

15.4 SUMMARIES OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS, Excavations & REASSESSMENT SURVEYS.

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Cloonfore	00E0520	N/A	Brushwood & Twig Togher	E 605181m N 768569m
County: Site Name:	Longford DERRYAD, CLOONFORE			
Author:	Noel Dunne,			
Description	<p>This togher was visible for a maximum distance of 10m, extending across the domed centre of a milled field. The site no longer survives along the cambered edges of that field and is not visible in the adjoining fields to either side, which are now at a lower level. Excavation revealed that the site was orientated west-south-west/east-north-east and had an original width of 1.1m. It consisted of longitudinally arranged rods, which were mainly light brushwood but also included occasional heavy brushwood and twigs. The rods ranged in diameter from 5mm to 50mm, averaging 17mm, and were in a quite fractured condition from the traffic of machinery over the site. They originally formed a single, tightly packed layer, though in some cases the elements overlapped and could be up to two or three rods deep. Heavier brushwood rods were used to form both sides and an internal spine along the centre of the site. Two half-split, light brushwood pegs and three flimsy twig pegs were closely set under the longitudinal elements in the centre of the site.</p> <p>Good construction details noted in the course of the 1999 reassessment were not as clearly visible or as well preserved in 2000, as the site had suffered further from the milling operations in the intervening period.</p>			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Cloonfore	00E0521	N/A	Brushwood/twig togher and hurdle	E 605241m N 768435m
County: Site Name:	Longford DERRYAD, CLOONFORE			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3			
Description	<p>This togher is visible for a distance of 23m, extending east-west across the surface of two adjacent milled fields. Two cuttings were opened, one in each field. The western cutting revealed that the togher was formed with a dense band of light brushwood and twigs and had a probable original width of 1.25m. Most of the elements were arranged longitudinally in a west-north-west/east-south-east direction, though some transverse rods were also present. Up to 23 light brushwood and twig pegs were uncovered. These generally had broken or snapped tips and often occurred in clusters. Some of the</p>			

	<p>clusters were used to hold the transverses in position. The surface of the togher sloped downwards towards the south-south-west side. A hurdle was placed over the lower, south-south-west side and was separated from the togher by a thin lens of peat with an average thickness of 50mm. Five light brushwood sails were orientated north-north-east/south-south-west, and a band of light brushwood and twig rods, 0.65m wide, was woven around their north-north-east ends. A heavy brushwood runner that was 2.63m long and orientated north-east/south-west supported the hurdle. A strip of leather, folded along its length and perforated along the fold, was recovered from the peat lens sandwiched between the two features.</p> <p>The second cutting uncovered three patches of badly milled-out and degraded brushwood. Two of the areas probably represent the remains of an east-west togher that was composed predominantly of longitudinal light brushwood and twigs. Some light brushwood transverses were also present. The togher had an original width of c. 1.28m. The third patch may represent a separate band of light brushwood and twigs that was laid down parallel to the north side of the togher.</p>
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Cloonfore	00E0522	N/A	Brushwood & Twig Toher	E 605197m N 768546m
County: Site Name:	Longford DERRYAD, CLOONFORE			
Author:	Noel Dunne			
Description	<p>Prior to excavation, this site was evident as a togher that extended for a visible distance of 11.5m across the domed centre of a milled field. The togher was orientated north-west/south-east and is likely to have been more extensive before the present Bord na Móna milling operations. The excavation showed that the site had an original width of 1.1m and was constructed mainly with closely set, longitudinal light and heavy brushwood. A small number of light brushwood transverses were also present. Six main longitudinal elements formed the framework of the site and were positioned at regular intervals of 0.12–0.35m. The higher, north-west end and the north-east side of the togher were in a more degraded condition owing to the milling operations. The fragmentary north-west end overlay the remains of a band of closely set, light brushwood and twigs that was orientated west-north-west/east-south-east. A triangular area of densely set, light brushwood and twigs slightly overlay the south-west edge of the togher and extended to the south-west. The elements were orientated west-north-west/east-south-east to east-west. Excavation showed that the overall feature consisted of three separate bundles that were laid down mainly to the side of the track for some reason, possibly to cover a particularly wet patch. The bundles rested on some light brushwood transverses, and the middle one was held in position by two slanting pegs or pins.</p>			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Cloonfore	-	N/A	Bogland Sites	E 604802m,

