AtkinsRéalis

Appendix 17-2 – Inventory of Recorded Monuments/SMRs within the Study Area

Uisce Éireann
October 2026

BALLINA AND LOUGH TALT WATER SUPPLY UPGRADE

Appendix 17.2

Inventory of Recorded Monuments/SMRs within Study Area

Ch No.	Category	ID	Description	Summary	Townland
CH001	RMP/SMR	MA038-017	In pasture, located on a low hill at the landward end of a peninsula, which extends for approx. 500 m to W into the NE end of Lough Conn. The peninsula is defined on it N side by the mouth of the River Deel, which lies approx. 200 m to NW of the enclosure, and on it S side by a small bay, approx. 150 m S of the enclosure. This monument is shown as a roughly circular enclosure on the 1838 OS 6-inch maps. It consists of a subcircular area (diam. approx. 60 m) defined by an earthen bank, which has been boxed into a later rectangular field, with field fences clipping the E, S and W sides of the enclosure. The enclosing bank and the interior are largely engulfed in dense thorn bushes and brambles, making inspection difficult. Where it can be examined, the bank (Wth 3-4 m; int. H 0.3-0.6 m; ext. H 0.45 m at N, 1 m at W) appears as a broad, rather degraded earthen rise. It survives in an arc SW–NE, with a later N–S field fence merging with its external face at W. At E it is truncated by a N–S property fence. At SE a short arc of poorly defined scarp appears to continue the original circuit of the bank, and at S the bank is again truncated by, or possibly subsumed into, an E–W property fence which borders a road; a slight kink or curve in the road indicates that it partly respects the curve of the enclosure. The interior appears to be relatively level. Approximately three quarters of it, including the W, N and centre, is obscured by overgrowth. A roughly D-shaped depression (10 m NE–SW; 4 m NW–SE; D 0.4 m) can be discerned abutting the inner face of the bank at W, and another irregular-shaped depression (max. dim. approx. 10-12 m; D approx. 0.4-0.6 m) is evident roughly in the centre of the interior. In the SW quadrant, which is largely free of overgrowth, there are	Enclosure	Wherrew

			two roughly circular heaps of field clearance stones, one at SW (diam. 2 m) and one at S (diam. 4 m). A subcircular feature/possible enclosure (MA038-017001-) (diam. approx. 20 m) is shown on the 1838 OS 6-inch map within the interior, abutting the bank at SE–S; it is not shown on the 1922 map, and is not now evident at ground level.		
CH002	RMP/SMR	MA038-017001	Located within an enclosure (MA038-017----). On the 1838 OS 6-inch map a circular feature or possible enclosure (diam. approx. 20m) is shown within the S half of a large subcircular enclosure (MA038-017----). It is shown abutting or possibly sharing the bank at SE–S of the larger enclosure (diam. approx. 60 m). The larger enclosure is extant, but there is no surface trace of the smaller possible enclosure.	Enclosure	Wherrew
CH003	RMP/SMR	MA039-003	In pasture, located on a small headland projecting into the NE end of Lough Conn. A 20 m wide strip of flat rocky ground, wooded with ash and hazel trees, now separates the motte from the lake edge. The N side of the headland, approx. 150 m from the castle, is bordered by a stream-fed inlet of wet ground. Gently rising pastureland stretches to E-SE. This motte is named 'Castle Kelly (in Ruins)' on the 1838 and 1930 OS 6-inch maps. It consists of a substantially raised, roughly circular flat-topped mound/platform (diam. 20-25 m; H 4.8 m) enclosed at its base at N–SE by a broad fosse (Wth top approx. 8 m, base approx. 3 m; ext. D 1.7 m, at N). On the outer edge of the fosse at N there is a broad, low poorly defined rise; this may be the remnants of an external bank, but it cannot be traced elsewhere. The platform has broadly sloping sides (Wth slope 10 m) on the E half, but on the W half the sides drop almost vertically, and have an eroded appearance. This suggest that in the past the lake waters reached the base of the motte on its W side. There is no surface evidence for a fosse on this side. The flat top (14-15 m N–S; 11 m E–W) of the platform retains remnants of an enclosing wall on it outer edge at N–E. The wall is evident as low sod-covered wall footings (Wth 0.6-1 m;	Castle/Motte	Cloontally

			H 0.4 m). Loose stone is visible protruding from the slopes of the platform on its E arc, probably tumble from the wall. Remnants of a building stand on the SE side of the platform top: Two walls, in an L-shaped arrangement, represent the W and N walls of a small rectangular or subrectangular building. The W wall (L 7.5 m; Wth 1.1 m; H 0.5 m) retains two intact courses of external stone facing; the N wall (L 4.7m E–W) survives as a low, sod-covered stony rise, which extends E as far as the edge of the platform. A sod-covered conglomeration of stones lodged on the E slope of the platform may be a tumbled section of masonry wall from the building. At the base of the SE slope of the platform, beneath the building, a narrow, stony causeway-like feature (Wth 2.5 m) extends SSE from the platform. It is bordered on the E side by the fosse, and on the W side is faced by stone walling, which is part of a field wall extending SE along the shoreline. Low surface undulations are visible immediately to E of the platform on an area of level gently elevated ground, but there is no clear evidence for a bailey. There is a rath (MA039-004----) approx. 300 m to E.		
CH004	RMP/SMR	MA022-032	In undulating average pasture, located on a slight rise. Views are extensive to W and N, but restricted somewhat by rising ground to S. Slightly raised circular area (29.3 m N–S; 28.8 m E–W) defined by an earthen bank with an external fosse, outside which at SE–WNW are remnants of a second bank. The inner bank (Wth 4 m at NE, 4.5 m at WSW; int. H 1 m at NE, 0.5 m at WSW; ext. H 1.6 m at NE, 1.5 m at WSW) is compact and well defined, with small areas of erosion at S and N. The fosse (Wth 4.5-4.8 m; D 0.2 m) survives as a broad, very shallow depression, most clearly traced at W, and marked by a growth of rushes. Traces of the levelled outer bank are evident only as a broad, flat band (Wth approx. 3-4 m) of hard, rough ground, very slightly raised at W, distinguished by differential vegetation growth. There are a number of narrow eroded gaps (Wth 0.6-1.4 m) and low areas in inner bank at NW and at S. The inner	Ringfort	Mullyfarry

