

Archaeological Impact Assessment
Ledwithstown, Doonacurry, Cornacarta, Foygh,
Kilcommock Glebe and Tirlickeen,
County Longford



Prepared by
Peter Looney
John Cronin & Associates
3a Westpoint Trade Centre
Ballincollig
County Cork

On behalf of
BayWa r.e.

August 2026

Document Control Sheet

<i>Client</i>	BayWa r.e.				
<i>Project Title</i>	Ledwithstown, Doonacurry, Cornacarta, Foygh, Kilcommock Glebe and Tirlickeen, County Longford				
<i>Document Title</i>	Archaeological Impact Assessment				
<i>Document No.</i>	n/a				
<i>Document Comprises</i>	<i>DCS</i>	<i>NTS</i>	<i>TOC</i>	<i>Pages</i>	109
	Y	N	Y	<i>Appendices</i>	5

<i>Rev</i>	<i>Status</i>	<i>Author(s)</i>	<i>Reviewed By</i>	<i>Approved By</i>	<i>Office of Origin</i>	<i>Issue Date</i>
01	Draft	Peter Looney & John Cronin	Peter Looney	John Cronin	Cork	06/08/2026
02	Issue	Peter Looney & John Cronin	Peter Looney	John Cronin	Cork	07/08/2026

Contents

1. Introduction.....	1
2. Context.....	4
3. Archaeological background.....	9
4. Results from archaeological testing	15
5. Assessment of Impact.....	26
6. Conclusions	30
7. References/sources.....	31
 Appendix 1: Extract from Cartographic Review	 32
Appendix 2: Selected images from Geophysical Survey	35
Appendix 3: Mapping of test trench locations	41
Appendix 4: Extract from Photographic Record of test trenching	54
Appendix 5 – Descriptions of trenches - 26E0518.....	66

1. Introduction

John Cronin & Associates were commissioned to undertake an archaeological assessment of lands centred on Foigha (or Foygh), County Longford in advance of the proposed development of a solar farm and energy storage compound at the site. This proposed development is within the townlands of Cornacarta, Doonacurry, Foygh, Kilcommock Glebe, Ledwithstown and Tirlickeen, County Longford; it spans the R392 road as well as the Royal Canal.

An initial Archaeological Assessment report was submitted with a planning application; this was based on a programme of background research and a site inspection which included a drone survey. This assessment also considered the substation and grid connection (which will be the subject of a future Strategic Infrastructure Development application, as part of a 'one-project' approach).

On foot of a request for further information (RFI) from Longford County Council, a geophysical survey of the available areas of the proposed development site was carried out in 2025 by Dr. Ger Dowling (under three separate detection device licences).

On the 29th of September 2025, Longford County Council issued notification to grant planning permission (with conditions) to Foigha Solar Farm Limited for a solar farm and energy storage compound at the subject lands (**Longford County Council Planning Reference Number 24/60325**).

The following is the detailed description of development:

Longford County Council Plan. Ref. 24/60325 - a 10 Year Planning Permission for a solar farm and energy storage compound with a total area of circa 130 hectares. The proposed development will consist of a solar farm comprising of c. 661,500 sq.m of solar photovoltaic panels on ground mounted frames, associated string inverters mounted to rear of panels and 42 no. single storey electrical transformer stations. The proposed development includes an energy storage compound consisting of 38 no. containerised energy storage modules and associated plant and equipment, 10 no. transformers, 2 no. auxiliary transformers, 1 no. medium voltage control / switching substation and 1 no. spare parts container. The proposed development will also include underground electrical ducting and cabling within the development site and within the L1139, L1137, L1135, R392 and L1132 public roads, and crossing of the Royal Canal (either by open trench or horizontal directional drill), temporary construction compounds, security fencing, CCTV, access tracks (including clear span bridge over Donacurry River), landscaping, drainage and all ancillary development works and apparatus necessary to facilitate the proposed development. Construction and operational access will be via 5 no. existing entrances from the L1139, L1137, L1135 and L1132 which will be upgraded and 2 no. new entrances from the L11351. The operational lifespan of the solar farm will be 40 years and planning permission is requested for this duration. A Natura Impact Statement (NIS) has been prepared and will be submitted to the Planning Authority with the application.

The decision of notification of planning permission by the Planning Authority was appealed to An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP) by third parties (**ACP Case Number PL-500085-LD**).

On the 26th of February 2026, An Coimisiún Pleanála issued **a request for further information** (RFI) in relation to this appeal. Point 2 of this request for further information related to

archaeology and requested a field-based Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) based on a proposed programme of licensed archaeological test trenching. The following is an extract from the RFI letter issued by An Coimisiún Pleanála (**ACP Case Number PL-500085-LD**):

Archaeology

2. The documentation submitted to the planning authority, including results of geo-physical surveys submitted at further information stage, is noted. Whilst c. 78.8ha of the site was subject to a geophysical survey, by association, c. 51.2ha of site was not subject to a geo-physical survey including significant tracts of land located north of the canal and in the wider vicinity of the former church and graveyard. Having regard to the submissions received by the planning authority from the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, dated 22nd January 2025 and 8th September 2025, you are required to carry out archaeological investigations as follows:
 - a. You are required to engage the services of a suitably qualified archaeologist to carry out fieldwork-based archaeological impact assessment of the proposed development. No sub-surface work should be undertaken in the absence of the archaeologist without his/her express consent.
 - b. The assessment shall involve documentary and cartographic research, an examination of the proposed plans for development, a review of the completed geophysical surveys (Licence Numbers 25R0149, 25R0184 and 25R0185) and archaeological testing (licensed under the National Monuments Acts 1930- 2004). Test trenches shall be excavated at locations specified by the archaeologist within the proposed development area, having consulted the site plans, results of geophysical survey, including those conducted under Licence Numbers 25R0149, 25R0184 and 25R0185, and fieldwork, to determine the presence/absence of archaeological remains.
 - c. A written report on the above, including an archaeological impact statement shall be submitted.

Following the request for further information from An Coimisiún Pleanála, John Cronin & Associates were commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological test trenching at the site. This testing was carried out in the townlands of Ledwithstown, Doonacurry, Cornacarta, Foygh, Kilcommock Glebe and Tirlickeen, County Longford (**Figure 2**) in June 2026 under excavation licence number 26E0518. A metal detector was used to aid in artefact recovery (26R0284).

The programme of test trenching, together with this document, should provide the required information to satisfy Point 2 of the request for further information, as outlined above.

Section 2 of this report provides information on the location of the site and legal framework for the assessment. The results of documentary and cartographic research, an examination of the proposed plans for development and a review of the completed geophysical surveys (**Section 3**).

The results of the programme of test trenching are outlined in **Section 4**. It also includes an archaeological impact assessment (**Section 5**) and Conclusions (**Section 6**).

It should be noted that despite the area in the wider vicinity of the former church and graveyard being within the site red line, much of this will not be developed (see **Figure 1**). No development is proposed within the zones of notification associated with any recorded archaeological sites, including the area around the ritual site – holy well (LF022-050----) that is within the site red line. For that reason, the area was not included in the geophysical survey, as noted in the extract from the RFI above. For the same reason, no test trenches were excavated in this area.

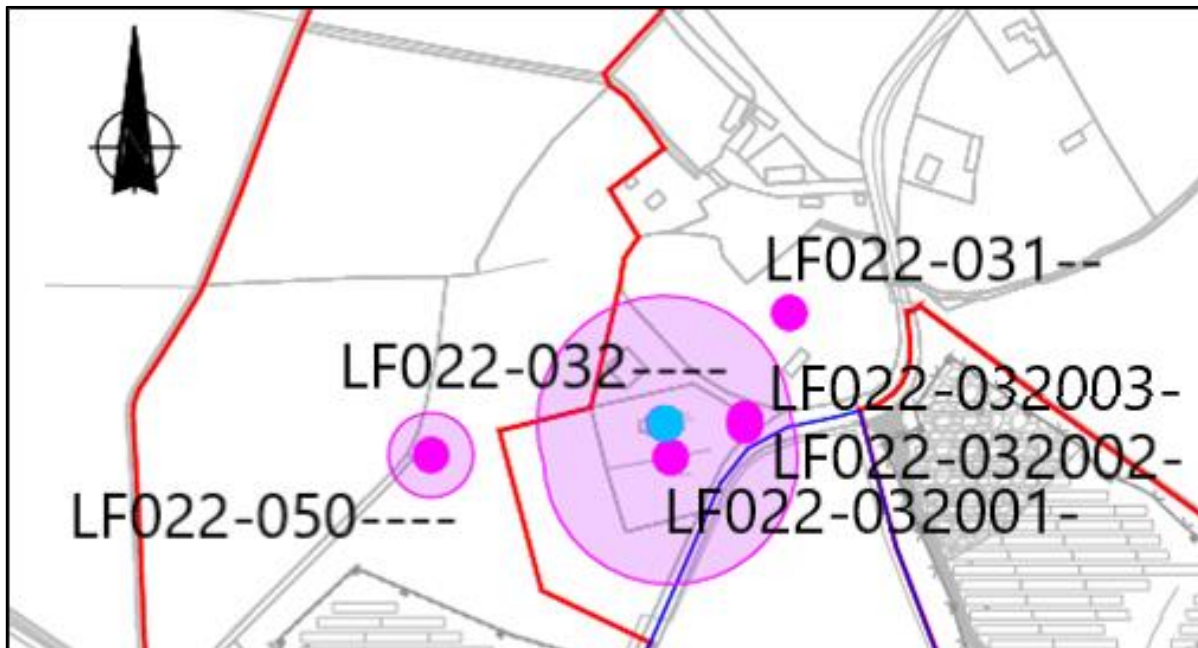


Figure 1: Section of proposed solar farm layout adjacent to former church and graveyard in Kilcommock Glebe. The area to the west of this complex is within the red line, including holy well LF022-050----, but no development is planned in that area; thus, it was not included in the geophysical survey and no test trenches were excavated there.

2. Context

Location

The proposed development area is centred on Foigha, County Longford. The proposed development is within the townlands of Cornacarta, Doonacurry, Foygh, Kilcommock Glebe, Ledwithstown and Tirlickeen, County Longford. It is located c.2km to the northeast of Lough Ree and c.3.5km to the northwest of Ballymahon in the direction of Lanesborough. It straddles both the R392 road and the Royal Canal.



Figure 2: Location of proposed development, northwest of Ballymahon, County Longford (Source: OSI)

Due to the layout of the proposed solar farm being across an extended area, three individual programmes of geophysical survey were carried out over the available area of the proposed development. This body of work was undertaken in late April to mid-May 2025 by Dr Ger Dowling, and three (3 no.) reports were prepared in May 2025. The three reports are as follows:

- *Lands at Foygh, County Longford (Detection licence **25R0184**)*
- *Lands at Kilcommock Glebe & Tirlickeen, County Longford (Detection licence **25R0149**)*
- *Lands at Ledwithstown, Cornacarta & Doonacurry, County Longford (Detection licence **25R0185**)*

Geophysical survey has been carried out over c.67% of the site area where development is proposed; the remaining areas were not suitable due to the terrain and ground conditions being unsuitable for the survey equipment.

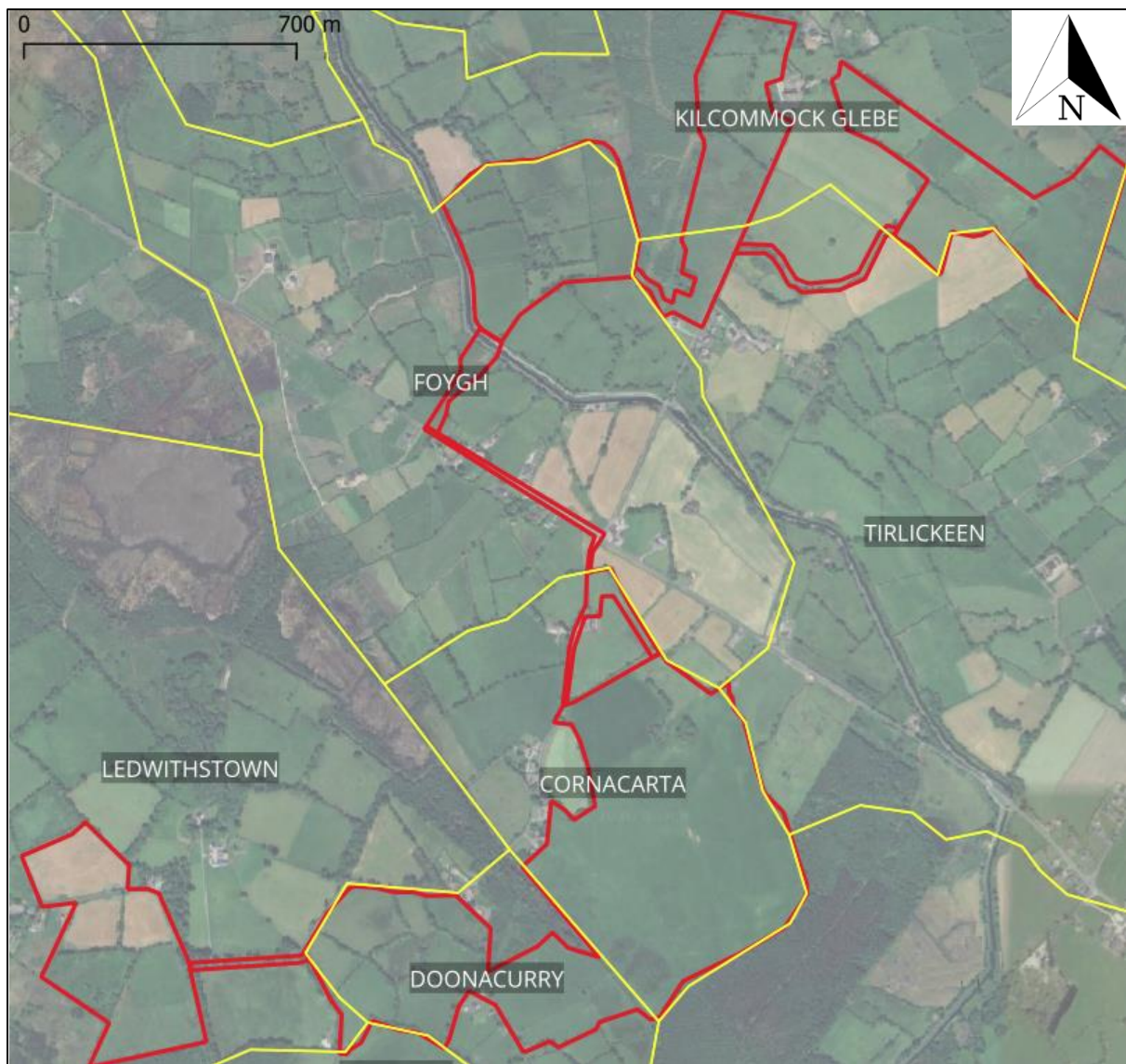


Figure 3: Red line of development, with townlands in which solar farm is proposed

No anomalies of obvious archaeological interest were identified across the surveyed area. Several anomalies of **archaeological potential** were identified from the geophysical surveys, and the programme of test trenching included trenches to investigate these.

Legal & Policy Framework

The management and protection of cultural heritage in Ireland is achieved through a framework of national laws and policies which are in accordance with the provisions of the Valetta Treaty (1995) (formally the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*, 1992) ratified by Ireland in 1997; the *European Convention on the Protection of Architectural Heritage* (Granada Convention, 1985), ratified by Ireland in 1997; and the *UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage*, 2003, ratified by Ireland in 2015.

The locations of World Heritage Sites (Ireland) and the Tentative List of World Heritage Sites submitted by the Irish State to UNESCO were reviewed, none are located within the region of the

country which contains the study area. The closest site on the Tentative List of World Heritage Sites is The Hill of Uisneach (listed among the Royal Sites of Ireland), which is located c.20km southeast of the subject site.

On the 13th of October 2023, the Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Bill 2023 was signed into law by President Michael D. Higgins. The new Act will repeal existing legislation and institute new provisions equipped to cater for the protection of historic heritage in a modern era.

The Act will repeal the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 and replace those Acts with provisions for the protection of historic heritage, provisions for the protection of archaeological heritage, provisions for the regulation of certain activities in the interests of such protection and provisions enabling the State to ratify or accede to certain international conventions which relate to such protection or regulation; to give effect to the EIA Directive and the Habitats Directive in relation to the carrying out of works at, on, in, under, to, or within the immediate surroundings of monuments; to give further effect to the Valletta Convention; to consequentially repeal or amend certain other enactments; to make miscellaneous amendments to the Foreshore Act 1933, the Lough Corrib Navigation Act 1945, the Planning and Development Act 2000, the Valuation Act 2001, the Local Government Act 2001, the Local Government Rates and other Matters Act 2019 and the Maritime Area Planning Act 2021; and to provide for related matters

The Act introduces the following innovative measures:

- *newly discovered archaeological sites are afforded immediate legal protection, mirroring the existing system for archaeological objects and historic wrecks that are automatically protected without a need for formal designation or registration;*
- *a statutory reporting scheme for finds of monuments;*
- *a new ‘Register of Monuments’ will be established, replacing several overlapping designation and registration systems hitherto in operation;*
- *“World Heritage Property” is defined for the first time in Irish legislation;*
- *subject to certain exceptions, archaeological objects with no known owner will automatically become the property of the State;*
- *the Act provides the necessary provisions to allow for the ratification of two important international treaties, the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property, and the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects;*
- *the Act enables the State to ratify the 2001 UNESCO Convention on the Protection of the Underwater Cultural Heritage;*
- *an integrated licensing system whereby one licence can authorise a range of activities will be introduced and, for the first time, a statutory appeals process will be established to review licensing decisions, and*
- *a new civil enforcement procedure can be used as an alternative to, or to supplement, criminal proceedings.*

The Act defines archaeology as “the study of past human societies of all periods, either as a whole or of various aspects of them, through the material remains of all forms, moveable and immoveable, left by those societies and the evidence of their environment, and includes the study of climatological, ecological, geological, geomorphological or pedological factors relevant to understanding the nature or context of those societies or the distribution or nature of their material remains, and “archaeological interest” shall be construed accordingly”.

Section 14 of the Act provides for the establishment of a register to be known as the Register of Monuments. The Act sets out transitional provisions applicable to Register of Historic Monuments, Record of Monuments and Places and National Monuments.

Additional national legal statutes and guidelines relevant to this assessment include:

- *National Monuments Act (1930) (and amendments in 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004);*
- *Heritage Act (1995);*
- *National Cultural Institutions Act (1997);*
- *Planning and Development Act (2000);*
- *Architectural Heritage Protection: Guidelines for Planning Authorities, Department of Arts, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht (2011); and*
- *Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands, 1999.*

Development Plan

The development plan relevant to this project is the **Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027**. There are County Policy Objectives (CPO) specifically relevant to the development of solar farms. One of these includes the requirement to address the archaeological impact of the development.

CPO 5.160 *Require that proposals for solar energy address the following:*

- *The Landscape Character of the County.*
- *Visual impact particularly on raised/elevated sites.*
- *'Zone of Visual Influence' and visual impact of the structures.*
- *Glint and glare and the potential impact on the adjoining road networks and dwellings through the submission of an associated report.*
- *Road access and impact on the road network serving the site during the construction and operational phases.*
- *Archaeological Impact.*
- *Incorporation of security measures – use of CCTV/surveillance cameras and security fencing.*
- *Suitability/strength of the grid and accessibility to it.*
- *Suitability of the site, having regard to other land use policies, including the need to protect areas of important built and natural heritage.*
- *Decommissioning of obsolete infrastructure and after-use.*

County Policy Objectives relating to archaeology are also of significance for this project, of particular note are the following.

CPO 11.10 *Ensure that development in the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Zone of Archaeological Potential is sited and designed in a sensitive manner with a view to minimal detracting from the monument or its setting.*

CPO 11.11 *Require, as part of the development management process, archaeological impact assessments, geophysical survey, test excavations or monitoring as appropriate, for development in the vicinity of monuments or in areas of archaeological potential. Where there are upstanding remains, a visual impact assessment may be required.*

CPO 11.47 *Protect known and unknown archaeological areas, sites, structures, monuments and objects in the County.*

CPO 11.55 Presume in favour of the physical preservation in-situ of archaeological remains and their settings, where appropriate, feasible and in accordance with the proper planning and sustainable development of the County.

CPO 11.56 Consult with the National Monuments Service in relation to proposed developments adjoining archaeological sites.

3. Archaeological background

There are no National Monuments within the site of the proposed development or within the study area of 1km from its boundary. The closest National Monument to the site is the ‘**Corlea Trackway**’/togher, **National Monument No. 677** (LF022-058001-). The south-eastern part of this monument is c.1,800m northwest of the site red line. It is described as follows:

National Monument No. 677. Class: Road - class 1 togher. Cloonbreany, Corlea.

This togher (L 1km min.; Wth 4m; D 0.5m), discovered in 1984, was constructed of large oak planks. It ran in an ESE-WNW direction from dry land in the E to an island of dry land in the bog to the W. The planks (L 10m max.) were laid transversely on parallel large runners that were placed longitudinally. It bears comparison to another togher (LF022-055008-) and is of a similar date. A number of wooden artifacts were found in association with it. Dendrochronological dating revealed a date of 148 BC (Q5631). A section of this togher (L 18m) from Cloonbreany townland has been conserved and is now on display at the Corlea Visitor Centre, which was built on the exact axis of the trackway in the bog. (Raftery 1986; 1990, 37-46; 51-61; 1996, Corlea 1, 7-55; Moore 2007, No. 9).

The National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994 made provision for the establishment of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), which comprises the known archaeological sites within the State. The RMP, which is based on the earlier Register of Historic Monuments (RHM) and Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), provides county-based lists of all recorded archaeological sites with accompanying maps. All RMP sites receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994 and the NMS must be given two months’ notice in advance of any work proposed at their locations. **There is one recorded archaeological site (as recorded by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI)) within the site boundary, though there is no development proposed in that area; see Figure 1.** This is a ritual site – holy well in Kilcommock Glebe (LF022-050----).

There are 27 recorded archaeological sites within 1km of the external site boundary. These recorded archaeological sites are listed in **Table 1** and mapped in **Figure 4**. Of the 27 recorded archaeological sites, one is now deemed a redundant record. The remaining 26 archaeological sites consist of twelve ringforts (eleven raths and one cashel), three enclosures, two ritual sites – holy wells, one church with associated graveyard and two memorial stones, four houses (two 18th/19th century and two of indeterminate date) and one architectural fragment (from a late 18th-century house).

These sites generally date from the early medieval period and later. There are no known prehistoric sites within 1km of the proposed development, though a number of prehistoric sites are known in the wider landscape; these are generally preserved wooden remains of toghers, platforms and houses that have been preserved in bogs and found during peat extraction. A beehive quernstone that may date to the Iron Age was identified at the graveyard at Kilcommock Glebe, though as a portable item, it may not have originated in that location (Corlett, 1998).