				N 768021m
County: Site Name:	Longford CLOONFORE AND CORLEA EXCAVATIONS			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3			
Description	<p>Introduction to Sites 2002:0617 to 2002:00631.</p> <p>Excavations were carried out in County Longford boglands in the summer of 2000 as part of a mitigation strategy designed to resolve known archaeological sites threatened by Bord na Móna milled peat production. The work was undertaken by Bord na Móna through its consultants, ADS Ltd.</p> <p>The excavations followed on from an archaeological reassessment of approximately two-thirds of the Longford bogs that was undertaken during the summer of 1999, where a total of 361 archaeological sites were recorded.</p> <p>Seven high-priority areas with regard to Bord na Móna production requirements were noted, and a mitigation strategy document was compiled for those areas. This document was produced by Dr Ann Lynch, Dúchas The Heritage Service, Mr Ragnall Ó Floinn, NMI, and Prof. Barry Raftery, UCD.</p> <p>Excavation took place at all eight sites listed for investigation in Lough Bannow 2 bog and at all seven sites listed for Derryad bog. The Lough Bannow 2 sites form part of a concentration of 35 features that is located immediately north of the Keenagh to Lanesborough road, in the townland of Corlea. This archaeological zone is approximately 2.5km to the west-south-west of Keenagh village and 1km north-north-west of the Corlea visitor centre. Excavation took place here between 3 July and 4 August 2000.</p> <p>The Derryad sites form part of a concentration of twenty features in the north-west corner of that bog, in Cloonfore townland. This concentration is located at the rear of the Bord na Móna Moundillon headquarters and approximately 4.5km to the east-south-east of Lanesborough village. Excavations took place here between 1 August and 1 September 2000.</p>			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Cloonfore	00E0516	N/A	Plank Togher	E 605020m N 768300m
County: Site Name:	Longford DERRYAD, CLOONFORE			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3			
Description	<p>This very substantial togher extends east-north-east/west-south-west across 28 milled fields for a distance of 420m. Three cuttings were excavated, two of which measured 10m x 3m, at the visible western and eastern ends of the site. The third cutting measured 5m x 3m, at sighting 1R of the 1999 reassessment. The western cutting was in the headland field on that side of the bog. Here, the togher lay undisturbed by the Bord na Móna milling operations, and the maximum depth of peat over the site was 1.5m.</p> <p>Four thin, longitudinal oak planks that originally formed the upper walking surface of the togher extended along the length of the cutting. Three were radially split timbers with wedge-shaped</p>			