			bank is ringed with hawthorn, gorse and brambles, with grasses and rushes in the interior.		
CH005	RMP/SMR	MA022-060	On 1838 OS 6-inch map this castle is shown on a small peninsula (55-60 m N-S; 55-60 m E-W) jutting into the N side of a lake, named Mullafarry Lough. The lake has been drained, and the castle now stands on a rise bordering a flat expanse of reclaimed damp pasture ground, sections of which are planted with coniferous forestry. The castle is indicated as a square building (max. dim. approx. 10 m), annotated 'Ballinteean Castle in Ruins' on the 1838 OS 6-inch map; the building is not indicated on the 1929 edition where the location is marked 'Ballinteean Castle (Site of)'. Remnants of a rectangular masonry building can be traced at the E end of an elongated, roughly E–W rise (approx. 40 m WNW–ESE; 15-20 m NNE–SSW): the grass-covered wall footings (Wth 0.5-1 m; H 0.3-0.9 m) outline a rectangular area (approx. 7m N–S; approx. 10 m E–W), with a smaller, roughly square room/space (approx. 4.4 m E–W; approx. 5 m N–S) appended to its E side. The wall footings are not clearly defined and vary in width and height. The dividing 'wall' between the two rectangular spaces is the most substantial, consisting of a grass-covered mound (Wth 2 m; H 0.7-1 m) from which masonry protrudes in parts. Towards the W end of the rise, approx. 10m W of the above remains, the slightly sunken sub-rectangular feature (9.6 m E–W, 5.7 m N–S) can be discerned, of uncertain significance.	Castle	Ballinteean
CH006	RMP/SMR	MA022-093	In pasture, located on the S-facing slope of an E–W ridge overlooking the now drained expanse of Mullafarry Lough. The townland name, Ballinteean or 'Baile an t-siodan' is said to have derived from a mound or tumulus traditionally known as 'Siodan' (SMR file: pers. comm. Jim Gilvarry, 1988). According to local information, there was a circular mound, approx. 1.5 m high, at roughly this location, which was levelled many years ago. There is no visible trace at ground level.	Mound	Ballinteean

CH007	RMP/SMR	MA022-092	In pasture, located at the base of an E–W ridge, bordering the N side of an expanse of reclaimed pasture that was once covered by Mullafarry Lough. The 1838 OS Letters record two wells at Mullafarry Lough, 'one of which is looked upon as a holy well, but it can not be well ascertained which of them it is…' (O'Flanagan 1927, 176-7 (93-4)). A rectangular spring-fed pool (approx. 3-4 m E–W; 2 m N–S) defined on the N side by a kerb of stones, with an outlet channel (L 2 m; Wth 1 m) at the SE side. According to local information, the well is unnamed and is not known to be associated with any saint but was renowned locally for the curative properties of its water.	Holy Well	Ballinteean
CH008	RMP/SMR	MA022-061	This possible crannog is shown on the 1838 OS 6-inch map as an island located approx. 20 m from the shore in the E end of a lake, named Mullafarry Lough. The lake has been drained and converted to an expanse of wet pasture, sections of which are planted with coniferous forestry. In this expanse of damp pasture, a low grass-covered rise (approx. 14 m E–W; approx. 12 N–S; H approx. 0.7-1 m) of firm ground can be discerned, with an apron (10 m N–S) of slightly lower, firm ground curving around the N side. No features are visible that would confirm that it is a crannog. There is a castle (MA022-060---) 230 m to WNW.	Crannog	Ballinteean
CH009	RMP/SMR	MA022-063	In wettish-average, rolling pasture, located on a low rise, close to the townland boundary in the SW end of the townland. This rath is named 'Rathnageeroge' on the 1838 and 1929 OS 6-inch maps. It consists of a raised, roughly circular area (24.5 m N–S; 27.5 m E–W) defined by a bank (Wth 3.3 m at NE; 3.5 m at SW; int. H 0.1 m at NE, 0.4 m at SW; ext. H 2 m at NE, 1.1 m at SW) of earth and stone. The rath appears to have been built up on the S half to compensate for the slight natural slope and create a level interior. Stones protrude randomly from the bank. At the NNE a short section of a drystone walling, four to five courses high, constructed of small to medium-sized stones, is exposed along the base of the external face of the bank. The bank is	Ringfort - rath	Rathglass east

