APPENDIX 14-2

EXCAVATIONS DATABASE ENTRIES

EXCAVATIONS DATABASE ENTRIES

The Excavations Database is an annual account of all excavations carried out under license. The database is available online at https://excavations.ie/ and includes summaries of excavations from 1985 to 2026. This database was consulted as part of the desktop research for this assessment to establish if any archaeological excavations had been carried out within or near to the Cultural Heritage Study Area

Entries

2007:827 - LULLYMORE, Kildare[NC45.1][MC45.2]
County: Kildare
Site name: LULLYMORE
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 07E0630
Author: Eoin Corcoran, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: 110 Amiens Street, Dublin 1
Site type: Road - road/trackway and Structure - peatland
Period/Dating: Medieval (AD 400-AD 1600)
ITM: E 669809m, N 724783m
Following on from the Peatland Survey conducted by ADS on behalf of Bord na Móna in 2004, one site was excavated in Lullymore East Bog. Excavation concentrated on a gravel trackway. The trackway was orientated from north-east to south-west across the bog and was located in between the dry-land islands of Lullybeg and Lullymore. A single cutting was excavated over this trackway.

The gravel trackway was dated during the survey to cal AD 380 to 660 (Whitaker 2004). It clearly spans the narrow stretch of bog between Lullybeg and Lullymore islands, where there is an Early Christian ecclesiastical site (KD012–006). It seems likely that the presence of the gravel trackway is related to this ecclesiastical site, as it would have provided a direct route to and from it across the bog. The gravel for the construction of this trackway is likely to have come from the islands at either end.

The original construction of this trackway was of gravel and wood. The trackway provided a walking surface that was 4m wide and was traceable across the bog for a distance of 550m.

It seems that following a period of disuse of the gravel trackway another narrower wooden structure was constructed alongside it along the same orientation. This trackway was constructed of longitudinally laid roundwoods on a base of brushwood. This structure was a maximum of 2.4m wide. The trackway probably served the same purpose as the gravel trackway by connecting the dry-land islands across a narrow stretch of bog. It seems likely that this is part of another structure identified by the survey and as such may date to AD 900 to 1160 (Whitaker 2004), post-dating the gravel trackway by 300 years.

2004:1401 - CODD SOUTH BOG, Cushaling/Cloncant, Offaly
County: Offaly
Site name: CODD SOUTH BOG, Cushaling/Cloncant
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E0997
Author: Sinclair Turrell, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3
Site type: Excavation - miscellaneous
Period/Dating: Undetermined
ITM: E 619211m, N 720627m
Codd South Bog is situated south of Edenderry, Co. Offaly, west of the unclassified road from Edenderry to Rathangan and separated from it by a band of pasture, woodland and a small private

bog. It is bordered to the north by an area of private bog and also Codd North Bog, from which it is separated by the Figile River. Ballydermot North Bog adjoins to the south and the western limit is defined by an industrial railway line, beyond which there is pastureland. Access to the bog is provided by a track running west from the Edenderry–Rathangan road, which skirts the north-eastern edge of the bog before continuing to Clonbulloge. Codd South Bog covers an area of 230ha and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh/Allen [KO46.1][MC46.2]group of works. There are 63 fields in Codd South,

running east-west and culminating to the south in an arterial drain and an industrial railway track, which form the border with Ballydermot North. The field surfaces were in good condition but some drains were overgrown in places. There were two short gravel ridges in the centre of the fields at the southern edge of the bog. Three sites were identified and recorded in Codd South Bog; two were classified as wood remains, the third as non-archaeological wood, as it was modern in origin.

