

15.3 PROTECTED STRUCTURES AND NIAH STRUCTURES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

Derryaroge Bog -Distance from NIAH

Turbine Number	Distance from	Reg No	Description
1	1.1 km	13401811	BNM railway line
9	0.8 km	13401811	BNM railway line
2	1.7 km	13401811	BNM railway line
1	1.3 km	13401702	Derryloughbannow House
2	1.6 km	13401702	Derryloughbannow House
9	1.8 km	13401702	Derryloughbannow House
1	2.3 km	13310013	Vernacular Gateway
2	2.1 km	13310013	Vernacular Gateway
2	2.1 km	13401701	Cloonbony House
3	2.1 km	13401701	Cloonbony House
4	2.0 km	13401701	Cloonbony House
5	1.9 km	13401341	Kileeny water pump
6	1.7 km	13401341	Kileeny water pump
7	1.5 km	13401341	Kileeny water pump
8	1.6 km	13401341	Kileeny water pump
5	1.4 km	13401340	Cloonbrock water pump
6	1.1 km	13401340	Cloonbrock water pump
7	0.9 km	13401340	Cloonbrock water pump
8	1.1 km	13401340	Cloonbrock water pump
8	2.4 km	13401810	Grillagh Corn Mill
9	2.2 km	13401810	Grillagh Corn Mill
5	2.2 km	13401339	Middleton House
6	2.3 km	13401339	Middleton House

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401202
Date	1950-1970
Original Use	Bridge
In Use as	Bridge
Townland:	KILNACARROW (RATHCLINE BY.)
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	201032, 272314
Classification:	
Description:	Multiple-span Board na Mona railway bridge carrying narrow gauge railway line over the River Shannon. This large-scale bridge forms part of an interesting collection of structures associated with Lanesborough Power Station. It is a notable example of mid-to-late twentieth century Government sponsored engineering, and it is a conspicuous feature in the rural landscape to the north of Lanesborough. Its construction utilises modern building materials such as (precast) reinforced concrete in the piers and structural steel for the deck, and it is an interesting addition to the twentieth century built heritage of Longford. It forms part of an extensive network of narrow gauge railway associated with Bord na Mona in this part of Longford,

	which is known as the Moundillion Group of Bogs network. The railway line was originally used by Bord na Mona to transport sod peat from County Roscommon to Lanesborough Power Station to the south. The Bord na Mona narrow gauge railway network, and ancillary structures such as this bridge, are an important element of the twentieth century industrial and economic heritage of Ireland.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Bridge

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401701
Date	1790-1810
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	CLOONBONY
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	201597, 270096
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c. 1800, having two-storey block, and modern single- and two-storey extensions to rear (northwest), and modern glazed sunroom/conservatory attached to southwest elevation. Complex of single- and two-storey outbuildings to the rear (northwest), c. 1810, having pitched natural slate roofs and random rubble limestone walls. Rubble limestone boundary walls to site. Pair of partially reconstructed dressed limestone gate piers (on square-plan) giving access to outbuildings to rear. Long approach avenue to house from the south. Although altered and extended to the rear, this pleasing well-proportioned middle-sized house retains much of its early form and character. The front elevation (southeast) is enlivened by the well-executed, if unusual, cut stone doorcase, which provides a central focus and adds artistic interest to main elevation. The cut decorative petal fanlight to the doorcase adds further additional interest. The cut limestone quoins to the corners and the central pair of ashlar limestone chimneystacks emphasise the formal qualities of this building. The margin timber sliding sash windows are a later addition, but do not detract substantially from the architectural expression of this building. The complex of outbuildings to the rear, and the good quality entrance gate to the south add considerably to the setting and complete this composition. The gateway to the south may have been moved from another location and rebuilt in this present location. This building has a long approach avenue to the south and formerly had a gate lodge to at the entrance close to the village of Lanesborough, now no longer extant. Cloonbony House was the residence of a Capt. Davis,</p>

	Longford Yeomanry, in 1824. This house is an integral element of the built heritage of Longford, and is an attractive feature in the rural landscape to the north of Lanesboro.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC HISTORICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Cloonbony House

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310013
Date	1920-1940
Original Use	Gateway
In Use as	Gateway
Townland:	CLOONBONY
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	201774, 269361
Classification:	
Description:	Vernacular gateway, erected c. 1900, comprising a pair of cut limestone gate posts and a wrought-iron flat bar gate having horizontal bars supported by vertical bars and a semi-circular bar. Located at the entrance to a field to the east of Lanesborough. Simple vernacular entrance gates of this nature were once very common features of the rural landscape of Longford but are now becoming increasingly rare due to clearance to accommodate modern agricultural needs and road widening schemes etc. Although construction was primarily functional, they exhibit visual appeal in the rural countryside.
Categories of Special Interest:	TECHNICAL
Rating:	Local
Reference:	Vernacular Gateway

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401339
Date	1750-1770
Original Use	Country House
In Use as	Country House
Townland:	MIDDLETON
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	205962, 272703
Classification:	
Description:	Detached four-bay two-storey house, built c. 1760, with recent two-bay single-storey lean-to extension to rear (west). Rubble stone boundary wall (probably part of walled garden) to site with dressed limestone quoins and loop hole openings, probably originally part of an outbuilding. Main entrance gates to the northeast of house comprising a pair of chamfered carved limestone gate posts with wrought-iron double-leaf gates and wrought-iron pedestrian turnstile. Long approach avenue to the east of house. Although altered with the loss of some original

	<p>fabric, this interesting house retains much of its early character. The long narrow appearance of this house, with the stocky chimneystacks and the pitched roof would appear to indicate an early date for the structure. While a house was indeed built on this site in the 1700s (local information), the structure as it appears today is said to be a latter addition to an earlier portion (south end; map information) which was demolished in the early twentieth-century. The two-storey outbuilding to the rear and the attractive entrance gateway and pedestrian turnstile to the northwest of the house add considerably to this interesting composition. The rubble stone wall to the rear with loop hole openings is probably part of a partially demolished outbuilding, perhaps associated with a walled garden.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC HISTORICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Middleton Country House