			narrower in width (Wth 1.8 m) at this point, in contrast with the broad external slump evident elsewhere on the N half of the enclosure; this walling may be the result of relatively recent modification. A few ash trees grow on the perimeter.		
CH010	RMP/SMR	MA030-011	In pasture, located on top of a low ridge, at the break of slope on the S side, with good views over the surrounding, gently undulating average to wet grassland. Slightly raised circular area (31 m N–S; 31 m E–W) defined by an earthen bank (Wth 1.4 m; int. H 0.2-0.4 M at S, 0.65 m at N; ext. H 1.1 m at S, 0.85 m at N). The bank is quite uniform in width and is notably narrow, with an almost vertical external slope. Immediately outside the bank at SE–W, there is a low terrace or berm-like feature (Wth 2-2.6 m) defined on its outer edge by a slight scarp (H 0.2 m). The bank is less substantial than the enclosing bank of other raths in this area, and is similar in form to many field banks in the area; it seems likely that it has been modified as a result of incorporation into later field boundaries. An irregular-shaped quarry pit (21 m E–W; 16 m N–S; D 1.4 m) has been dug into the centre of the interior, leaving only a narrow perimeter of undisturbed interior space. There is a heap of stones in the base of the pit. The entire interior, including the quarry pit, has been planted with conifers, now mature. Field boundaries on an E−W axis about the bank at E and W.	Ringfort	Rathroeen
CH011	RMP/SMR	MA030-010	On a rise in average to poorly drained pasture. A circular, embanked enclosure (diam. approx. 20 m) is shown on the 1837 OS 6-inch map at this location; it is not shown on later map editions. There is no visible trace of an enclosure at ground level. There is no visible trace of an enclosure at ground level. At the location there is a low natural rise/small hillock (overall diam. approx. 50 m) with a flattish top (diam. approx. 15) and broadly sloping sides, steepest at N and S. There is a roughly circular, grassed-over depression/pit (diam. 15-20 m) in the NW slope of the rise, which	Enclosure	Culleens

			according to local information is an old sand pit.		
CH012	RMP/SMR	MA030-095	On the N outskirts of Ballina town, located at the base of the W-facing slope of a low grassy N–S ridge, on the edge of a lowlying area of reeds and scrubland, through which a small stream flows. This fulacht fia was discovered during monitoring of the Ballina main drainage scheme and was subsequently fully excavated (licence no. 06E0195) in 2006 (Zajac 2009). There was no surface indication prior to soil stripping. It underlay a shallow layer of peat and overlay subsoil. The mound of burnt stone, ash and charcoal had been disturbed in the past, and was found in two discrete concentrations, the larger concentration (approx. 5.2 E–W; 5.8 m N–S; D 0.35 m) being 1 m to N of a smaller patch (3.8 m NE–SW; 2.2 m NW–SE; D 0.2 m). On the W edge of the larger concentration of burnt stone, there was a trough (L 3.2 m NW–SE; Wth 1 m; max D 0.35 m), oval in plan, with a flat base and almost vertical sides, except at NW where there was shallow, sloping side. A single, tangentially split oak plank (L 2.7 m; Wth 0.55; T 0.08 m) remained in situ, lining the base of the trough. A flat-based cylindrical pit (diam. 0.4 m; D 0.48 m) was uncovered approx. 3.5 m S of the trough, under the smaller patch of burnt stones; the N edge of the pit had a shallow cut sloping toward the pit opening, possibly acting as a channel to allow water to flow into it. Artefacts recovered during the excavation included a retouched chert blade, struck debitage, and a small quantity of animal bones. (Zajac 2009). Another fulacht fia (MA030-096--) 35 m to N was also excavated.	*Fulacht fia*	Farrannoo
CH013	RMP/SMR	MA030-096	On the N outskirts of Ballina town, located at the base of the W-facing slope of a low grassy N–S ridge, on the edge of a lowlying area of reeds and scrubland, through which a small stream flows. This fulacht fia was discovered during monitoring of the Ballina main drainage scheme, and it was subsequently excavated (licence no. 06E0195) in 2006 (Zajac 2009). It had been	*Fulacht fia*	Farrannoo

			levelled in the past, and there was no surface indication prior to soil stripping. It underlay a shallow layer of peat and overlay subsoil. The fulacht fia consisted of the remains of a subcircular mound (5.8 m N–S; 5.2 m E–W; D 0.35 m) of heat-shattered stones, charcoal and ash, beneath which was an unlined circular trough or boiling pit (diam. 1.3 m; D 0.6 m), with a flat base and steep sides. The lowermost fill of the trough was of burnt stone and angular boulders, above which was a layer of compacted peat. Two post holes were found, one 1.3 m to SW of the trough, the other 6m to E. No artefacts were found in association with the fulacht fia, but three pieces of iron slag were found in an unstratified context in this area. (Zajac 2009). A portion of the fulacht fia mound extended beyond the development way leave and remains in situ. Another fulacht fia (MA030-097--), located 35 m to S, was also excavated. (Zajac 2009).		
CH014	RMP/SMR	MA030-104	On the N outskirts of Ballina town, located at the base of the W-facing slope of a low grassy N–S ridge, on the edge of a lowlying area of reeds and scrubland, through which a small stream flows. This monument was discovered during monitoring of the Ballina main drainage scheme, and was subsequently fully excavated (licence no. 06E0195) in 2006 (Zajac 2009). A cluster of three stakeholes (each, diam. 0.2 m; D 0.2-0.35 m) was found in the vicinity of four discrete thin spreads (each approx. 0.4 m x 0.5 m) of burnt stone and charcoal, which were confined to a relatively small area (8m N–S; 6 m E–W). The fill of one of the stakeholes was almost entirely composed of charcoal. The remains as a whole were too meagre to be readily interpreted, however, given that two fulachtai fia (MA030-095----; MA030-096----) were found 50 m and 22 m to S, respectively, it is possible that they represent an occupation site associated with those fulachtai fia or perhaps the disturbed remnants of a third fulacht fia. (Zajac 2009).	Excavation - miscellaneous	Farrannoo
CH015	RMP/SMR	MA030-036	In an area of level pasture. This possible rath is indicated on 1837 OS 6-inch map as	Ringfort	Garrankeel