Table 1: Recorded archaeological sites within 1km of proposed development site

Site no.	Class	Townland	Distance from site
LF022-050----	Ritual site – holy well	Kilcommock Glebe	Within red line
LF022-032----	church	Kilcommock Glebe	c.100m to north
LF022-032001-	graveyard	Kilcommock Glebe	c.50m to north
LF022-032002-	Memorial stone	Kilcommock Glebe	c.60m to west

<i>Site no.</i>	<i>Class</i>	<i>Townland</i>	<i>Distance from site</i>
LF022-032003-	Memorial stone	Kilcommock Glebe	<i>c.60m to west</i>
LF022-031----	Redundant record	Kilcommock Glebe	<i>c.60m to west</i>
LF022-023001-	Ringfort - cashel	Laughil (Rathcline By.)	<i>c.680m to north</i>
LF022-023002-	House - 18th/19th century	Laughil (Rathcline By.)	<i>c.680m to north</i>
LF022-023003-	House - 18th/19th century	Laughil (Rathcline By.)	<i>c.670m to north</i>
LF022-024----	Ringfort - rath	Creagh	<i>c.1km to northeast</i>
LF022-192----	Enclosure	Cartronawar (Rathcline By.)	<i>c.910m to northeast</i>
LF022-025----	Ringfort - rath	Cartronawar (Rathcline By.)	<i>c.730m to north</i>
LF022-026001-	Ringfort - rath	Clogh (Rathcline By.)	<i>c.830m to northwest</i>
LF022-026002-	House - indeterminate date	Clogh (Rathcline By.)	<i>c.830m to northwest</i>
LF022-026003-	House - indeterminate date	Clogh (Rathcline By.)	<i>c.820m to northwest</i>
LF022-034----	Ringfort - rath	Clogh (Rathcline By.)	<i>c.915m to ENE</i>
LF022-033----	Ringfort - rath	Cartronawar (Rathcline By.)	<i>c.435m to east</i>
LF022-194----	Enclosure - large enclosure	Corryena	<i>c.100m to east</i>
LF022-035----	Ringfort - rath	Tirlickeen	<i>c. 435m to south</i>
LF022-072004-	Architectural fragment	Tirlickeen	<i>c.835m to ENE</i>
LF022-045----	Ritual site - holy well	Tirlickeen	<i>c.870m to east</i>
LF022-047----	Enclosure	Mullawornia	<i>c.730m to east</i>
LF022-046----	Ringfort - rath	Mullawornia	<i>c.815m to east</i>
LF026-009----	Ringfort - rath	Ardoghill	<i>c.840m to south</i>
LF022-042----	Ringfort - rath	Derrycolumb	<i>c.910m to west</i>
LF022-044----	Ringfort - rath	Ledwithstown	<i>c.295m to NNW</i>
LF022-043----	Ringfort - rath	Ledwithstown	<i>c.625m to NNW</i>

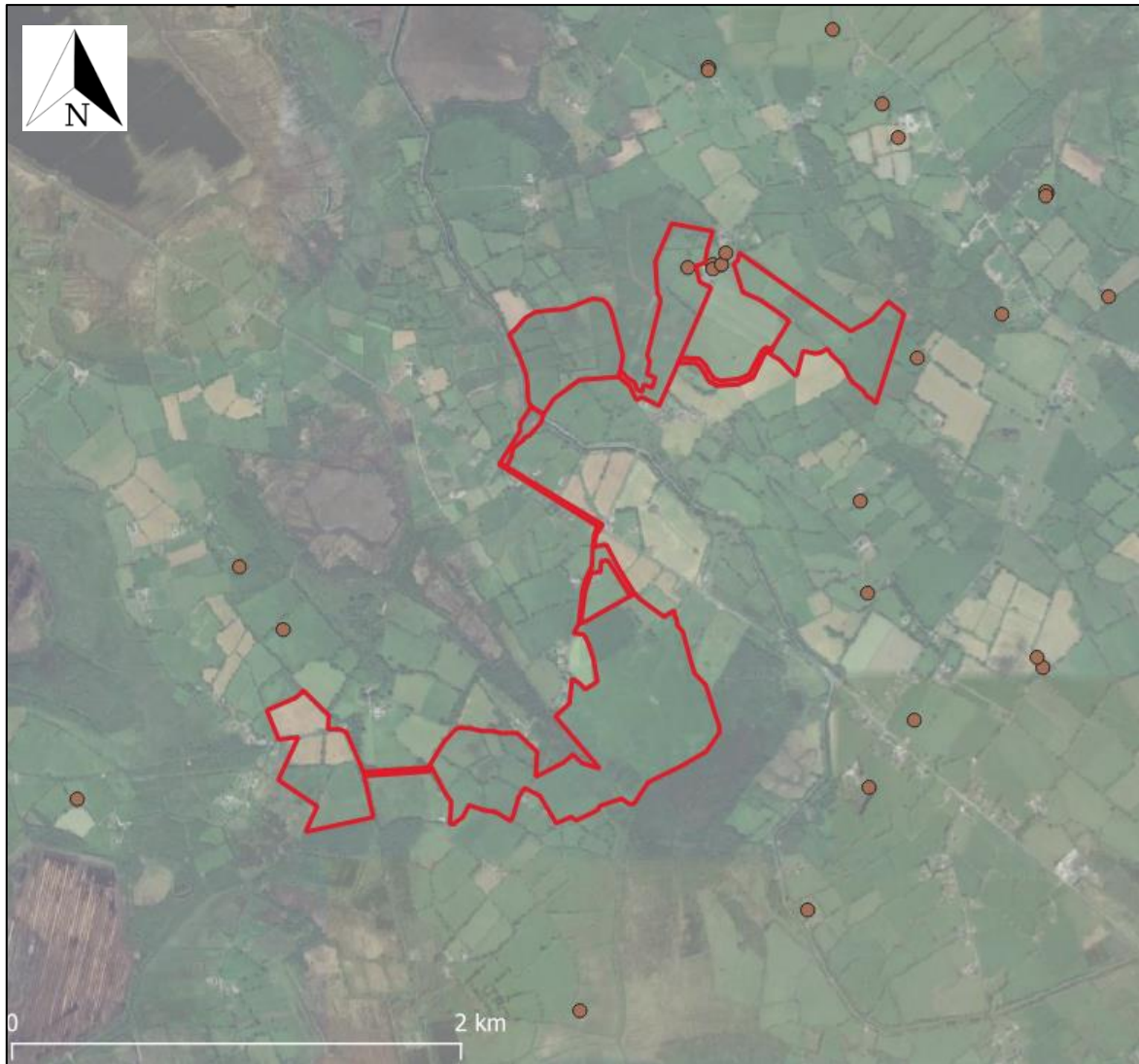


Figure 4: Recorded archaeological sites within 1km of site boundary (source: Government of Ireland Historic Environment Viewer)

The Excavations Database

The Database of Irish Excavation Reports (available at excavations.ie) contains summary accounts of all licensed archaeological investigations carried out in Ireland (North and South) from the 1960s to the present. The database gives access to over 31,000 reports and can be browsed or searched using multiple fields, including year, county, site type, grid reference, license number, Sites and Monuments Record number and author.

A programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken at Kilcommock Glebe in 2009 (09E0183). This was carried out in advance of the construction of a car park to the south of the graveyard in Kilcommock Glebe. Nothing of archaeological significance was found during this work. The summary of the excavation (from excavations.ie) is as follows;

Test-trenching was carried out on the site of the proposed Kilcommock Cemetery extension, Co. Longford, on behalf of Longford County Council. As part of the planning conditions a geophysical survey of the site was required in advance of the test-trenching. This was conducted by Target Geophysics on 6 March 2009. The results of this survey identified a number of features of archaeological potential across the site which were specifically targeted by the testing.

According to J.J. McNamee (McNamee 1954, 674) there are three annalistic references to the parish of Kilcommock in the 15th and 16th centuries. The earliest date is 1411, under which McNamee quotes a record from the annals stating that a “Bernard Macmurcherchaid had been lately provided to the perpetual vicarage of “Killdacanog”. The Irish name of Kilcommock is ‘Cill da Chamog’ and it is referred to in this entry as being in the vicarage of St Frign.

*Testing was carried out at the cemetery extension site on 20 April 2009. **Of the ten features identified during the course of the testing, only two were considered to be of possible archaeological significance.** They were C5, a feature containing charcoal, and C10, a stone feature containing large limestone boulders. Both were located on the northern end of the site. This part of the site was both higher and the soil less waterlogged than the south and south-west end.*

*The rest of the features identified represent field boundaries and drains of relatively recent date. The line of the field boundary features would appear to correspond with the field boundaries marked on the first-edition OS map. Some of these were picked up by the geophysical survey. No finds/artefacts were found in association with any of the features recorded. **The possible archaeological features identified during the testing in April were subsequently excavated in June 2009 but none were found to be of archaeological significance.***

There are no excavations recorded on the *Database of Irish Excavation Reports* as having taken place in the other six townlands that the proposed development is within: Ledwithstown, Kilcommock Glebe, Doonacurry, Cornacarta, Foygh and Tirlickeen.

Cartographic Review

The cartographic sources examined for the study areas include the first edition of the 1:10,560 (6-inch) Ordnance Survey (OS) map (surveyed in 1837) and the 1:2,500 (25-inch) edition OS map (surveyed in 1912).

The Royal Canal had been constructed by the time of the first edition OS map (1837) and the road network in the area was much the same as its present form. The land has remained agricultural in the region, with improvements in drainage and land quality in areas over the time since the first edition OS map was surveyed, though portions of the site remain marginal and poorly drained.

There was nothing depicted on these maps that would indicate the presence of previously unrecorded archaeological features. A range of aerial photographs from 1995 to the present were also examined, and nothing of archaeological potential was identified within the solar farm area on those images.

Extracts from the cartographic review are included in **Appendix 1** to this report.

Topographical Files

A review of the Topographical files held by the National Museum of Ireland was carried out in April 2026. The records for each of the six townlands in which the proposed solar farm is situated were searched: Ledwithstown, Doonacurry, Cornacarta, Foygh, Kilcommock Glebe and

Tirlickeen, County Longford. There were no recorded artefacts from any of these townlands in the Topographic Files.

Geophysical Surveys (2025)

A programme of geophysical survey, under three separate detection device licences, was carried out over the available area in April to May 2025 by Dr Ger Dowling.

- *Lands at Foygh, County Longford (Detection licence **25R0184**)*
- *Lands at Kilcommock Glebe & Tirlickeen, County Longford (Detection licence **25R0149**)*
- *Lands at Ledwithstown, Cornacarta & Doonacurry, County Longford (Detection licence **25R0185**)*

Geophysical survey was carried out over 67% of the site area where development is proposed; the remaining areas were not suitable due to ground conditions being unsuitable for the survey equipment.

No anomalies of clear archaeological interest were identified across the surveyed area. Several anomalies of **archaeological potential** were identified from the geophysical surveys and the following programme of test trenches has been devised to investigate all of these. Selected images from the geophysical surveys are included in **Appendix 2** to this report.

The results of the geophysical survey of lands at **Foygh (Detection device licence 25R0184)** are summarised as follows by Dr Dowling:

*The geophysical investigation at Foygh **did not identify any anomalies of obvious archaeological interest**. A number of **anomalies of potential interest** were mapped, including what may be a spread of archaeological soils and accompanying discrete pits/deposits. **This interpretation is tentative**, however, and a modern (i.e., agricultural) and/or natural origin for is possible. The same is true of four, roughly equidistant 'pit-type' responses mapped by the survey in the southwestern field. A number of isolated 'pit-type' responses, possible small pits/deposits, were also recorded across the site, though the possibility that these reflect natural variations in the underlying soils cannot be discounted on present evidence. Features of modern origin revealed by the survey include the line of a former footpath marked on the first-edition 25-inch map. Evidence for past land division and cultivation was also recorded, in addition to several possible field drains.*

The results of the geophysical survey of lands **Kilcommock Glebe & Tirlickeen (Detection device licence 25R0149)** are summarised as follows by Dr Dowling:

*The geophysical investigation at Kilcommick Glebe and Tirlickeen has **revealed a number of anomalies of archaeological potential**, as well as other anomalies indicative of former agriculture and land division. In Area 1, a possible pit/deposit may contain burnt/fired material in its fill and represent a hearth- or oven-type archaeological feature. Several possible small pits/deposits were mapped nearby, **though an archaeological source for these is speculative**. Similarly, in Area 2, an archaeological interpretation for a probable ditch, as well as two potential pits/deposits that may contain burnt/fired material in their fills, is tentative. The same is true of what might be the eastern circuit of a small, c.8m-diameter curving ditch/ring-ditch; a natural origin for the latter anomaly cannot be overlooked. Evidence for past cultivation and former land division was also recorded and includes two possible former field boundaries not marked early historic maps.*

The results of the geophysical survey of lands at **Ledwithstown, Cornacarta & Doonacurry (Detection device licence 25R0185)** are summarised as follows by Dr Dowling:

*The geophysical investigation at Ledwithstown, Cornacarta and Doonacurry townlands **did not identify any anomalies of clear archaeological significance**. A number of **possible spreads/deposits of burnt material** were identified in Area 2, mainly in the more marginal/waterlogged terrain near the eastern and southern edge of the target land. **An archaeological interpretation for these anomalies is tentative**, however, and the possibility that some responses in this group reflect natural variations in the underlying soils cannot be discounted on present evidence. The same is true of the many 'pit-type' response revealed by the investigation across the site and further work (i.e., test trenching) is required to establish their precise nature and significance. What may be buried remains associated with a building depicted on the 1838 six-inch map were detected in the eastern part of Area 2. Evidence for past agriculture is plentiful in both survey areas and includes a series of former field boundaries marked on early historical maps, alongside traces of cultivation in recent times. A number of possible former land divisions were also identified. While not recorded on early historical maps, these may be of early modern date given their apparent rectangular layout and the fact that many examples append onto land division recorded on early cartographic sources. Field drains and areas of disturbed ground were also mapped.*

Nothing of clear archaeological significance was identified in any of the surveyed areas, though anomalies of archaeological potential were identified. Due to the terrain and the requirements of the machinery, 33% of the total land area was not suitable for survey. 6.5ha (of 18ha) was suitable in Foygh **25R0184**, 8.3ha (of 25ha) was suitable in Kilcommock Glebe & Tirlickeen **25R0149** and 64ha of (76ha) was suitable in Ledwithstown, Cornacarta & Doonacurry **25R0185**.

4. Results from archaeological testing

Overview

A programme of test trenching was carried out across the proposed development site in June 2026 under excavation licence number 26E0518. A metal detector was used to aid in artefact recovery (26R0284). The proposed programme, as per the approved method statement, consisted of 144 trenches with a combined length of 8,240 linear meters. A total of 129 test trenches with a combined length of 7,047 meters were excavated, though of the trenches not excavated, an estimated 250m would have consisted of bog that was too deep to be safely excavated.

From those outlined in the method statement, 15 proposed test trenches were not excavated (see **Appendix 3, Figure 29**). Two of these were short trenches, targeting anomalies identified from the geophysical survey, but were too close to an overhead powerline so were not excavated on safety grounds. Eleven test trenches were located in a large, open area, in which a herd of bulls are kept and without the option of them being moved elsewhere. These trenches were not excavated on safety grounds, though should be excavated at a later date, should planning permission be granted and the livestock be removed from the area. Two proposed test trenches (and portions of two others) were not excavated as the area was under crop and due to be harvested. This area, while within the solar farm red line, is in the area of a proposed substation, which will be the subject of a separate and future planning application than the remainder of the solar farm, so can be returned to in preparation for that planning application.

Portions of four trenches were located in areas of particularly deep bog, greater than 1.2m. In these trenches (100, 101, 106 and 107), pits were excavated at the ends of the trenches, but the trenches were not continued where the subsoil was greater than 1.2m from the surface. The excavation of such deep trenches was a safety risk on such unstable ground with a 13-tonne excavator. Trenches 100 and 101 were over 1.2m deep at the point where access was not available due to the presence of bulls. It is likely that much of the trench length that was unexcavated would not have been possible due to excessive depth.

All but four of the trenches were excavated by 13-tonne mechanical excavators, fitted with 1.8m wide toothless grading buckets. Four trenches were in areas where access was not possible (or safe) for the large excavator, and for those trenches, a smaller 4-tonne excavator, fitted with a 1.4m wide toothless grading bucket, was utilised. These were trenches 54, 73, 74 and 75.

The trenches are outlined in **Table 2** and mapped in **Appendix 1**, while a description of each trench is outlined in **Appendix 5** to this document.

The programme of archaeological test trenching had two parts;

- (A) *Targeted testing of identified geophysical anomalies*
- (B) *Testing of proposed hard standing areas and a discretionary amount of additional testing in areas where the geophysical survey was not possible*

Locations chosen for Test Trenches

(A) Targeted testing of identified geophysical anomalies

Geophysical survey was carried out over c.67% of the site area where development is proposed; the remaining areas were not suitable due to the terrain and ground conditions being unsuitable for the survey equipment.

No anomalies of obvious archaeological interest were identified across the surveyed area.

A number of anomalies of **archaeological potential** were identified from the geophysical surveys and the programme of test trenches was devised to investigate all of these.

These targeted trenches consisted of 54 individual test trenches with a combined length of 1334m. These are all outlined in bold in **Table 2**. See **Appendix 3** for detailed mapping of the proposed trenches.

(B) Testing of proposed hard-standing areas and a discretionary amount of additional testing

- *Temporary construction compounds*
- *New internal trackways*
- *Other large infrastructure*
- *Additional testing across large, un-surveyed areas*
- *Substation*

The following outlines a total of 90 trenches with a combined length of 6906m.

Temporary construction compounds

There are six temporary construction compounds proposed for the construction of the solar farm. As these will be subject to topsoil stripping to prepare the area for the compound, additional pre—development testing was carried out in those areas. Three of these are in the northern part of the site and three in the southern part. Each of these had 2 to 3 test trenches; the two areas that were not included in the geophysical survey had a greater density of test trenches.

North

- ***Foygh*** – *Only a small portion of this proposed compound area was surveyed, and nothing of note was identified. Three test trenches investigated this area as an area of increased predicted disturbance.*
- ***Tirlickeen*** – *This area was not surveyed. Three test trenches investigated this area as an area of increased predicted disturbance.*
- ***Kilcommock Glebe*** – *This area was included in the geophysical survey and nothing of note was identified. Two test trenches investigated this area as an area of increased predicted disturbance.*

South

- ***Ledwithstown*** – *this area was included in the geophysical survey and nothing of note was identified. Two test trenches investigated this area as an area of increased predicted disturbance*
- ***Doonacurry*** - *this area was included in the geophysical survey, a single feature of possible archaeological interest was identified. This was investigated by a targeted test trench. An additional test trench investigated this area as an area of increased predicted disturbance*

- **Cornacarta** - this area was included in the geophysical survey, two small features of possible archaeology were identified; these were investigated by a targeted test trench. Two additional test trenches investigated this area as an area of increased predicted disturbance.

New internal trackways

A range of internal trackways is proposed within the solar farm to allow for vehicular transportation across the site. For the most part, these run adjacent to existing field boundaries. Where the geophysical survey was carried out, all anomalies of archaeological potential along the route of the proposed trackways were investigated. In areas where these trackways are proposed, but the geophysical survey was not carried out, additional test trenches were excavated.

Other large infrastructure

A proposed Energy Storage System site is located in the Coonacarty land parcel. Most of this area was included in the geophysical survey and six features of possible archaeological interest were identified; these were investigated by three targeted test trenches. Four additional test trenches investigated this area as an area of increased predicted disturbance; two of these were in an area that was unsuitable for geophysical survey.

Additional testing across large, unsurveyed areas

Due to the terrain and the requirements of the machinery, c.33% of the site area where development is proposed was not suitable for survey.

- 6.5ha (of 18ha) was suitable in Foygh **25R0184**; 11.5ha was not surveyed.
- 8.3ha (of 25ha) was suitable in Kilcommock Glebe & Tirlickeen **25R0149**, 16.7ha not surveyed.
- 64ha (of 76ha) was suitable in Ledwithstown, Cornacarta & Doonacurry **25R0185**, 12ha not surveyed.

Across the total area, 40.2ha (of 119ha) was not suitable for survey, and additional test trenching was proposed to be carried out in these areas.

Substation

A substation is proposed within the site in the Cornacarta townland. For the substation itself, a separate planning application will be submitted. However, as it is within the site red line and archaeological works will be carried out in the area, test trenches were included at the substation location as part of this programme of test trenching.