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401340
Date	1870-1900
Original Use	Water pump
In Use as	Water pump
Townland:	CLOONBROCK
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	205254, 271264
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Freestanding cast-iron water pump, erected c. 1885. A typical late nineteenth-century water pump, of a standard design encountered throughout rural Longford. This attractive cast-iron water pump is located in its original position in the small settlement of Cloonbrock and would have once acted as a communal water source. The banding and fluting are well executed and along with the elegantly curved handle, add artistic interest to this utilitarian object. Although the area is now served by the mains water supply, this pump is well maintained by the local people and still functions. This cast-iron pump now serves as an attractive piece of street furniture, aesthetically enhancing the rural landscape to the south of Cloondara</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Water pump

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401341
Date	1870-1900
Original Use	Water pump
In Use as	Water pump
Townland:	KILEENY
Parish:	Killashee

Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	205854, 271402
Classification:	
Description:	Freestanding cast-iron water pump, erected c. 1885. A typical late nineteenth-century water pump, of a standard design encountered throughout rural Longford. This attractive cast-iron water pump is located in its original position in the small settlement of Killeeny and would have once acted as a communal water source. The banding and fluting are well executed and along with the elegantly curved handle, add artistic interest to this utilitarian object. Although the area is now served by the mains water supply, this pump is well maintained by the local people and still functions. This cast-iron pump now serves as an attractive piece of street furniture, aesthetically enhancing the rural landscape to the south of Killeeny.
Categories of Special Interest:	TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Water pump

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401810
Date	1780-1860
Original Use	Lynam's Mill
In Use as	
Townland:	GRILLAGH (MOYDOW BY.)
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	206809, 269290
Classification:	
Description:	Detached two-storey former corn mill complex, built c. 1800 and extended c. 1860, comprising a multiple-bay two-storey former corn mill, c. 1800, to the west and a two-storey former corn drying kiln to the east, built c. 1860. Now out of use. This important small-scale corn mill complex retains its early form, character and fabric despite being out of use since the mid-twentieth century. The small-scale of this complex indicates that it was a vernacular corn mill, rather than a large-scale merchant corn mill as is found at Shrule and Clynan, for example. The corn mill provided a basic service to local farmers in grinding and milling their corn (and possibly oats), and was also an important source of employment for the local community. This complex probably dates to the late-eighteenth or the early-nineteenth century, a period that saw a great boom in the Irish corn milling industry. Of significance is the rare survival of much of the early machinery and equipment to the interior of both the corn mill and to the associated corn drying kiln to the northeast. The survival of the original fittings provides an interesting historical insight into early technical and industrial processes, and represents one of the most important survivals of its type in the midlands. There was formerly a mill pond to the south, now silted-up, the complex consisted of a 'house, offices, corn mill and land (including a turf bog)'. The remaining structures on this site, and particularly the survival of a large amount of the

	early machinery, represent an important part of the social, technical and architectural heritage of the Killashee area.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Corn Mill Complex

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401811
Date	1945-1955
Original Use	Rails (Section of)
In use as	Level crossing
Townland:	CLOONFORE
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	204985, 268962
Classification:	
Description:	Narrow gauge (3 foot) Bord na Mona railway line and associated level crossing gates, erected c.1948. Used to transport peat (first sod peat, later milled peat) to the ESB Power Station in Lanesborough to the north. These Bord na Mona railways and ancillary structures are an important element of the twentieth century industrial and economic heritage of Ireland. They are a common feature of the landscapes of the Bog of Allen. This railway line and associated level crossing gates was originally used by Bord na Mona to transport sod peat to the sidings at Lanesborough power station to the east. ESB's own locomotives then hauled the wagons to the unloading points. Much of the original narrow gauge rail network in the area has now been lifted. This is one of many sections of Bord na Mona railway line and associated level crossing gates in this part of County Longford.
Categories of Special Interest:	SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Local
Reference:	BnM level crossing

PROTECTED STRUCTURES AND NIAH STRUCTURES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA OF DERRYAD BOG

Turbine No.	Distance from	RMP	Description
10	0.8 km	13401811	BNM Rails/Level Crossing
11	1.3 km	13401811	BNM Rails/Level Crossing
12	1.4 km	13401811	BNM Rails/Level Crossing
10	1.3 km	13401810	Grillagh 2 Storey Corn Mill Complex
11	1.2 km	13401810	Grillagh 2 Storey Corn Mill Complex
12	1.9 km	13401810	Grillagh 2 Storey Corn Mill Complex
14	1.2 km	13401814	Cloontamore Thatched Cottage
15	1.0 km	13401814	Cloontamore Thatched Cottage
17	1.1 km	13401814	Cloontamore Thatched Cottage

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401707

Date	1780-1820
Original Use	House
In Use as	Currently disused
Townland:	TURREEN
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	202823, 265424
Classification:	
Description:	Detached five-bay single storey vernacular house, built c.1800, having later flat-roofed single-bay entrance porch to the front elevation (northeast), added c.1940. Although now disused, this modest vernacular house retains much of its early character, fabric and form. The steeply pitched roof suggests that this building was formerly thatched. The asymmetrical layout of the window openings is a characteristic feature of the vernacular heritage of Ireland. This building is aligned at a right-angle to the road alignment, another characteristic feature of building of this type. Buildings of this type were once ubiquitous feature of the rural Irish landscape but are now becoming increasingly rare.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	House

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401708
Date	1835-1840
Original Use	School
In Use as	House
Townland:	TULLYVRANE
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	202199, 267870
Classification:	
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey national school on T-plan, built c.1836, having two-storey projection to the centre of the southeast elevation. Later in use as a dance hall, sports hall and technical school. Possibly also originally in use as a school master's residence, now in use as a private dwelling. Set back from road in own grounds to the southeast of Lanesboro adjacent to road junction. Rendered boundary to road-frontage. It is of social importance to Lanesborough as one of the earliest school buildings still extant in the locality. It was reputedly built between 1836-38, and it was one of the many rural schools built throughout rural Ireland following the establishment of the Board of Education in 1831. The costs, construction and the site were donated by Luke White of Rathcline House, a short distance to the south and of Luttrellstown Castle, County Dublin. A school roll from 1841 states that there were 318 children attending this school at this time. School rolls from immediately after the great famine (1845-1849) show less than half of the 1841 number attending this school. The building was reputedly used for old IRA meetings c.1919 (local information), later in use as a dance hall, a technical school and a sports hall and boxing club. This building occupies a prominent site along

	the main approach road to Lanesborough from the southeast and is an integral element of the built heritage and social history of the area.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Tullyvrane National School

