

<b>Asset Ref No.</b>	<b>Glencrow: Bridge (DG021-009)</b>	
<b>Heritage Type</b>	Built	
<b>Location</b>	OS 6-inch map sheet	
	Townland	Glencrow
	Parish	Moville Lower
	LCA	Inishowen Head to Quigley's Point
	ITM Coordinates	660761/938614
	NG Coordinates	260822/438631
<b>Protection Status</b>	RMP	
<b>Condition</b>	Substantial remains	
<b>Ownership (if known)</b>		
<b>Site Description</b>	<p>In the grounds of Gulladoo House are three bridges. Two of them cross the River Bredagh which goes through a U-turn at this point. The river no longer passes under the third bridge. This was pointed out to us as the 'Old Bridge' which previous authorities had attributed to the sixth, eight or ninth centuries (Swan 1949, 31). It consists of four bays, each c. 1m in width separated by three rectangular masonry pillars c. 0.5m in width and with the ends of the bridge resting on the banks. The pillars were pointed to deflect the water flow on their N side but only the pointing of the W pillar survives. They now stand c. 1m in height above the silted-up bed. On these are laid grass-grown slab-stones. The bridge is c. 2.5m in width. The bridge gives access now only to a field, but points in the general direction of Cooley (DG021--008001-) three quarters of a mile to the W. It seems clear that Swan, in describing 'The Arch' with 'Wattle marks', is referring to the small bridge leading to the house. It is difficult to assess the antiquity of any of these bridges but a pre-medieval date for that described above seems unlikely. It is situated in good land near the SE end of Breadth Glen where the river enters Lough Foyle close to the town of Moville.</p> <p>Excavation Licence No. 05E0401</p> <p>Pre-development testing was carried out on the site of a proposed housing development at Glencrow, Moville, Co. Donegal, on 18 April 2005. The site is partly located within the area of constraint around a bridge. The River Bredagh forms part of the north and east boundaries of the proposed development site. The land displays a pronounced downward slope from the south-west towards the river on the north-east. The northern part of the site is particularly wet and low-lying and previous attempts to drain this area have proved futile. A tracked excavator fitted with a wide grading bucket was retained to open three trenches on the footprint of the proposed development. The stratigraphy was uniform across the tested area. Grey/brown sandy silt topsoil, averaging 0.3m in thickness, overlay compact mottled grey, white and reddish-brown silty sand. No archaeological material was uncovered (Excavations Bulletin 2005). NGR 26082 43863</p>	

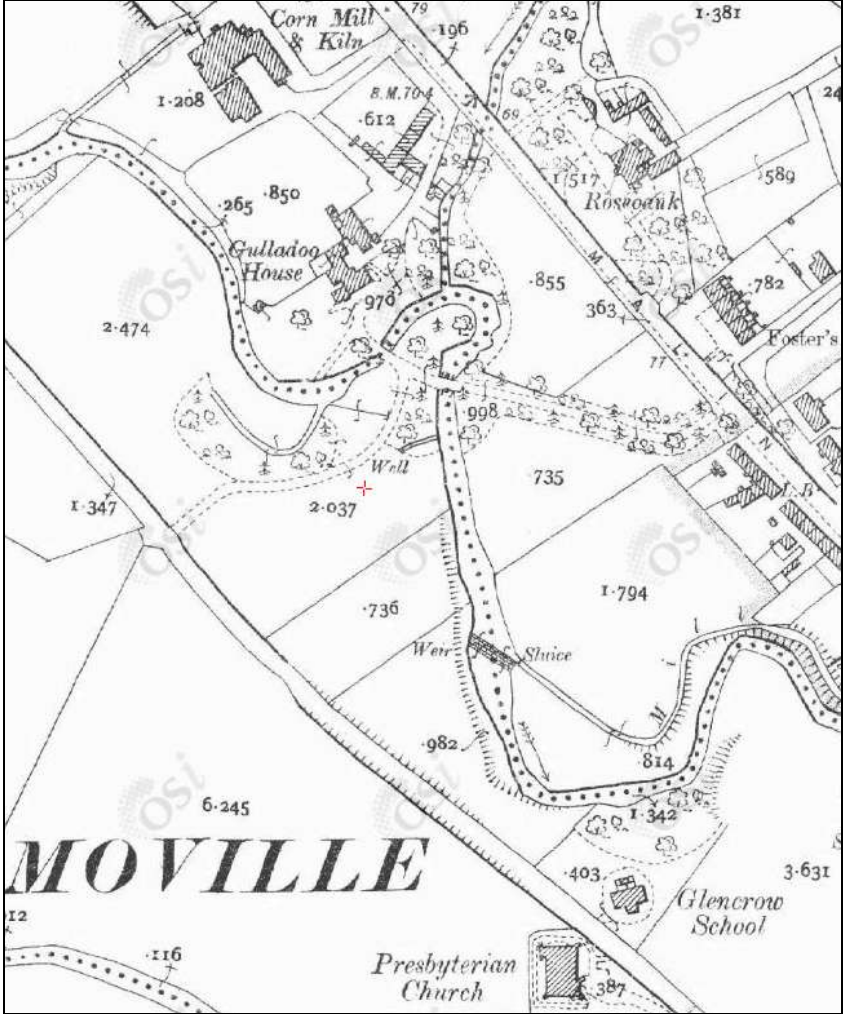




*Location Map – close up (www.archaeology.ie)*



1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map c. 1830 ([www.osi.ie](http://www.osi.ie))

	 <p><i>2<sup>nd</sup> edition OS map c. 1905 (www.osi.ie)</i></p>
References	Lacey, B. (1983) Archaeological Survey of County Donegal.
Plates	
Additional Notes	