			a circular ringfort-like enclosure, and it is shown on the 25-inch plan as a circular hachured enclosure (diam. approx. 27 m), but is not shown on the later 1930 OS 6-inch map. It has been levelled; a broad, low rise in ground level appears to indicate the original location of the monument.		
CH016	RMP/SMR/ RPS/NIAH	MA030-037---- 0007/31303019	Located in mixed woodland, formerly part of the Belleek Castle estate, close to the W bank of the River Moy. This monument was commissioned by Charles James Knox (1835-1924) as a memorial to his father, Sir Francis Arthur Knox-Gore, Baronet and Lord Lieutenant of Sligo (1803-1873), who built the manor house, Belleek Abbey, located 150 m to NW. An elaborate cut-limestone, gothic-style structure crowns the summit of a substantial circular, flat-topped earthen mound (diam. approx. 23m; top 10 m; H 3.7 m). The mound is enclosed at its base by a fosse (Wth at base 4 m) with external bank (Wth 10.3 m; int. H 2-2.5 m; ext. H 1 m). Steps have been cut into the slope of the mound at the SSE providing access to the top.	Monumental structure	Garrankeel
CH017	RMP/SMR	MA030-038	On the N outskirts of Ballina town, located on top of a N-S ridge bordering the E bank of the River Moy. Indicated on 1837 OS 6-inch map as a circular, rath-like enclosure (diam.25-30 m), with a smaller enclosure (MA030-039----) immediately adjacent at SE. It is not shown on later map editions. There are no visible remains at ground level. Much of the W slope of the ridge has been quarried away, and it is likely that part at least of the W half of the enclosure has been completely destroyed.	Enclosure	Quignaleck a
CH018	RMP/SMR	MA030-039	Located on a N-S ridge, bordering the E bank of the River Moy. This enclosure is shown on the 1837 and 1930 OS 6-inch maps. On the 1930 edition it is depicted as a broadly oval embanked area (approx. 20m E-W; approx. 15 m N-S), bisected centrally on a NW..? SE axis by the townland boundary/field fence. It has been levelled. An inspection in 1995 noted a slightly raised area of rough ground (approx. 12-15 m N-S; approx. 7-10 m E-W) on the E side of the	Enclosure	Quignaleck a ,Quignamanger

			bisecting field fence, and a slight, irregular arc of raised ground could be discerned on the W side of the fence. A few meters to the W there is a steep drop where the ridge slope has been cut away; to the NE and SE there are housing estates. On the 1837 OS 6-inch map another, larger enclosure (MA030-038----), now levelled, is shown immediately to NW.		
CH019	RMP/SMR	MA030-041	Located on rise in undulating pasture. An area of poorly drained ground lies to NE-E. A farmyard lies immediately to NW. This rath is enclosed by three banks with intervening fosses. It consists of a slightly raised circular area (37.6m E-W; 39.6 m N-S) defined by an earthen bank (Wth 5.3m; int. H 0.4 m; ext. H 2.9 m), and enclosed by a flat-bottomed fosse (Wth 4m) with external bank (Wth 6.9 m; int. H 1.8 m; ext. H 1.6 m). Remnants of the second fosse (Wth 2.4 m) with its outer bank (Wth 3.5 m; int. H 0.4 m; ext. H 1.2 m) survive in an arc at SW−NW, but have been levelled elsewhere. A poorly defined gap (Wth 1.4 m) in the innermost bank at the E may indicate the site of the original entrance. The interior is level. Two areas of surface collapse in the W half of the interior mark the location a souterrain (MA030-041001-) of dry-stone construction. A slight, narrow stony rise (Wth 0.6-0.8 m) traverses the W half of the interior on a roughly N-S axis, probably the remains of a field fence. An accumulation of field clearance stones tops the innermost bank. At SE−SW the second bank is incorporated into a later field fence, and has been faced with stone in parts. The banks are ringed with hawthorn and brambles. At NW-N a silage pit truncates the outer banks and fosse. There is another multivallate rath (MA030-043----) 200 m to N, and a standing stone (MA030-044----) approx. 350 m to ESE, both visible from this rath.	Ringfort	Rathmeel
CH020	RMP/SMR	MA030-041001	Located in the W half a rath (MA030-041----), close to the inner face of the bank. The souterrain is indicated by two areas of surface collapse, the most northerly of which appears as a shallow depression (diam. approx. 1.4 m). Located 5 m SSW of	Souterrain	Rathmeel

			this depression, the collapse of roofing lintels has revealed a subterranean chamber (3.2 m E-W; 3.8 m N-S; H approx. 2 m) of dry-stone construction and oval in plan. The walls of medium-large, irregular-shaped stones and boulders are slightly corbelled to support large stone lintels, some of which remain in situ at the N end. There is a possible air vent, now filled with soil, in the wall at the SW. Heaps of collapsed stone and earth obscure the S end of the chamber. At the N end, two or possibly three rough steps lead down to a narrow passage (Wth 0.6 m; H 0.95 m), which extends for 3.5 m to the NNE, opening into the S end of a second oval chamber (3 m E-W; approx. 1.8m N-S; H 1.8 m) of similar construction. The floor of this chamber is strewn with stones. An opening (Wth 0.78 m; H approx. 0.5 m) in the E wall reveals a narrow passage or shaft sloping steeply upwards, and largely filled with soil; this may have been the original entrance passage.		
CH021	RMP/SMR	MA030-042	In pasture, located on elevated ground on N side of a narrow stream valley. A field drain lies immediately to W, bordering the garden of a modern two-storey house. To SE there is a spring well in a concrete housing. This monument is shown on the 1837 OS 6-inch map as a small circular enclosure or earthwork, and on the 1930 edition as a roughly circular hachured feature (diam. approx. 10 m). It consists of a low, D-shaped earthen platform (approx.7 m E-W; 4.5 m N-S; H 0.2-0.3 m) defined on the curving N side by a slightly raised rim (Wth approx. 0.5-0.7 m), incorporating a few stones, and truncated on the straight side to S by modern disturbance. Its original form and function is unclear. According to local information, an area of disturbed ground immediately to SE-S was used in the 1940's as a pond for soaking flax, but has since been partly infilled.	Earthwork	Rathmeel
CH022	RMP/SMR	MA030-057	In sharply undulating pasture, on the N outskirts of Ballina town, located on top of a NW–SE spur on the NW end of a ridge and utilising the steep natural slopes. It	Ringfort	Quignaleck a