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401702
Date	1800-1840
Original Use	House
In Use as	Currently disused
Townland:	DERRYLOUGHBANNOW
Parish:	
Barony:	
NGR:	203155, 268642
Classification:	
Description:	Detached four-bay single storey vernacular house, built c.1820, pitched corrugated-metal roof with two rendered chimneystacks. Set back from road in own grounds to the east of Lanesborough and close to the shores of Lough Bannow to the west. Although disused, this vernacular house retains much of its early character and form. This building also retains much of its early fabric, including timber sash windows and a large tooled limestone fireplace to the interior. The asymmetrical layout of the window openings is a characteristic feature of the vernacular heritage of Ireland, while the form of this building hints that the building was extended to the northeast by a bay at some stage. The steeply pitched corrugated-metal roof suggests that this structure was formerly thatched. This building is an integral element of the built heritage of the local area, with the outbuilding, rubble stone walls and wrought-iron gate adding to the setting.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	House

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401811
Date	1945-1955
Original Use	Rails (Section of)
In use as	Level crossing
Townland:	CLOONFORE
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	204985, 268962
Classification:	
Description:	Narrow gauge (3 foot) Bord na Mona railway line and associated level crossing gates, erected c.1948. Used to transport peat (first sod peat, later milled peat) to the ESB Power Station in Lanesborough to the north. These Bord na

	Mona railways and ancillary structures are an important element of the twentieth century industrial and economic heritage of Ireland. They are a common feature of the landscapes of the Bog of Allen. This railway line and associated level crossing gates was originally used by Bord na Mona to transport sod peat to the sidings at Lanesborough power station to the east. ESB's own locomotives then hauled the wagons to the unloading points. Much of the original narrow gauge rail network in the area has now been lifted. This is one of many sections of Bord na Mona railway line and associated level crossing gates in this part of County Longford.
Categories of Special Interest:	SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Local
Reference:	BnM level crossing

NIAH AND PROTECTED STRUCTURES LOUGH BANNOW BOG

Turbine Number	Distance from	Reg No	Description
18	1.0 km	13401814	Cloontamore Thatched Cottage
19	1.5 km	13401814	Cloontamore Thatched Cottage
18	0.7 km	13402201	National Animal Centre (ISPCA)
19	1.0 km	13402201	National Animal Centre (ISPCA)
20	1.8 km	13402201	National Animal Centre (ISPCA)
21	2.0 km	13402201	National Animal Centre (ISPCA)
20	2.1 km	13313007	Kiln
21	2.0 km	13313007	Kiln
22	1.5 km	13313007	Kiln
22	1.7 km	13313010	Dovecote/pigeon house
21	2.2 km	13313010	Dovecote/pigeon house
21	2.0 km	13313026 & 13313009	Mosstown walled garden complex Mosstown gates/railings/walls
22	1.5 km	13313026 & 13313009	Mosstown walled garden complex Mosstown gates/railings/walls
21	1.9 km	13313021	Harbour on the Royal Canal
21	1.9 km	13313020	Former gate lodge house
22	1.6 km	13313020	Former gate lodge house
21	1.8 km	13313019	Canal Overflow
22	1.4 km	13313019	Canal Overflow
20	1.9 km	13313004	Mosstown Mill
21	1.7 km	13313004	Mosstown Mill
22	1.2 km	13313004	Mosstown Mill
20	1.1 km	13402204	Rails/Level crossing
21	0.5 km	13402204	Rails/Level crossing
22	1.0 km	13402204	Rails/Level crossing
21	0.9 km	13402203	Vernacular one storey house
21	0.9 km	13402218	Corlea Water Pump
20	1.1 km	13402218	Corlea Water Pump
20	1.7 km	13313001	Lock Keepers House
22-24	1.1 km	13313001	Lock Keepers House
20	1.7 km	13313002	Coolnahinch Bridge
22-24	1.1 km	13313002	Coolnahinch Bridge
20	1.7 km	13313003	Lock 41
22-24	1.1 km	13313003	Lock 41
24	1.6 km	13401818	Lock 42
24	1.6 km	13401819	Lock Keepers House

24	1.2km	13401817	Ards Bridge
21	1.7 km	13313005	Mosstown House (previously mill)
22	1.1 km	13313005	Mosstown House (previously mill)
23	1.4 km	13313005	Mosstown House (previously mill)
21	1.7 km	13313006	Mosstown Gate Lodge
22	1.2 km	13313006	Mosstown Gate Lodge
23	1.5 km	13313006	Mosstown Gate Lodge

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13311001
Date	1835-1840
Original Use	Killashee Church of Ireland Church
In Use as	Church/Chapel
Townland:	TEMPLETON GLEBE
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	207765, 2770066
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached Gothic Revival Style Church of Ireland church, built or rebuilt c. 1837 - 40, having six-bay elevations to nave with two-bay gabled section to centre of each elevation (northeast and southwest) and battered two-stage tower on square-plan to the entrance gable (southeast) with corner pinnacles, clasping corner buttresses with pinnacles over and battlemented parapet. Built in a Board of First Fruits hall and tower form, with Gothic and Tudor Revival style influences, this building substantially retains its original appearance including an elegant tower with skilfully carved pinnacles, Tudor style chimneystacks and cast-iron windows.</p> <p>The decorative rather than functional buttresses add further interest to the façade; they are finely carved and aptly illustrate the quality of early nineteenth-century masons. The excellent quality gate piers, cast and wrought-iron gates, and the boundary walls add to the setting and enhance this composition. The graveyard to site and the graveyard addition the southwest has an interesting collection of recumbent and upstanding grave markers, some of artistic merit and a number retaining cast-iron railings. The earliest legible grave is dated 1710. The presence of early grave markers and the early rectory to the north suggests that the present edifice occupies the site of an earlier church building. This building forms a good pair of related structures with the associated rectory and is an integral element of the built heritage of the Killashee area.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Gothic Revival Style Church