	<p>cross-sections of maximum dimensions 0.31m x 0.12m. The fourth plank consisted of an outer tangential split, with the bark still adhering to its rounded undersurface. It had an original length of c. 3.9m, and its maximum cross-section was 0.43m x 0.12m. The planks were supported by a series of substantial transverse branches or light tree trunks, which were orientated either north-north-west/south-south-east or north-south. These were up to 2.85m long and 0.2m in diameter. Many displayed worked tips, including wedge-, chisel- and pencil-point varieties, while others had snapped or broken ends. The planks and transverses were held in place by a number of posts or pegs, two of which were very substantial, with diameters of 90mm and 85mm. One of the tips had been formed by burning, while many of the others displayed wedge-point ends. Similar retaining pegs were uncovered in the other two cuttings, including another example with a burnt tip.</p> <p>In the other two cuttings, the togher was located at, or close to, the present surface and was in a very degraded state owing to the milling operations. The cutting at location 1R revealed a radially split, thin, longitudinal oak plank that was up to 3.45m long, 0.46m wide and 25–80mm thick. Another radially split oak and a natural yew branch formed transverse supports at either end. These were 1.7m and 2.38m long, respectively. Two shorter, crossed transverses supported the plank in the middle.</p> <p>In the eastern cutting, owing to the cambered profile of the field, the site was largely milled out at either end, and only the bottoms of retaining pegs were located in those areas. The centre of the cutting revealed a thin, longitudinal oak plank that was formed by a tangential split. It was 4.35m long, 0.47m wide and up to 0.06m thick. Three transverse branches supported the plank at either end and in the middle. These were up to 2.75m long and 0.09m in diameter.</p>
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Cloonfore	00E0517	N/A	Brushwood and twig togher	E 605006m N 768348m
County: Site Name:	Longford DERRYAD, CLOONFORE			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3			
Description	<p>This very substantial togher can be traced for 173m, extending in an east-north-east/west-south-west direction across eleven milled fields. Site No. 619 below is located close to its east-north-east end and is evident as a number of patches of tightly packed, light brushwood and twigs, which may be the remains of a platform that was located out on the bog. The present site could not be picked up on the opposite side of No. 619, and its function, therefore, may have been to provide access to the platform.</p> <p>Two cuttings were excavated, both of which measured 5m x 2m. One was positioned in the headland field at the visible west-south-west end of the togher, and the other was located on the fifth milled field to the east.</p> <p>The western cutting uncovered a very well-preserved togher with an upper walking surface that consisted of longitudinal light brushwood and twigs. These elements were long, straight</p>			

	<p>coppiced rods, which formed a very dense band with a convex upper surface in cross-section. The width of this band was generally 0.75–0.8m. These elements were underlain and bordered by heavier brushwood that mostly ranged in diameter from 20mm to 45mm. The heavier brushwood extended either longitudinally or slightly across the line of the site and was further underlain by additional longitudinal light brushwood and twigs. The dense core of the site was 0.1–0.14m thick, and the overall thickness was up to 0.22m. A number of light brushwood pegs or pins, with snapped or split ends, helped to hold the longitudinal elements in position.</p> <p>The togher dipped quite dramatically to the west-south-west in the eastern cutting. Here, the upper walking surface was generally 0.75–0.85m wide and was also constructed with longitudinal light brushwood and twigs. At the west-south-west end, in particular, these elements consisted of further long, straight coppiced rods. The upper surface was supported by heavier transverse brushwood that was arranged either at right angles to or diagonal to the line of the site. These transverse elements mainly ranged in diameter from 20mm to 45mm and were underlain by further longitudinal light brushwood and twigs. The overall thickness of the site was up to 0.17m. The longitudinal and transverse elements were held in place by pegs, 12.5–25mm in diameter, and by heavier posts, 27.5–40mm in diameter.</p>
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Cloonfore	00E0518	N/A	Possible brushwood and twig platform	E 605154m N 768448m
County: Site Name:	Longford DERRYAD, CLOONFORE			
Author	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3			
Description	<p>This site was evident in the course of the 1999 reassessment as a number of patches of tightly packed light brushwood and twigs, which were exposed over a quite large area in the domed centre of one milled field. The remains may have formed part of a platform that was located out on the bog and that measured at least 11m north–south by 6m. It is located close to the visible east-north-east end of togher site No. 618 above, and the function of the latter may have been to provide access to the platform.</p> <p>Initial cleaning of the milled surface in 2000 showed that scrappy, degraded fragments of light brushwood and twigs were present over a considerable area in the centre of the field. Similar fragments uncovered in the excavation cutting were likely to be the remains of a hurdle. These elements ranged in diameter from 7.5mm to 32.5mm. Two possible sails were uncovered, one of which had a surviving length of 0.54m and was 0.03m in diameter. It was orientated north-west/south-east, and seven short lengths of rods were positioned at right angles, running either over or under the sail. The rods had diameters of 10–20mm. Two possible pegs were located closeby, to the south-west.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the junction with the possible access togher (above No. 618), if such originally existed, no longer survives owing to the milling operations. The cambered profile of the surface of the</p>			

