decade. The canal was closed in 1931. Primary sources: 1. OS 6" map, 1st edition (1834), Co Fermanagh sheet 43 (PRONI OS 6/4/43/1). Secondary sources: 1. W.A. McCutcheon, *The Industrial Archaeology of Northern Ireland* (Belfast, 1980). 2. R. Delany, *Ireland's Inland Waterways* (Belfast, 1986).

CRITERIA FOR LISTING:

Architectural Interest

A. Style

Historic Interest

X. Local Interest

B. Proportion

V. Historical Association/Authorship

C. Ornamentation

D. Plan Form

F. Structural System

H-. Alterations detracting from building

J. Setting

K. Group value

EVALUATION:

A well-executed bridge associated with the Ulster Canal.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REFERENCE NUMBER: HB 12/02/083

ADDRESS: Donaghue's Cottage
19 Derrykerrib Road
Newtownbutler
County Fermanagh
BT92 8GB

SURVEY 1: B1

DATE OF LISTING: 29/06/1987

DATE OF RESURVEY: 22/11/2000

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1820-1839

CURRENT BUILDING USE: House

PRINCIPAL FORMER USE: Thatched House

OWNER CATEGORY: Private

DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey three bay direct entry thatched dwelling, with attic, aligned roughly east - west along the north side of road. To front is a small garden enclosed by hedgerows and accessed by a pair of cement-rendered gate piers with pyramidal caps supporting a cast-iron gate. Thatched roof with cement rendered skews and a polychrome brick chimney between left and centre bays. Principal elevation faces S. Walls are lime-rendered, whitewashed and lined over random rubble with contrasting basecourse. To either end is a cement-rendered vertical band. Set to right of centre bay is a windbreak porch with modern glazed timber door; left and right cheeks are blank. To its left is a 3/3 sliding sash window (centre pane larger) with horns and painted stone cill, set within a painted sweeping surround mimicking an architrave. Left and right bays each have an identical window. Left gable is abutted by a single-storey outbuilding with corrugated-metal roof, lime-rendered walls and tongue and grooved doors. The rear elevation is lined cement-rendered and abutted by modern return; the exposed section is blank. Extension has pitched artificial slate roof with over-hanging boxed eaves. Walls are cement-dashed with smooth rendered basecourse. All windows are modern uPVC with concrete cills. The E cheek has a glazed timber door to left and a window to its right. Its rear (north) gable has a landscape window. The west cheek is abutted by a small central heating unit to left, to right of which is an obscurely glazed window. Right gable has a small metal-framed window to attic with painted stone cill.

ARCHITECTS:

Not known

HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

A building is shown on this site on the OS map of 1834 / 35, but not noted in the contemporary valuation. It is recorded in the second valuation of 1862, however, with the occupant listed as Mary McDonagh, Rev. Baptist Barton Crozier the immediate lessor, and the rateable value £1. References- Primary sources 1 PRONI VAL/1A/4/43 OS map, County Fermanagh sheet 43, with valuation references, (1834 / 35-c.38) 2 PRONI VAL/2A/4/43 Revised OS map, County Fermanagh sheet 43, with valuation references, (1857-c.62) 3 PRONI VAL/2B/4/6 Second valuation, Drummully (1862)

CRITERIA FOR LISTING:

Architectural Interest

A. Style

Historic Interest

X. Local Interest

B. Proportion

W. National/International Interest

C. Ornamentation

Z. Scarcity

D. Plan Form

F. Structural System

I. Quality and survival of interior

J. Setting

EVALUATION:

A delightful direct-entry thatched dwelling set back from roadside by a small garden. Despite the modern extension to rear it retains most of its original architectural features

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REFERENCE NUMBER: HB 12/02/084

ADDRESS: Wattle Bridge
Edergool
Newtownbutler
County Fermanagh
BT92 8GA

SURVEY 1: B2

DATE OF LISTING: 26/10/1995

DATE OF RESURVEY: 27/12/2000

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1820-1839

CURRENT BUILDING USE: Bridge

PRINCIPAL FORMER USE: Bridge

OWNER CATEGORY: Central Government

DESCRIPTION:

Wattle Bridge carries a two-lane main road over the River Finn. It comprises three equi-sized segmental arches and is of coursed limestone rubble, brought to courses. The quoins of the abutments and piers are of finely dressed masonry, as are the voussoirs. There are cutwaters to both faces, also of finely dressed masonry blocks, rounded in cross-section, and embellished, at arch crown level, with moulded conical sandstone caps. The abutments and piers are footed in concrete and the arch undersides gunited. Both parapets have been completely rebuilt in the recent past, but the original thin coping flags have been reused

ARCHITECTS:

Not known

HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

Moll's 1714 map explicitly cites 'Wattle Bridge' at this location, as does the 1834 OS 6" map and subsequent editions. The 1835 Ordnance Survey Memoir notes this road as the mail coach route between Enniskillen and Dublin (via Cavan). Judging by its style of construction, the present bridge was probably of earlier 19th century date. Primary sources: 1. H. Moll, A New Map of Ireland (1714). 2. OS 6" map, 1st edition 1834, Co Fermanagh sheet 43 (PRONI OS 6/4/43/1). 3. Ordnance Survey Memoir, Co Fermanagh, 1835. 4. OS 6" map, 2nd edition 1857, Co Fermanagh sheet 43 (PRONI OS 6/4/43/2). 5. OS 6" map, 3rd edition 1907, Co Fermanagh sheet 43 (PRONI OS 6/4/43/3).

CRITERIA FOR LISTING:

Architectural Interest

A. Style

Historic Interest

X. Local Interest

B. Proportion

C. Ornamentation

D. Plan Form

F. Structural System

H-. Alterations detracting from building

J. Setting

EVALUATION:

A well executed and maintained bridge which also gives character to the landscape hereabouts

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REFERENCE NUMBER: HB 12/02/088

ADDRESS: The Old Rectory (aka Drummully Rectory)
Annaghmore Glebe
Newtownbutler
County Fermanagh
BT92 8FA

SURVEY 1: B2

DATE OF LISTING: 18/02/1988

DATE OF RESURVEY: 15/12/2000

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1860-1879

CURRENT BUILDING USE: House

PRINCIPAL FORMER USE: Rectory/Manse

OWNER CATEGORY: Private

DESCRIPTION:

A symmetrical one-and-a-half storey / three bay former rectory aligned west - east on the north side of the Cavan Road. Half-hipped natural slate roof with lead flashing to ridge and an ashlar stone chimney with moulded stone coping (each with four decorative octagonal chimney pots) placed to centre of left and right bays. There is a cast-iron skylight to centre of front pitch. Ogee metal rainwater goods over projecting stone eaves, with a plain stone frieze and cornice beneath. Walls are harled over a slightly advanced base course. Windows are timber segmental-headed 2/2 (horizontally divided) sliding sashes without horns and have painted reveals and stone cills (unless otherwise stated). Principal elevation faces south. To centre, set in a segmental-headed reveal, is a four-panelled timber door with modern obscurely glazed sidelights and a tripartite transom over. To its right is a small cast-iron lever bell (still in use). To each side bay are two windows, sharing a cill. Left gable has a 1/1 sliding sash with cast-iron security grille over set to ground floor left. To right is a narrow canted bay with flat felted roof. It has a window to each side (those to outside cheeks are narrower) with a continuous cill over a cement rendered base. Upper floor has two windows to apex. This gable is flush with and extends to include the right cheek of the rear return (which extends from centre of rear pitch). It has a uPVC top-hung casement window to ground floor left. Extending further north is a high boundary wall which contains a tongue and grooved sheeted door at extreme right. Rear elevation is abutted to central and right bay by the full-height return and to left bay by a single-storey addition (advancing slightly beyond return). Both are detailed as house with a mono-pitched natural slate roof. The exposed section of the main block is blank. All openings are uPVC (windows mimicking sashes). North gable of return has a door to extreme left with a window directly to its right. There is a large window to centre and a small window to right. Extreme right end is abutted by a boiler house (see later). The left cheek is abutted at ground floor by the addition; exposed section is blank. (Right cheek is detailed with left gable). North face of addition has a window to each side (that to right is narrower). It is abutted to extreme left by a boundary wall. Left cheek is blank; right cheek abuts return. Boiler house abuts the right boundary wall to rear and has a mono-pitched corrugated metal roof. Walls are as house and openings are tongue and grooved sheeted. To extreme left a recessed door provides access to garden at left. Right gable of main block has two windows to each floor (those to upper floor are closer together). Outbuilding: To rear is a domestic yard enclosed by a boundary wall (detailed as house) to each side and a two-storey outbuilding to rear. The outbuilding has a pitched natural slate roof and lime rendered rubble stone walls. Yard-facing (south) elevation has a door opening to centre with a 6/3 sliding sash window to its right. Upper floor has a ventilation slit. Left gable not inspected. Rear elevation has a tongue and groove sheeted door to ground floor right. Above is a loading door. Right gable has a large opening (to garage) at ground floor and two 6/3 sliding sashes to apex. Setting: The house is prominently sited on an elevated site at a sweeping bend in the road, overlooking a large lough. It is set within a large sloping garden and accessed by a curved driveway.