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401810
Date	1780-1860
Original Use	Lynam's Mill
In Use as	
Townland:	GRILLAGH (MOYDOW BY.)
Parish:	
Barony:	
NGR:	206809, 269290
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached two-storey former corn mill complex, built c. 1800 and extended c. 1860, comprising a multiple-bay two-storey former corn mill, c. 1800, to the west and a two-storey former corn drying kiln to the east, built c. 1860. Now out of use. This important small-scale corn mill complex retains its early form, character and fabric despite being out of use since the mid-twentieth century. The small-scale of this complex indicates that it was a vernacular corn mill, rather than a large-scale merchant corn mill as is found at Shrule and Clynan, for example. The corn mill provided a basic service to local farmers in grinding and milling their corn (and possibly oats), and was also an important source of employment for the local community. This complex probably dates to the late-eighteenth or the early-nineteenth century, a period that saw a great boom in the Irish corn milling industry. Of significance is the rare survival of much of the early machinery and equipment to the interior of both the corn mill and to the associated corn drying kiln to the northeast. The survival of the original fittings provides an interesting historical insight into early technical and industrial processes, and represents one of the most important survivals of its type in the midlands. There was formerly a mill pond to the south, now silted-up, the complex consisted of a 'house, offices, corn mill and land (including a turf bog)'. The remaining structures on this site, and particularly the survival of a large amount of the early machinery, represent an important part of the social, technical and architectural heritage of the Killashee area.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Corn Mill Complex

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401815
Date	1825-1830
Original Use	Bridge
In Use as	Bridge
Townland:	CLOONSHEERIN
Parish:	
Barony:	

NGR:	209644, 269557
Classification:	
Description:	Single-arch humpbacked canal accommodation bridge carrying road over Royal Canal (Longford Branch), built c.1829. A typically well-built canal bridge, which is a valuable part of the architectural and industrial heritage of County Longford. Although humble in form, this structure has a simple and functional elegance. It is robustly built in fine stone masonry, which is testament to the long-term ambitions of the Royal Canal Company at the start of the nineteenth century. Although the canal is currently disused, the towpath provides a recreational amenity and this bridge affords interesting views to the pedestrian as well as being a notable feature and landmark in the landscape. This bridge forms part of an extensive collection of canal-related structures in County Longford, and is an integral element of the built heritage of the Killashee area. The bridges along the Longford Branch of the Royal Canal have a finer finish than many earlier counterparts over the main Royal Canal in County Longford. This is the first bridge along the Royal Canal (Longford Branch) heading to Longford Harbour to the northeast.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Hump back bridge over the Royal Canal

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401814
Date	1780-1820
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	CLOONTAMORE
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	207221, 265294
Classification:	
Description:	Detached three-bay single-storey thatched house, built c. 1800, having single-bay single-storey extension attached to the southeast gable end and modern projecting flat-roofed single-bay single-storey extension/porch to front façade (southwest). Pitched thatch roof with raised rendered verge to northwest gable end and ropework to ridge. Despite some alteration and extension, this vernacular house retains much of its early form, and character. This building also retains much of its early fabric and materials including timber sliding sash windows. The flat-roofed entrance porch to the front elevation detracts somewhat from its visual appearance. Of significance is the survival of the thatched roof, which are become increasingly rare survivals. Buildings of this type were, until recently, a characteristic feature of rural Irish countryside but are becoming increasingly rare. This building is aligned at a right angle to the road-

	alignment, a characteristic feature of the Irish vernacular tradition. This modest vernacular structure adds historic incident to the rural landscape to the south of Killashee, and is an integral element of the built and vernacular heritage of the local area.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Cloontamore Thatched Cottage

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401816
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Bridge
In Use as	Bridge
Townland:	LYNEEN
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	209818, 268799
Classification:	
Description:	Single-arch humpbacked canal accommodation bridge carrying small road over Royal Canal, built c. 1815. Located to the southwest of Killashee. Road re-aligned with modern road and culverted crossing adjacent to north. A typically well-built canal bridge, which is a valuable part of the extensive canal-related built and industrial heritage of County Longford. Although humble in form, this structure has a simple and functional elegance. It is robustly built in good-quality stone masonry, which is testament to the long-term ambitions of the Royal Canal Company at the start of the nineteenth century. Although the canal is currently disused, the towpath provides a recreational amenity and this bridge affords interesting views to the pedestrian as well as being a notable feature and landmark in the landscape. Visible from the nearby road, it brings architectural and historical interest to the Lyneen area to the southeast of Killashee.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Single arch canal bridge

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401813
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Bridge
In Use as	Bridge
Townland:	LYNEEN
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	209896, 267704
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Single-arch humpbacked canal accommodation bridge carrying small road over Royal Canal, built c. 1815. Located to the southwest of Killashee. Road re-aligned with modern road and culverted crossing adjacent to north.</p> <p>A typically well-built canal bridge, which is a valuable part of the extensive canal-related built and industrial heritage of County Longford. Although humble in form, this structure has a simple and functional elegance. It is robustly built in good-quality stone masonry, which is testament to the long-term ambitions of the Royal Canal Company at the start of the nineteenth century. Although the canal is currently disused, the towpath provides a recreational amenity and this bridge affords interesting views to the pedestrian as well as being a notable feature and landmark in the landscape. Visible from the nearby road, it brings architectural and historical interest to the Lyneen area to the southeast of Killashee.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Single arch canal bridge