2004:1378 - BALLYDERMOT SOUTH BOG, Ballysooghan North/Clonbrosk Little/Clonbrown/ Killinthomas/Rathangan, Offaly
County: Offaly
Site name: BALLYDERMOT SOUTH BOG, Ballysooghan North/Clonbrosk Little/Clonbrown/ Killinthomas/Rathangan
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E1001
Author: Sinclair Turrell, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3
Site type: Excavation - miscellaneous
Period/Dating: Modern (AD 1750-AD 2000)
ITM: E 664352m, N 721398m
Ballydermot South Bog is situated south of Edenderry, west of the unclassified road from Edenderry to Rathangan, which forms its eastern limit. It is bordered to the north by Ballydermot North Bog and to the east by private bog and pastureland. To the south is a small area of private bog, beyond which is pastureland. Ballydermot South Bog covers an area of 300ha and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh/Allen group of works.

Ballydermot South has 63 fields running north-south. The fields and drains in the southern part of the bog are in good condition but are frequently overgrown north of the railway line. To the east of the bog are some low, wet overgrown fields.

Seven sites were identified and recorded at Ballydermot South. All of these were wood remains, most being single pieces. None were dated, but, as most were ex situ and lay in redeposited peat, it is thought that they were relatively modern in date.

2004:1377 - BALLYDERMOT NORTH BOG, Ballydermot/ Clonmel/Cushaling, Offaly
County: Offaly
Site name: BALLYDERMOT NORTH BOG, Ballydermot/ Clonmel/Cushaling
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E1002
Author: Sinclair Turrell, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3
Site type: Excavation - miscellaneous
Period/Dating: Multi-period
ITM: E 664803m, N 726894m
Ballydermot North Bog is situated south of Edenderry, Co. Offaly, west of the unclassified road from Edenderry to Rathangan, which forms its eastern limit. It is bordered to the north by Codd South Bog and by Ballydermot South Bog to the south-east. There is pastureland to the west and south-west. The main access is provided by a gravel road that runs from the public road to the Bord na Móna (BnM)

tea centre situated in the centre of the bog. Ballydermot North Bog covers an area of 600ha and is part of the BnM Derrygreenagh/Allen group of works.

Ballydermot North consists of 104 fields running east-west. A lot of natural pine and oak wood occurs in the centre of the bog, to the west of the forested area. The bog had previously been hand-cut and the resultant bog holes subsequently levelled by BnM prior to the commencement of sod-turf production. Consequently the peat in several areas of the bog appeared to have been redeposited and some of the archaeological wood was disturbed.

A total of 36 sites were identified and recorded at Ballydermot North. The number of sites identified was initially much higher, but many sites consisted of sawn wood and, after closer examination, at the recording stage these sites were discarded as being of modern origin. Most of the sites consisted of single pieces of worked wood, usually birch, many of which were ex situ or lying on redeposited peat. This wood was usually still very solid and many pieces had the bark intact. The condition of the wood

suggested that the pieces might be of relatively recent origin. Since this wood had been worked with an axe, it was sampled, in order that the woodworking could be examined more closely and that a representative sample could be dated. In this way it was hoped that the modern wood might be distinguished from any archaeological wood. Eight sites were dated and six of these were shown to be modern in origin (OF-BTN001, 002, 003, 020, 030 and 041), while the remaining two were late medieval (OF-BTN044 and 69).

2004:1402 - GLASHABAUN NORTH BOG, Cushaling/Derries/Ticknevin, Offaly
County: Offaly
Site name: GLASHABAUN NORTH BOG, Cushaling/Derries/Ticknevin
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E0999
Author: Sinclair Turrell, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3
Site type: Excavation - miscellaneous
Period/Dating: Multi-period
ITM: E 619211m, N 720627m
Glashabaun North Bog, in counties Offaly and Kildare, is situated south-west of Edenderry, east of the unclassified road from Edenderry to Rathangan, which forms its western limit. It is bordered to the north by Ticknevin Bog and to the south and southeast by Blackriver and Glashabaun South Bogs, from which it is separated by the Cushaling River. There is pastureland to the east. Access to the bog is provided by a lane running east from the Edenderry–Rathangan road. The bog is divided into three parts by an industrial railway which runs north-south and has a branch running west around two-thirds of the way along its length. Glashabaun North bog covers an area of 498ha and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh/Allen group of works. The bog consists of 79 fields with the drains running east-west. Apart from the railway lines, the fields are also interrupted by four overgrown fields running east-west and carrying arterial drains. The field surfaces are in reasonable condition, but the drains were often overgrown and eroded, particularly east of the railway line. There is plastic buried in some fields, indicating disturbance. There is a lot of natural wood in the bog, mostly pine and birch, with some oak as well. A triangular extension of the bog to the south-west is not currently in production.