ARCHITECTS:

Not known

HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

This building is first cited in the 1872 Valuation revision book as an unoccupied house (but was occupied two years later) - presumably this was the year it was completed. It is explicitly captioned Drummully Rectory on the 1907 OS map. 1. Valuation revision book, 1874 (PRONI VAL 12B/25/4B, p.2). 2. OS 6" map 3rd edition (1907), Co Fermanagh sheet 43 (PRONI OS 6/4/43/3).

CRITERIA FOR LISTING:

Architectural Interest

A. Style

Historic Interest

X. Local Interest

B. Proportion

C. Ornamentation

D. Plan Form

EVALUATION:

An interesting and elegantly proportioned former rectory occupying a prominent elevated site overlooking the lough. It retains much of its original character and many internal and external features of interest (including one functioning lever door-bell!).

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REFERENCE NUMBER: HB 12/02/089

ADDRESS: Gortnacarrow Bridge
Annaghmore Glebe
Newtownbutler
County Fermanagh
BT92 8GA

SURVEY 1: B1

DATE OF LISTING: 26/10/1995

DATE OF RESURVEY: 27/12/2000

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1820-1839

CURRENT BUILDING USE: Bridge

PRINCIPAL FORMER USE: Bridge

OWNER CATEGORY: Central Government

DESCRIPTION:

Gortnacarrow Bridge carries the main Belturbet - Clones road over the River Finn. The main section, over the river, comprises three equi-sized arches; there is also a fourth, smaller, arch on the right (east) bank, dry in normal circumstances. There are also four narrower flood arches - one along the approach road from the east, and three on the west approach; that at extreme west has been rebuilt in cast concrete. The bridge is of random rubble throughout, with dressed voussoirs. The main section has angled cutwaters to both faces, up to parapet base level. The projecting stones which formerly supported the arch falsework are still evident inside the arches at spring level. The parapets are coped with large squared limestone blocks. The piers of the three river spans are footed in concrete and the inside surfaces of all arches have been gunited. Large sections of both parapets have been rebuilt in the recent past in random rubble. There are six concrete buttresses to the downstream/ left approach wall.

ARCHITECTS:

Not known

HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

'Gortnacarrow Bridge' is explicitly cited on the 1834 OS 6" map and subsequent editions. The present bridge is probably of later 18th century date. Primary sources: 1. OS 6" map, 1st edition 1834, Co Fermanagh sheet 43 (PRONI OS 6/4/43/1). 2. OS 6" map, 2nd edition 1857, Co Fermanagh sheet 43 (PRONI OS 6/4/43/2). 3. OS 6" map, 3rd edition 1907, Co Fermanagh sheet 43 (PRONI OS 6/4/43/3).