	milled field has probably resulted in the truncation of the western side of the present brushwood/twig spread, and the surface of the milled field immediately to the west is at an even lower level.
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Cloonfore	00E0519	N/A	Brushwood and twig togher	E 605211m N 768542m
County: Site Name: Author:	Longford DERRYAD, CLOONFORE Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3			
Description	<p>Prior to excavation, this site was evident as a togher that extended for a visible distance of 5.6m across the domed centre of a milled field. It was orientated east–west to east-south-east/west-north-west and is likely to have been more extensive before the present Bord na Móna milling operations. Its upper surface consisted of a band of longitudinal light brushwood that was 0.5–0.73m wide. This band was narrower than the longitudinal brushwood of the substructure. Its northern and southern edges were 0.35–0.4m and 0.15–0.18m, respectively, inside the lower edges. The upper longitudinal elements rested on five transverse or slightly diagonal brushwood, which ranged in length from 0.95m to 2.9m and in diameter from 15mm to 45mm. These extended for up to 0.95m beyond the longitudinal edges of the site. Sixteen longitudinal rods, up to 65mm in diameter, formed the upper elements of the togher substructure. These consisted of light and heavy brushwood, along with a single roundwood, and had lighter brushwood and twigs placed in between. The overall substructure consisted of a band of longitudinal brushwood and twigs that was up to 1.08m wide. It was 0.25m thick at the southern edge and narrowed consistently to 0.1m on the opposite side. The diameters of the individual brushwood also decreased across the site, from a maximum of 50mm at the southern edge to a maximum of 15mm on the opposite side.</p>			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Annaghbeg	13E0222	N/A	Peatland	E 605678m N 768148m
County: Site Name: Author:	Longford Derryad Bog Jane Whitaker, ADS Ltd, Unit 4 The Printhouse, 22-23 South Cumberland Street, Dublin 2			
Description	<p>A re-assessment field walking survey was carried out in Derryad Bog in August and September 2013 on behalf of Bord na Móna. The bog is 1km south-west of Killashee, is accessed at its eastern extent via an unclassified road that runs south 1.5km west of Killashee and at its eastern extent via the BnM Mountdillon Works. Large tracts of the southern part of the bog are no longer in production and are overgrown with substantial shrubs and small trees.</p> <p>Derryad Bog was archaeologically surveyed 1991 by the IAWU at which time eighty sites were identified the majority of which were located in Annaghbeg townland in close proximity to a dryland island. The majority of these sites were on the field surface and</p>			

	<p>were destroyed between the time they were identified and recording took place.</p> <p>The 1999 BnM/ADS Re-Assessment identified twenty sites located in an area to the east of the Bord na Mona Mountdillon Works with none of the original 1991 sites relocated. Seven of these sites were excavated during the 2000 BnM Mitigation season under licences 00E0517-522</p> <p>A single, Road – Class 3 Togher, site was recorded in Derryad Bog during the course of the 2013 Re-Assessment Survey. This site was located at the eastern extent of the bog immediately south of the BnM Mountdillon workshop and offices in Clonfore townland.</p>
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Derryglogher as below:-