Seven sites were recorded at Glashabaun North. These consisted of a possible secondary togher and six sightings of isolated pieces of wood remains. It was thought at the time of the survey that some of these sites may be modern in origin and this was confirmed by dating.

2004:1395 - TICKNEVIN BOG, Cloncannon/Derries, Offaly
County: Offaly
Site name: TICKNEVIN BOG, Cloncannon/Derries
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E1000

Author: Sinclair Turrell, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3
Site type: Excavation - miscellaneous
Period/Dating: Multi-period
ITM: E 665433m, N 729533m
Ticknevin Bog, Co. Offaly, is situated south-west of Edenderry, east of the unclassified road from Edenderry to Rathangan. It is bordered to the southeast by Glashabaun North Bog and the northern limit is defined by the Grand Canal. Adjoining the northwest is an area of private bog and there is

pastureland to the south-west and east. Access to the bog is provided by a lane running east from the Edenderry-Rathangan road to a Bord na Móna (BnM) tea centre. Ticknevin Bog covers an area of 463ha and is part of the BnM Derrygreenagh group of works. This bog has only recently started milled peat production after a period of sod peat production with a bagger. Consequently the bog is still relatively high, with fields at the same level. The northern perimeter of the bog is lower than elsewhere, having been cut by hand in the 19th to early 20th centuries and subsequently levelled prior to BnM

commencing sod-peat production in the 1960s in the western part of the bog. The entire bog has been developed for milled peat in the last five to six years.

Five sites were identified and recorded on this bog. These consisted of a possible tertiary togher, a possible structure and three isolated pieces of worked wood. All of the sites were disturbed or damaged and there was much evidence for redeposited peat across the bog. Of the two dated sites, one of them, OF-TKN005, was modern, while the other, OF-TKN002, returned a date of 4900–4890 BC. There was a definite metal cut toolmark on this sample and, from consultation with Beta Analytic, it seems there must have been some contamination of the sample to produce such an early date.

2004:0820 - DERRYBRENNAN BOG, Derrybrennan/ Kilpatrick/Ticknevin, Kildare
County: Kildare
Site name: DERRYBRENNAN BOG, Derrybrennan/ Kilpatrick/Ticknevin
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E1003
Author: Jane Whitaker, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3
Site type: Road - class 2 togher
Period/Dating: Modern (AD 1750-AD 2000)
ITM: E 668779m, N 728846m
Derrynrennan Bog is located in the north-eastern extent of the survey area. It is to the south of the Grand Canal and is accessed from an unclassified road off the R403, 7km south of Derrinturn and 4km north of Allenwood, Co. Kildare. This small road runs southwards to Lullymore dry land island along the eastern side of Derrybrennan Bog. The bog is bordered to the south-west by Glashabaun South Bog and to the north and north-east by pastureland. Derrybrennan Bog covers an area of 148ha and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh group of bogs. Derrybrennan Bog was initially milled to supply peat for the briquette factory at Derrybrennan and in later years to supply peat to the new power station at Edenderry. There are a total of 95 production fields, running north-north-east/south-south-west.

Three sites were recorded in the north-western extent of this bog. These consist of a tertiary togher and two isolated pieces of worked wood. All three sites were disturbed or damaged and there was evidence of disturbance in the form of buried plastic, particularly in the north-western part of the bog. Two of the sites were dated and both were modern in origin (KD-DBN001 and 003).