			commands extensive views over the surrounding countryside. There is stream at base of the slope to W-NW. This rath is not shown on the 1837 OS 6-inch map; it is shown on the 1930 edition as a hachured semicircular arc, curving W−NE. It consists of a roughly oval or D-shaped area (42 m E-W; 22 m N-S), with the outline of the ridge top dictating the shape and size of the enclosure. It is defined by a scarp (H 0.6-1 m) and enclosed on the N half by a fosse (Wth 2.8 m) with an external bank (Wth 2.4 m; int. H 0.4 m; ext. H 0.5 m). The enclosing scarp is degraded and poorly defined, with occasional stones protrude from the sod along its edge. The fosse is clearly visible at SW–E as a broad, shallow depression, and there are slight hints that it may continue around the S half of the enclosure. The outer bank is clearly defined at SW–E, where it coincides with the break of slope of the ridge top, with its external slope at SW–NW merging seamlessly with the natural hill slope. It cannot be traced at SE–SSW; a slight E-W rise here appears to be remnants of a later field bank. The interior has a gentle slope down to N and S from a central E-W spine of level ground. There is a slight depression, without clearly defined edges, in the NE quadrant. The entrance, in the form of a causeway (Wth 3 m) over the fosse, is at the ENE, in line with the natural spine of the ridge. Minor areas of quarrying or disturbance are evident in the scarp at NE and S.		
CH023	RMP/SMR	MA030-106	In a hollow adjacent to a water course, in terrain characterised by drumlins with wet, lowlying areas in between the higher ground. This fulacht fia was excavated (Licence: 05E1201) in November 2005 in advance of Mayo county council road-widening works along a stretch of the N59 (Zajac 2009). The fulacht fia had been greatly damaged in the past: it was truncated on its E edge by the N59 road, on its W edge by a modern land drain, and at SW by another land drain. The patchy, surviving remnants of the burnt mound (approx. 12 m N-S; max Wth 5.2 m at NE) consisted of heat-fractured stones in a dark	Fulacht Fia	Quignaleck a

			gritty charcoal-rich soil, with the greatest concentration (approx. 1.8 m N–S; 2.2 m E–W; H 0.7 m) at the NE. Underlying the burnt stone, to N of centre, was an unlined, subcircular trough pit (1.2 m E–W; 1 m N–S; D 0.4-0.6 m), somewhat truncated at its NE edge, which was cut into subsoil. It was surrounded by an irregular area of subsoil (1.9 m NE–SW; 1.75 m NW–SE), interpreted as a possible attempt to enlarge the existing trough area. A circular posthole (diam. 0.1 m; D 0. 2 m) was located 0.4 m E of the trough. Small pieces of decayed wood were incorporated into the burnt stones surrounding the trough. A piece of oak wood on the natural subsoil adjacent to the trough appears to have been a tree root. A narrow band of the burnt mound was visible in the section face along the existing road edge, and may continue beneath the road. Also visible towards the N end of this section face, was a pit (0.3 m N–S; D 0.25 m), with a gently sloping S edge and a steeper N edge, cut into the burnt mound layer. (Zajac 2009). There is a rath (MA030-057----) 300 m to W.		
CH024	RMP/SMR	MA030-044	In an area of undulating grassland, on the outskirts of Ballina Town, prominently sited on top of a knoll, overlooking the valley of the River Moy to W, with excellent views of Nephin and the Nephin Beg range in the distance to SW. There is a spring/area of wet ground at the base of the slope to SW. This standing stone is not shown on the 1837 OS 6-inch map, but is indicated and named ‘Standing Stone’ on the 1930 edition. An upright, pillar-like stone (H 2.5 m; Wth 0.7 m, 0.55 m at top; T 0.26-0.36 m), with a rectangular cross-section. It narrows slightly towards the top, which gives it a slightly ‘shouldered’ appearance. It leans gently to N, and is encircled by a few small stones, and by a slight depression, probably the result of farm stock using the stone as a scratching post.	Standing Stone	Quignaleck a
CH025	RMP/SMR	MA030-062	In pasture, on the NW outskirts of Ballina town, located at N end of a small N-S ridge in an area of undulating grassland. Raised oval area (34.6 m E-W; 26 m N-S) defined	Ringfort	Ballyholan