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401814
Date	1780-1820
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	CLOONTAMORE
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	207221, 265294
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached three-bay single-storey thatched house, built c. 1800, having single-bay single-storey extension attached to the southeast gable end and modern projecting flat-roofed single-bay single-storey extension/porch to front façade (southwest). Pitched thatch roof with raised rendered verge to northwest</p>

	gable end and ropework to ridge. Despite some alteration and extension, this vernacular house retains much of its early form, and character. This building also retains much of its early fabric and materials including timber sliding sash windows. The flat-roofed entrance porch to the front elevation detracts somewhat from its visual appearance. Of significance is the survival of the thatched roof, which are become increasingly rare survivals. Buildings of this type were, until recently, a characteristic feature of rural Irish countryside but are becoming increasingly rare. This building is aligned at a right angle to the road-alignment, a characteristic feature of the Irish vernacular tradition. This modest vernacular structure adds historic interest to the rural landscape to the south of Killashee, and is an integral element of the built and vernacular heritage of the local area.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Cloontamore Thatched Cottage

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13402201
Date	1800-1830
Original Use	Derryglogher Lodge
In Use as	ISPCA Animal Refuge
Townland:	DERRYGLOGHER
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	207451, 263958
Classification:	
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c. 1815, with single-bay two-storey return and multiple-bay single-storey extension to rear (north). Set well back from road in extensive grounds to the west of Keenagh. Modern entrance gateway to the southwest. Although altered and extended, this well-proportioned two-storey house retains some of its early character. The form of the building is still clearly discernible even though it has been extended to accommodate its new usage. The loss of the original or early fittings to the openings detracts somewhat from its visual expression. It is well-built but the rubble stone masonry construction and the brick surrounds to the openings suggests that this building was formerly rendered. Its symmetrical form and central door opening with fanlight is typical of a great many houses built in Ireland during the first decades of the nineteenth century. This building is a modest addition to the built heritage of the local area, and adds interest to the largely empty landscape to the west of Keenagh.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL
Rating:	Local
Reference:	ISPCA Animal Refuge

No:	
NIAH No:	13402202
Date	1870-1910
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	DERRAGHAN BEG
Parish:	Cashel
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	207532, 262859
Classification:	
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1890. Set back from road in own grounds to the west of Keenagh. Single-storey outbuilding to southeast with pitched corrugated-metal roof and roughcast rendered walls. Rendered boundary wall to road-frontage to the northeast. Pedestrian gateway to the northeast of house comprising a pair of rendered gate piers (on square-plan) having a wrought-iron flat bar gate. It represents a late example of the enduring popularity of the three-bay two-storey house with central doorway in rural Ireland, examples of which can be found dating from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century. This building is prominently sited along the main approach road to Keenagh from the west, and is an addition to the built heritage of the local area. The present house occupies the site of an earlier building (Ordnance Survey first edition six-inch map 1838) and some of the outbuildings to the rear might be associated with this earlier building (or could be converted dwellings).
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	House

PS No:	
NIAH No:	13402218
Date	1870-1900
Original Use	Water pump
In Use as	Water pump
Townland:	CORLEA
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	208797, 263019
Classification:	
Description:	Freestanding cast-iron water pump, erected c. 1885. A typical late nineteenth-century water pump, of a standard design encountered throughout rural Longford. This is one of the better surviving examples of its type in rural County Longford, and is one of several examples still extant in this part of County Longford. The banding and fluting are well-executed and, along with the elegantly curved handle, add artistic interest to this utilitarian object. Water pumps played an important social role

	in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries by providing a communal water source before the development of the mains water supply. This cast-iron pump now serves as an attractive piece of street furniture, aesthetically enhancing its rural location. It is located adjacent to a rural road junction, which is a common location for water pumps for obvious reasons.
Categories of Special Interest:	TECHNICAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Water pump

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13402203
Date	1800-1840
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	CORLEA
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	208821, 262962
Classification:	
Description:	Detached four-bay two-storey vernacular house, built c. 1820, having single-bay flat-roofed porch (c. 1930) to front elevation (west) and adjoining single-storey outbuildings to rear (east). Set back from road adjacent to the south of Corlea Crossroads and to the east/southeast of Keenagh. Although now altered, this modest vernacular house retains some of its early character and its early form. Modest in scale and form, this house exhibits the simple and functional form of vernacular building in Ireland. The steeply pitched corrugated-metal roof indicates that this building was formerly thatched. Buildings of this type were once a ubiquitous feature of the rural Irish landscape but are now becoming increasingly rare. Sensitively restored, this modest building would be an integral element of the built heritage of the local area. This building is a modest addition to the built heritage of the local area, adding incident to the south of Corlea Crossroads.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL
Rating:	Local
Reference:	House

RPS No:	270
NIAH No:	13402204
Date	1940-1950
Original Use	Rails (Section of)
In use as	Level crossing
Townland:	CORLEA
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	209631, 263116
Classification:	
Description:	Narrow gauge (3 foot) Bord na Mona railway line and associated level crossing gates, erected c.1948. Used to transport peat (first sod peat, later milled peat) to the ESB Power Station in Lanesborough to the north. These Bord na Mona railways and ancillary structures are a significant element of the twentieth century industrial and economic heritage of Ireland. They are a common feature of the landscapes of the Bog of Allen. This railway line and associated level crossing gates was originally used by Bord na Mona to transport sod peat to the sidings at Lanesborough power station to the east. ESB's own locomotives then hauled the wagons to the unloading points. Much of the original narrow gauge rail network in the area has now been lifted. This is one of many sections of Bord na Mona railway line and associated level crossing gates in this part of County Longford.
Categories of Special Interest:	SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Local
Reference:	BnM level crossing

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13313001
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Lock Keeper's House
In Use as	House
Townland:	COOLNAHINCH (MOYDOW BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	210892, 264617
Classification:	

Description:	Detached three-bay single-storey lock keeper's house c.1815, now in use as a private house, having multiple-bay single-storey extension to the rear (west). Located adjacent to lock 41 and Coolnahinch Bridge, and to the northwest of Keenagh. Though extended to the rear, this lock keeper's cottage retains its overall original form and character. The quality of the construction is indicative of the grandiose ambitions of the Directors General of Inland Navigation (who took over responsibility for the Royal Canal following the dissolution of the Royal Canal Company in 1813) during the early part of the nineteenth century. Constructed by a single authority, it is not surprising that lock keeper's houses along the Royal Canal follow a standard plan. This cottage is sited alongside the Royal Canal at Coolnahinch Bridge (13313002), beside the associated 41st lock (13313003). This group of canal structures is an important reminder of the optimism and industriousness of the canal building era prior to the demise of this transport system in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Lock keepers House (Lock 41)