2004:0819 - GLASHABAUN SOUTH BOG, Cushaling/ Derrybrennan/Lullybeg/Lullymore West/Ticknevin, Kildare
County: Kildare
Site name: GLASHABAUN SOUTH BOG, Cushaling/ Derrybrennan/Lullybeg/Lullymore West/Ticknevin

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E1004
Author: Eoin Corcoran, c/o Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3
Site type: No archaeology found
Period/Dating: N/A
ITM: E 668779m, N 728846m

Glashabaun South Bog is located immediately southwest of Derrybrennan Bog and south-east of the Cushaling River. The now overgrown Lullymore Bog runs along its south-eastern extent, while the small unclassified road known locally as the 'German's road' runs along its south-western extent. The bog was accessed from the rail line between it and Derrybrennan Bog, which in turn was accessed from the Derrybrennan to Lullymore Island road. Glashabaun South Bog covers an area of 382ha and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh group of bogs. Glashabaun South Bog was originally partially in sod-peat production, supplying sod peat to the Allenwood power station as well as milled peat for the Lullymore briquette factory. There are 84 drains oriented north-east/south-west. It was almost worked

out and had become afforested with wild birch in places prior to being converted to milled-peat production for the new Edenderry power station. Although it is in production in places, this was patchy between areas of considerably overgrown bog. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey of this bog.

2004:0798 - BARNARAN BOG, Barnaran/Lullybeg, Kildare
County: Kildare
Site name: BARNARAN BOG, Barnaran/Lullybeg
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E1007
Author: Jane Whitaker, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3
Site type: Excavation - miscellaneous
Period/Dating: Multi-period
ITM: E 667428m, N 724915m
Barnaran Bog is located in Co. Kildare in the Derrygreenagh group of bogs. It is immediately west of the Lullymore–Allenwood road, the R414. It is also accessible at its western extent from a small third-class road known locally as the 'German's road', which runs northwards from the Lullymore–Rathangan road (R414) to the Edenderry–Rathangan road between Blackriver and Barnaran and Bulge bogs. Extensive turbury plots are located along the eastern and south-eastern extents, while the dry land island of Lullybeg is located at the north-west. Cappanargid Bog is a narrow spur of bog running southwards from the main body of Barnaran Bog. Barnaran Bog covers an area of 320ha and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh group of bogs.

Barnaran Bog was initially produced for sod peat from the 1950s to the mid-1990s for Allenwood power station prior to being converted to milled peat production six to seven years ago for the new power station at Clonbullogue. There are a total of 92 production fields, oriented east-west. There are several large drains that run east-west that are heavily vegetated and overgrown. The whole bog was in production at the time of the survey.
Seven sites were surveyed in Barnaran Bog. Four of the five dates analysed were modern in origin. A secondary togher (KD-BRN003) was Early Christian in date, but the remaining four dated sites were modern. These included two tertiary toghers, KDBRN007 and KD-BRN008, a platform (KD-BRN002) and wood remains (KD-BRN005). The remaining undated sites are also thought to be modern.

2004:0797 - CAPPANARGID BOG, Bappanargid/Lullybeg, Kildare
County: Kildare
Site name: CAPPANARGID BOG, Bappanargid/Lullybeg

Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E1009
Author: Jane Whitaker, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3
Site type: No archaeology found
Period/Dating: N/A
ITM: E 667428m, N 724915m

Cappanargid Bog is located in the south-east corner of Barnaran Bog, Co. Kildare. It is immediately east of the unclassified road known locally as the 'German's road', while its southern extent is bordered by reclaimed farmland. Along its north-eastern extent is virgin bog. Cappanargid Bog covers an area of 68ha and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh group of bogs. This bog was originally in bagger sod peat production, although not a lot of production had taken place there before its conversion to milled peat six to seven years ago. The peat in this small bog has a high sphagnum content and the sods produced were not of great quality. The drains are currently oriented north-east/south-west, but during its bagger production these were oriented north-west/southeast. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey of this bog.