			by an earthen bank (Wth approx. 6-7 m) and enclosed by a fosse (Wth 3.7 m), with an external bank (Wth approx. 4 m), which is evident only at W−N. Immediately to N of the rath a portion of the ridge has been deliberately scarped creating the effect of a roughly square platform or annex (25.7 m NNE-SSW; approx. 23 m ESE-WNW) appended to the N−NE side of the rath. The inner bank of the rath is substantial, with a pronounced external slope, especially at NE-E. There is evidence of stone facing in parts along its internal slope. The fosse can be traced for the full circuit. The external bank is extant only on the NW arc; there is no trace of it at N−SE; at SSE−SSW appears to have been truncated by, or possibly partly incorporated into, a later E−W field fence. The interior has a slight slope down to SE. In the S half, close to the bank, is a depression (Diam. approx. 3 m; D 0.6 m), which is almost entirely filled by a massive boulder. There are two gaps in the inner bank, but the original entrance is unclear. A gap (Wth 2.5 m) at SE, is partly defined on N side by stones, and immediately to S of this gap, the external face of the bank is roughly faced with boulders. A gap (Wth 2.5 m) in the inner bank at the N has a corresponding break (Wth 4 m) in the external bank. This break occurs at the junction of the fosse and external bank with the scarp which define the 'annex'. This 'annex' is defined on the S by the rath fosse, on W and N by a scarp (H 1.7 m) with a slight internal rim (Wth 1.4 m; H 0.2 m), but on E only by the natural ridge slope. It is possible that this modification of the ridge is contemporary with the rath, but it seems more likely that it is of more recent date. Gorse, hawthorn and brambles obscure much of the enclosing elements.		
CH026	RMP/SMR	MA031-050	In average pasture, located on low ridge, overlooking the confluence of the Brusna and Glenree Rivers, which lies 200 m to W. Ground falls away gradually to NE and to SE. This rath consists of a raised circular area (23 m.1 m N-S; 23 m E-W) enclosed by a well-defined earthen bank (Wth 2.7 m on W, 3.5 m on E; int. H 0.5-0.8 m; ext. H 0.9	Ringfort - rath	Behy More

			m-1.2 m on E), with a kerb of large stones on its inner face. A field fence encircles the site; the intervening gap (1.7 m to S, 2 m to W, 5.7 m to NW) varies in width but it is possible that it partly preserves the line of an infilled fosse. The field fences merges with the external face of the rath bank at E. The rath interior is level, with a small heap of stones close to the bank at NW. There is a souterrain (MA031-050001-) in the SW quadrant. There is a low area/gap in the bank (Wth approx. 2 m) at NE, with a line of stones extending across the gap; it is unclear if this is an original entrance. Blackthorn is colonising the W half of the interior, and the encircling field fence has a dense growth of hawthorn and blackthorn.		
CH027	RMP/SMR	MA031- 050001	Located in the interior of a rath (MA031-050-), close to bank in the SW quadrant. A surface opening (0.4 m x 0.6 m), bordered on one side by an in situ lintel, reveals a passage or chamber (H approx. 0.9 m) of drystone construction. A displaced lintel blocks access to the passage.	Souterrain	Behy More
CH028	RMP/SMR	MA031- 054001	In lowlying pasture reclaimed from bog, on slight rise. The confluence of the Black River and the Srafaungal River is located approx. 300 m to S, and the larger Brusna River is 550 m to W. This enclosure is not shown on the 1837-8 OS 6-inch map. It is depicted on the 25-inch plan and on the 1922 OS 6-inch map as a small central hachured area encircled by a double ring of hachuring (overall diam. approx. 20 m): this would be suggestive of a ringbarrow. It was recorded in OPW field notes (1958) as an 'old house or byre, partly stone, partly turf, with a collapsed bank all around'. It was deemed to be of no archaeological interest and permission was given to the landowner to reclaim the land. According to local information, in the centre of the circular area, which was defined by a bank, there was a circular rise (diam. approx. 5-7 m), domed in profile –a description which appears to tally with its depiction on the 25-inch plan. When inspected in 1995, the location consisted of a pasture field with no visible remains of an archaeological	Earthwork	Corimla South

			monument. A house now stands on the location.		
CH029	RMP/SMR	MA031- 054002	In lowlying pasture reclaimed from bog, on slight rise. The confluence of the Black River and the Srafaungal River is located approx. 300 m to S, and the larger Brusna River is 550 m to W. No archaeological monument is shown at this location on the 1837-8 OS 6-inch map. An earthwork (MA031-054001-) consisting of a small central hachured area encircled by a double ring of hachuring (overall diam. approx. 20 m) is shown on the 25-inch plan and on the 1922 OS 6-inch map. It was recorded in OPW field notes (1958) as an 'old house or byre, partly stone, partly turf, with a collapsed bank all around'. It was deemed to be of no archaeological interest and permission was given to the landowner to reclaim the land. When inspected in 1995, the location consisted of a pasture field with no visible remains of an archaeological monument. A house now stands on the location.	Building	Corimla South
CH030	RMP/SMR	MA031- 069	In undulating pasture, located in a slight dip on the N side of a hillock. There are excellent views of the surrounding countryside, with the Ox Mountains dominating the skyline to E and SE. This ringbarrow is not shown on the 1837-8 and the 1922 OS 6-inch maps. It consists of a low, circular platform (6 m N-S; 5.5 m E-W; H 0.6 m) enclosed by a well-defined fosse (Wth 2.2; ext. D 0.95m) and remnants of an external bank. The bank has been largely levelled; a slight rise is still evident in parts, but it is evident mainly as a cropmark (Wth 1.6 m). The central platform appears to be earthen, composed of fine sandy soil. A concentration of boulders occupies most of the platform. The largest boulder (H 1.2 m; approx. 4.45 m) is slightly off-centre to S. It occupies a shallow depression and appears to rest on a number of smaller stones. Adjacent to the NE, is a narrow, recumbent stone (L 1.3 m; Wth 0.4 m), oval in cross-section. To N of this, is an upright boulder (H 1.05 m; approx. 2.4 m), which appears to be set in the ground. Several smaller stones are scattered over the surface. The	Barrow	Corimla South