RPS No:	271
NIAH No:	13313002
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Bridge
In Use as	Bridge
Townland:	COOLNAHINCH (MOYDOW BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	210911, 264635
Classification:	
Description:	Single-arch canal accommodation bridge carrying small road over Royal Canal, built c. 1817. A typically well-built canal bridge, which is a valuable part of the architectural and industrial heritage of County Longford. Although humble in form, this structure has a simple and functional elegance. It is robustly built in fine stone masonry, which is testament to the long-term ambitions of the Royal Canal Company at the start of the nineteenth century. It was probably built to designs by John Killaly (1766 - 1832), the engineer responsible for the construction of the Royal Canal through County Longford. The fine construction of Coolnahinch Bridge and the associated canal structures on the site, including a lock keeper's house (13313001) and lock (13313003), are an important reminder of

	the confidence the canal building era prior to the demise of this transport system in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Bridge

RPS No:	272
NIAH No:	13313003
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Lock 41
In Use as	Lock
Townland:	COOLNAHINCH (MOYDOW BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	210908, 264614
Classification:	
Description:	Canal lock associated with Royal Canal, built c. 1815, consisting of pair of timber and steel breast gates with timber footboards and balance beams. Set within ashlar limestone lock chamber with ashlar limestone capstones with bevelled edges. This well-built canal lock that forms part of an important group of structures associated with the Royal Canal at Coolnahinch. The quality of the ashlar limestone is indicative of the grandiose ambitions of the Directors General of Inland Navigation (who took over responsibility for the Royal Canal following the dissolution of the Royal Canal Company in 1813) during the early part of the nineteenth century. This lock has been designed and constructed with an important level of expertise indicating the importance of its role in the past and it represents a principal element of the architectural and industrial heritage of County Longford. It forms part of a coherent scheme along with Coolnahinch Bridge (13313002) and the associated lock keeper's house (13313001), forming a group of canal structures that serves as an important reminder of the heyday of the canal building era prior to the demise of this transport system in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Lock 41

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401813
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Bridge
In Use as	Bridge
Townland:	LYNEEN
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	209896, 267704
Classification:	
Description:	Single-arch humpbacked canal bridge carrying road over Royal Canal, built c. 1815. Located to the southwest of Killashee. Road re-aligned with modern road and culverted crossing adjacent to north. A typically well-built canal bridge, which is a valuable part of the extensive canal-related built and industrial heritage of County Longford. Although humble in form, this structure has a simple and functional elegance. It is robustly built in good-quality stone masonry, which is testament to the long-term ambitions of the Royal Canal Company at the start of the nineteenth century. Although the canal is currently disused, the towpath provides a recreational amenity and this bridge affords interesting views to the pedestrian as well as being a notable feature and landmark in the landscape. Visible from the nearby road, it brings architectural and historical interest to the Lyneen area to the southeast of Killashee.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Lyneen Bridge

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401818
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Lock
In Use as	Lock
Townland:	ARDS
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	210113, 266818
Classification:	
Description:	Canal lock associated with Royal Canal, built c. 1815, consisting of pair of (restored) timber and steel breast gates with timber footboards and balance beams. Located to the southwest of Killashee. Canal now dry. This well-built canal lock that forms part of an interesting group of structures

	associated with the Royal Canal at Ards. The quality of the ashlar limestone construction of the lock walls is indicative of the grandiose ambitions of the Directors General of Inland Navigation (who took over responsibility for the Royal Canal following the dissolution of the Royal Canal Company in 1813) during the first decades of the nineteenth century. This lock has been designed and constructed with a prominent level of expertise indicating the importance of its role in the past and it represents a principal element of the architectural and industrial heritage of County Longford. It forms part of a coherent scheme along with Ards Bridge (13401817) to the south and the associated lock keeper's house (13401819) adjacent to the west, forming a group of canal structures that serves as an important reminder of the heyday of the canal building era prior to the demise of this transport system in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Lock 42

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401819
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Lock Keeper's House
In Use as	House
Townland:	ARDS
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	210097, 266817
Classification:	
Description:	Detached three-bay single-storey lock keeper's house, built 1815, with single-storey lean-to extension to north and central projecting porch to main elevation (east). Now in use as a private house. Though extended to the rear and having a recent entrance porch to the front elevation, this lock keeper's cottage retains its overall original form. The modest form of this building is enhanced by the recessed arches containing the openings, which helps to give this appealing structure a formal architectural quality. The quality of the construction is indicative of the grandiose ambitions of the Directors General of Inland Navigation (who took over responsibility for the Royal Canal following the dissolution of the Royal Canal Company in 1813) during the early part of the nineteenth century. Constructed by a single authority, it is not surprising that lock keeper's houses along the Royal Canal follow a standard plan. This cottage is sited alongside the Royal Canal to the north of Ards Bridge (13401817), beside the associated 42nd lock (13401818). This group of canal structures s an important reminder of the optimism and industriousness of the canal building era prior to

	the demise of this transport system in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Lock keepers House (Lock 42)

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401817
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Bridge
In Use as	Bridge
Townland:	ARDS
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	210223, 266429
Classification:	
Description:	Single-arch humpbacked canal accommodation bridge carrying small road over Royal Canal, built c. 1815. Located to the southwest of Killashee. A typically well-built canal bridge, which is a valuable part of the extensive canal-related built and industrial heritage of County Longford. Although humble in form, this structure has a simple and functional elegance. It is robustly built in good-quality stone masonry, which is testament to the long-term ambitions of the Royal Canal Company at the start of the nineteenth century. Although the canal is currently disused, the towpath provides a recreational amenity and this bridge affords interesting views to the pedestrian as well as being a notable feature and landmark in the landscape. It adds architectural and historical interest to the Ards area to the southeast of Killashee.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Ards bridge

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13313021
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Keenagh Canal Harbour