2004:0841 - KILLYGUIRE BOG, Killinthomas/Killyguire/ Lullybeg, Kildare
County: Kildare
Site name: KILLYGUIRE BOG, Killinthomas/Killyguire/ Lullybeg
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E1123
Author: Eoin Corcoran, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3
Site type: Excavation - miscellaneous
Period/Dating: Undetermined
ITM: E 667428m, N 724915m
This bog is situated in Co. Kildare to the south-south-west of Edenderry town between Blackriver Bog to the west and Barnaran and Cappanagrid Bogs to the east. Approximately 2km to the south is the town of Rathangan. The Crabtree River borders the bog on its eastern side. To the north and west the bog is surrounded by Blackriver Bog and to the south the bog is bordered by forestry. Access to the bog from the west is provided by a minor road between Edenderry and Rathangan and along a BnM railway through Blackriver Bog. Alternative access at the east of the bog is provided by a BnM road along the line of the Crabtree River and again through Blackriver Bog. Killyguire Bog covers an area of 198ha within BnM's Derrygreenagh works in Blackriver Bog. This bog has been in industrial peat production since the 1970s. Killyguire Bog is in the south-eastern corner of Blackriver Bog. This bog was initially produced to supply peat to the briquette factory at Derrybrennan. The drains are all orientated from north to south.

One site was recorded in this bog. It consisted of a single worked brushwood on the field surface. The brushwood was in very poor condition and consequently was not sampled.

2004:0840 - BLACKRIVER BOG, Killinthomas/Lullybeg, Kildare
County: Kildare
Site name: BLACKRIVER BOG, Killinthomas/Lullybeg
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E1124
Author: Eoin Corcoran, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3
Site type: Excavation - miscellaneous
Period/Dating: Modern (AD 1750-AD 2000)
ITM: E 667428m, N 724915m

This bog is situated to the south-south-west of Edenderry town, east of a minor road between Edenderry and Rathangan, Co. Kildare, with Bulge, Barnaran and Cappanagrid Bogs to the east, Killyguire Bog to the south-east, Glashbaun South Bog to the north-east and Glashbaun North and Codd North Bogs to the north. Approximately 3km to the south is the town of Rathangan. The Crabtree River borders the bog on its eastern side, to the north and east the bog is surrounded by the bogs mentioned above and to the south the bog is bordered by forestry. Access to the bog from the west is provided by the minor road between Edenderry and Rathangan and along a Bord na Móna (BnM) railway. Alternative access to the east of the bog is provided by a BnM road along the line of the Crabtree River. Blackriver Bog

covers an area of 601ha within BnM's Derrygreenagh works. This bog has been in industrial peat production since the 1970s. Blackriver Bog and Killyguire Bog are effectively the same bog, with no physical divide between them. Killyguire Bog is the south-eastern corner of Blackriver Bog. There are 128 drains, all orientated north-south. An east-west BnM railway divides the bog in two.

Four sites were recorded in Blackriver Bog. These sites all consisted of a single piece of worked wood with no other associated material. The sites varied from poor to moderate in condition; one of these was dated and was modern in origin.

2004:0850 - LULLYMORE EAST BOG, Lullybeg/Lullymore East, Kildare
County: Kildare

Site name: LULLYMORE EAST BOG, Lullybeg/Lullymore East
Sites and Monuments Record No.: KD012-014
Licence number: 04E1006
Author: Jane Whitaker, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3
Site type: Road - class 1 togher
Period/Dating: Medieval (AD 400-AD 1600)
ITM: E 670914m, N 725018m
Lullymore East Bog is located in the Derrygreenagh group of bogs. It is immediately west of the Lullymore dry land island and east of the smaller dry land island of Lullybeg. It is accessible from a small unclassified road that runs from the heritage park in Lullymore to Lullybeg dry land island. Lullybeg Island is currently in use as a tillage farm. Lullybeg Bog is immediately to the north of the access road, while Barnaran Bog is to the south of the rail line that runs to the Barnaran/Lodge level crossing. Lullymore East Bog covers an area of c. 80ha and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh group of bogs. Lullymore East Bog was initially worked to provide milled peat to the Lullymore briquette factory until the 1990s, since which its milled peat has been required for the power station at Clonbullogue. There are a total of 38 production fields oriented northeast/south-west. The whole bog was in production at the time of the survey.