CRITERIA FOR LISTING:

Architectural Interest

Historic Interest

A. Style

X. Local Interest

B. Proportion

D. Plan Form

F. Structural System

J. Setting

EVALUATION:

A well executed and maintained medium sized causeway bridge lending character to the landscape hereabout

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REFERENCE NUMBER: HB 12/02/090

ADDRESS: Former Lock Keeper's House
Gortnacarrow
Annaghmore Glebe
Newtownbutler
County Fermanagh
BT92 8GW

SURVEY 1: Record only

DATE OF LISTING: Not listed

DATE OF RESURVEY: 27/12/2000

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1820-1839

CURRENT BUILDING USE: House

PRINCIPAL FORMER USE: House

OWNER CATEGORY: Private

DESCRIPTION:

An extensively refurbished one-storey/ three-bay former lock keeper's house on the Ulster Canal (of which there is no trace hereabouts). Aligned northwest – southeast with canted by to southwest facade (towards canal). Hipped artificial slate roof to main block and projecting bay, with boxed eaves and plastic ogee gutters. Modern brick chimney to ridge of projecting bay. All walls are of squared limestone rubble, irregularly laid over a chamfered base course and with stepped finely-dressed quoins. The surfaces are covered with a thin film of cement wash. All window openings have top-hung 1/1 modern timber casements and concrete cills. The principal elevation faces southwest towards the canal and road. It is symmetrical, with a hipped projecting central bay. There is a window to the left and right-hand blocks. The bay has a window to each of its three front faces and a modern six-panel timber door to its right cheek. The left gable is blank. A central heating flue rises to just below eaves level at right. The rear (northeast) elevation is completely abutted to left and centre by a modern one-storey kitchen addition, with flat roof and pebbledashed walls; the latter is of no interest. The exposed right-hand bay of the main block has a window; some of the pebbledash continues across this face from the extension. The right gable is blank.

ARCHITECTS:

Not known

HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

The Ulster Canal was constructed between Charlemont (Co Armagh) and Wattle Bridge (Co Fermanagh) between 1825 and 1842. The consulting engineer was William Cubitt and the principal contractor William Dargan (better known for his railways). This particular canal section is not depicted in the 1834 OS 6" map, and must therefore date to later in the same decade. The canal was closed in 1931. The 1983 HMBB survey card and photograph notes that the roof was of natural slate at that time, the eaves boxed and bracketed, the windows 2/4 sliding sashes (paired to the projecting bay, and their cills of stone; there were no gutters. Primary sources: 1. OS 6" map, 1st edition (1834), Co Fermanagh sheet 43 (PRONI OS 6/4/43/1). 2. 1983 HMBB survey card and photograph. Secondary sources: 1. W.A. McCutcheon, The Industrial Archaeology of Northern Ireland (Belfast, 1980). 2. R. Delany, Ireland's Inland Waterways (Belfast, 1986).

CRITERIA FOR LISTING:

Architectural Interest
Not listed

Historic Interest
Not listed

EVALUATION:

Of some historical interest, but too compromised architecturally to now make it of special merit.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REFERENCE NUMBER: HB 12/02/091

ADDRESS: Canal Warehouse
Gortnacarrow
Newtownbutler
County Fermanagh
BT92 8GW

SURVEY 1: B1

DATE OF LISTING: 05/10/2005

DATE OF RESURVEY: 17/12/2000

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1820-1839

CURRENT BUILDING USE: Canal structure

PRINCIPAL FORMER USE: Canal structure

OWNER CATEGORY: Private

DESCRIPTION:

A canal store and adjoining house aligned east - west on the south side of the former Ulster Canal. 1. Store The store is a large two-storey/ single-bay building, with pitched natural slate roof and dressed limestone verges and kneelers. The walls are of random rubble limestone brought to courses, with stepped dressed quoins and advanced eaves. The principal elevation faces south towards the road. At ground floor centre is a wide doorway with dressed stone jambs and segmental brick head. It is flanked to each side by a shuttered window opening. These and all other window openings have flat brick heads, brick jambs, sandstone cills and wrought-iron security bars over. At first floor centre is a narrower loading door, with brick jambs and head. It, too, is flanked by a window opening to each side (above those to ground floor). There do not appear to have been rainwater gutters to this elevation (or the brackets have disappeared). The left gable is abutted to left and centre by a two-storey house (see later). The exposed section is blank. The north elevation was originally exposed at first floor level only, the canal bed being up against the outside face of the ground floor. The bed has been removed to reveal the facing wall. There is also a coped facing wall on the opposite side of the canal. At first floor centre of the block is a wide segmental door detailed as ground floor front. It is flanked by a window to each side. There are support brackets for rainwater gutters and a cast-iron downpipe at left. The right gable is blank. 2. House The roof and walls of this two-storey/ two-bay building are detailed exactly as the store. Some of the slates are missing to the rear pitch. There are remnants of a chimney on the W gable apex. The principal elevation faces south. All openings to this elevation have flat brick heads and stepped brick jambs. The windows also have sandstone cills but no security bars. There is a tongue and groove door to centre, at the right-hand end of the left bay. There is a window to its left, and two windows to its right (1/1 sashes with horns). There are four regularly space windows to the first floor, in line with those below (all 1/1 sashes save one which is 3/1). The left gable is blank. The canal formerly ran along the outside ground floor face of the rear elevation; all the soil has been removed to reveal the stonework. The first floor is blank. The right gable abuts the store. The complex is enclosed to east, west and south by a random rubble wall. In the centre of the south wall, directly opposite the doorway into the store is an opening flanked by square dressed stone gate pillars (with

shallow pyramidal caps); the left pillar has been damaged and the gate removed. The banks which formerly enclosed the canal have been removed.

ARCHITECTS:

Not known

HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

The Ulster Canal was constructed between Charlemont (Co Armagh) and Wattle Bridge (Co Fermanagh) between 1825 and 1842. The consulting engineer was William Cubitt and the principal contractor William Dargan (better known for his railways). This particular building is not depicted in the 1834 OS 6" map, and must therefore date to later in the same decade. It is cited in the 1862 second Valuation as caretakers house and stores and had the comparatively high valuation of £12. The canal was closed in 1931. Primary sources: 1. OS 6" map, 1st edition (1834), Co Fermanagh sheet 43 (PRONI OS 6/4/43/1). 2. Second Valuation book, Clones Union, 1862, p.7. Secondary sources: 1. W.A. McCutcheon, The Industrial Archaeology of Northern Ireland (Belfast, 1980). 2. R. Delany, Ireland's Inland Waterways (Belfast, 1986).

CRITERIA FOR LISTING:

Architectural Interest	Historic Interest
A. Style	X. Local Interest
B. Proportion	V. Historical Association
C. Ornamentation	Z. Scarcity
D. Plan Form	
E. Spatial organisation	
I. Quality and survival of interior	
J. Setting	
K. Group value	

EVALUATION:

An unusual combination of buildings. The large store is of particular interest on account of its door configuration (in relation to the canal and road), internal spaciousness, flagging and first floor beam arrangement. Its functional relationship to the former canal is clearly evident. Few, if any, canal-related stores in N. Ireland are in such pristine condition, and only a few are to be found on the Ulster Canal.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REFERENCE NUMBER: HB 12/02/105

ADDRESS: Thatched Cottage
Clonshannagh
Newtownbutler
County Fermanagh
BT92 8EY

SURVEY 1: B1

DATE OF LISTING: 09/02/1994
DATE OF RESURVEY: 18/12/2000
DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1820-1839
CURRENT BUILDING USE: House
PRINCIPAL FORMER USE: Thatched House
OWNER CATEGORY: Private
DESCRIPTION:

A single-storey four bay hearth lobby thatched dwelling, with attic, aligned roughly east - west set to northeast of Clonshannagh Td. Thatched roof with cement-rendered skews and four brick chimneys- one to each gable and one between bays 2 and 3 and bays 3 and 4. Principal elevation faces south. Walls are lime-rendered random rubble. Set to right of bay 2 is a projecting entrance porch with flat roof. Modern glazed timber door with matching sidelights with concrete cills; left and right cheeks are blank. To its left is a 1/1 sliding sash window with horns and painted cill. Left bay has a similar window. Each remaining bay has a modern timber casement window. Left gable is blank. Rear elevation has a window to left bay, a porch set to left of centre, and to its right are three windows: all are 2 by 3 metal framed casements without cills. Right gable has a window to attic level

ARCHITECTS:

Not known

HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

A building is shown on this site on the 1834 / 35 OS map, but not included in the contemporary valuation. It is recorded in the second valuation of 1862, however, with James Bavis listed as the occupant, John McClintock Esq the immediate lessor, with the rateable value calculated at £1-5-0. References- Primary sources 1 PRONI VAL/1A/4/43 OS map, County Fermanagh sheet 43, with valuation references, (1834 / 35-c.38) 2 PRONI VAL/2A/4/43 Revised OS map, County Fermanagh sheet 43, with valuation references, (1857-c.62) 3 PRONI VAL/2B/4/7B Second valuation, Drummully (1862)

CRITERIA FOR LISTING:

Architectural Interest

A. Style

Historic Interest

X. Local Interest

B. Proportion

D. Plan Form

H-. Alterations detracting from building

J. Setting

EVALUATION:

A single-storey four bay hearth lobby thatched house, with attic, aligned roughly east - west and set to northeast of Clonshannagh Td. Set well back from the road in concealed site and accessed by long lane. It appears to be refurbished internally and thatch is in need of repair.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REFERENCE NUMBER: HB 12/02/108

ADDRESS: Railway Watch House
Derrygoas
Newtownbutler
County Fermanagh
BT92 8GD

SURVEY 1: B2

DATE OF LISTING: 14/03/2005

DATE OF RESURVEY: 17/12/2000

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1840-1859

CURRENT BUILDING USE: House

PRINCIPAL FORMER USE: House

OWNER CATEGORY: Private

DESCRIPTION:

A one-storey/ three-bay former railway crossing keeper's house, aligned east - west on the north side of the line of the former railway. Pitched natural slate roof with exposed rafter tails and scalloped eaves boards. The bargeboard to the east gable is similarly detailed, but that to the west gable is

plain. Half-round metal gutters. Walls are random rubble and rendered with painted wet-dash lime mortar. Rendered chimney on east gable and a second, taller one (rendered brick) between left and middle bays (as viewed from south). The principal elevation faces south and is five openings wide. At left is a tongue and groove door, with window to its right, both serving the left bay. The middle bay is lit by a single window, and the right bay by two windows. The windows are regularly spaced and are 2/2 sliding sashes (with horns). They have flat brick heads, stepped brick jambs, and sandstone cills. The left (west) gable is blank. The rear (north) elevation has a metal downpipe to centre. It is blank save for a narrow tongue and groove door at extreme right; this opening was subsequently completely infilled with random rubble. The right (east) gable is blank. Immediately to the left of the left gable is a pair of square one-piece stone pillars, from one of which hangs a wrought-iron 'sunburst' gate. Although the line of the railway is no longer obvious in the vicinity of the house, it is traceable as an embankment a short distance to the east.