Test Trenches

Table 2: Test trenches – those targeting anomalies from geophysical survey are highlighted in **bold**

Trench no.	Length (m)	Townland	Excavated?	Archaeology identified?
1	15	Foygh	Yes	Yes
2	21	Foygh	Yes	No
3	34	Foygh	Yes	No
4	20	Foygh	Yes	No
5	37	Foygh	Yes	No
6	26	Foygh	Yes	No
7	9	Foygh	Yes	No
8	13	Foygh	Yes	No

Trench no.	Length (m)	Townland	Excavated?	Archaeology identified?
9	10	Foygh	Yes	No
10	7	Foygh	Yes	No
11	21	Foygh	Yes	No
12	35	Foygh	Yes	No
13	105	Foygh	Yes	No
14	109	Foygh	Yes	No
15	77	Foygh	Yes	No
16	45	Foygh	Yes	No
17	37	Foygh	Yes	No
18	87	Foygh	Yes	No
19	81	Foygh	Yes	No
20	87	Foygh	Yes	No
21	145	Foygh	Yes	No
22	57	Foygh	Yes	No
23	45	Foygh	Yes	No
24	79	Foygh	Yes	No
25	77	Foygh	Yes	No
26	44	Foygh	Yes	No
27	25	Foygh	Yes	No
28	50	Foygh	Yes	No
29	54	Foygh	Yes	No
30	75	Foygh	Yes	No
31	30	Foygh	Yes	No
32	35	Foygh	Yes	No
33	45	Foygh	Yes	No
34	65	Tirlickeen	Yes	No
35	110	Tirlickeen	Yes	No
36	90	Tirlickeen	Yes	No
37	80	Tirlickeen	Yes	No
38	24	Tirlickeen	Yes	No
39	115	Tirlickeen	Yes	No
40	82	Tirlickeen	Yes	No
41	130	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
42	135	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
43	76	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
44	26	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	Yes
45	10	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
46	5	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
47	70	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
48	80	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
49	85	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
50	90	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
51	80	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	Yes
52	10	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
53	51	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	Yes
54	14	Tirlickeen	Yes	No

<i>Trench no.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Townland</i>	<i>Excavated?</i>	<i>Archaeology identified?</i>
55	85	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
56	100	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
57	165	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
58	86	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
59	51	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
60	56	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
61	105	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	Yes
62	49	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	Yes
63	32	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
64	19	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
65	14	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
66	110	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
67	130	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
68	52	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
69	85	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
70	40	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
71	17	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
72	13	Kilcommock Glebe	Yes	No
73	55	Foygh	Yes	No
74	55	Foygh	Yes	No
75	69	Foygh	Yes	No
76	44	Cornacarta	Yes	No
77	90	Cornacarta	Yes	No
78	90	Cornacarta	Yes	No
79	83 (20)	Cornacarta	Partially	No
80	121	Cornacarta	No	-
81	39	Cornacarta	No	-
82	110	Cornacarta	Yes	No
83	48	Cornacarta	Yes	No
84	85	Cornacarta	No	-
85	35	Cornacarta	No	-
86	10	Cornacarta	Yes	No
87	12	Cornacarta	No	-
88	12	Cornacarta	No	-
89	65	Cornacarta	Yes	No
90	9	Cornacarta	Yes	No
91	52	Cornacarta	No	-
92	49	Cornacarta	No	-
93	27	Cornacarta	No	-
94	14	Cornacarta	No	-
95	44	Cornacarta	No	-
96	39	Cornacarta	No	-
97	10	Cornacarta	No	-
98	132	Cornacarta	No	-
99	95	Cornacarta	No	-
100	199 (10)	Cornacarta	Partially	No

<i>Trench no.</i>	<i>Length (m)</i>	<i>Townland</i>	<i>Excavated?</i>	<i>Archaeology identified?</i>
101	141 (40)	Cornacarta	Partially	No
102	115	Cornacarta	Yes	No
103	72	Cornacarta	Yes	No
104	95	Doonacurry	Yes	No
105	55	Doonacurry	Yes	No
106	35 (10)	Doonacurry	Partially	No
107	70	Doonacurry	Yes	No
108	59 (10)	Doonacurry	Partially	No
109	130	Doonacurry	Yes	No
110	32	Doonacurry	Yes	No
111	43	Doonacurry	Yes	No
112	27	Doonacurry	Yes	No
113	27	Doonacurry	Yes	Yes
114	24	Doonacurry	Yes	No
115	50	Doonacurry	Yes	No
116	76	Doonacurry	Yes	No
117	10	Doonacurry	Yes	Yes
118	26	Doonacurry	Yes	No
119	70	Doonacurry	Yes	Yes
120	63	Doonacurry	Yes	No
121	32	Doonacurry	Yes	No
122	8	Doonacurry	Yes	No
123	36	Doonacurry	Yes	No
124	47	Doonacurry	Yes	No
125	9	Doonacurry	Yes	No
126	75	Doonacurry	Yes	No
127	100	Doonacurry	Yes	No
128	64	Doonacurry	Yes	No
129	12	Doonacurry	Yes	Yes
130	140	Ledwithstown	Yes	No
131	33	Ledwithstown	Yes	No
132	102	Ledwithstown	Yes	No
133	8	Ledwithstown	Yes	No
134	13	Ledwithstown	Yes	No
135	16	Ledwithstown	Yes	No
136	19	Ledwithstown	Yes	No
137	28	Ledwithstown	Yes	No
138	13	Ledwithstown	Yes	No
139	20	Ledwithstown	Yes	No
140	26	Ledwithstown	Yes	No
141	36	Ledwithstown	Yes	No
142	102	Ledwithstown	Yes	No
143	53	Ledwithstown	Yes	No
144	61	Ledwithstown	Yes	No
Total	7,047m excavated			

Identified Archaeology

Across the test trenches excavated, areas of archaeological material, or probable archaeological material, were identified in ten locations (Trenches 1, 44, 51, 53, 61, 62, 113, 117, 119 and 129) – summarised and outlined in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Trenches in which archaeological material was identified

Trench No.	Townland	Feature found	Targeted anomaly?
1	Foygh	Pyrolithic material	Yes
Centrepoin of feature (ITM): 611631.69, 761012.11			
A spread of pyrolithic material – burnt stones with charcoal inclusions was identified at the southern end of the trench, corresponding with the anomaly from the geophysical survey that was being targeted. This appeared to be most concentrated in the northern part of the spread. The spread continued beyond the extent of the trench to the south and east because the field was due to be cut for silage and permission was not granted by the farmer to investigate beyond the agreed extent of the trench. This appears to represent material related to a <i>fulacht fia</i> and should be considered archaeological.			
Trench No.	Townland	Feature found	Targeted anomaly?
44	Kilcommock Glebe	Possible kiln	Yes
Centrepoin of feature (ITM): 612189.11, 761252.56			
A feature of likely archaeological origin was identified in the western end of the trench. This consisted of an oval area of c.4.3m northwest to southeast, while it appeared to continue just slightly beyond the limit of the trench (1.8m) in both the northeast and southwest. A thin (c.0.9m) linear extension continued to the northwest from the oval. The material in the feature included charcoal, with scorched soil visible indicating intense heat.			
Trench No.	Townland	Feature found	Targeted anomaly?
51	Kilcommock Glebe	Pyrolithic material	No
Centrepoin of feature (ITM): 612683.66, 761146.92			
A spread of pyrolithic, charcoal-rich material, consistent with material associated with a <i>fulacht fia</i>, was identified towards the north-western end of the trench. This measured 12m northwest to southeast along the trench. An extension to the trench was excavated in the northeast and the spread was exposed for a total of 9.9m northeast to southwest. The extent of the spread to the southwest was not found as the wire fence was too close to allow for an extension of the trench in that direction, though the spread appeared to be tapering to a stop in that site.			
Trench No.	Townland	Feature found	Targeted anomaly?
53	Kilcommock Glebe	Possible kiln	Yes
Centrepoin of feature (ITM): 612734.310, 760995.745			
Possible oval-shaped fire pit or maybe former kiln found at the southeastern end of the trench. The feature measured approximately 1m x 0.8m x 0.2m and consisted of a shallow cut with a charcoal-rich fill and scorched (heat-affected) perimeter/edge. Adjacent to this feature was a rough alignment of stones, some of which seemed to be upright. This could suggest the possibility of being the flue of a kiln.			
Trench No.	Townland	Feature found	Targeted anomaly?
61	Kilcommock Glebe	Pyrolithic material	No
Centrepoin of feature (ITM): 612959.62, 760901.27			

Around the mid trench where it kinked in direction, a burnt spread of material was found. This spread of charcoal dense pyrolithic material, ran from the kink, 5.4m to the east. A slot measuring 1.1 by 0.7m was made on the east side on the spread and it was seen to go to a depth of 0.3m . this spread was positioned in a hollow where a number of slopes in the surrounding landscape converge. A stream was also positioned a short distance to the south. **This may be a *Fulacht Fia* and is presumed to be archaeological.**

Trench No.	Townland	Feature found	Targeted anomaly?
62	Kilcommock Glebe	Pit	No

Centrepoin of feature (ITM): 613013.95, 760830.83

A sub-circular pit measuring 2.00m(north-east by south-west) and 1.00m (north-west by south-east and continuing south-easterly) was slotted. The sides were near vertical and it went at least to 0.35m in depth (the base was not exposed). This pit was filled with pyrolithic stone with frequent charcoal flecking. **It may be a trough related to a *Fulacht Fia* and is presumed to be archaeological.**

Trench No.	Townland	Feature found	Targeted anomaly?
113	Doonacurry	Hearth	Yes

Centrepoin of feature (ITM): 611504.85, 759116.09

An archaeological feature was identified in the north-western end of the trench; this was the location of an anomaly identified from the geophysical survey. This was an irregular-shaped hearth with charcoal and flat calcinated stone. Buried stone at the southern end of the trench may have caused the other anomaly in the geophysical survey.

Trench No.	Townland	Feature found	Targeted anomaly?
117	Doonacurry	Kiln	Yes

Centrepoin of feature (ITM): 611472.82, 759009.54

An archaeological feature was identified in the trench. This was a keyhole kiln. It had a scorched perimeter and a high concentration of charcoal. It measured 3.8m on its long axis (NNW-SSE) and a maximum of 1.7m in width.

Trench No.	Townland	Feature found	Targeted anomaly?
119	Doonacurry	Pit	No

Centrepoin of feature (ITM): 611379.19, 759098.40

An isolated hearth was identified 7m from the eastern end of the trench. This contained charcoal-rich material with a perimeter of scorched clay. The trench was extended to the north to find the full extent of the feature. This was oval in shape and measures 1.2m east to west by 0.9m north to south.

Trench No.	Townland	Feature found	Targeted anomaly?
129	Doonacurry	Hearth	Yes

Centrepoin of feature (ITM): 611225.56, 759156.07

A likely archaeological feature was identified in the trench. This appeared to be a hearth, marked by of a black deposit of soil with a high concentration of charcoal; scorched natural subsoil surrounded the feature. This measured c.1m by 0.7 m but extended beyond the limit of the trench.

Images of the locations of the identified archaeological features are included below (**Figures 5, 6, 7 and 8**), while images of all test trench locations are included in **Appendix 3**.

Spreads of pyrolithic material, of the type found in association with *Fulachtai Fia*, were identified in three trenches. Possible kilns were identified in three trenches. Two possible hearths and two possible pits were also identified.

Six of these features were found based on anomalies identified from the geophysical survey. A further four were identified in areas where the geophysical survey was not undertaken. Trenches in unsurveyed areas consisted of the majority of the areas investigated. The areas in which the survey was not carried out were demonstrably more marginal than those where the survey was carried out.

An additional ten trenches were located in areas where geophysical surveys were conducted and which no anomalies had been identified. These trenches were excavated in the chosen areas because construction compounds are planned, and there will be significant ground disturbance. No archaeological features were identified in these test trenches, which can serve to confirm the accuracy of the geophysical survey.

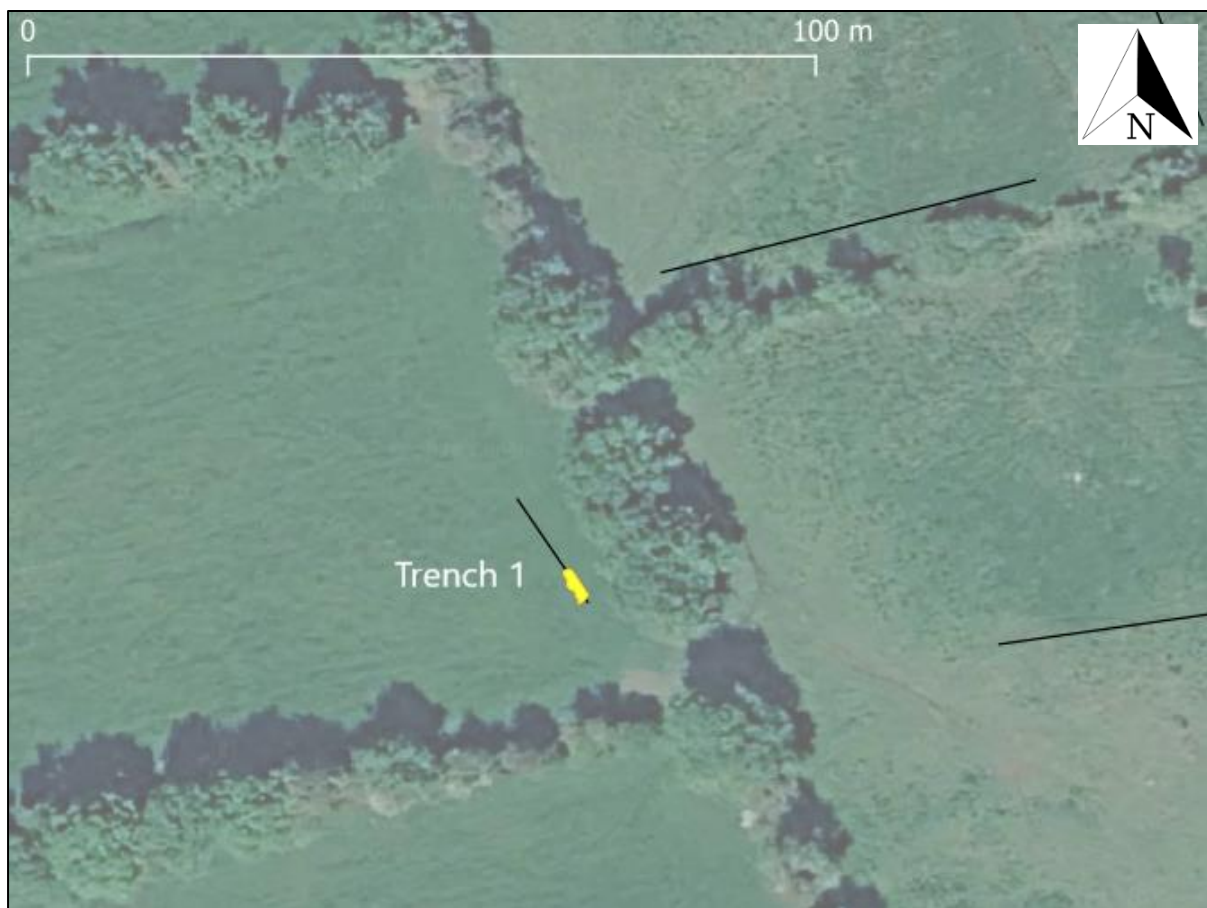


Figure 5: Location of archaeological feature (yellow) within Trench 1 (centre line of trench shown) in Foygh

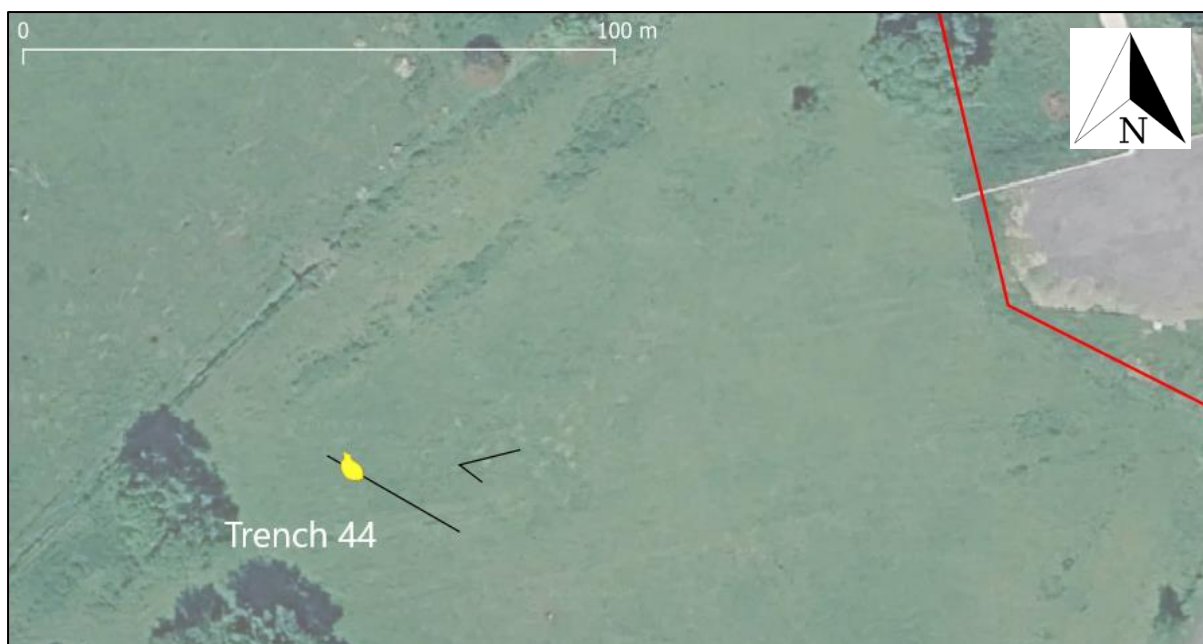


Figure 6: Location of archaeological feature (yellow) within Trench 44 (centre line of trench shown) in Kilcommock Glebe



Figure 7: Locations of archaeological features (yellow) within Trenches 41, 53, 61 and 62 (centre lines of trenches shown) in Kilcommock Glebe



Figure 8: Locations of archaeological features (yellow) within Trenches 113, 117, 119 and 129 (centre lines of trenches shown) in Doonacurry

Finds Retrieval

A metal detector was used to aid in artefact recovery (under detection device licence no. **26R0284**). This was used across the testing programme and in particular over soil that had been removed from the proximity of discovered archaeological features. Pieces of metal were recovered, but none of these were archaeological. Elsewhere, modern ceramic, glass, clay pipe fragments and brick were recovered from the topsoil, but none of these were archaeological artefacts.



Plate 1: Use of metal detector to aid in artefact recovery

5. Assessment of Impact

Direct impact on recorded archaeological sites

The desktop review of the site established that there are no recorded archaeological sites within the proposed development area, meaning that there would be **no direct impact on the known archaeological resource** should the development proceed. There is one recorded archaeological site within the site red line boundary, a ritual site - holy well in Kilcommock Glebe (LF022-050--), though there are no development works proposed in that area (Figure 1).

Indirect impact on recorded archaeological sites

There are 27 recorded archaeological sites within 1km of the external site boundary. The closest recorded archaeology is the cluster of sites consisting of a church, graveyard, holy well (within red line, as noted above) and two memorial stones at Kilcommock Glebe, which is within 100m of the site, the development may be visible from these sites, and therefore **may have an indirect impact on their settings**.

As per CPO 11.10 of the **Longford County Development Plan 2021-2027** the development should be *designed in a sensitive manner with a view to minimal detracting from the monument or its setting*. A new carpark and wall have been constructed in the area between the graveyard and the proposed solar farm site since 2022. Therefore, the setting of these archaeological sites has recently been altered to the south. Notwithstanding this, the design of the solar farm will include screening in that area in the form of native woodland (Figure 9); once this woodland is established, it will act as a barrier, meaning that the solar array should not be visible to the south from the area of the archaeological sites in Kilcommock Grove.

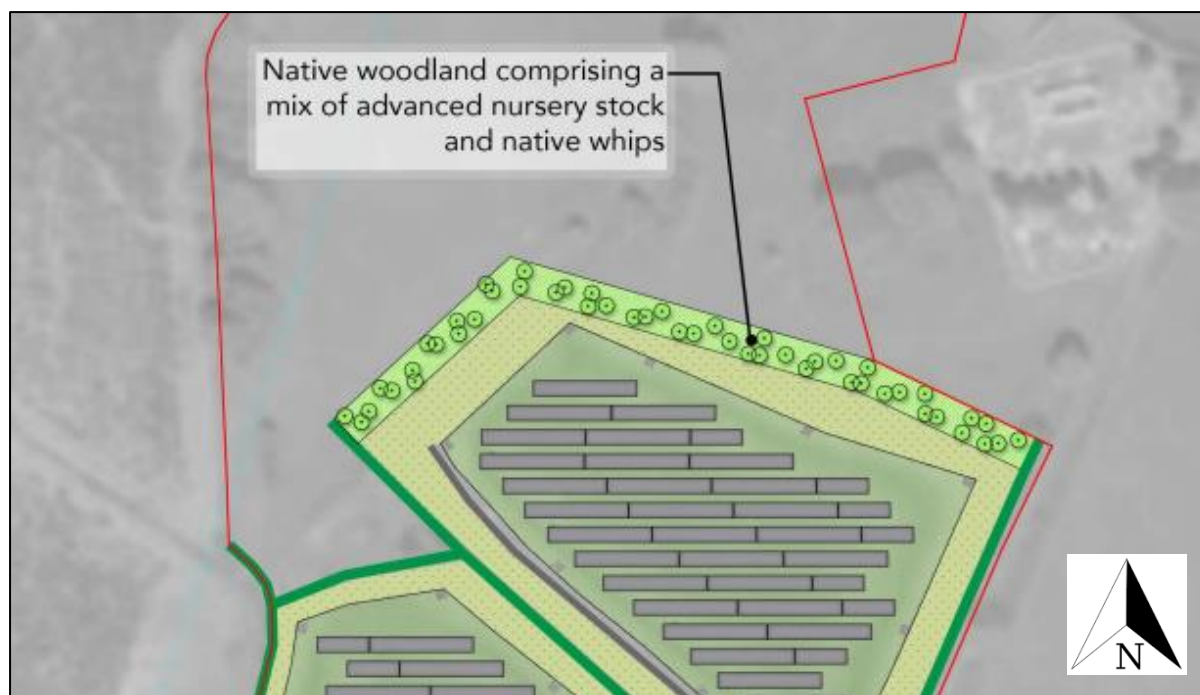


Figure 9: Image showing the barrier of native woodland to be planted between the northern portion of Land Parcel J and the area of the church and graveyard in Kilcommock Glebe (source: client)

Impact on discovered archaeology

Across the 129 test trenches excavated, ten archaeological features, or probable archaeological features, were identified. Spreads of pyrolithic material, of the type found in association with *Fulachtai Fia*, were identified in three trenches. Possible kilns were identified in three trenches. Two possible hearths and two possible pits were also identified.

Following consultation with the client and designers, the **solar farm has been designed to avoid the areas where archaeological features were discovered and allow for continued preservation of these features *in situ* (Figures 10 – 13). As such, there will be no direct impact on the discovered archaeology.**

There are three locations where, despite the discovered archaeology and the projected extent of the features being avoided in the design, there is a potential for the features to be impacted by the development. These three features (found in trenches 1, 41 and 61) are spreads of pyrolithic material, of a type associated with *fulachtai fia*. Given the nature of spreads, and the limited area investigated by the test trenches, there is potential that they continued into the area to be disturbed. Any portions of these spreads that do continue into the areas to be disturbed would be impacted by the development.