Three togher sites were surveyed in Lullymore East Bog. One of these was a substantial gravel togher and the other two were wooden toghers. The sites were located in close proximity, with the same orientation (north-north-east/south-south-west), and it is possible that all three provided access between the two dry land islands of Lullymore and Lullybeg. Two of the three sites were dated with KD-LYE001, dating to AD 380–660, and KD-LYE002, dating to AD 900–1160.

2004:0791 - LODGE BOG, Allenwood South/Drumsru/ Lullymore East, Kildare
County: Kildare
Site name: LODGE BOG, Allenwood South/Drumsru/ Lullymore East
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E1005
Author: Jane Whitaker, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3
Site type: Excavation - miscellaneous
Period/Dating: Multi-period

ITM: E 670914m, N 725018m
Lodge Bog is located at the eastern extent of the Derrygreenagh group of bogs. It is immediately south of the Lullymore to Allenwood road, the R414, in Co. Kildare. It is also accessible further south along the R414 at the Barnaran/Lodge level crossing. A small laneway off the R414 at its southern extent also provides access alongside a pheasant farm. Extensive turbury plots surround this bog, particularly along its eastern and south-western extents, while the dry land island of Lullymore is along the north-western extent. There is a rail line running north-east/southwest through Lodge Bog and into Killinagh at the

north and Barnaran at the west. Lodge Bog covers an area of 445ha and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh group of bogs.

Eight sites were surveyed in Lodge Bog. Seven of these were wood remains, with a single possible togher recorded. The sites were scattered throughout the central part of the bog, with no specific archaeological zone identified. A late medieval date was recovered from one of the sites (KD-LGE002), while another site was modern (KD-LGE001).

2004:0849 - LULLYBEG BOG, Lullybeg, Kildare
County: Kildare
Site name: LULLYBEG BOG, Lullybeg
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E1008

Author: Jane Whitaker, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3
Site type: No archaeology found
Period/Dating: N/A
ITM: E 667428m, N 724915m
Lullybeg Bog is located immediately west of Lullymore dry land island and immediately east of Lullybeg dry land island. Along its northern extent is the now overgrown Lullymore Bog, while to the south of the small access road between Lullymore heritage park and Lullybeg island is Lullymore East Bog. Lullybeg Bog covers an area of c. 140ha and forms part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh group. Lullybeg Bog was late coming into production and was initially used to supply milled peat to the Lullymore briquette factory. In recent years this bog has become overgrown, particularly along its western extent, while the remainder has been rented out for local sod cutting. There were a total of 43 walkable drains (c. 50% of the bog) that were oriented north-south. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey of this bog.

2004:0848 - BULGE BOG, Lullybeg, Kildare
County: Kildare
Site name: BULGE BOG, Lullybeg
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E1010
Author: Jane Whitaker, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3
Site type: No archaeology found
Period/Dating: N/A
ITM: E 667428m, N 724915m
Bulge Bog is located in Co. Kildare, immediately south-east of Glashabaun South Bog and south-west of Lullybeg dry land island. It was accessed at its north-east from Lullybeg Bog and at the south-west from the small unclassified road known locally as the 'German's road'. Bulge Bog covers an area of 185ha and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh group of bogs. Bulge Bog was originally milled to supply peat to the Lullymore briquette factory. It is now in milled peat east-west with several overgrown drains in the centre of this production area. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey of this bog.