In Use as	Closed
Townland:	ISLAND
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	211389, 263391
Classification:	
Description:	Harbour on the Royal Canal, built c. 1817, canal now closed. Dressed limestone walls with cut limestone coping over to the east bank of harbour. This well-executed canal harbour in the Royal Canal that, though now disused and overgrown, retains its original form. The quality of the ashlar limestone construction is indicative of the grandiose ambitions of the Royal Canal Company during the early part of the nineteenth century. It has been designed and constructed with a prominent level of expertise indicating the importance of its role in the past and it represents a significant element of the architectural and industrial heritage of County Longford. This structure is one of many important canal structures in the area, all of which serve as an important reminder of the industrial heyday of the canal building era. A canal store/warehouse is evident of the Ordnance Survey first edition six-inch map of the area (1838), demolished by 1913.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Mosstown Harbour (unused)

RPS No:	268
NIAH No:	13313005
Date	1800-1830
Original Use	Mosstown Mill
In Use as	House
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (RATHCLINE BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211079, 264171
Classification:	
Description:	Detached two-bay two-storey former house, built c. 1810, now disused. Possibly formerly in use as a miller's house or foreman's house associated with Mosstown Mill (13313004). Set adjacent to road and to the west of Mosstown Mill complex. Located to the west of Keenagh. This simple structure, unusual in its proportions, massing and roof structure, may have been associated with the large and impressive mill complex (13313004) to the east, possibly as a mill manager's house or

	a mill office etc. As such it represents an integral element of the social and architectural heritage of the Keenagh/Mosstown area.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Local
Reference:	Mosstown Mill House

RPS No:	96
NIAH No:	13313004
Date	1780-1820
Original Use	Mosstown Mill (water)
In Use as	Derelict
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (RATHCLINE BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211110, 264152
Classification:	
Description:	Detached multiple-bay four-storey former flour mill on L-shaped plan, built c. 1800, now disused. Roof now collapsed. The substantial remains of a large-scale former milling complex, which retains its enormous industrial scale and character despite its derelict condition. The remains of the millponds to the south and the millrace to the west provide an interesting historical insight into past industrial processes. It probably dates to the late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century, which was a boom period for the Irish corn milling industry. It formerly had a breast water wheel, later replaced by a turbine. It was a source of employment for the town of Keenagh until 1912, when it accidentally burned down. The location of this mill adjacent to the east of the Royal Canal suggests that it may have availed of commercial opportunities associated with this transport amenity. Local landlords were often involved in the development of the canals and local industry and the location of a bathing house to the south of the site, accessible from the Mosstown Demesne, may indicate a landlord involvement in the development of this complex. This flour mill complex forms an attractive group in the landscape and represents an important part of the social history and the industrial and architectural heritage of the Keenagh/Mosstown area.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Mosstown Mill House (water)

RPS No:	269
NIAH No:	13313006
Date	1820-1850
Original Use	Mosstown Gate Lodge
In Use as	Private House
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (RATHCLINE BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211140, 264153
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached gable-fronted two-bay single-storey former gate lodge, built c. 1830, with recessed bay to south end of front façade under catslide roof, and additional lean-to extension to north elevation, built c. 1950. Now in use as private house. This simple single-storey building was probably originally built as a gate lodge serving a secondary entrance to Mosstown House, now demolished (Ordnance Survey first edition six-inch map 1838). Its proximity to Mosstown Mill (13313004) suggests that it may have had some connection with this industrial complex. Despite some alterations, including removal of render, this house largely retains its original character and form, most particularly in features such as the timber panelled entrance door and decorative timber bargeboards. Charmingly approached by a small dressed limestone bridge, it is one of the few surviving demesne structures on the former Mosstown estate, the seat of Viscount Newcomen in the seventeenth century and subsequently of Alexander Kingston. The remaining demesne structures form an interesting group in the landscape and are an important part of the social and architectural heritage of the area. It represents an attractive feature in the rural landscape to the west of Keenagh. The simple bridge completes the setting and adds to this composition.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL
Rating:	Local
Reference:	Mosstown Gate Lodge

RPS No:	289
NIAH No:	13313007
Date	1800-1840
Original Use	Lime Kiln
In Use as	Unused
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (MOYDOW BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock

Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211505, 264169
Classification:	
Description:	Freestanding single-bay lime kiln, built c. 1820, on a square-plan with splayed projecting walls to the front (north). Now out of use. Constructed of coursed limestone rubble. The interesting survival of a former lime kiln, probably built in the early-nineteenth century, which is of technical merit. It is well-built using local limestone and is an appealing and unassuming element of the agricultural/industrial and social heritage of County Longford. The embankment to the rear was built to allow for the easy loading of limestone through an opening in the roof structure. Lime kilns appear to have come into popular use in Ireland during the eighteenth century and were once quite a common feature in the rural landscape. They were used to burn limestone to produce lime, which was used in construction/building as a mortar and a render, or to produce a fertilizer, which was then spread on agricultural land. Lime was also used for lime-washing buildings, particularly farm buildings, as it was regarded as a cleansing agent at the time. Small rural lime kilns started to go out of common usage during the late nineteenth-century with the advent of industrial-scale lime production facilities and improvements in the transport network, particularly the development of the railways.
Categories of Special Interest:	SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Kiln

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13313008
Date	1915-1925
Original Use	Mosstown House Gates
In Use as	Gates
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (RATHCLINE BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	212001, 264122
Classification:	
Description:	Gateway serving Mosstown House (demolished), rebuilt c. 1920, comprising a pair of ashlar limestone gate piers (on square-plan) having carved limestone base/plinths with string course, moulded capstones and surmounted by carved sandstone eagle motifs. Located to the north of Keenagh and to the east of the site of Mosstown House. This fine gateway formerly served as the main entrance to Mosstown House, demolished in 1962. Fine stone craftsmanship is apparent in the ashlar limestone piers and the carved sandstone eagle finials. The gate piers were apparently built after the first World War by Belgian refugees, replacing (and possibly incorporating the fabric of) and earlier gateway to site. The ruinous gate lodge

	to the north, which has a Gothic Revival feel on account of the pointed arch openings, adds to the setting. It acts as an historical reminder of Mosstown House (built c. 1680) and is an interesting feature in the landscape of Keenagh.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC HISTORICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Mosstown House White Gates