Groundworks close to these spreads should be archaeologically monitored, and any portions of them that do continue into the areas that will be disturbed can be preserved by record – excavation, in advance of construction. Should this be the case, a method statement will be prepared for the National Monuments Service to accompany an application for excavation. In these cases, there would be a **direct and negative impact on the newly discovered features, but this would be ameliorated by their excavation and preservation by record.**

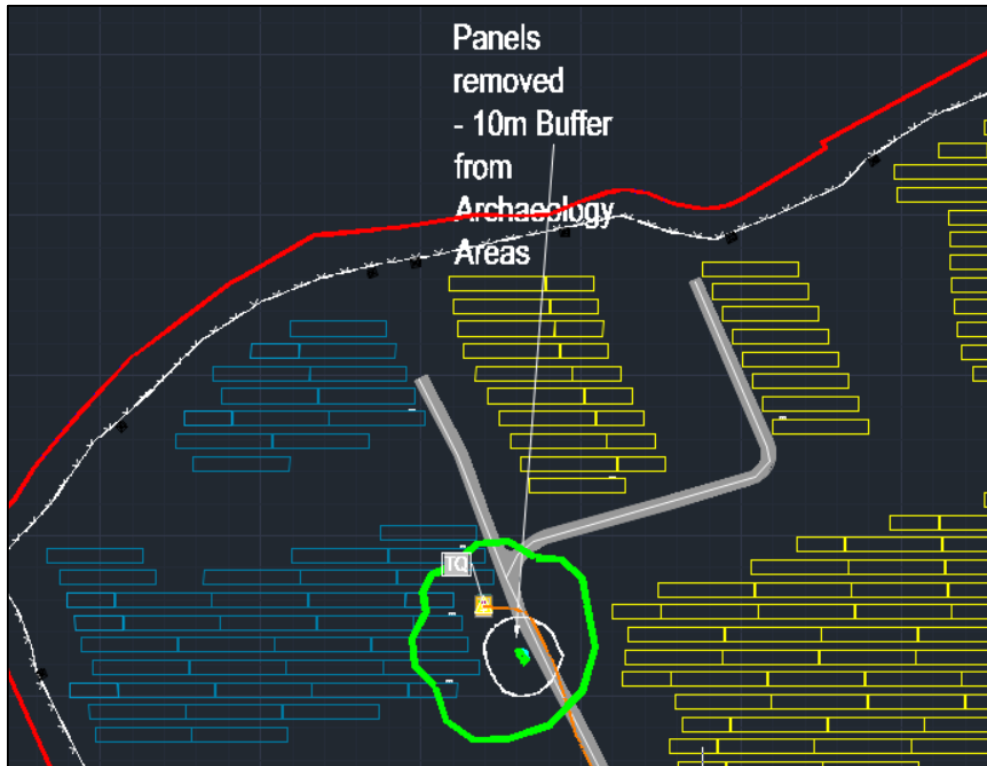


Figure 10: Archaeological feature identified in Foygh (Trench 1) buffered in solar farm design, access track remains within 10m of feature, to be monitored

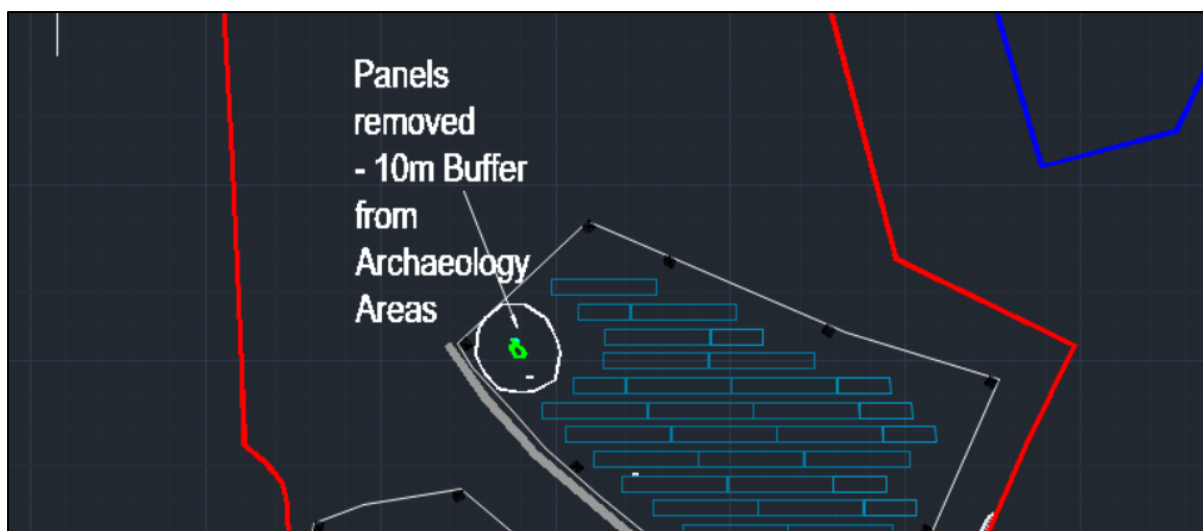


Figure 11: Archaeological feature identified in Kilcommock Glebe (Trench 44) buffered in solar farm design



Figure 12: Archaeological features identified in Kilcommock Glebe (Trenches 41, 53, 61 and 62) buffered in solar farm design, access track remains within 10m of two features, to be monitored

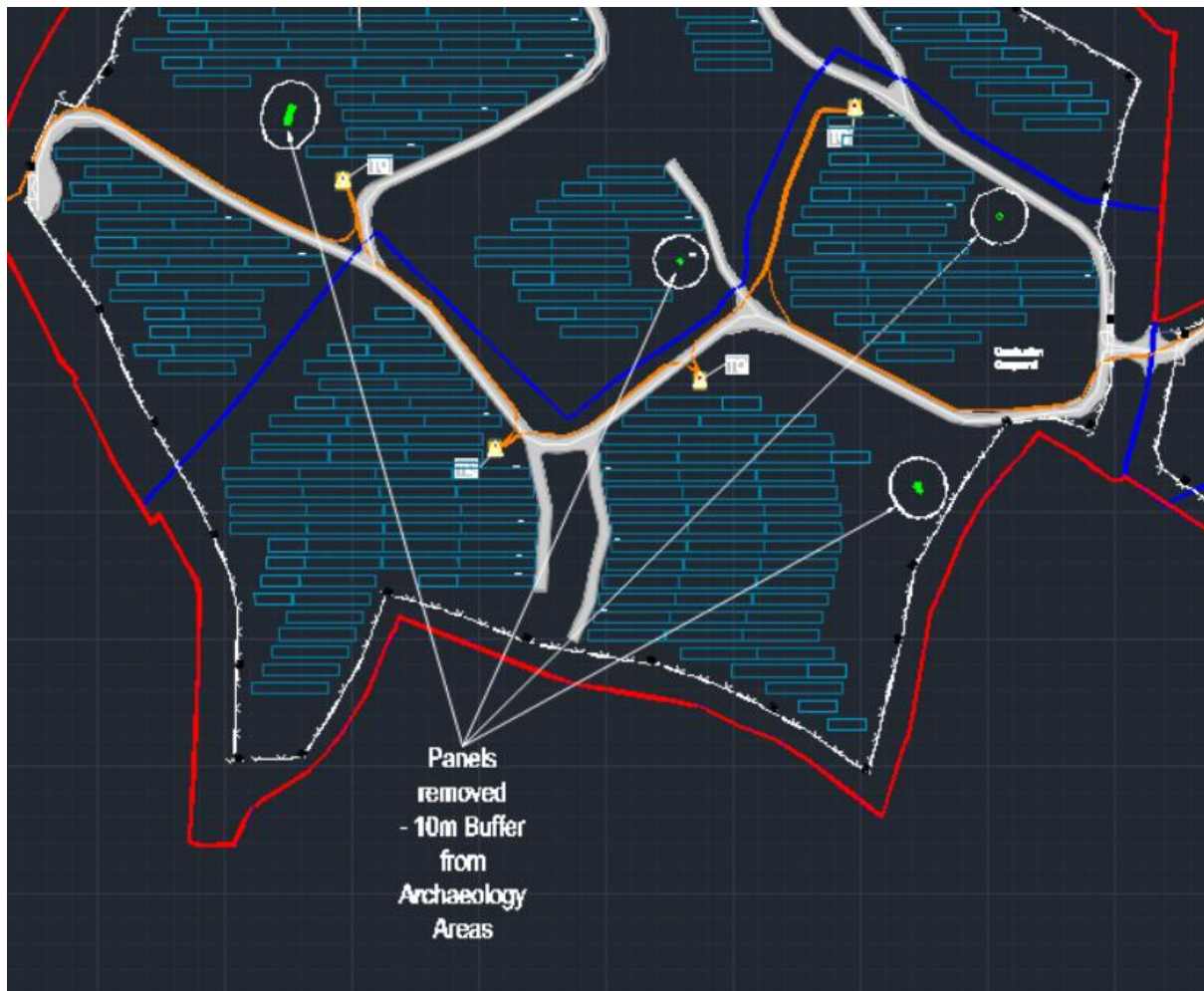


Figure 13: Archaeological features identified in Doonacurry (Trenches 113, 177, 119 and 129) buffered in solar farm design

Potential impact on as yet undiscovered archaeology

There is a potential for archaeological features to remain undiscovered within the site; this includes anomalies identified from the geophysical survey in Cornacarta, where test trenches were intended but were not carried out during the June 2026 programme (due to farming and operational constraints).

Should as yet undiscovered archaeological features be present within locations that will be disturbed during the construction of the proposed solar farm, **these would be negatively impacted**. As such, further archaeological mitigation measures are outlined in Section 6.

6. Conclusions

A series of three geophysical surveys was carried out over much of the site area (Foygh, **25R0184**, Kilcommock Glebe & Tirlickeen **25R0149**, Ledwithstown, Cornacarta & Doonacurry **25R0185**). In the areas where the geophysical surveys were carried out, no anomalies that would indicate certain archaeological features were identified, but anomalies of archaeological potential were noted across the site.

Archaeological test trenching was carried out in the townlands of Ledwithstown, Doonacurry, Cornacarta, Foygh, Kilcommock Glebe and Tirlickeen, all in June 2026 (26E0518). A total of 129 trenches, with a total of 7,047 linear meters, were excavated. **Isolated archaeological features or probable archaeological features were identified in ten trenches**, as outlined in **Section 4** of this report. An additional 15 trenches that had been included on the method statement that was submitted to, and approved by, the National Monuments Service were not excavated due to farming, safety and operational constraints. Four test trenches were in areas of particularly deep bog, over 1.2m deep and could not be excavated to their intended lengths due to safety concerns.

Following the completion of the programme of archaeological testing, the design of the proposed solar farm development has been modified so to to avoid the discrete areas where archaeological features were discovered. The design now allows for continued preservation of these features *in situ* (see **Figures 10 – 13** above). As a result, there will be **no direct impact** on the discovered archaeological features found through this extensive programme of archaeological testing.

In conclusion, the proposed development as modified as a result of the programme of geophysical survey and an extensive programme of archaeological testing, **will not rise to any significant archaeological impacts**. There is no archaeological reason why the proposed development should not be granted planning permission by An Coimisiún Pleanála.

Recommendations

The solar farm has been designed in a way that will avoid the ten discovered archaeological features and allow for them to be preserved *in situ*. Buffers around these features have been included in the design, up to 10m where possible (**Figures 10, 11, 12 and 13**), but three spreads of material have potential to extend beyond the buffered area. Groundworks close to these spreads should be archaeologically monitored, and any portions of the spreads that do continue into the areas that will be disturbed should be preserved by record – excavation, in advance of construction.

If An Coimisiún Pleanála grant planning permission, a supplementary programme of test trenching should be carried out to include the excavation of the 15 test trenches that were intended to be excavated during the recent programme of archaeological testing but were not excavated due to farming, safety and operational constraints. Such a programme of testing should be carried out in advance of the commencement of construction works. Such a programme of work would require consultation with the National Monuments Service.

7. References/sources

Database of Irish Archaeological Excavation Reports: <http://www.excavations.ie/> [Last accessed on 13/04/2026]

Environmental Protection Agency. *Teagasc. Soil Profiles*. 2024. Available at: <http://gis.teagasc.ie/soils/map.php>

Geohive Mapviewer Resource: <http://www.geohive.ie/>

Government of Ireland's Historic Environment Viewer: <http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/> [Last accessed on 13/04/2026]

Heritage Map Viewer: <https://heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/HeritageMaps/index.html>

Lewis, S. 1837. *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, 2 vols. Samuel Lewis & Son, London

National Monuments Service. *Monument Class and Scope Notes*. Available at: <https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/pdf/monument-class-and-scope-notes-v1.pdf>

Trinity College Dublin. *Down Survey*. Available at: <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/>

Appendix 1: Extract from Cartographic Review



Figure 14: Foygh area on first edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map



Figure 15: Area centred on church in Kilcommock Glebe on first edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map



Figure 16: Cornacarta area on first edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map, including farm buildings and lime kiln



Figure 17: Doonacurry area on first edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map



Figure 18: Ledwithstown area on first edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey map

Appendix 2: Selected images from Geophysical Survey



Figure 19: Grayscale image of geophysical survey: Foygh



Figure 20: Interpretative image of geophysical survey: Foygh



Figure 21: Grayscale image of geophysical survey: Kilcommock Glebe and Tirlickeen



Figure 22: Interpretative image of geophysical survey: Kilcommock Glebe and Tirlickeen



Figure 23: Grayscale image of geophysical survey: Ledwithstown, Doonacurry and Cornacarta

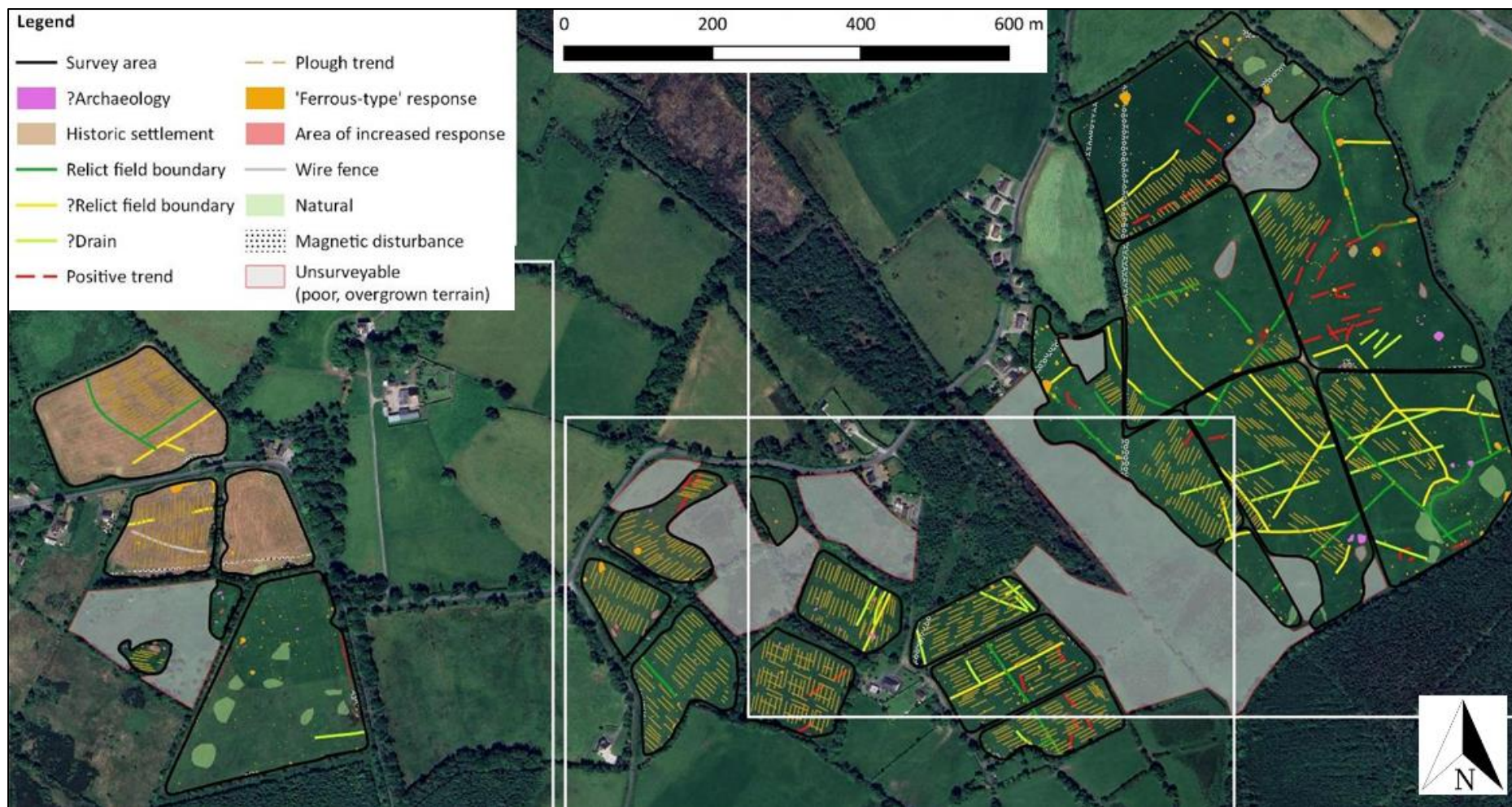


Figure 24: Interpretative image of geophysical survey: Ledwithstown, Doonacurry and Cornacarta

Appendix 3: Mapping of test trench locations

(including those not excavated, see Table 2)