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Derryglogher	01E0697	N/A	Trackways (4)	E 606033m N 763719m
County: Site Name: Author:	<p>Longford</p> <p>Lough Bannow III Bog, Derryglogher and Derraghan More</p> <p>Jane Whitaker, ADS Ltd, Unit 4 The Printhouse, 22-23 South Cumberland Street, Dublin 2</p>			
Description	<p>These excavations were carried out as part of the 2001 Bord na Móna (BnM) Mitigation Project. This area of bog has undergone previous surveys, excavations and reassessments by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit in 1991 and by ADS Ltd in 1999. These sites were recorded in 1999 as brushwood and 79oundwood toghers, hurdles and worked wood in situ. At this point they were already substantially milled out, so by the time mitigation began it was difficult to distinguish several sites from each other. Four separate sites were excavated.</p> <p>One definite togher was excavated which was, for the most part, in a good state of preservation. It consisted primarily of longitudinal roundwoods, with some brushwood and twigs infilled between the roundwoods. It was very compact and was three to four layers deep in places. It was traced along the BnM field surface for c. 60m in a north-east/south-west direction. The remaining sites, which were in a poor state of preservation, appeared to radiate out in different directions from this substantially constructed togher.</p> <p>Two cuttings that measured 3m by 5m were placed over the roundwood and brushwood togher (99DR0001a). A 2m by 2m cutting was placed over 99DR0005a. A cutting measuring 2m by 2m incorporated the excavation of site 99DR0007 and 8a. The first cutting was located beside a drain as the site (99DR0001a), which had been cut obliquely by the drain, could be seen protruding from the drain face. The site was located in well-humified Sphagnum spp peat with inclusions of reeds (Phragmites spp) and white sedge-type material. The upper surface of this site was constructed of c. 30 relatively large roundwood timbers and some brushwood placed longitudinally along the line of the togher in a north-east/south-west direction. The roundwoods were compacted together and formed the main body/walking surface of</p>			

the togher. At the western edge of the togher there were concentrations of brushwood, twigs and some tree roots. The brushwoods averaged 0.03m in diameter and were slightly disturbed by milling. The substructural elements of this togher were very similar to the upper surface layer. They were composed of roundwoods and brushwood between which was a compact collection of smaller brushwood. It appears that this site may have been constructed using layers of similar wood and that is why there was no definite super- or substructure noted. The track, as revealed in this cutting, measured 3m in maximum width and 0.15m in maximum depth. It consisted of layers of brushwood and roundwood compacted together to form a stable walking surface across the bog.

The second cutting was located approximately 1m south-west of the first and revealed a continuation of the same togher. This sighting was also exposed in that it had been cut by a BnM drain. It was composed of over 60 brushwood and 10–20 larger roundwood elements, exposed on the field surface. The orientation of these elements appeared to be mainly longitudinal, running in a north-east/south-west direction, along the line of the site. There was some milling damage on the upper surfaces of the roundwood but bark was present on nearly all the wood pieces. Milling had also disturbed the arrangement of the brushwood and roundwood. The site measured 3.5m in width and was over 0.3m deep in this cutting. No pegs or transverse supports were recorded in either of the cuttings.

The third cutting was placed along the western side of Cutting 2 as it was noted that a site (DR0005a) radiated out from this cutting towards the western edge of this bog. The brushwood associated with this site was exposed on the field surface prior to excavation and as a result the wood was broken up and had been extensively damaged. The peat surrounding the wood was dark brown in colour and was well humified. It contained a lot of grassy sedge material with inclusions of reed materials and tree roots. This brushwood site measured 2m in maximum width and was traced for a length of 3m. The site was badly disturbed on the western side of the cutting in comparison to the eastern half, where there was some structure evident. The site appeared to be composed of c. six roundwoods, 0.06–0.15m in diameter, and numerous pieces of brushwood as well as several outlying fragments. The diameter of the brushwood ranged from 0.02m to 0.05m. Fifty per cent of the elements ran transversely and 50% were placed longitudinally. The wood was not very compact, which may have been due to heavy damage from milling. Roots were dispersed throughout the cutting. Wood was scattered around this site and exposed all over the field surface. After the field surface was shovel-scraped it appeared that the site exposed in the cutting continued in a south-eastern and southern direction. It appears to have been a junction of tracks from various directions leading towards the substantial roundwood and brushwood togher exposed in Cuttings 1 and 2.