2004:0821 - KILLINAGH BOG, Derrybrennan/Lullymore West, Kildare
County: Kildare
Site name: KILLINAGH BOG, Derrybrennan/Lullymore West
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E1033
Author: Jane Whitaker, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3

Site type: No archaeology found
Period/Dating: N/A
ITM: E 669942m, N 726587m
Killinagh Bog, Co. Kildare, is located at the eastern extent of the Derrygreenagh group of bogs. It is immediately east of the unclassified road that runs southwards to Lullymore dry land island from Derrybrennan factory. The bog is bordered along the south by the Lullymore–Allenwood road (R414). Along its north-eastern and eastern extent are private turbury plots. Killinagh Bog covers an area of 164ha and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh group of bogs. Killinagh Bog was originally produced to supply milled peat to the briquette factory at Derrybrennan. It is now produced to supply peat to the power station at Edenderry. In the south-western extent of the bog close to Lullymore Island there is asmalla small area where trial growing of blueberries is being carried out. One-third of Killinagh Bog, particularly its north-eastern extent, is considerably overgrown and has been out of production for some time. There are 74 production fields, running north-west/southeast. A togher, KD012-003, recorded in this bog in 1964 (Rynne) was not relocated during the survey, although it may survive in the heavily vegetated area at the north-western extent of the bog. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey of this bog.

997:App3 - IRISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL WETLAND UNIT FIELDWORK 1997–COUNTIES OFFALY, WESTMEATH AND MAYO, Offaly
County: Offaly
Site name: IRISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL WETLAND UNIT FIELDWORK 1997–COUNTIES OFFALY, WESTMEATH AND MAYO
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: –
Author: Conor McDermott, Nóra Bermingham, Ellen O'Carroll and Jane Whitaker, Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit, Department of Archaeology, UCD
Author/Organisation Address: –
Site type: Excavations - miscellaneous
Period/Dating: Multi-period
ITM: E 619211m, N 720627m
During the summer of 1997 the IAWU continued its surveys of Bord na Móna-owned bogs in the midlands. Surveys of Tumbeagh Bog, Lemanaghan Works, Co. Offaly, and Bellair Works in counties Offaly and Westmeath were completed, and a survey of Boora Works, Co. Offaly, was started. All of the area covered is owned by Bord na Móna (BnM). Licensed excavations were carried out on a pitfall trap containing red deer remains at Coolcarta East, Co. Galway, and a post row in blanket peat at Drumcullaun, Co. Clare (Excavations 1997, Nos 20 and 196 respectively). An investigation was carried out on a corduroy road at Sharragh, Co. Tipperary (No. 558, Excavations 1997), as well as an assessment of a disturbed crannóg at Frenchgrove, Co. Mayo (see below).
In each bog surveyed a standard IAWU survey strategy was used. BnM bogs have parallel drains set approx. 15m apart and every second drain is walked giving a survey interval of approx. 30m. On the first walk sites are identified and their locations marked. These are then revisited to carry out recording, sampling and the instrument survey. The process is completed rapidly as the bogs are in production, which can reduce the surface area by up to 0.2m per year.

The completed surveys have now identified over 715 sites in Lemanaghan Works, and 17 sites in Bellair Works, and to date the Boora survey has produced 31 sites. This brings the total number of sites known from bogs in north-west County Offaly to over 910, including a small number known prior to the IAWU surveys.

Derries Bog
This large bog is situated between Falsk and Turraun Bogs and south of the Grand Canal. In the main part of the bog, where the drains are orientated north–south, no archaeological sites were identified. At the north-west corner of the bog there is a small extension running off towards the Grand Canal.

Large amounts of natural wood in the peat in this area made the identification of sites very difficult. Despite this, six archaeological sites were recorded, including three toghers and deposits of worked and unworked wood. The toghers are mostly constructed of longitudinal roundwoods with some brushwood. One of the sites produced toolmarks which may have been produced with a stone tool. A sample from one of the sites has been sent for radiocarbon dating.