RPS No:	290
NIAH No:	13313009
Date	1730-1770
Original Use	Mosstown House Boundary Wall
In Use as	Boundary wall – in ruin
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (MOYDOW BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211446, 264026
Classification:	
Description:	Rubble limestone boundary wall, built c. 1750, having projecting rubble limestone piers (on square-plan) at irregular intervals along length. Now partially collapsed and covered in vegetation. Formerly associated with Mosstown House (now demolished), acting as the southern boundary wall of former deer park. Located to the northwest of Keenagh and to the north of the site of Mosstown House. Few structures on the Mosstown estate survive but those still extant, including the remaining sections of the demesne wall, form an interesting group in the landscape and are an important part of the social and architectural heritage of the Keenagh area. Mosstown House was the seat of Viscount Newcomen in the late-seventeenth century and was subsequently the home of the Kingston family (home of Alexander Kingston by 1791).
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Mosstown House Ruined Boundary Wall

RPS No:	292
NIAH No:	13313026
Date	1740-1780
Original Use	Mosstown House Walled Garden
In Use as	Boundary wall – in ruin
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (MOYDOW BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211482, 263915
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Walled garden complex on square-plan with sub-rectangular section attached to the north/northeast, built c. 1760 and extended c. 1860. Originally associated with Mosstown House (demolished), now in use for equestrian training. Random rubble stone boundary walls. Located to the west of Keenagh. This substantial complex of walled gardens was formerly associated with Mosstown House, now demolished. The original plan remains largely intact with well-built boundary walls, good cut stone detailing to several openings, a simple but pleasant gardener's shed and charming Tudor Revival style entrance doors to the northwest corner. It would seem likely that these Tudor Revival doors served as an entrance to the walled garden complex, perhaps via a garden room, and were visible from the main driveway into the now demolished Mosstown House. Its scale is testament to the former extent of the Mosstown demesne and it provides an interesting insight into the extensive resources needed to run and maintain a large country estate in Ireland during the nineteenth century. This complex is one of the surviving elements of the Mosstown Demesne. The house was later demolished c. 1962 and is a sad loss to the architectural heritage of County Longford. A linear feature to the south of this complex may have been an ornamental canal, a feature sometimes found on the larger country estates in Ireland dating from the late-seventeenth and early-eighteenth century.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC HISTORICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Mosstown House Ruined Walled Garden Complex

RPS No:	46
NIAH No:	13313010
Date	1730-1770
Original Use	Mosstown House Dovecote
In Use as	
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (RATHCLINE BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211624, 263877
Classification:	

Description:	Detached three-storey former dovecote on octagonal-plan, built c. 1750. Formerly associated with Mosstown House (demolished) and now disused. Octagonal-profile hipped artificial slate roof with metal weather vane over lantern and some cast-iron rainwater goods. This impressive three-storey former dovecote/pigeon house dominates the landscape to the west of Keenagh. It represents one of the best examples of its type still extant in Ireland. It is well built and was obviously constructed to impress with elegant Georgian proportions and detailing throughout. It is unusually elegant for a functional structure with gracefully proportioned blind openings that give the appearance of a piano Nobile over basement storey. It probably also acted as an 'eye catcher', creating an interesting vista from the main house. Pigeon houses/dovecotes were used to provide a ready supply of eggs and meat, and were a relatively common feature in country demesnes in Ireland during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries but appear to have gone out of fashion by the start of the nineteenth century. They are now very rare survivals. This Pigeon House is one of the few surviving demesne structures on the former Mosstown estate. Mosstown House was the seat of Viscount Newcomen in the late-seventeenth century and was subsequently the home of the Kingston family (home of Alexander Kingston by 1791). This unusual structure is a key component of the architectural heritage of County Longford and of the history and social history of Keenagh.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC HISTORICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Mosstown House Ruined Dovecote

RPS No:	291
NIAH No:	13313020
Date	1820-1840
Original Use	Gate Lodge
In Use as	Private House
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (RATHCLINE BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211397, 263496
Classification:	
Description:	Detached four-bay single-storey with attic level Tudor-Revival style former gate lodge on L-shaped plan, built c. 1830, having gable-fronted end bay to the south end of the main elevation (east), lean-to porch on corner of 'L' and single-storey extension to rear (west). An attractive Tudor-Revival style former gate lodge, which retains distinctive features including original timber framed leaded glass windows, decorative timber bargeboards and carved limestone detailing to the interior of the porch. This former gate lodge is one of the few surviving demesne structures on the former Mosstown estate. Mosstown House was the seat of Viscount Newcomen in the late-seventeenth century and was subsequently the home of the Kingston family (home of Alexander Kingston by 1791). It later passed, by

	inheritance, into the ownership of the Murray family (c. 1914). The house was later demolished c. 1962 and is a sad loss to the architectural heritage of County Longford. According to local sources, this building also functioned as a laundry serving Mosstown House. The remaining demesne structures form an interesting group in the landscape and are an important part of the social and architectural heritage of the area. This building adds to the historic feel of the Keenagh area and is an attractive feature in the rural landscape to the west of the village.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Gate Lodge House

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13313019
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Canal Overflow
In Use as	Disused
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (RATHCLINE BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211225, 263564
Classification:	
Description:	Overflow for Royal Canal, built c. 1817, now disused. Located to the west of Keenagh and to the northwest of Mosstown Harbour (13313020). A finely executed canal overflow that, though now disused and overgrown, retains its original form. The quality of the ashlar limestone construction is indicative of the grandiose ambitions of the Royal Canal Company during the early part of the nineteenth century. It has been designed and constructed with a prominent level of expertise indicating the importance of its role in the past and it represents a principal element of the architectural and industrial heritage of County Longford. It is one of the few remaining canal overflows in County Longford. This structure is one of many important canal structures in the area, all of which serve as an important reminder of the optimism and industriousness of the canal building era prior to the demise of this transport system in favour of rail and road transport.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Canal Overflow