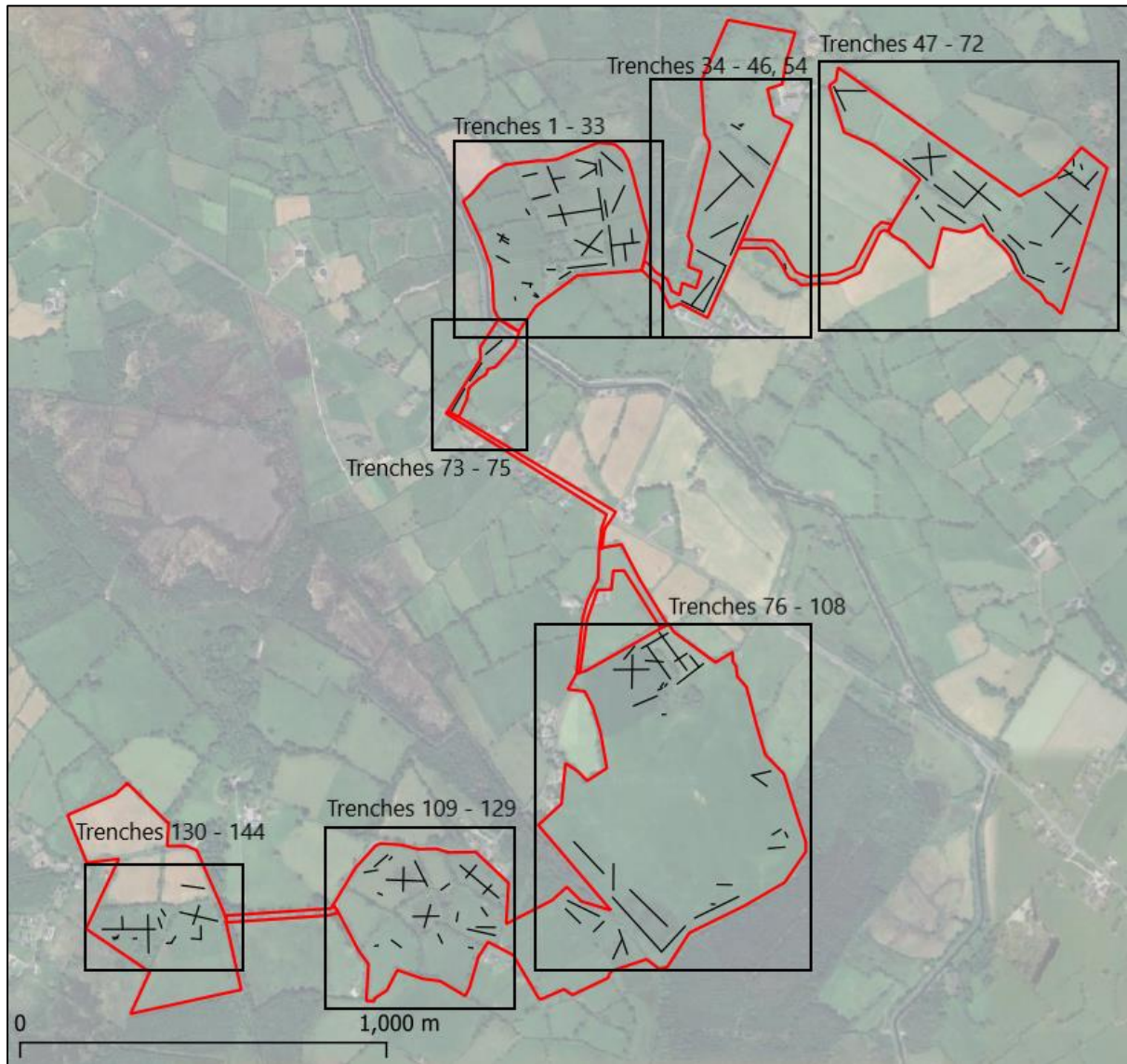


Figure 25: Overview of test trenches

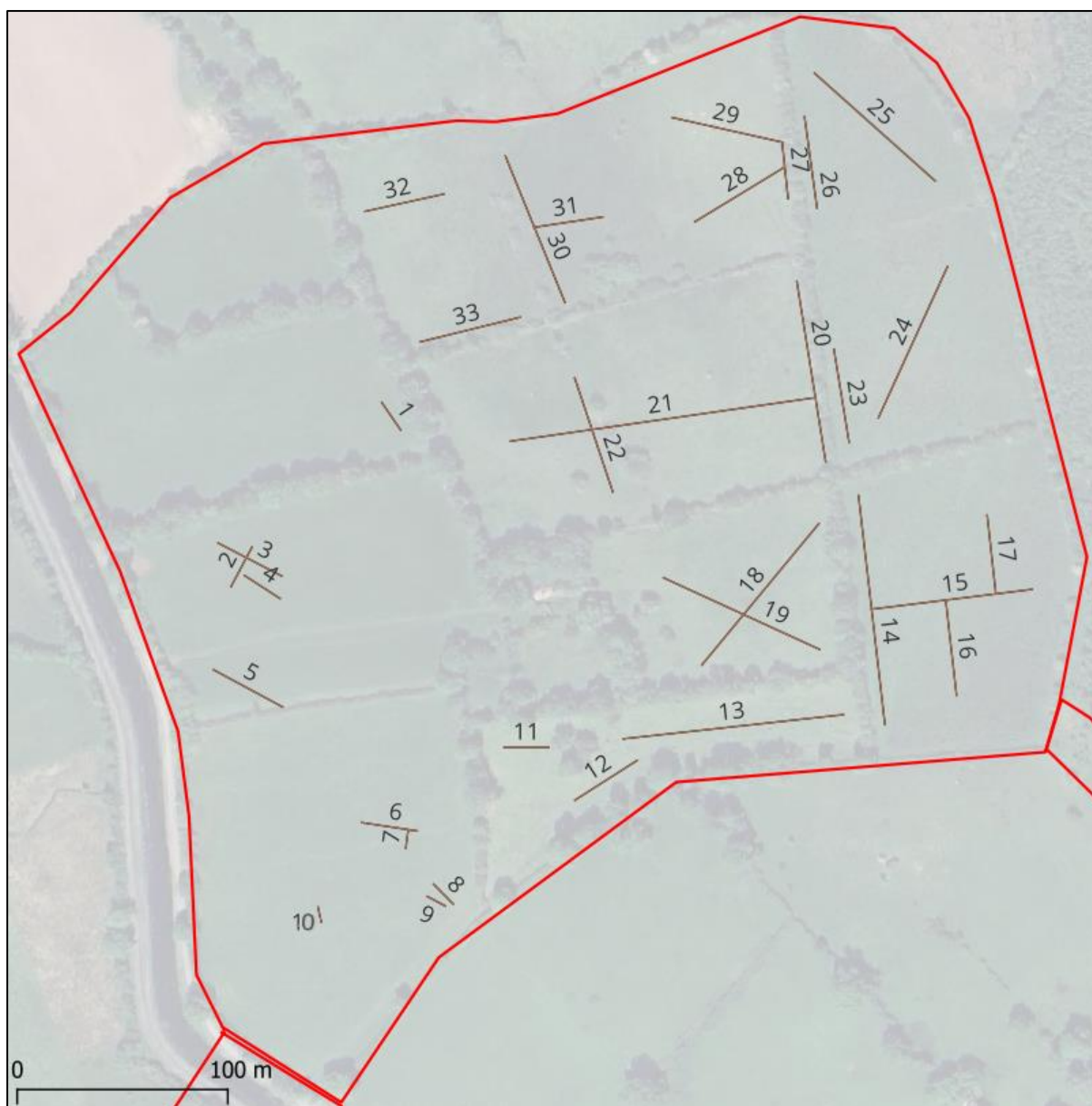


Figure 26: Locations of trenches 1-33

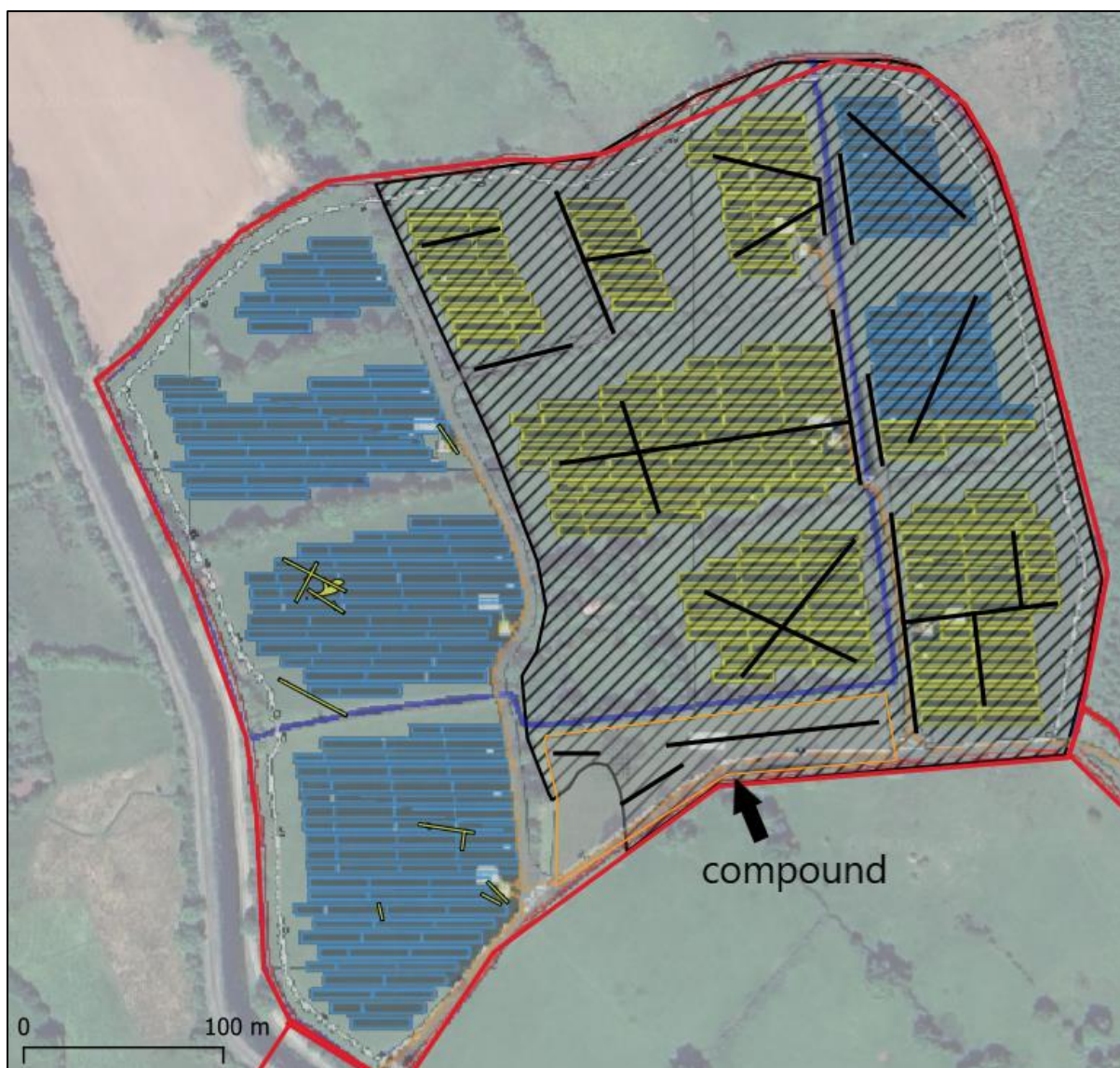


Figure 27: Locations of trenches 1-33. Hatched area not surveyed. Proposed development plan and anomalies targeted by trenches included



Figure 28: Locations of trenches 34-46, 54



Figure 29: Locations of trenches 34-46, 54. Hatched area not surveyed. Proposed development plan and anomalies targeted by trenches included.

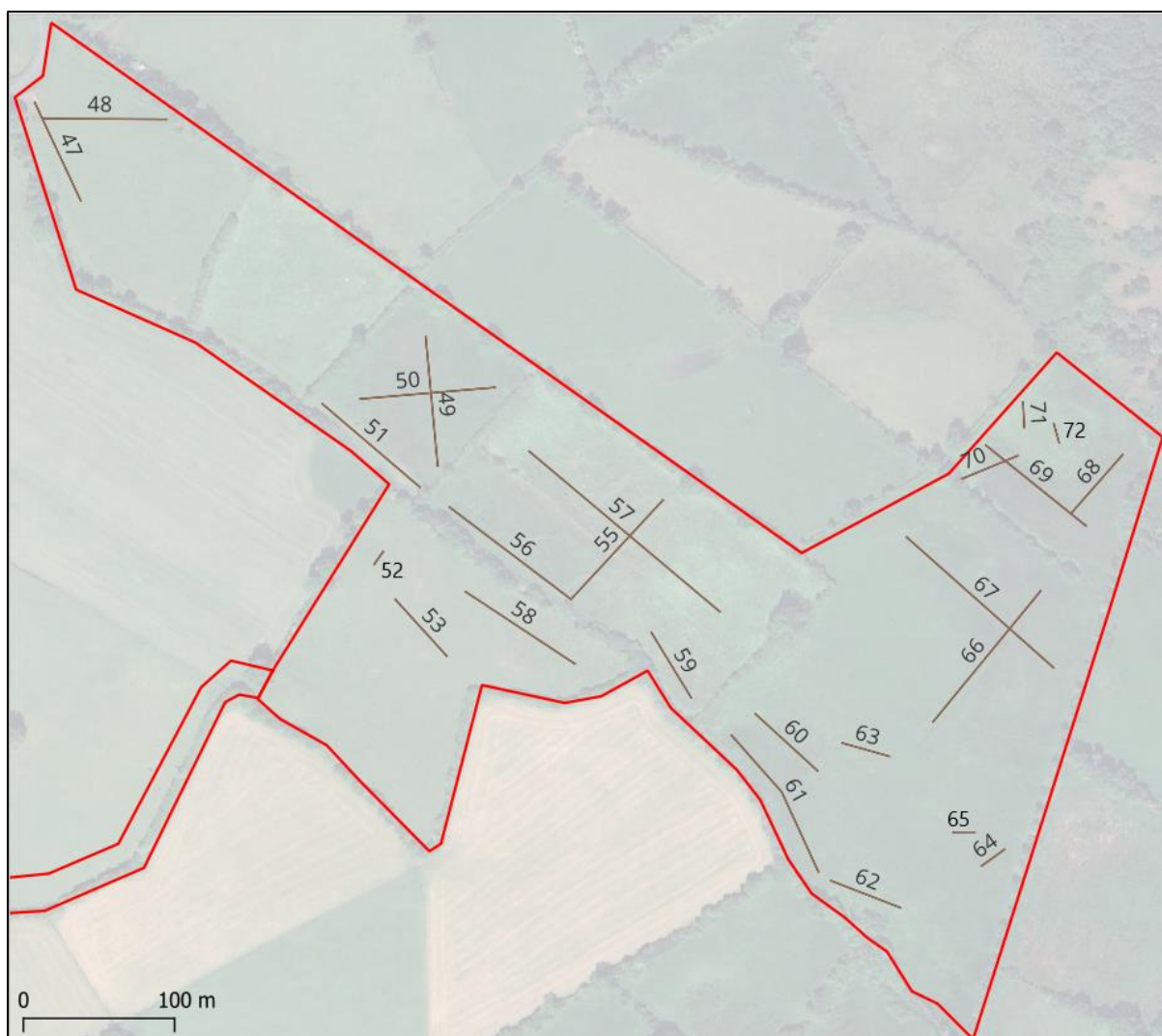


Figure 30: Locations of trenches 47-72

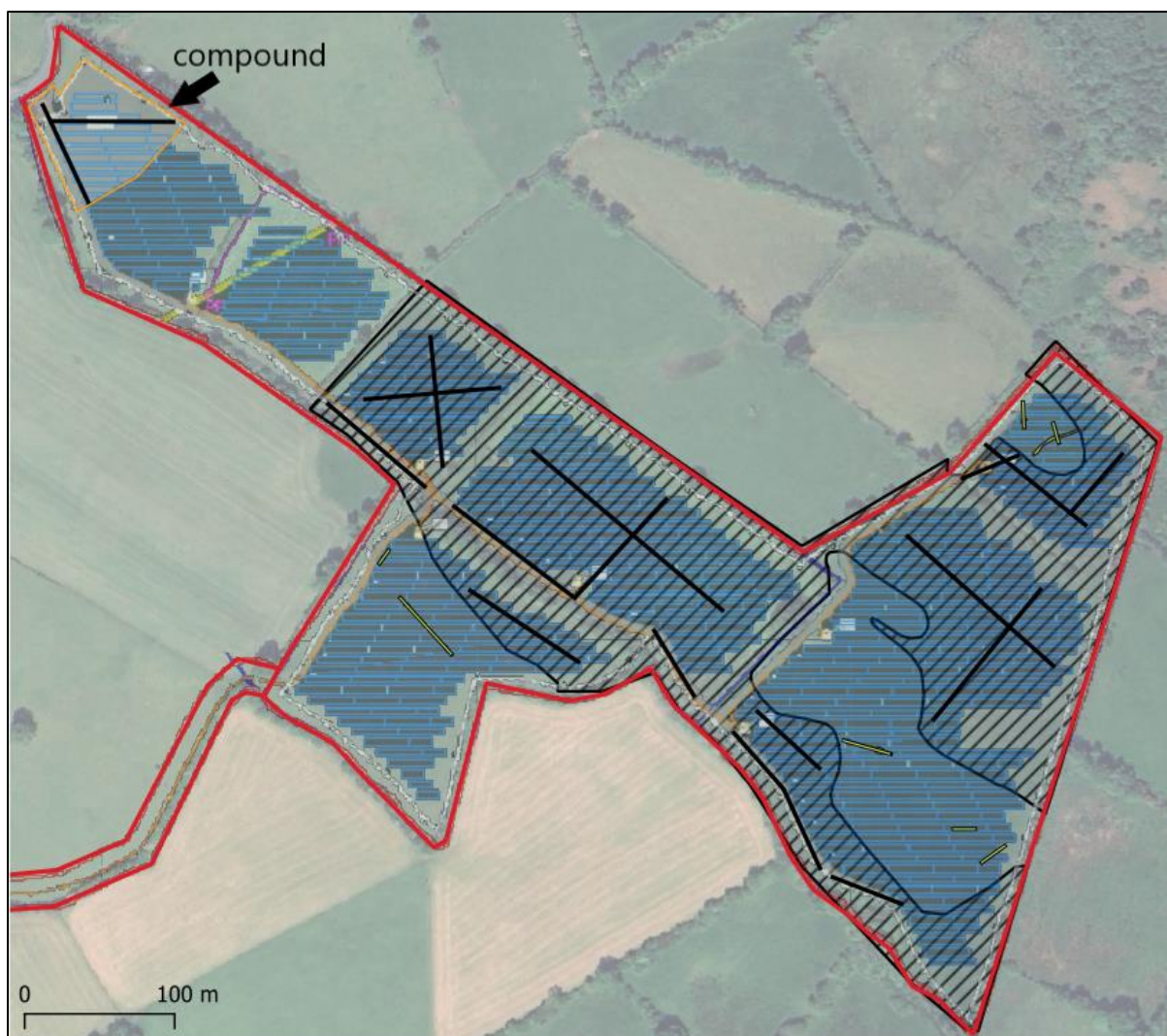


Figure 31: Locations of trenches 47-72. Hatched area not surveyed. Proposed development plan and anomalies targeted by trenches included.



Figure 32: Locations of trenches 73-75. Area not included in geophysical survey. No panels or hardstanding in this area, connection route only

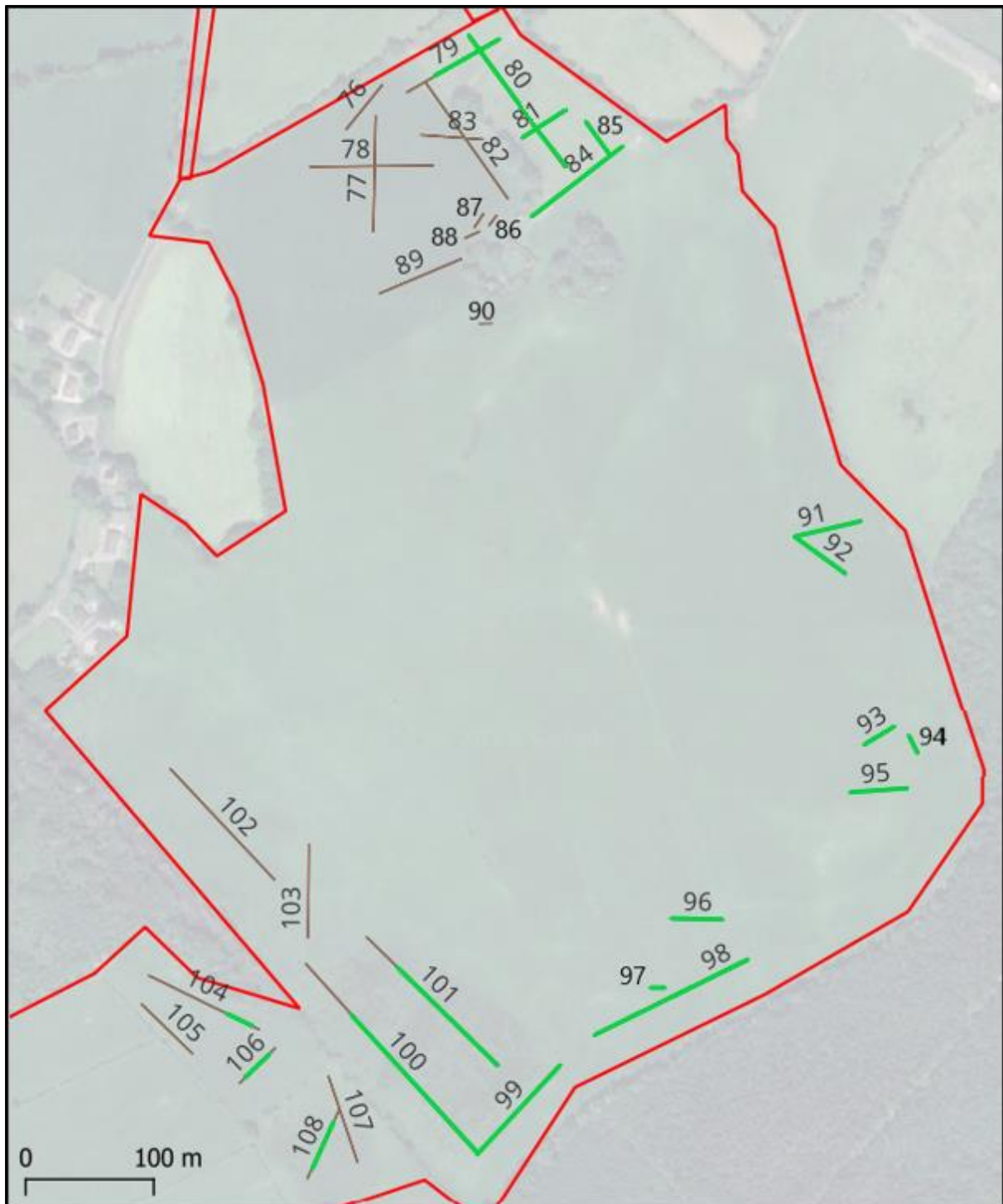


Figure 33: Locations of trenches 76-108 (unexcavated and incomplete trenches in green)

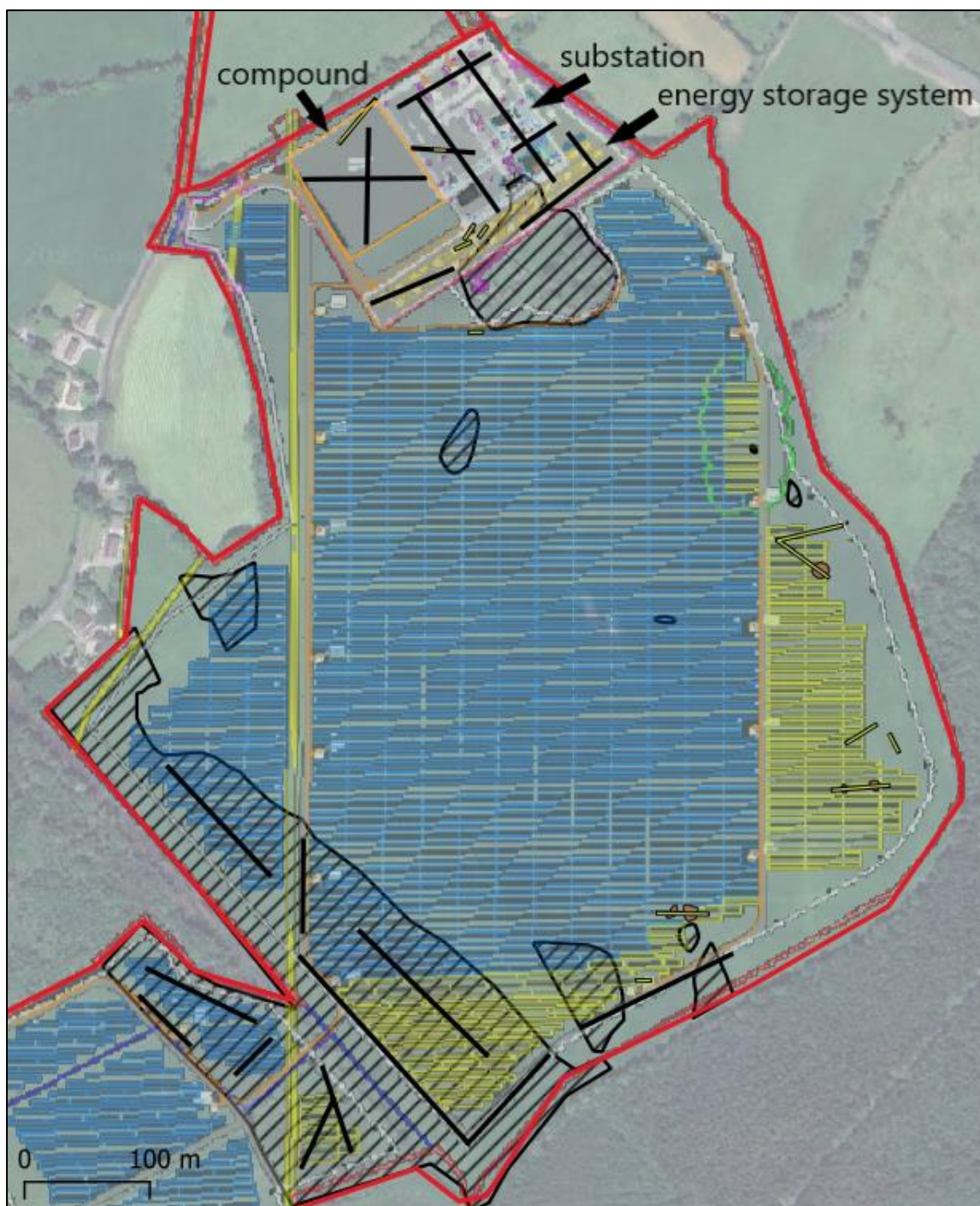


Figure 34: Locations of trenches 76-108. Hatched area not surveyed. Proposed development plan and anomalies targeted by trenches included.