2004:1400 - CODD: Codd North Bog, Offaly
County: Offaly
Site name: CODD: Codd North Bog
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 04E0998
Author: Sinclair Turrell, Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
Author/Organisation Address: Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Dublin 3
Site type: Excavation - miscellaneous

Period/Dating: Undetermined
ITM: E 663946m, N 728343m
Codd North Bog is situated south of Edenderry, Co. Offaly, west of the unclassified road from Edenderry to Rathangan, which forms its eastern limit. It is bordered to the south and south-west by Codd South Bog, from which it is separated by the Figile River. To the west is an area of private bog and to the northwest an area formerly used for sod-peat production but now overgrown. The northern limit is defined by an industrial railway line, beyond which there is pastureland. Access to the bog is provided by a lane running west from the Edenderry–Rathangan road. Codd North Bog covers an area of 270ha and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh/Allen group of works. The bog is made up of 93 fields with drains running north-south. The fields are interrupted by four overgrown fields, one of which carries an arterial drain. The field surfaces and drains were generally in good condition, with only light overgrowth in places. The northern edge of the bog was formerly hand-cut and later levelled by Bord na Móna. Only two sites were found at Codd North. One of these was a circular wooden artefact, possibly the remains of a wooden turf barrow, the other contained two small pieces of brushwood. Neither of these sites was dated.

2023:788 - CUSHALING, Offaly
County: Offaly
Site name: CUSHALING
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 21E0533 ext
Author: Angela Wallace
Author/Organisation Address: Pier Road, Enniscrone, Co. Sligo
Site type: No archaeology found
Period/Dating: N/A
ITM: E 665040m, N 726167m
Archaeological monitoring of all relevant groundworks at the associated with the construction of Cushaling Windfarm in the townlands of Ballykilleen, Shean, Kilcumber, Cloncant and Cushaling, Co. Offaly and Ticknevin, Co. Kildare ran continuously from January to October 2023, during which an archaeologist was always present on site. The site is bisected by the L1001 local road with Turbines 1-5

and Temporary Site Compound 1 being located to the west and Turbines 6-9 and Temporary Site Compound 2 being located to the east. From the L1001 to the immediate west, access groundworks ran though areas of disturbed stone and gravel with evidence of flying tipping. Beyond this as far as Turbine 4, the groundworks ran through an area of reclaimed pasture. The stratigraphic sequence here consisted of peat that ranged between 0.65m to 2.1m in depth, averaging 1.05m in depth. The underlying subsoil consisted of mid-grey clay to the east and mid-grey sandy clay to the west. East of L1001, construction works ran southwest to northeast from the L1001 public road, with Turbine 6 located immediately adjacent L1001 and Turbine 9 marking the north-eastern extent of this programme of works. In general, this area consisted of a mixture of pasture of rough grazing and reclaimed

peatland. The site access road was primarily constructed as a floating road across areas where deep peat was present. Elsewhere, where ground conditions were suitable, the access road was constructed by laying a geotechnical membrane directly onto the subsoil. No archaeological features, finds or deposits were uncovered during archaeological monitoring of groundworks at the site. There was no impact to any archaeological monuments in the proximity of this program of site works.

2023:596 - CUSHALING/BALLYKILLEEN/SHEAN/KILCUMBER/CLONCANT/TICKNEVIN, Offaly
County: Offaly
Site name: CUSHALING/BALLYKILLEEN/SHEAN/KILCUMBER/CLONCANT/TICKNEVIN
Sites and Monuments Record No.: N/A
Licence number: 21E0533 ext.
Author: Brian O'Hara, Atlantic Archaeology
Author/Organisation Address: 19 The Meadows Enniscrone Co. Sligo
Site type: No archaeology found
Period/Dating: N/A

ITM: E 665040m, N 726167m
Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the construction of Cushaling Wind Farm ran from 1 February to 20 October 2023. The proposed development consisted of nine turbines, site access roads and associated infrastructure. The receiving environment was a mixture of pasture, reclaimed pasture and industrial peatfields.

No archaeological features, finds or deposits were uncovered during the course of archaeological monitoring.