ARCHITECTS:

Not known

HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

This railway-related house is on the line between Clones and Cavan. This section was opened in 1862 by the Clones and Cavan Extension Railway. The line was absorbed into the Great Northern Railway network in 1876. The line remained in use until 1960. The house itself was not built until c.1887 and was occupied until the mid 1980s. Primary sources: 1. Valuation Revision book, 1887 (PRONI VAL 12B/25/2C, p.3). Secondary sources: 1. S. Johnson, Johnson's Atlas & Gazetteer of the Railways of Ireland (Leicester, 1997).

CRITERIA FOR LISTING:

Architectural Interest

Historic Interest

A. Style

X. Local Interest

B. Proportion

C. Ornamentation

D. Plan Form

J. Setting

EVALUATION:

This building is of significant interest in being the only such gatehouse on the Clones-Cavan line to lie within Northern Ireland. The embellished eaves and bargeboards give strong character.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS REFERENCE NUMBER: HB 12/02/119

ADDRESS: Canal Bridge
Clonfad
Newtownbutler
County Fermanagh
BT92 6EB

SURVEY 1: B2

DATE OF LISTING: 14/03/2005

DATE OF RESURVEY: 17/12/2000

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1820-1839

CURRENT BUILDING USE: Bridge

PRINCIPAL FORMER USE: Bridge

OWNER CATEGORY: Local Government

DESCRIPTION:

A single semicircular arch formerly carried a one-and-a-half lane road over the Ulster Canal immediately south of the main Clones-Cavan road. It is of irregularly-laid and roughly dressed

limestone blocks throughout. It is embellished with finely dressed voussoirs, a similarly detailed string course over the arch crown and projecting parapet copings. The parapets end in square out-projecting piers and continue as random rubble approach walls. The towpath runs through the arch on the south side. Its edge is marked with large dressed stones. The canal bank is also faced with masonry for a short distance on either side of the bridge. The span of the arch is 6.12m (20ft 1in), of which the actual canal occupies 4.09m (13ft 5in). At the north end of the bridge, the approach road makes a right-angle turn and drops gradually to meet the main road some distance to the east. This approach has been cut through by the present road, which now bypasses the canal bridge. The former road, which had a pronounced humped back, has been removed to reveal the arch extrados. The line of the canal is visible to the east; it has been infilled to the west.

ARCHITECTS:

Not known

HISTORICAL INFORMATION:

The Ulster Canal was constructed between Charlemont (Co Armagh) and Wattle Bridge (Co Fermanagh) between 1825 and 1842. The consulting engineer was William Cubitt and the principal contractor William Dargan (better known for his railways). This particular bridge is not depicted in the 1834 OS 6" map, and must therefore date to later in the same decade. The canal was closed in 1931. Primary sources: 1. OS 6" map, 1st edition 1834, Co Fermanagh sheet 40 (PRONI OS 6/4/40/1). 2. OS 6" map, 2nd edition 1857, Co Fermanagh sheet 40 (PRONI OS 6/4/40/2). 3. OS 6" map, 3rd edition 1907, Co Fermanagh sheet 40 (PRONI OS 6/4/40/3). Secondary sources: 1. W.A. McCutcheon, *The Industrial Archaeology of Northern Ireland* (Belfast, 1980). 2. R. Delany, *Ireland's Inland Waterways* (Belfast, 1986).

CRITERIA FOR LISTING:**Architectural Interest**

A. Style

Historic Interest

X. Local Interest

B. Proportion

V. Historical Association

EVALUATION:

The principal elements survive of this well-executed bridge associated with the Ulster Canal.

APPENDIX F-4:

HISTORIC GARDENS AND DESIGNED LANDSCAPES

Name of Site: Castle Saunderson

Garden ID: CV-27-

Townland: Castle Saunderson Demesne

Grid Reference: H419199

Description: Main features substantially present- peripheral features unrecognizable. Principal Building is still extant, no garden structures, gateways or gate houses. Lawns and mature planting are visible near the principal building. Woodland drives and walks. Area greatly reduced by woodland planting. The site is bordered by Castle Lough, Lough Sarah and Drumlaney Lough and contains Rahultan Lough East