The fourth cutting (99DR0007 and 8A) excavated was 10m to the west of Cutting 3 on the next BnM field surface. The site, which was similar in appearance, was composed of brushwood (60%),

	<p>twigs (38%) and fragments of roundwoods (2%). The elements were densely restricted to the south-east corner of the cutting, spaced 0.04–0.25m apart. The brushwood varied in diameter from 0.01m to 0.03m and up to 0.5m in length. The twigs varied between 0.01m and 0.02m.</p> <p>The majority of the elements were orientated in a north-west/south-east direction. The roundwoods were laid above the brushwood and twigs and were orientated east–west. The brushwood was laid at 0.06–0.12m intervals and the twigs were used as a packing between the brushwood to make the structure more stable. Seven twig pegs were noted. As at Cutting 17, numerous tree roots were spread throughout the cutting. This cutting was extended on the opposite (east) side of the drain. It measured 2.5m by 1m, and after excavation seven roundwoods and over 50 brushwoods were exposed. The site was covered in peat at this location and therefore the true composition of the structure was uncovered here. It consisted of roundwoods (30%) and brushwood (70%) and some twigs. The roundwoods, which were laid on top of the brushwood, measured 0.06–0.12m in diameter and up to 1.3m in length. The brushwood, which measured 0.02–0.05m in width, was located under and between the roundwoods. The site measured 2.2m in maximum width and was traced for a length of c. 4m.</p>
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Derryglogher	13E0219 13E0220 13E0223 13E0225	N/A	Peatland Survey	E 605678m N 768148m
County: Site Name: Author:	Longford Lough Bannow Bog Jane Whitaker, ADS Ltd, Unit 4 The Printhouse, 22-23 South Cumberland Street, Dublin 2			
Description	<p>A re-assessment field walking survey was carried out in Lough Bannow Bog in July 2013 on behalf of Bord na Móna (BnaM). The bog was previously referred to by BnM as Lough Bannow 1, 2, 3, and 4 (hence multiple licence numbers being issued although only 13E0219 was actually used). Lough Bannow 1, the southern extent of the bog, was also known as Corlea. The areas previously referred to as Lough Bannow 2 and 3 are north of the unclassified road that runs east-west towards Keenagh village while Lough Bannow 4 referred to the northern extent of the bog and is bounded on its northern extent by the R398 that runs north-eastwards from Derraghan. These numerical divisions are no longer in use by BnM but are included here to aid the description below of previous archaeological work carried out.</p> <p>The southern extent of Lough Bannow (Lough Bannow 1/Corlea) was the focus for the excavations carried out by Barry Raftery in 1989 at which time five sites were excavated including the substantial transverse plank trackway known as Corlea (LF022-058001). The 1991 survey identified twelve sites in this part of the bog while the 1999 re-assessment survey identified two sites.</p> <p>Lough Bannow 2, the western part of the centre of the bog, was</p>			

	<p>surveyed in 1991 at which time forty-nine sites were identified. A re-assessment Survey carried out in 1999 identified thirty-four sites, eight of which were subsequently excavated by Noel Dunne on behalf of ADS Ltd as part of the 2000 BnM Mitigation project.</p> <p>Lough Bannow 3, the eastern part of the centre of the bog, had eighteen sites when it was surveyed in 1991 by the IAWU (Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit). The BnM re-assessment survey carried out in 1999 identified 11 sites, 2 of which were subsequently excavated as part of the 2001 Mitigation project.</p> <p>Lough Bannow 4 is the largest part of the bog. Thirty-nine sites were excavated in the north-eastern extent of the bog in Derryoghil townland by Barry Raftery in the 1980s. The 1991 Peatland Survey carried out by the IAWU identified eleven sites, two of which were subsequently excavated as part of the 2001 Mitigation project.</p> <p>The 2013 re-assessment survey identified sixteen sites fifteen of which were located in the north-eastern extent in Derryoghil townland (Lough Bannow 4). The remaining site was located in Derryglogher townland (Lough Bannow 3). There were no sites recorded in the southern extent (Lough Bannow 1) or in the western extent (Lough Bannow 2).</p> <p>The recorded sites were similar to those previously recorded in Derryoghil townland and were mainly east-west oriented roundwood and brushwood structures that were exposed on the field surface or in drain face sightings.</p>
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Derrynaskea - no report on excavations.ie