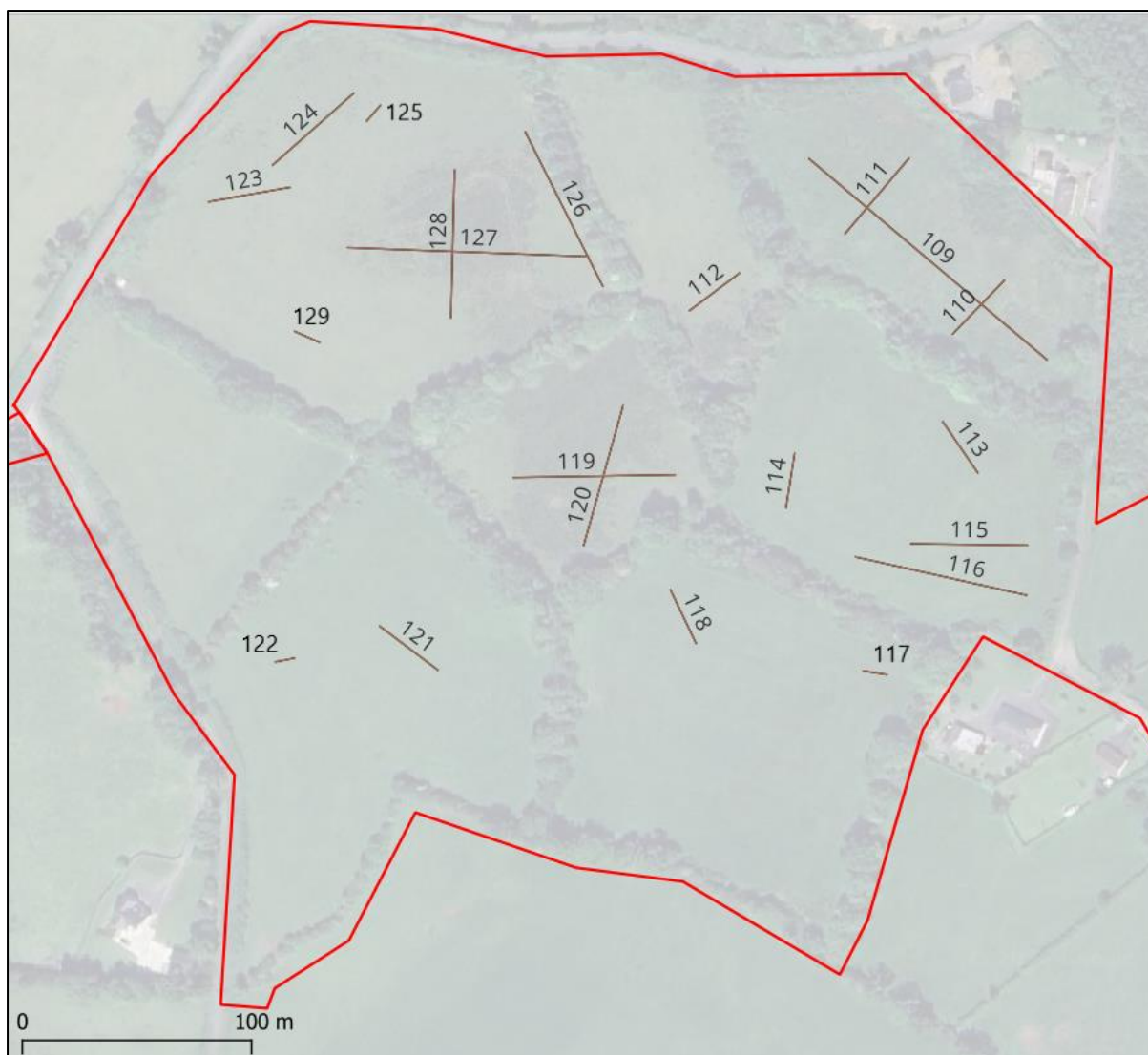


Figure 35: Locations of trenches 109-129



Figure 36: Locations of trenches 109-129. Hatched area not surveyed. Proposed development plan and anomalies targeted by trenches included.

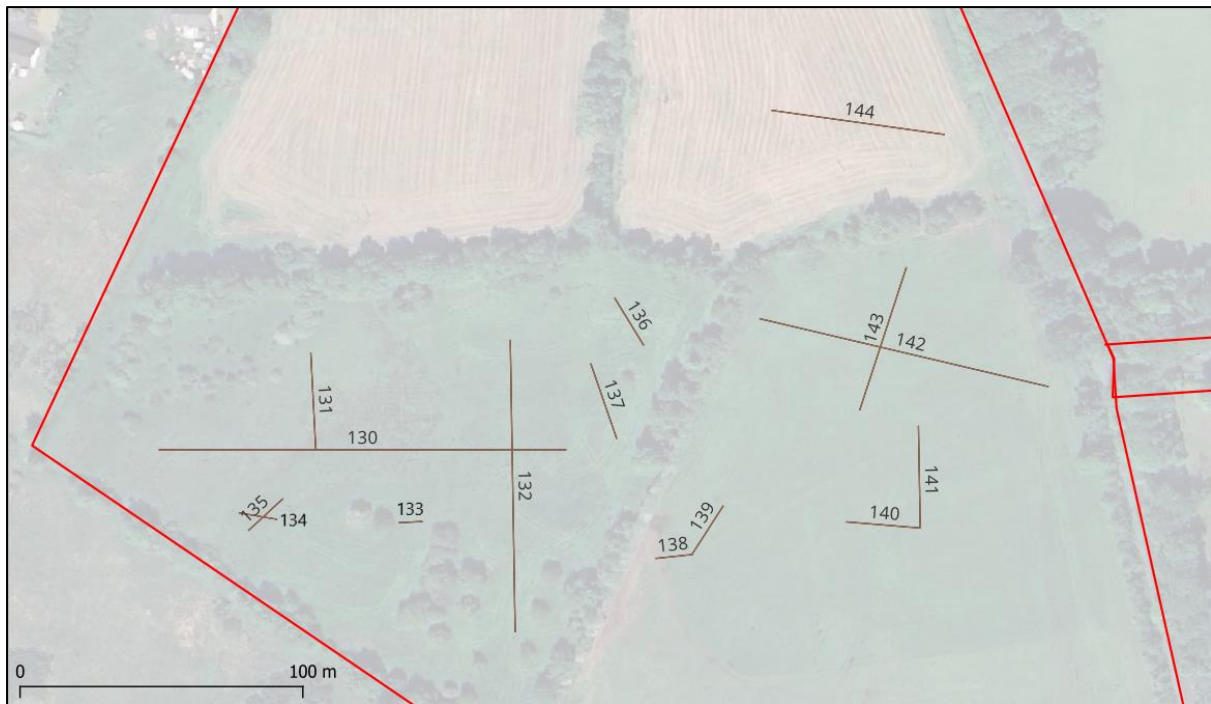


Figure 37: Locations of trenches 130-144

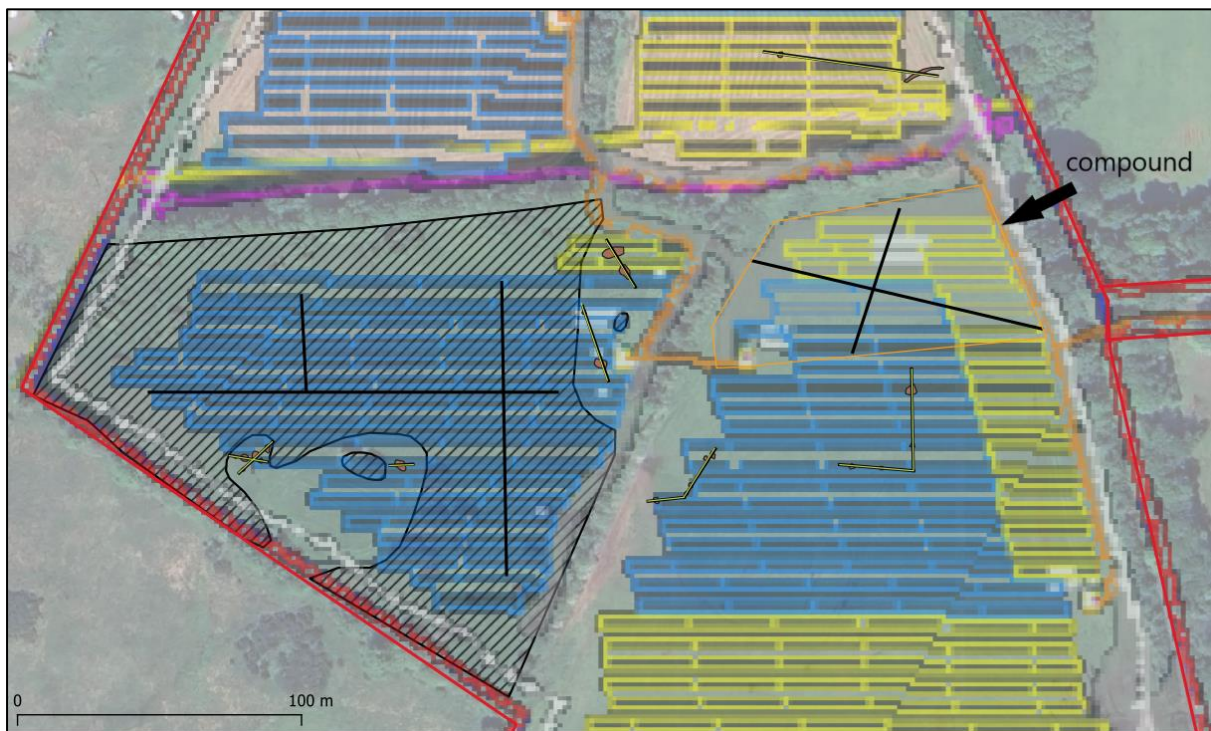


Figure 38: Locations of trenches 130-144. Hatched area not surveyed. Proposed development plan and anomalies targeted by trenches included.

Appendix 4: Extract from Photographic Record of test trenching

Identified Archaeology



Plate 2: Spread identified in Trench 1, facing north-northwest



Plate 3: Feature identified in Trench 44, facing northwest



Plate 4: Spread identified in Trench 51, facing northwest



Plate 5: Feature identified in Trench 53, facing southeast



Plate 6: Spread identified in Trench 61, facing northwest



Plate 7: Feature identified in Trench 62, facing east



Plate 8: Feature identified in Trench 113, facing southwest



Plate 9: Feature identified in Trench 117, facing north-northwest



Plate 10: Feature identified in Trench 119, facing north



Plate 11: Feature identified in Trench 129, facing east-southeast

General photos from each townland.

A comprehensive photographic record was created during the test trenching. This comprises at least two photos from each trench and more where features were encountered. Below is a selection to provide an example of the ground conditions in each of the townlands within the project area.

Foygh



Plate 12: Ground conditions typical of the north-eastern area of Foygh, this example from Trench 23, facing north.



Plate 13: Ground conditions typical of the central area of Foygh, this example from Trench 23, facing north.

Tirlickeen



Plate 14: Ground conditions typical of the trenches in Tirlickeen, this example from Trench 35, facing NNE.

Kilcommock Glebe



Plate 15: Ground conditions typical of the trenches in the north-western part of Kilcommock Glebe, this example from Trench 47, facing northwest.



Plate 16: Ground conditions in the eastern part of Kilcommock Glebe, this example from Trench 66, facing northeast.



Plate 17: Ground conditions in the eastern part of Kilcommock Glebe, this example from Trench 66, facing southwest.

Cornacarta



Plate 18: Ground conditions in the northern part of Cornacarta, this example from Trench 78, facing west.



Plate 19: Ground conditions in the southern part of Cornacarta, this example from Trench 104, facing north.

Doonacurry



Plate 20: Ground conditions in the eastern part of Doonacurry, this example from Trench 107, facing south



Plate 21: Ground conditions in the western part of Doonacurry, this example from Trench 123, facing northeast

Ledwithstown



Plate 22: Ground conditions in Ledwithstown, this example from Trench 137, facing north-northeast

Appendix 5 – Descriptions of trenches - 26E0518

Trench ID	Tr1
Length (m)	15
ITM co-ordinates	611624.23 761023.23 611633.14 761010.22
Townland	Foygh
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil was a mid-brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions; this was 0.35m to 0.45m deep and overlay a sandy clay subsoil, with varying colours from yellow to grey and occasional sub-rounded stones. A spread of pyrolithic material; burnt stones with charcoal inclusions was identified at the southern end of the trench, corresponding with the anomaly from the geophysical survey that was being targeted. This appeared to be most concentrated in the northern part of the spread. The spread continued beyond the extent of the trench to the south and east because the field was due to be cut for silage and permission was not granted by the farmer to investigate beyond the agreed extent of the trench. This appears to represent material related to a <i>fulacht fia</i> and should be considered archaeological.

Trench ID	Tr2
Length (m)	21
ITM co-ordinates	611562.61 760954.59 611552.66 760935.94
Townland	Foygh
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly This trench was located to investigate geophysical survey anomalies. The topsoil in the area was a mid-brown silty clay of a depth of 0.3 to 0.6m. The subsoil was mixed with stoney inclusions. There were no archaeological features in the trench. All the anomalies in the geophysical survey were seen to be modern disturbance, consisting of introduced stones and waste material.

Trench ID	Tr3
Length (m)	34
ITM co-ordinates	611546.52 760956.54 611576.75 760940.86
Townland	Foygh
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly This trench was located to investigate geophysical survey anomalies. The topsoil in the area was a mid-brown silty clay of a depth of 0.3 to 0.6m. The subsoil was mixed with stoney inclusions. There were no archaeological features in the trench. All the anomalies in the geophysical survey were seen to be modern disturbance, consisting of introduced stones and waste material.

Trench ID	Tr4
------------------	------------

Length (m)	20
ITM co-ordinates	611559.02 611575.93 760930.20
Townland	Foygh
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly This trench was located to investigate geophysical survey anomalies. The topsoil in the area was a mid-brown silty clay of a depth of 0.3 to 0.6m. The subsoil was mixed with stoney inclusions. There were no archaeological features in the trench. All the anomalies in the geophysical survey were seen to be modern disturbance, consisting of introduced stones and waste material.

Trench ID	Tr5
Length (m)	37
ITM co-ordinates	611544.36 760896.38 611577.16 760878.75
Townland	Foygh
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly The topsoil in this trench was a mid-brown silty clay and was between 0.3 and 0.45m in depth. The subsoil was an orangey-brown clay with small to medium sub-angular stones. A drain or boundary ditch, as well as some root burning, was investigated, but nothing in the trench was deemed to be archaeological in nature.

Trench ID	Tr6
Length (m)	26
ITM co-ordinates	611614.67 760823.92 611641.01 760819.93
Townland	Foygh
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly The topsoil in this trench was a light reddish brown silty clay and was between 0.4 and 0.6m in depth. This overlay a mottled yellowish brown to mid reddish brown sandy clay. A large tree bowl was investigated to a depth of 0.4m in the area of the anomaly identified from the geophysical survey. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr7
Length (m)	9
ITM co-ordinates	611636.75 760820.54 611635.63 760811.78
Townland	Foygh
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of a light reddish brown silty clay at a depth between 0.5 and 0.7m. This overlay a mottled yellowish-brown to reddish-brown clay. A modern linear feature was recorded in this trench which was likely to be a roadway that would correspond to that seen on the 1 st edition (1:10,560) Ordnance Survey map of the area. This linear feature measured 2.5m in width and

	0.30m in depth. The south side of the feature consisted of large sub-angular limestone rocks which were left <i>in situ</i> . The north side of the feature, which was investigated, had a wooden stake in the upper edge of the cut. The stony fill here consisted of a purplish-brown silty clay. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.
--	--

Trench ID	Tr8
Length (m)	13
ITM co-ordinates	611648.80 760794.71 611658.10 760785.31
Townland	Foygh
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly The topsoil in this trench was a mid-reddish brown silty clay ranging in depth from 0.4 to 0.75m. It overlay a mottled yellowish brown to reddish brown clay. Three sub-circular areas with concentrated charcoal and stone were found in this trench, two of which were investigated to a depth of 0.20m and 0.25m. They were deemed to be non-archaeological and related to the burning of vegetation. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr9
Length (m)	10
ITM co-ordinates	611645.82 611654.43 760784.31
Townland	Foygh
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly The topsoil in this trench was a mid-reddish-brown silty clay ranging in depth from 0.2 to 0.4m. It overlay a mottled yellowish brown to reddish brown clay. A sub-oval depression filled by concentrated charcoal, stone and mid-brown silty clay was investigated to a depth of 0.3m. It was deemed to be non-archaeological and related to the burning of vegetation. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr10
Length (m)	7
ITM co-ordinates	611593.92 760783.80 611595.50 760776.63
Townland	Foygh
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly The topsoil in this trench was a mid-reddish-brown silty clay ranging in depth from 0.4 to 0.5m. It overlay a mottled yellowish brown to reddish brown clay. Three parallel furrows running north-west to south-east were slotted, all of which were 0.4m wide and 0.05m deep. They were all filled by a dark reddish-brown silty clay. Apart from these, there were no features found. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr11	
Length (m)	21	
ITM co-ordinates	611682.31	760859.54
	611703.63	760859.54
Townland	Foygh	
Description	Unsurveyed area – compound The topsoil in this trench consisted of a mid-reddish-brown silty clay; this ranged from 0.2m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mixed grey to orange clayey silt with patches of gravel. A field drain was identified in the east of the trench. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.	

Trench ID	Tr12	
Length (m)	35	
ITM co-ordinates	611745.44	760853.39
	611715.92	760834.53
Townland	Foygh	
Description	Unsurveyed area – compound The topsoil in this trench consisted of a mid reddish-brown silty clay; this ranged from 0.15m to 0.3m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mixed grey to orange clayey silt with frequent stones; bedrock was encountered in much of the northeast and southwest of the trench. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.	

Trench ID	Tr13	
Length (m)	105	
ITM co-ordinates	611738.88	
	611843.42	760875.11
Townland	Foygh	
Description	Unsurveyed area – compound The topsoil in this trench consisted of a mid reddish-brown silty clay; this ranged from 0.15m to 0.2m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mixed grey to orange clayey silt with frequent stones and large boulders. A linear cut crossed the trench in the east; this was investigated and found to be 0.1m deep and related to agriculture. Root burning was noted in the trench and appeared to be modern. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.	

Trench ID	Tr14	
Length (m)	109	
ITM co-ordinates	611850.59	760979.04
	611863.10	760870.61
Townland	Foygh	
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway The topsoil in this trench consisted of dark brown loamy silt with occasional roots; this ranged from 0.2m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a mottled	

	yellowish-grey sandy silty subsoil with frequent small, sub-angular stones. Buried stone and debris were noted at the southern end of the trench, as well as disturbance from bushes. A drain was identified running northeast to southwest. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.
--	--

Trench ID	Tr15
Length (m)	77
ITM co-ordinates	611856.74 760925.13 611932.99 760934.56
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels and hardstanding The topsoil in this trench consisted of dark brown loamy silt; this ranged from 0.2m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a mottled yellowish grey sandy silty subsoil with frequent small, sub-angular stones. A land drain and modern pipe were noted within the trench. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr16
Length (m)	45
ITM co-ordinates	611892.00 760929.43 611897.12 760884.34
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of dark brown loamy silt; this ranged from 0.25m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a mottled yellowish-grey sandy silty subsoil with frequent small, sub-angular stones. A drain was identified running in a northwest to southeast orientation. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr17
Length (m)	37
ITM co-ordinates	611911.67 760969.81 611915.77 760932.71
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of dark brown loamy silt; this ranged from 0.2m to 0.35m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a mottled yellowish grey sandy silty subsoil with frequent medium-sized sub-angular stones and occasional boulders. Bedrock was encountered at the northern end. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr18
Length (m)	87
ITM co-ordinates	611831.73 760965.71

	611776.19 760898.69
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels This was in a marginal and boggy field. The topsoil in this trench consisted of black peat; this ranged from 0.0m to 0.2m in thickness and directly overlay limestone bedrock, which in places was at surface level. Patches of gravel and grey clay were exposed, but the persistent bedrock encountered meant that a cleanly excavated trench was not possible. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr19
Length (m)	81
ITM co-ordinates	611757.94 760940.09 611832.14 760906.07
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels This was in a marginal and boggy field. The topsoil in this trench consisted of black peat; this ranged from 0.0m to 0.2m in thickness and directly overlay limestone bedrock, which in places was at surface level. Patches of gravel and grey clay were exposed, but the persistent bedrock encountered meant that a cleanly excavated trench was not possible. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr20
Length (m)	87
ITM co-ordinates	611821.28 761080.70 611835.01 760995.02
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway This was in a marginal and boggy field. The topsoil in this trench consisted of black peat; this ranged from 0.0m to 0.15m in thickness and directly overlay limestone bedrock, which in places was at surface level. Patches of gravel and grey clay were exposed, but the persistent bedrock encountered meant that a cleanly excavated trench was not possible. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr21
Length (m)	145
ITM co-ordinates	611830.30 761025.56 611685.38 761004.86
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels and hardstanding This was in a marginal and boggy field. The topsoil in this trench consisted of black peat; this ranged from 0.0m to 0.15m in thickness and directly overlay limestone bedrock, which in places was at surface level. Patches of gravel and

	grey clay were exposed, but the persistent bedrock encountered meant that a cleanly excavated trench was not possible. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.
--	---

Trench ID	Tr22
Length (m)	57
ITM co-ordinates	611715.82 761034.93 611733.92 760980.73
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels This was in a marginal and boggy field. The topsoil in this trench consisted of black peat; this ranged from 0.0m to 0.15m in thickness and directly overlay limestone bedrock, which in places was at surface level. Patches of gravel and grey clay were exposed, but the persistent bedrock encountered meant that a cleanly excavated trench was not possible. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr23
Length (m)	45
ITM co-ordinates	611838.91 761048.52 611846.08 761004.45
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway This was in a marginal and boggy field. The topsoil in this trench consisted of black peat; this ranged from 0.0m to 0.2m in thickness. Limestone bedrock and boulders were encountered below the surface for most of the trench, at surface level in places. Occasional patches of grey clay subsoil were seen. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench , but due to the rocky nature of the trench, any archaeology would be unlikely and difficult to identify if it were present.

Trench ID	Tr24
Length (m)	79
ITM co-ordinates	611892.82 761087.67 611860.02 761015.93
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels This was in a marginal and boggy field. The topsoil in this trench consisted of black peat; this ranged from 0.0m to 0.2m in thickness. Limestone bedrock and boulders were encountered below the surface for most of the trench, at surface level in places. Occasional patches of grey clay subsoil were seen. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench , but due to the rocky nature of the trench, any archaeology would be unlikely and difficult to identify if it were present.

Trench ID	Tr25	
Length (m)	77	
ITM co-ordinates	611829.68 761179.50 611886.87 761128.46	
Townland	Foygh	
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels This was in a marginal and boggy field. The topsoil in this trench consisted of black peat; this ranged from 0.0m to 0.2m in thickness. Limestone bedrock and boulders were encountered below the surface for most of the trench, at surface level in places. Occasional patches of grey clay subsoil were seen. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench, but due to the rocky nature of the trench, any archaeology would be unlikely and difficult to identify if it were present.	

Trench ID	Tr26	
Length (m)	44	
ITM co-ordinates	11824.97 61158.80 11830.91 61115.34	
Townland	Foygh	
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway This was in a marginal and boggy field. The topsoil in this trench consisted of black peat; this ranged from 0.0m to 0.2m in thickness. Limestone bedrock and boulders were encountered below the surface for most of the trench, at surface level in places. Occasional patches of grey clay subsoil were seen. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench, but due to the rocky nature of the trench, any archaeology would be unlikely and difficult to identify if it were present.	

Trench ID	Tr27	
Length (m)	25	
ITM co-ordinates	611814.31 761146.70 611817.18 761119.85	
Townland	Foygh	
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway This was very marginal land in use for grazing. A thin layer (maximum 0.15m) of peat sat above protruding limestone bedrock, interspersed with shale and clay. Due to the frequent protruding bedrock, which often reached the surface, it was not possible to get a clean trench. No archaeological material was identified.	

Trench ID	Tr28	
Length (m)	50	
ITM co-ordinates	611815.34 761134.82 611772.91 761108.99	
Townland	Foygh	

Description	Unsurveyed area – panels and hardstanding This was very marginal land in use for grazing. A thin layer (maximum 0.15m) of peat sat above protruding limestone bedrock, interspersed with shale and clay. Due to the frequent protruding bedrock, which often reached the surface, it was not possible to get a clean trench. No archaeological material was identified.
--------------------	--

Trench ID	Tr29
Length (m)	54
ITM co-ordinates	611762.25 761158.39 611814.52 761146.70
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels This was very marginal land in use for grazing. A thin layer (maximum 0.15m) of peat sat above protruding limestone bedrock, interspersed with shale and clay. Due to the frequent protruding bedrock, which often reached the surface, it was not possible to get a clean trench. No archaeological material was identified.