			haphazard arrangement of the boulders and stones suggests that some, at least, are the result of field clearance. The depth and sharp definition of the fosse contrasts with the degraded nature of the bank, and may be result of modern activity; OPW field notes record a number of channels or drains cutting through the bank (SMR file). The ringbarrow was enclosed within a rectilinear enclosure (approx. 33 m E−W; approx. 22 m N−S), defined by a field bank. This enclosure is shown on the 1922 OS 6-inch map, although the barrow is not. The enclosure, which was levelled during land reclamation works, is likely to have dated to the modern era.		
CH031	RMP/SMR	MA031- 068	In gently undulating, improved pasture, crowning the top of a low hillock, which provides extensive views, with the Ox Mountains dominating the skyline to E and SE. This possible mound barrow is not shown on the 1837-8 and the 1922 OS 6-inch maps. It consists of a low, degraded circular mound (10 m N-S; 9 m E-W), with a flattish top, defined by a slight scarp (H 0.3 m), which is barely distinguishable from the natural slope. A slab (Wth at least 0.55 m; T 0.1 m) protruding from the top of the mound at NE. The mound is known in local tradition as an ancient gravesite. There is a ringbarrow (MA031-069----) 150 m to SW.	Barrow	Corimla South
CH032	RMP/SMR	MA031- 056	In lowlying, level pasture, 3 m S of a stream, and 120 m E of the confluence of the stream with the Fiddaun River. There are good, but not extensive views of the surrounding countryside, with the Ox Mountains defining the skyline to SE. This passage tomb not shown on the 1837-8 OS 6-inch map, but is shown on the 1922 edition. It was recorded by Herity (1974, 280) as follows: ‘On a low gravel hillock, immediately south of a stream on the west side of the Ox Mountains and 10 km south of the Carrowhubbock tombs (SL1, 2), stands a ring of large boulders 21 m in diameter with a boulder built chamber in the centre. To the east of the chamber are two matched stones, presumably a passage.’ Inspected in 1995, it consists of a circular, flat-topped rise or	Megalithic Tomb	Carrowreagh

			mound (diam. approx. 30-35 m) with broadly sloping sides (H 1.7 m to S). On top of the mound, set several meters in from the edge, is a circle (diam. approx. 16 m) of close-set or contiguous boulders, best preserved on the SW arapprox. There are several gaps or breaks in the circle, the largest being to N and SE. The boulders (H 0.8-1.1 m; cirapprox. 2.5-3 m) are irregular or rounded in form; some are set in the ground, others appear to merely rest on it. There are a few displaced stones on the N edge of the mound. A number of large stones protrude from a slight depression in the centre of the circle. These may be part of a chamber. A pair of matched stones (L 0.7 m; H 0.4 m), set 0.8 m apart, stands 1m to E and may represent remnants of a passage, aligned E-W. A dense growth of gorse and brambles impeded inspection.		
CH033	RMP/SMR	MA031-057	In pasture, adjacent to stream. There is a farmstead immediately to E. This holy well, named 'Toberberreen' on the 1837-8 and 1922 OS 6-inch maps, was noted as a holy well in the OS Letters (O'Flanagan 1927, 110). According to local information, Stations of the Cross used to be said here, but not in living memory. It was used as a source of water for the nearby farm, until it dried up and was infilled.	Holy Well	Carrownlaban
CH034	RMP/SMR	MA031-070	In pasture, located on a low rise, with views of Ox mountains to S-SE. A NW−SE field fence, bordering a minor road, lies 6 m to W. This standing stone is shown on the 1837-8 and the 1922 OS 6-inch maps. It consists of an upright, earthfast stone (H 1.55 m; max. Wth approx. 1 m), with a roughly circular cross-section.	Standing Stone	Carrownlaban
CH035	RMP/SMR	MA031-059	Located on low rise in undulating average pasture. This possible rath is shown on the 1837-8 and 1922 OS 6-inch maps as a circular ringfort-sized enclosure. It has been levelled; a roughly circular slightly raised area (diam. approx. 20 m), defined by a slight scarp/levelled bank, is still evident. There is a small enclosure (MA031-058----), also leveled, 50 m to NE.	Ringfort	Carrownlaban

CH036	RMP/SMR	MA031-058	In undulating average pasture. This monument is shown on the 1837-8 and 1922 OS 6-inch maps as a small, circular enclosure (diam. 12-15 m). It has been levelled. It is classed here as an enclosure, but its original function is uncertain: it could have been a house or a barrow. There is a possible rath (MA031-059----) 50 m to SW.	Enclosure	Carrownlabaun
CH037	RMP/SMR	MA031-061	In undulating pasture, located on a low rise. There is a stream 200m to SE. Shown on the 1837-8 and 1922 OS 6-inch maps as a roughly circular enclosure (diam. approx. 15 m). It has been levelled; a slight rise in field level marks the location.	Enclosure	Bunnyconnellan West
CH038	RMP/SMR	MA031-072	In improved pasture, located on a gentle, broadly sloping rise, which provides good views over a broad sweep of the surrounding undulating grassland, and of Nephin and the Nephin Beg mountain range which define the far horizon at SW–W. Low, subcircular mound or platform (15.6 m N–S; 15.6 m E–W), with a flattened profile, defined on the perimeter by a low stony rim (Wth approx. 2 m), most clearly traced on the E half. At E-SE the stony rim forms a more pronounced scarp (H 0.5-0.55 m; Wth slope 1.6 m) reflecting a slight natural fall of ground to E. The top of the mound is flat, with stones protrude randomly from a loose soil surface on the E half. The W half is obscured by dense gorse and brambles. In parts, particularly at W and NW, boulders can be seen beneath the overgrowth. These do not appear to be embedded in the mound; some are clearly resting on the surface and probably result from field clearance. It is not possible to determine the nature of this mound. It has clearly been used in recent years as a dumping ground for field clearance debris, but at its core there may be an older mound or cairn.	Mound	Bunnyconnellan West
CH039	RMP/SMR	MA031-063	In average pasture, on the narrow top of a N–S ridge, with extensive views in all directions of the surrounding sharply undulating terrain of mixed pasture and bog. There is a stream approx. 100 m to E, beyond which there are large expanses of bog, with the Ox Mountains defining the far	Standing stone	Drumsheen