Trench ID	Tr30
Length (m)	75
ITM co-ordinates	611682.92 761140.14 611711.21 761070.66
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway This trench was located in a wet, marginal field used for grazing. The topsoil consisted of a dark peat with frequent wood and occasional limestone inclusions. This varied widely in depth from 0.1 to 1.1m. This overlay a grey to white silty sandy clay, with limestone boulders and bedrock in parts, some of which was very close to the surface. No archaeological features were found in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr31
Length (m)	30
ITM co-ordinates	611696.45 761106.32 611729.04 761111.24
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels This trench was located in a wet, marginal field used for grazing. The topsoil consisted of a dark peat with frequent wood and occasional limestone inclusions. This varied widely in depth from 0.1 to 1.1m. This overlay a grey to white silty sandy clay, with limestone boulders and bedrock in parts, some of which was very close to the surface. No archaeological features were found in either of these trenches.

Trench ID	Tr32
Length (m)	35
ITM co-ordinates	611616.31 761113.91 611653.61 761122.11

Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels This trench had a topsoil of peat with a minimum depth of 0.2m, and a maximum of 0.6m on the eastern extremity of the trench. This peat covered a subsoil of grey to light brown silty sandy clay. An irregularly shaped potential feature was to be seen in the mid-north side of the trench. This had a peaty fill and measured 1.6m east to west, and 0.75m south to north (continuing northwards), with a depth of 0.15m; this was investigated and deemed to not be archaeological. No archaeological features were found in either of these trenches.

Trench ID	Tr33
Length (m)	45
ITM co-ordinates	611642.54 761052.01 611689.89 761063.69
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway This trench had a topsoil of peat with occasional wood and limestone inclusions. It had a minimum depth of 0.2m, and a maximum of 0.6m on the eastern extremity of the trench. This overlay a subsoil of whitish grey silty sandy clay. Bedrock was encountered in c.40% of the trench. The trench was positioned in a bog beside a hedgerow, and it quickly began to fill with water. At the eastern end of the trench, a south-west to north-east drainage linear, measuring 0.20m wide, was identified but not investigated to avoid potential flooding issues. No archaeological features were found in either of these trenches.

Trench ID	Tr34
Length (m)	65
ITM co-ordinates	612049.42 760773.65 612108.86 760744.55
Townland	Tirlickeen
Description	Unsurveyed area – compound The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid-brown clayey silt; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of grey to light brown sandy clay; there were also patches of light brown clay, frequent small stones and occasional boulders. Modern refuse, glass and pottery were found in the topsoil. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr35
Length (m)	110
ITM co-ordinates	612157.23 760843.34 612108.86 760744.14
Townland	Tirlickeen
Description	Unsurveyed area – compound The topsoil in this trench consisted of peat; this ranged from 0.2m to 0.5m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of light grey clay with occasional small

	sub-angular stones. Patches of gravel, boulders and protruding bedrock were also encountered, while an area of disturbance was seen adjacent to an existing field entrance. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.
--	--

Trench ID	Tr36
Length (m)	90
ITM co-ordinates	612135.91 760838.01 612075.24 760762.17
Townland	Tirlickeen
Description	Unsurveyed area – compound The topsoil in this trench consisted of peat, with mid-brown clayey silt in the south-western portion; this ranged from 0.3m to 1m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of grey to light brown sandy clay; there were also patches of light brown clay, frequent small stones and occasional boulders. Modern refuse, glass and pottery were found in the topsoil. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr37
Length (m)	80
ITM co-ordinates	612091.64 760911.80 612168.71 760870.40
Townland	Tirlickeen
Description	Unsurveyed area – compound The topsoil in this trench consisted of peat; this ranged from 0.1m to 0.4m in thickness, being thickest in the southeast. The topsoil overlay limestone bedrock in the north-eastern end and marly grey clay elsewhere. A stone drain and modern pottery were identified. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr38
Length (m)	24
ITM co-ordinates	612168.91 760870.20 612160.10 760848.26
Townland	Tirlickeen
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway The topsoil in this trench consisted of peat; this ranged from 0.2m to 0.5m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of light grey clay with occasional small sub-angular stones. Patches of gravel, boulders and protruding bedrock were also encountered, while an area of disturbance was seen adjacent to an existing field entrance. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr39
Length (m)	115
ITM co-ordinates	612230.00 761007.32 612182.44 760899.92
Townland	Tirlickeen

Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway The topsoil in this trench consisted of dark brown clayey silt, transitioning to peat in the southern end; this ranged from 0.3m to 1m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of yellowish-brown and grey sandy clay with frequent patches of stones, gravel and bedrock. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.
--------------------	--

Trench ID	Tr40
Length (m)	82
ITM co-ordinates	612201.51 760986.62 612128.94 760947.47
Townland	Tirlickeen
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels and hardstanding The topsoil in this trench consisted of dark brown clayey silt and peat; this ranged from 0.2m to 0.3m in thickness. The topsoil overlay limestone bedrock in the southeast but was rocky in many places with yellowish-brown and grey sandy clay elsewhere. A modern ditch was investigated, and modern plastic was found in the fill. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr41
Length (m)	130
ITM co-ordinates	612152.72 761181.34 612244.55 761085.01
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels and hardstanding The topsoil in this trench consisted of fibrous peat; this ranged from 0.3m to 1.2m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of sterile grey clay in the northeast, gravel in the centre and stoney, sandy clay in the southeast. This was up to 1.2m deep in places and large sections of trees were within the peat. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr42
Length (m)	135
ITM co-ordinates	612212.57 761118.21 612113.78 761020.65
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels A gap was left in the centre of this trench where a wire fence ran across the field. The topsoil in this trench consisted of black fibrous peat with occasional modern refuse; this ranged from 0.2m to 1m in thickness. The topsoil overlay limestone bedrock and boulders towards the southwest end, transitioning to light brown clayey sand with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions before changing to clayey sand marl in the northeast. Several modern drains were identified crossing the trench. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr43
Length (m)	76
ITM co-ordinates	612231.02 761196.51 612288.82 761146.91
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway This trench was moved 5m to the north due to the presence of fallen trees that remained in place. The topsoil in this trench consisted of dark brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones; this ranged from 0.2m to 0.3m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of light brown clayey sand with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench

Trench ID	Tr44
Length (m)	26
ITM co-ordinates	612185.21 761254.98 612207.40 761242.22
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly This trench was located on a raised area of the field, giving drier conditions than much of the rest of the surrounding area. This trench was located to target an anomaly identified from the geophysical survey. The topsoil in this trench consisted of dark brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones; this ranged from 0.2m to 0.25m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of light brown clayey sand with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. A feature of likely archaeological origin was identified in the western end of the trench. This consisted of an oval area of c.4.3m northwest to southeast, while it appeared to continue just slightly beyond the limit of the trench (1.8m) in both the northeast and southwest. A thin (c.0.9m) linear extension continued to the northwest from the oval. The material in the feature included charcoal, with scorched soil visible, indicating intense heat.

Trench ID	Tr45
Length (m)	10
ITM co-ordinates	612217.62 761256.01 612207.50 761253.49
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of dark brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones; this ranged from 0.15m to 0.2m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of light brown clayey sand with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr46
------------------	-------------

Length (m)	5
ITM co-ordinates	612207.50 761253.47 612211.22 761250.62
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of dark brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones; this ranged from 0.15m to 0.2m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of light brown clayey sand with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr47
Length (m)	70
ITM co-ordinates	612465.02 761358.08 612495.36 761293.31
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Surveyed area – no anomalies but compound location close to church complex. The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid-brown loamy clayey silt with occasional modern ceramics and glass fragments; this ranged from 0.1m to 0.2m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of light-brown sandy clay natural with frequent medium-sized sub-angular stone inclusions. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr48
Length (m)	80
ITM co-ordinates	612470.15 761347.42 612551.93 761347.01
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Surveyed area – no anomalies, but compound location close to church complex Topsoil: 0.2-0.3m depth. Mid-brown loamy clayey silt topsoil with occasional modern ceramics and glass fragments. Light-brown sandy clay natural with frequent medium-sized sub-angular stone inclusions. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr49
Length (m)	85
ITM co-ordinates	612723.49 761203.53 612731.49 761117.85
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels and hardstanding Topsoil: 0.3 – 0.4m depth. Mid-brown loamy clayey silt topsoil with occasional modern ceramics and glass fragments, transitioning towards darker brown peat towards trench T51. Overall natural consisted of mottled yellowish-brown and light-brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. Large boulders and rocks towards trench T51. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr50
Length (m)	90
ITM co-ordinates	612769.41 761169.71 612680.04 761162.13
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels Topsoil: 0.3 – 0.4m depth. Mid-brown loamy clayey silt topsoil with occasional modern ceramics and glass fragments, transitioning towards darker brown peat towards trench T51. Overall natural consisted of mottled yellowish-brown and light-brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. Larger boulders and rocks towards trench T51. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr51
Length (m)	80
ITM co-ordinates	612655.24 761158.85 612719.60 761103.92
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway This trench was moved 5m to the north to avoid disturbing an active field access track and a wire fence. The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid-brown loamy clayey silt; this ranged from 0.05m to 0.6m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mottled yellowish-brown and light-brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. A spread of pyrolithic, charcoal-rich material, consistent with material associated with a <i>fulacht fia</i>, was identified towards the north-western end of the trench. This measured 12m northwest to southeast along the trench. An extension to the trench was excavated in the northeast and the spread was exposed for a total of 9.9m northeast to southwest. The extent of the spread to the southwest was not found as the wire fence was too close to allow for an extension of the trench in that direction, though the spread appeared to be tapering to a stop in that site.

Trench ID	Tr52
Length (m)	10
ITM co-ordinates	612695.41 761061.18 612689.47 761052.77
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly Topsoil: 0.4m depth. Same composition as Topsoil: 0.3 – 0.4m depth. Mid-brown loamy clayey silt topsoil, transitioning towards darker brown peat towards trench T51. Overall natural consisted of mottled yellowish-brown and light-brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. Large boulders and rocks towards trench T51. No archaeological features or artefacts were found

	within this trench T48. Natural subsoil was mottled orange-brown and light brown sandy clay with occasional sub-angular stone inclusions. The anomaly targeted in this trench was a variation in the geology (clayey patch with decayed stones). No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.
--	--

Trench ID	Tr53
Length (m)	51
ITM co-ordinates	612703.41 761029.61 612737.53 760992.10
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly Topsoil: 0.3- 0.4m depth. Mid-brown loamy clayey silt topsoil. Mid-brown loamy clayey silt topsoil Possible oval-shaped fire pit or maybe former kiln found at the southeastern end of the trench. The feature measured approximately 1m x 0.8m x 0.2m and consisted of a shallow cut with a charcoal-rich fill and scorched (heat-affected) perimeter/edge. Adjacent to this feature was a rough alignment of stones, some of which seemed to be upright. This could suggest the possibility of being the flue of a kiln.

Trench ID	Tr54
Length (m)	14
ITM co-ordinates	612330.36 760874.70 612333.58 760861.33
Townland	Tirlickeen
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly Due to access constraints, this trench was excavated with a smaller machine, with a bucket 1.2m wide. The topsoil in this trench consisted of black peaty soil; this ranged from 0.15m to 0.40m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of grey silty sand and small angular stones. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr55
Length (m)	85
ITM co-ordinates	612880.50 761095.31 612820.04 761030.13
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels and hardstanding The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid-brown loamy clayey silt; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.3m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mottled yellowish-brown and light-brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr56
------------------	-------------

Length (m)	100
ITM co-ordinates	612739.28 761090.59 612819.63 761029.72
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels Topsoil: 0.2-0.35m depth. Mid-brown loamy clayey silt topsoil. Overall natural consisted of mottled yellowish-brown and light-brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. Occasional traces of bedrock and land drains. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr57
Length (m)	165
ITM co-ordinates	612791.95 761127.49 612918.01 761021.52
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid-brown loamy clayey silt; this ranged from 0.2m to 0.3m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mottled yellowish-brown and light-brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr58
Length (m)	86
ITM co-ordinates	612749.94 761034.63 612822.09 760987.08
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid-brown loamy clayey silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones; this ranged from 0.2m to 0.3m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mottled yellowish-brown and light-brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. This trench was within a lower and reedy area of the field. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr59
Length (m)	51
ITM co-ordinates	612899.16 760964.53 612872.71 761007.78
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway Topsoil: 0.2 - 0.3m depth. Mid-brown loamy clayey silt topsoil. Overall natural consisted of mottled yellowish-brown and light-brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr60
Length (m)	56
ITM co-ordinates	612941.58 760953.88 612982.78 760916.16
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels and hardstanding This trench had a dark peat topsoil 0.1 to 0.3m deep. It covered a grey to orange sandy clay subsoil. A number of modern agricultural linears crossed the trench, which ranged in depth from 0.05 to 0.3m. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr61
Length (m)	105
ITM co-ordinates	612925.80 760939.73 612983.19 760849.54
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway This trench had a dark peat topsoil ranging from 0.2 to 0.5m deep. It covered a grey to orange sandy clay subsoil. Around the centre of the trench where it kinked in direction, a burnt spread of material was found. This spread of charcoal-dense pyrolithic material ran from the kink, 5.4m to the east. A slot measuring 1.1 by 0.7m was made on the east side of the spread, and it was seen to go to a depth of 0.3m. This spread was positioned in a hollow where a number of slopes in the surrounding landscape converge. A stream was also positioned a short distance to the south. This may be a Fulacht Fia and is presumed to be archaeological.

Trench ID	Tr62
Length (m)	49
ITM co-ordinates	612991.60 760843.60 613037.51 760825.77
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway This trench had a mid-reddish-brown silty clay topsoil which was 0.25 to 0.50m in depth. The subsoil was an orangey brown clay. A sub-circular pit measuring 2.00m(north-east by south-west) and 1.00m (north-west by south-east and continuing south-easterly) was slotted. The sides were near vertical, and it went at least to 0.35m in depth (the base was not exposed). This pit was filled with pyrolithic stone with frequent charcoal flecking. It may be a trough related to a Fulacht Fia and is presumed to be archaeological.

Trench ID	Tr63
Length (m)	32

ITM co-ordinates	612999.18 760934.61 613030.34 760925.79
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly This trench was located to investigate a geophysical anomaly. The topsoil in this trench was a mid-reddish-brown silty clay which was 0.25m deep to 0.50m deep. This topsoil covered an orangey-brown clay subsoil. A spread of burnt material crossed the trench towards the western end and was 3.00m in width east to west. A slot was inserted on the western side of the spread, and it was 0.20m in depth. The spread was made up of silty clay and pyrolithic stone, though it was not as concentrated as was seen in other trenches. This was not deemed to be certain archaeology but could represent <i>ex-situ</i> material related to a burnt mound of <i>Fulacht Fia</i> .

Trench ID	Tr64
Length (m)	19
ITM co-ordinates	613106.33 760864.35 613091.16 760853.39
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench was a mid-reddish brown silty clay which was 0.2m deep to 0.4m deep. This topsoil covered an orangey-brown clay subsoil. This trench was excavated to investigate a geophysical anomaly, but no archaeological features were identified in the trench.

Trench ID	Tr65
Length (m)	14
ITM co-ordinates	613072.31 760875.63 613086.50 760875.68
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench was a mid-reddish-brown silty clay which was 0.4m deep to 0.5m deep. This topsoil covered an orangey-brown clay subsoil. This trench was excavated to investigate a geophysical anomaly, but no archaeological features were identified in the trench.

Trench ID	Tr66
Length (m)	110
ITM co-ordinates	613059.09 760948.70 613130.21 761035.20
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels This trench rose steadily from a maximum depth of 1.10m on the northern extremity, to a minimum depth of 0.15 on its very south end. The topsoil on the northern 60m was made up of dark peat which overlay a white to grey sandy clay subsoil. The southern side of the trench consisted of a silty clay for 50m. This covered an orange to red clay subsoil.

	In the mid-south part of the trench, a linear feature that was likely to be a field boundary was investigated. Its width was 2.20m north to south, and it was filled by a peaty soil with frequent woody inclusions. A slot was put in to a depth of 0.80m, and it continued downwards. This is likely to be a modern field boundary as a depression could still be seen for some distance across the field surface. Regular parallel furrows could be seen cut across the southern part of the trench, with the few investigated going to a depth of 0.10m. No archaeology was identified in the trench.
--	---

Trench ID	Tr67
Length (m)	130
ITM co-ordinates	613041.66 761070.66 613138.82 760984.37
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil of this trench was made up of a dark peat with frequent wood inclusions (unworked trees). The peat grew lighter and more reddish as it moved towards the north-west. The trench was 1.15m in depth to the very south-east extremity, and it steadily rose to 0.10 on its north-western end. This peat covered a grey to white sandy clay subsoil. A number of parallel modern stone-filled drains ran along this trench every twenty metres. Some revealed plastic ducting, and the drains went to 0.15m in depth. On the north-west end of the trench, several parallel furrows ran in a northwest to southeast direction. These were 0.05m in depth. Three potential features were investigated in the trench and deemed to be non-archaeological. No archaeology was identified in the trench.

Trench ID	Tr68
Length (m)	52
ITM co-ordinates	613184.53 761125.39 613150.30 761086.44
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels This trench contained dark peat. This reached a maximum depth of 1.3m and overlay a subsoil of whitish grey sandy clay. No archaeology was identified in the trench.

Trench ID	Tr69
Length (m)	85
ITM co-ordinates	613160.14 761078.24 613093.93 761131.54
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels and hardstanding This trench contained dark peat. This reached a maximum depth of 1.3m and overlay a subsoil of whitish grey sandy clay. No archaeology was identified in the trench.

Trench ID	Tr70
Length (m)	40
ITM co-ordinates	613115.04 761124.57 613078.35 761109.40
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels and hardstanding This trench contained dark peat. This reached a maximum depth of 0.7m and overlay a subsoil of whitish grey sandy clay. No archaeology was identified in the trench.

Trench ID	Tr71
Length (m)	17
ITM co-ordinates	613118.53 761160.03 613119.35 761143.32
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil was mid-reddish brown and had a minimum depth of 0.1m and a maximum depth of 0.5m. The subsoil consisted of an orangey-brown clay. No archaeological features were identified in this trench. Agricultural furrows were identified; one was slotted and went to a depth of 0.2m.

Trench ID	Tr72
Length (m)	13
ITM co-ordinates	613138.82 761145.88 613142.41 761133.18
Townland	Kilcommock Glebe
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly This trench was excavated to investigate geophysical anomalies. The topsoil was mid-reddish brown and had a minimum depth of 0.1m and a maximum depth of 0.5m. The subsoil consisted of an orangey-brown clay. Two parallel ditches that may represent a field boundary were investigated. The north-western ditch was 3.0m wide and went to a depth of 0.7m. The south-eastern ditch was 2.5m wide and 0.5m deep. Both were filled by a sterile reddish-brown silty clay. There was a distance of 1.4m between the two ditches. No archaeological features were identified in this trench

Trench ID	Tr73
Length (m)	55
ITM co-ordinates	611557.97 760666.14 611514.51 760628.84
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – cable route Due to access constraints, this trench was excavated with a smaller machine, with a bucket 1.2m wide. The trench was shortened by 15m at the south due to the presence of a drain. The topsoil in this trench consisted of dark brown peaty soil with occasional small stones; this ranged from 0.1m to 0.4m in thickness. The

	topsoil overlay bedrock, with areas of gravel and clay. A number of tree bowls were present within the northern part of the trench. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.
--	---

Trench ID	Tr74
Length (m)	55
ITM co-ordinates	611502.83 760604.86 611470.24 760556.48
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – cable route Due to access constraints, this trench was excavated with a smaller machine, with a bucket 1.2m wide. The trench was reduced by 8m in the north due to a wire fence and 4m in the south due to the presence of a pipe, as noted by the farmer. The topsoil in this trench consisted of dark brown peaty soil with occasional small stones; this ranged from 0.1m to 0.25m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a mixed subsoil of clay and gravel, with bedrock exposed in areas and small to medium-sized sub-angular stones throughout. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr75
Length (m)	69
ITM co-ordinates	611456.51 760534.14 611422.07 760474.29
Townland	Foygh
Description	Unsurveyed area – cable route Due to access constraints, this trench was excavated with a smaller machine, with a bucket 1.2m wide. The trench was reduced by 25m in the south as the farmer indicated the presence of underground pipes. The topsoil in this trench consisted of dark brown peaty soil with occasional small stones; this ranged from 0.15m to 0.2m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a mixed subsoil of clay and gravel, with bedrock exposed in areas. Modern ceramic was identified from the trench in a higher volume than any other of the trenches. This because of its proximity to the road and to houses. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr76
Length (m)	44
ITM co-ordinates	611919.88 759831.37 611892.25 759797.41
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench was a mid-reddish-brown silty clay going to a maximum depth of 0.6 to a minimum depth of 0.35m. This overlaid an orangey-brown silty clay subsoil. A shallow linear of 0.03m in depth, and 0.95m in width ran across the north-east extremity of the trench. This ran in a north-west to south-east direction. Large

	stones were seen in parts of the linear and it is likely to have been a drainage channel. Evidence of root burning was seen elsewhere in the trench. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.
--	--

Trench ID	Tr77
Length (m)	90
ITM co-ordinates	611914.99 759807.48 611913.26 759717.67
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Surveyed area – no anomaly but compound area The topsoil in this trench was a reddish-brown silty clay going to a maximum depth of 0.6m to a minimum depth of 0.4m. This overlay an orangey-brown silty clay subsoil. A number of parallel drainage linears ('shores') ran in a north-east to south-west direction across the trench. Root burning was frequent in this trench, and a number of such burnt pockets were investigated, but none were deemed to be archaeological. This area had been included in the geophysical survey and no anomalies were identified; trenches were excavated in this area as it is the location of a proposed compound. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr78
Length (m)	90
ITM co-ordinates	611864.04 759768.05 611959.61 759768.91
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Surveyed area – no anomaly but compound area The topsoil in this trench was a mid-reddish brown silty clay going to a maximum depth of 0.6m to a minimum depth of 0.3m. This overlay a orangey-brown silty clay subsoil. This area had been included in the geophysical survey and no anomalies were identified; trenches were excavated in this area as it is the location of a proposed compound.

Trench ID	Tr79
Length (m)	83
ITM co-ordinates	612011.42 759867.64 611939.75 759826.19
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Surveyed area – no anomalies but substation area. Only the south-western 20m of this trench was excavated as the remainder was in an area due to be cut for silage. The topsoil was a dark brownish red silty clay going to a maximum depth of 0.3 to a minimum depth of 0.25m. This overlay a grey to orange silty clay subsoil. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr80	
Length (m)	121	
ITM co-ordinates	611988.10	759869.37
	612062.66	759767.47
Townland	Cornacarta	
Description	Surveyed area – no anomalies but substation area <i>This intended trench was not excavated because the field in which it was located was under crop at the time.</i>	

Trench ID	Tr81	
Length (m)	39	
ITM co-ordinates	612030.70	759791.07
	612063.23	759812.09
Townland	Cornacarta	
Description	Surveyed area – no anomalies but substation area <i>This intended trench was not excavated because the field in which it was located was under crop at the time.</i>	

Trench ID	Tr82	
Length (m)	110	
ITM co-ordinates	611953.85	759833.96
	612018.04	759743.29
Townland	Cornacarta	
Description	Surveyed area – no anomaly but compound area The topsoil was a dark brownish red silty clay going to a maximum depth of 0.6 to a minimum depth of 0.35m. This overlay a grey to orange silty clay subsoil. Two linears, a furrow (0.3m deep) and a drainage channel (0.4m deep) were investigated but not deemed to be archaeological. A gap was left un-excavated where it went under an overhead powerline. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.	

Trench ID	Tr83	
Length (m)	48	
ITM co-ordinates	611950.68	759792.80
	611998.32	759789.35
Townland	Cornacarta	
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench was a mid-reddish-brown silty clay going to a maximum depth of 0.6 to a minimum depth of 0.4m. This overlay a orangey brown silty clay subsoil. Three drainage channels running north-east to south-west ran parallel across the trench. These were 3.0m in width and 0.2m in depth. They were filled by large sub-angular rocks and brown silty clay. Two further sub-circular features were investigated but were likely to be geological or burrowing activity.	

	No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.
--	---

Trench ID	Tr84
Length (m)	85
ITM co-ordinates	612107.99 759784.02 612037.84 759729.68
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Unsurveyed area – hardstanding <i>This intended trench was not excavated because it spanned one field in which bulls were present and another field that was under crop at the time.</i>

Trench ID	Tr85
Length (m)	35
ITM co-ordinates	612096.46 759775.17 612072.20 759805.55
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Surveyed area – no anomalies but hardstanding area <i>This intended trench was not excavated because it was in a field in which bulls were present.</i>

Trench ID	Tr86
Length (m)	10
ITM co-ordinates	612009.01 759729.76 612003.72 759722.60
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly This trench was excavated to investigate a geophysical anomaly. The topsoil in this trench was a dark reddish-brown silty clay going to a maximum depth of 0.45m and a minimum depth of 0.3m. This overlay a orangey-brown silty clay subsoil which was very rocky. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr87
Length (m)	12
ITM co-ordinates	611998.90 759731.20 611992.21 759720.88
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly <i>This intended trench was not excavated because it was in too close proximity to an overhead powerline to be safely excavated.</i>

Trench ID	Tr88
Length (m)	12

ITM co-ordinates	611985.08 759712.60 611995.84 759717.53
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly <i>This intended trench was not excavated because it was in too close proximity to an overhead powerline to be safely excavated.</i>

Trench ID	Tr89
Length (m)	65
ITM co-ordinates	611981.63 759696.12 611918.30 759669.35
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Surveyed area – no anomalies but hardstanding area The topsoil in this trench was a reddish-brown silty clay going to a maximum depth of 0.7m and a minimum depth of 0.3m. This overlay a orangey-brown silty clay subsoil. A number of parallel furrows ran across the trench in a north-east to south-west direction. Those investigated by hand went to 0.1m in depth. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr90
Length (m)	9
ITM co-ordinates	612005.16 759645.86 611996.16 759645.71
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench was a mid-reddish-brown silty clay going to a maximum depth of 0.6m and a minimum depth of 0.4m. This overlay an orangey-brown silty clay subsoil. A drainage channel 1.5m in width ran through the centre of the trench. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr91
Length (m)	52
ITM co-ordinates	612292.18 759491.28 612241.95 759479.77
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly <i>This intended trench was not excavated because it was in an open area in which bulls were present.</i>

Trench ID	Tr92
Length (m)	49
ITM co-ordinates	612241.80 612281.53 759450.63

Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly <i>This intended trench was not excavated because it was in an open area in which bulls were present.</i>

Trench ID	Tr93
Length (m)	27
ITM co-ordinates	612319.66 759332.11 612297.07 759318.14
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly <i>This intended trench was not excavated because it was in an open area in which bulls were present.</i>

Trench ID	Tr94
Length (m)	14
ITM co-ordinates	612331.61 759324.05 612337.94 759311.38
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly <i>This intended trench was not excavated because it was in an open area in which bulls were present.</i>

Trench ID	Tr95
Length (m)	44
ITM co-ordinates	612286.06 759280.37 612329.81 759283.82
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly <i>This intended trench was not excavated because it was in an open area in which bulls were present.</i>

Trench ID	Tr96
Length (m)	39
ITM co-ordinates	612146.31 759182.07 612185.46 759181.20
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly <i>This intended trench was not excavated because it was in an open area in which bulls were present.</i>

Trench ID	Tr97
Length (m)	10

ITM co-ordinates	612129.79 759128.10 612139.40 759128.35
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly <i>This intended trench was not excavated because it was in an open area in which bulls were present.</i>

Trench ID	Tr98
Length (m)	132
ITM co-ordinates	612085.21 759090.82 612204.38 759148.96
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway <i>This intended trench was not excavated because it was in an open area in which bulls were present.</i>

Trench ID	Tr99
Length (m)	95
ITM co-ordinates	612058.45 759067.79 611994.26 758998.13
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway <i>This intended trench was not excavated because it was in an open area in which bulls were present.</i>

Trench ID	Tr100
Length (m)	199
ITM co-ordinates	611993.68 758999.28 611860.70 759146.66
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway This trench was in the midst of a bog on a slowly sloping valley base. The trench spanned two sides of a wire fence, and because bulls had access to the south-eastern side, only the northwestern side was investigated. Due to the depth of peat encountered in the trench, only two trial pits were excavated, with a distance of 20m between them. These were at a depth of 1.8m and 1.6m. The material consisted of dark peat with frequent woody inclusions. This overlay a subsoil of grey to white sandy clay. Due to the landscape, which continued in a similar fashion, it is anticipated that the depth of the trench would have continued had more trial pits been excavated to the southeast, into the area where bulls had access. No archaeological features were revealed in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr101
Length (m)	141

ITM co-ordinates	611908.19 759167.39 612009.22 759068.94
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The trench spanned two sides of a wire fence, and because bulls had access to the south-eastern side, only the northwestern 40m was investigated. The topsoil in this trench was made up of three bands of peat growing lighter as they went downwards. The maximum depth went to 1.8m which was deemed too deep for to fully excavate this trench towards the south-east. The north-western end of the grew very shallow to 0.1m. The peat a orangey brown silty clay subsoil. Due to the landscape, which continued in a similar fashion, it is anticipated that the depth of the trench would have continued had more trial pits been excavated to the southeast, into the area where bulls had access. No archaeological features were revealed in this trench.

Trench ID	Tr102
Length (m)	115
ITM co-ordinates	611755.06 759298.64 611835.94 759212.58
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of peat; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of grey marl and clay with medium to large sub-angular stones. Modern drains with plastic pipes were the only cut features encountered in the trench. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr103
Length (m)	72
ITM co-ordinates	611863.00 759239.64 611862.42 759167.39
Townland	Cornacarta
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway This trench was moved 5m to the east of its original intended position due to overhead power lines. In the south side of the trench, excavation was deemed too deep at 1.5m, and so it was moved 20m to the north. At this point the trench depth was 0.70m. The topsoil consisted of a mid-brown to black peat with frequent woody inclusions. It overlay a white to grey sandy clay with frequent rocks. As the trench rose northward, it grew progressively shallow until it reached 0.1m at its terminus. No archaeological features were found.

Trench ID	Tr104
Length (m)	95
ITM co-ordinates	611738.65 759137.45 611823.85 759095.71
Townland	Doonacurry

Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of peat; this ranged from 0.3m to over 1.2m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of grey gravel with frequent stones. The trench was paused after c.60m when it became deeper than 1.2m and was not safe to continue. A trial pit was then excavated at the south-eastern end and was c.2m deep. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.
--------------------	---

Trench ID	Tr105
Length (m)	55
ITM co-ordinates	611732.75 759115.14 611772.04 759076.86
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway The topsoil in this trench consisted of peat in the southeast, transitioning to mid brown clayey silt in the northwest; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.35m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a mottled grey and light brown clay with frequent stones. Several agricultural furrows crossed the trench in a northeast to southwest direction. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr106
Length (m)	35
ITM co-ordinates	611836.37 759080.89 611809.32 759053.98
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of peat; this was investigated by test pits at each end of the intended trench, but these were over 1.5m deep, and it was not safe to excavate the remainder of the trench. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr107
Length (m)	70
ITM co-ordinates	611878.40 759058.72 611900.85 758992.38
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of peat, with three distinctive layers visible; this ranged from 1m to 1.2m in thickness. This overlay a dark grey clay. There were numerous roots within the peat and a number of buried trees. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr108
Length (m)	59

ITM co-ordinates	611886.75 759033.11 611861.85 758979.57
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of peat; this was investigated by test pits at each end of the intended trench but was over 1.2m deep at each end and not safe to be fully excavated. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr109
Length (m)	130
ITM co-ordinates	611444.76 759233.73 611548.53 759146.09
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of light brown sandy clay turning to peat in the southeast end; this ranged from 0.35m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mottled orange to grey clay with occasional stones; bedrock was encountered towards the south-eastern end. Agricultural furrows were frequently encountered throughout the trench; these were running in a north-south direction. A wider linear, also running north-south, was encountered at the centre of the trench. This was investigated by hand and was 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep; it was filled with a mix of topsoil and subsoil-type material and was deemed to represent a former field boundary. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr110
Length (m)	32
ITM co-ordinates	611529.82 759180.63 611507.37 759157.31
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of peat; this ranged from 0.35m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mottled orange to grey clay with occasional stones. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr111
Length (m)	43
ITM co-ordinates	611488.22 759233.88 611460.45 759201.06
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of peat; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mottled orange to grey clay with occasional stones. Agricultural furrows were frequently encountered throughout

	the trench; these were running in a north-south direction. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench
--	---

Trench ID	Tr112
Length (m)	27
ITM co-ordinates	611414.39 759183.87 611392.66 759167.53
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid-brown clayey-silt, this ranged from 0.3m to 0.35m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of yellowish-brown sandy clay with occasional sub-angular stones. Plough marks or furrows were noted within the trench, following an east-west orientation. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr113
Length (m)	27
ITM co-ordinates	611503.05 759119.10 611518.30 759096.79
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of mixed brown clayey-silt; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.5m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mixed orangey to light brown sandy clay with frequent sub-rounded stones. An archaeological feature was identified in the north-western end of the trench; this was the location of an anomaly identified from the geophysical survey. This was an irregular-shaped hearth with charcoal and flat calcinated stone. Buried stone at the southern end of the trench may have caused the other anomaly in the geophysical survey.

Trench ID	Tr114
Length (m)	24
ITM co-ordinates	611438.43 759105.14 611434.69 759081.68
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of mixed brown clayey-silt; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mixed orangey to light brown sandy clay with frequent sub-rounded stones. The geophysical anomalies targeted were made by buried stones and boulders, while a linear drain was also encountered. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench

Trench ID	Tr115
Length (m)	50

ITM co-ordinates	611539.89 759065.13 611489.23 759065.85
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Surveyed area – no anomalies but compound area The topsoil in this trench consisted of mixed brown clayey-silt; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.5m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mixed orangey to light brown sandy clay with frequent sub-rounded stones. Agricultural furrows and plough marks were identified. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr116
Length (m)	76
ITM co-ordinates	611465.05 759060.09 611539.61 759043.40
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of mixed brown clayey-silt; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.5m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mixed orangey to light brown sandy clay with frequent sub-rounded stones. The causes of the geophysical anomalies that were being targeted were boulders and buried stones. Agricultural furrows were also noted. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr117
Length (m)	10
ITM co-ordinates	611478.55 759008.75 611468.40 759010.40
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of mixed brown clayey-silt; this ranged from 0.35m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of light brown sandy clay. An archaeological feature was identified in the trench. This was a keyhole kiln. It had a scorched perimeter and a high concentration of charcoal. It measured 3.8m on its long axis (NNW-SSE) and a maximum of 1.7m in width.

Trench ID	Tr118
Length (m)	26
ITM co-ordinates	611395.43 759022.49 611384.35 759045.66
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of mixed brown clayey-silt; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.5m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mixed orangey to light brown sandy clay with frequent sub-rounded stones. The anomalies identified from the geophysics were found to have been caused by modern ground

	disturbance caused by a machine. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.
--	--

Trench ID	Tr119
Length (m)	70
ITM co-ordinates	611386.22 759095.89 611315.84 759094.74
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of brown clayey-silt with occasional small stones; this ranged from 0.25m to 0.45m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of orangey-brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones. An isolated hearth was identified 7m from the eastern end of the trench. This contained charcoal-rich material with a perimeter of scorched clay. The trench was extended to the north to find the full extent of the feature. This was oval in shape and measures 1.2m east to west by 0.9m north to south.

Trench ID	Tr120
Length (m)	63
ITM co-ordinates	611363.62 759125.97 611346.50 759065.24
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of brown clayey-silt with occasional small stones; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.45m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mixed orangey to light brown sandy clay with frequent sub-rounded stones. There was evidence of agricultural activity within the trench, consisting of furrows. These were orientated north to south and measured 0.4m across and 0.08m deep. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr121
Length (m)	32
ITM co-ordinates	611257.63 759029.83 611282.81 759010.83
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of brown clayey-silt with occasional small stones; this ranged from 0.35m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of light brown sandy clay. Agricultural furrows were identified within the trench, and modern pottery was recovered from the topsoil. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr122
------------------	--------------

Length (m)	8
ITM co-ordinates	611212.07 759014.32 611220.28 759015.94
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of brown clayey-silt with occasional small stones; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.35m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of light brown sandy clay. Agricultural furrows were identified within the trench; two of these were investigated manually and found to be 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep and 0.3m wide and 0.05m deep. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.
Trench ID	Tr123
Length (m)	36
ITM co-ordinates	611183.00 759214.99 611218.41 759221.32
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid-brown clayey-silt; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mixed light and mid-brown sandy clay with frequent decayed stone and medium-sized sub-angular stones. The anomalies identified from the geophysical survey were found to be caused by a buried boulder, agricultural furrows and variations in the natural subsoil. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr124
Length (m)	47
ITM co-ordinates	611246.18 759262.34 611210.78 759230.96
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid brown clayey-silt; this ranged from 0.35m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of yellowish to light brown sandy clay, with patches of gravel. Decayed stone and some possible charcoal were noted, but not within an archaeological context. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr125
Length (m)	9
ITM co-ordinates	611257.77 759257.01 611251.80 759250.11
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid-brown clayey-silt; this ranged from 0.35m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of yellowish to light brown sandy clay, with patches of gravel. Patches of gravel may have caused

	anomalies in the geophysical survey. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.
--	--

Trench ID	Tr126
Length (m)	75
ITM co-ordinates	611320.95 759245.50 611354.77 759178.14
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Unsurveyed area – trackway The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid-brown clayey-silt; this ranged from 0.4m to 0.5m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of yellowish to light brown sandy clay, with patches of gravel and some areas with decayed stone. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr127
Length (m)	100
ITM co-ordinates	611348.44 759191.10 611243.66 759194.98
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid brown clayey-silt; this ranged from 0.4m to 0.5m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of yellowish to light brown sandy clay, with patches of gravel. An agricultural drain, containing large stones, was identified in the eastern side of the trench. Agricultural furrows were also identified. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr128
Length (m)	64
ITM co-ordinates	611290.15 759228.80 611288.57 759164.47
Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid brown clayey-silt; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.5m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of yellowish to light brown sandy clay, with patches of gravel. An agricultural drain, containing large stones, was identified 10m from the western side of the trench. Agricultural furrows were also identified. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr129
Length (m)	12
ITM co-ordinates	611220.49 759158.43 611231.29 759153.68

Townland	Doonacurry
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid brown clayey-silt; this ranged from 0.35m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of yellowish to light brown sandy clay. A likely archaeological feature was identified in the trench. This appeared to be a hearth, marked by of a black deposit of soil with a high concentration of charcoal; scorched natural subsoil surrounded the feature. This measured c.1m by 0.7 m but extended beyond the limit of the trench.

Trench ID	Tr130
Length (m)	140
ITM co-ordinates	610611.70 759059.98 610468.07 759059.98
Townland	Ledwithstown
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of dark brown peat with occasional loamy, clayey-silt, light brown sand in the eastern end; this ranged from 0.45m to 0.5m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of marly white sandy clay with frequent small shells in the western half, this transitions to a gravely, silty clay with frequent stones in the mid-section and a marly, dark grey sandy clay, underlying sand in the east. A layer of sand above the peat appeared to have been introduced. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr131
Length (m)	33
ITM co-ordinates	610521.61 759093.95 610523.33 759060.56
Townland	Ledwithstown
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of peat; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.6m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mixed sand and gravel, with an area of marly clay in the centre. Large trees were buried within the peat, and a land drain was encountered in the centre of the trench. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench

Trench ID	Tr132
Length (m)	102
ITM co-ordinates	610592.13 759098.56 610593.86 758995.79
Townland	Ledwithstown
Description	Unsurveyed area – panels The topsoil in this trench consisted of stoney, light brown clayey sand; this ranged from 0.15m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a mixed subsoil of silty sand and sandy clay with frequent stones. The ground was very undulating.

	A gap (c.5m) was left unexcavated to the south of the intersection with Trench 130 due to incoming groundwater. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.
--	---

Trench ID	Tr133
Length (m)	8
ITM co-ordinates	610560.90 759034.65 610552.84 759034.22
Townland	Ledwithstown
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of light brown clayey sand; this ranged from 0.15m to 0.3m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of sandy clay. An area of root burning was identified, which may have caused the anomaly on the geophysical survey; large stones were present in the east of the trench. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr134
Length (m)	13
ITM co-ordinates	610496.35 759037.68 610509.52 759035.45
Townland	Ledwithstown
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of light brown clayey sand; this ranged from 0.1m to 0.25m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a mixed-coloured sandy silt subsoil with clay patches and frequent stones. The mixed subsoil may have caused the anomalies in the geophysical survey. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr135
Length (m)	16
ITM co-ordinates	610511.60 759042.57 610499.66 759031.56
Townland	Ledwithstown
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of light brown clayey sand; this ranged from 0.1m to 0.25m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a mixed-coloured sandy silt subsoil with clay patches and frequent stones. The mixed subsoil may have caused the anomalies in the geophysical survey. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr136
Length (m)	19
ITM co-ordinates	610629.12 759113.38 610639.19 759096.97

Townland	Ledwithstown
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of light brown clayey sand with occasional small stones; this ranged from 0.35m to 0.8m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mottled light brown sandy clay with frequent medium-sized sub-rounded stones in the southeast, transitioning to grey marly clay in the northwest. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr137	
Length (m)	28	
ITM co-ordinates	610620.62	759090.21
	610629.69	759064.01
Townland	Ledwithstown	
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of light brown clayey sand, but with pockets of sand mixed within; this ranged from 0.4m to 0.5m in thickness. The subsoil was a mottled brown sandy clay with occasional sub-rounded stones. The anomaly identified from the geophysics may have related to variations in the natural subsoil. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.	

Trench ID	Tr138	
Length (m)	13	
ITM co-ordinates	610643.65	759021.63
	610656.46	759023.00
Townland	Ledwithstown	
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid brown loamy clayey silt; this ranged from 0.25m to 0.3m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mottled grey to yellow gravely sandy clay with frequent angular stones. A northeast to southwest linear was identified and investigated at the eastern end of the trench. This was 0.2m deep and was filled with topsoil-like material. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.	

Trench ID	Tr139	
Length (m)	20	
ITM co-ordinates	610656.32	759023.00
	610667.33	759040.05
Townland	Ledwithstown	
Description	Geophysical survey - anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid-brown loamy clayey silt; this ranged from 0.5m to 0.75m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a thin layer of peat, and then a sterile grey, clayey sand subsoil. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.	

Trench ID	Tr140		
Length (m)	26		
ITM co-ordinates	610711.08	759034.51	
	610737.13	759032.35	
Townland	Ledwithstown		
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid brown loamy clayey silt; this ranged from 0.35m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mottled grey to brown sandy clay and frequent stones. The anomaly that was being targeted consisted of a stone land drain. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.		

Trench ID	Tr141		
Length (m)	36		
ITM co-ordinates	610737.06	759032.35	
	610736.41	759068.19	
Townland	Ledwithstown		
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid-brown loamy clayey silt; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.9m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of mottled grey to brown sandy clay and frequent stones in the south and transitioning to orangey-brown sandy clay to the north. The anomaly from the geophysics was found to be caused by a hollow that was filled with topsoil; this was investigated, and post-medieval ceramic sherds were found at the base of the fill. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.		

Trench ID	Tr142		
Length (m)	102		
ITM co-ordinates	610680.42	759106.18	
	610782.18	759082.29	
Townland	Ledwithstown		
Description	Surveyed area – no anomalies but compound area The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid brown loamy clayey silt; this ranged from 0.35m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of orangey brown sandy clay with occasionally small sub-rounded stones. An area of burning was identified. This consisted only of a spread and no cut. This was irregular in shape and, due to the lack of cut or regular shape, was not deemed to be archaeological. A number of agricultural furrows, with modern ceramic inclusions, were identified at the eastern end of the trench. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.		

Trench ID	Tr143		
Length (m)	53		
ITM co-ordinates	610732.09	759124.17	

	610715.69 759074.09
Townland	Ledwithstown
Description	Surveyed area – no anomalies but compound area The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid brown loamy clayey silt; this ranged from 0.35m to 0.4m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of orangey brown sandy clay with occasionally small sub-rounded stones. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.

Trench ID	Tr144
Length (m)	61
ITM co-ordinates	610684.60 759179.73 610745.48 759171.24
Townland	Ledwithstown
Description	Geophysical survey – anomaly The topsoil in this trench consisted of mid-brown clayey silt with occasional pebbles; this ranged from 0.3m to 0.35m in thickness. The topsoil overlay a subsoil of light brown sandy clay with patches of gravel and medium and large stones. The anomalies from the geophysical survey were found to have been caused by a buried boulder and variations in the natural subsoil. Agricultural furrows were also identified within the trench. No archaeological features or artefacts were found within this trench.