			horizon. Not shown on the 1837-8 OS 6-inch map but shown as 'Standing stone' on the 1922 edition. Upright slab (H 1.5 m; Wth 2 m; T 0.35 m), long axis NNE-SSW, is broader than it is tall. The stone is thickest at mid height, tapering from there towards a narrow top, and also narrowing towards the base. It leans slightly to E. There is a mound (MA031-063001-) located 1.4 m to W.		
CH040	RMP/SMR	MA031-063001	In average pasture, on the narrow top of a N–S ridge, with extensive views in all directions of the surrounding sharply undulating terrain of mixed pasture and bog. There is a stream approx. 100 m to E, beyond which there are expanses of bog, with the Ox Mountains defining the far horizon. A sod-covered mound (5.3 m N–S; 6.7 m E-W; H 1.3 m) of earth and stone, roughly oblong in plan, with a flat top. The W end of the mound is rounded or curving; the E end is poorly defined and broadly slumped. An upright slab (H 0.8 m; Wth 0.9 m; T 0.2 m) tapering to a narrow point at top, with long axis E-W, is set deeply in the flat top of the mound. A denuded section of the mound on N side revealed a basal layer (D 0.3 m) of orange, sandy silt with some small stones, above which the mound is composed of grey-brown, stony soil. A large boulder is incorporated into the N side of the mound, and a hawthorn bush grows from the base of the slope. A field wall on an E-W axis lies immediately to N. A standing stone (MA031-063----) is located 1.4m to E of the mound.	Mound	Drumsheen
CH041	RMP/SMR	SL030-001	In pasture, on the steep S-facing slope of Benalta. The enclosure is levelled and not visible at ground level. Indicated on the 1838 OS 6-inch map as a D-shaped enclosure (dims. approx. 15 m NE-SW) with a straight SW side (L approx. 20 m WNW-ESE).	Enclosure	Largan
CH042	RMP/SMR	SL030-002	In the shallow waters of Lough Talt, approx. 150 m from the NW shoreline. Views are restricted due to the mountainous terrain. A circular high-cairn crannog (18.4 m N-S;18.1 m E-W; H 2.3 m above the lake-bed). A central plateau (4m N-S; 5 m E-W)	Crannog	Largan

			consists of subangular stones (diam. 0.2-0.3m) and some flagstones that are loosely packed and rest on a firmer surface of shattered and fire-cracked stones. A pile of boulders (L 1.45 m E-W; Wth 0.4 m; H 0.65 m) on the E half of the plateau may be the remains of a wall. The edge of the plateau drops down to a berm (Wth 2-4 m) to N, E and S. The W edge of the plateau slopes less and connects to a jetty (5.7 m N-S; 11m E-W; H 0.38 m above the water) consisting of small stones (diam. 0.05-0.1 m) topped with some boulders. On the N side of the jetty is a submerged flagstone path (4.9 m NW-SE; 1.7 m E-W). The edge of the crannog is distinct and consists of stones, which overspill for 1-2 m into the water. It is moderately overgrown with briars and the plateau has a thin cover of soil and grass. Wood-Martin (1892, 274-5) mentioned a wooden beam, a bone arrowhead, fragments of polished and worked bone as well as teeth and bones of oxen, sheep and horses from this crannog. A possible crannog (SL030-003002-) is approx. 1.2 km to SSE in the S end of Lough Talt.		
CH0	RMP/SMR	MA031-064002	This record was listed in the SMR (1991) and the RMP (1996) as an enclosure based on its depiction on the 1922 0S 6-inch map and on an aerial photograph (CUCAP ALP 23 & 24, 1965). Field investigation proved it to be a scarp (H 1 m), with an associated external field ditch (Wth 2 m; D 0.2 m), enclosing the base of a natural hill (MA031-064001-). The scarp appears to be a relatively recent feature, possibly related to a phase of tree planting on the hill indicated on the OS 6-inch map.	Redundant record	Drumsheen
CH0	RMP/SMR	MA031-064001	In a flat expanse of blanket bog at NW end of a valley or pass through the Ox Mountains, known as the ‘Windy Gap’. This record was listed in the SMR (1991) and the RMP (1996) as a mound based on an aerial photograph (CUCAP ALP 23 & 24, 1965). It is shown on the 1922 OS 6-inch map as large, oval enclosure, planted with trees. This is a natural hillock (approx. 90-100 m NNW-SSE; approx. 45-50 m ENE-WSW; H 12-14 m), glacial in origin. The base of the	Redundant record	Drumsheen

			hillock is enclosed by a berm or terrace (Wth 2-3 m), defined by a scarp (H 1 m), outside which is a shallow fosse (Wth 2 m; D 0.2 m). These enclosing features probably relate to the plantation of the hill as indicated on the OS map. Now treeless, the hill is cloaked by a thin layer of heather-covered peat.		