Corlea as below:-

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	-	N/A	Wooden trackways in bog	E 609449m N 762821m
County: Site Name:	Longford 'Corlea Bog', Corlea, Cloonbreany			
Author:	Barry Raftery, Department of Archaeology, UCD			
Description	<p>Corlea 1 The Iron Age corduroy road was further excavated, confirming the broad details of constructional technique. Numerous examples of worked timbers were taken away for further analysis. Otherwise, the only find was a wooden pot-stave.</p> <p>Corlea 2 A brushwood trackway first examined in 1985, was more extensively investigated in 1986. A continuous 10m-long cutting showed that it had been made by laying down longitudinal bundles of birch rods in three layers giving a thick, dry walking surface. These rods are almost certainly a product of coppiced woodland. A single row of pegs along one edge of the trackway was probably intended to secure it in position.</p>			

	<p>Corlea 3 This was first noticed in the face of a Bord na Móna drainage channel. Upon investigation it proved to have incorporated in its construction both longitudinal birches and a carefully-made birch hurdle. Only 6.50m of this track have been as yet uncovered but it will be interesting to see if the track made use of further hurdles.</p>
	<p>Corlea 4 This ran across Corlea 3 and is little removed from it in time. It is the crudest and roughest of the tracks uncovered and was made by throwing down branches of birch and oak longitudinally on the bog surface. There were many spaces between the timbers, giving the structure an appearance of impermanence.</p>
	<p>Corlea 5 This was almost totally obliterated before its existence was brought to notice. It consisted of a series of narrow oak planks laid end to end on short transverse sleepers. Perfectly drilled circular holes in the ends of some of the planks suggest that they came from a dismantled structure of some sort. Fragments of a wooden shovel or spade lay close to the fragmentary track.</p>
	<p>Chronology Corlea 1 has been dated to 148 BC on the basis of dendrochronological analysis carried out by Dr M.G.L. Baillie, Queen's University, Belfast. A radiocarbon date of 1020 ± 30 bc has been established, courtesy of Dr Ian Laming, Groningen University, for wood from Corlea 2. Wood from Corlea 3 and 4 is currently being subjected to radiocarbon dating in Groningen. These tracks are either broadly contemporary with Corlea 2 or somewhat earlier. Samples for dendrochronological analysis have been taken from Corlea 5 and are now in Queen's University, Belfast. It is not, however, certain if these are suitable for accurate dating. This track is higher than any of the others in the bog (hence its almost total destruction) and may date to the Early Historic or early medieval period.</p>

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	-	N/A	Bog trackways	E 609449m N 762821m
County: Site Name:	Longford 'Corlea Bog', Corlea, Cloonbreany, Derryoghil			
Author:	Barry Raftery, Department of Archaeology, UCD			
Description	<p>Excavations continued in Corlea Bog, Co. Longford, in June and July 1987. The work was financed by the Office of Public Works and considerable material assistance was received from Bord na Mona.</p> <p>Most of the investigations were concentrated on a section of the great Iron Age timber road (Corlea 1), which was well preserved under almost 1.5m of bog in a privately-owned section of the bog in the townland of Cloonbreany. A continuous length of about 35m was uncovered. Details of construction were similar to those encountered in previous seasons. The upper timbers, however, were among the most massive found. These were transverse oak planks, many up to 4m in length. All were mortised at their ends</p>			

	<p>and pegged to the bog. Several of the largest had double pegs piercing them at one end.</p> <p>Finds, casually discarded by the road-builders, included pot-staves, a knife handle and two carefully-shaped pegs, all of wood. Of the latter, one had a triangular notch cut into one end and was barbed at the other in the manner of a modern tent peg.</p> <p>Three other tracks already investigated in previous seasons were further examined. Two (Corlea 2 and 3) were brushwood constructions of a later Bronze Age date. The third (Corlea 5) was a simple plank walkway dating to the 6th century A.D.</p> <p>In addition to the work in Corlea, brief investigations also took place in a nearby Bord na M6na bog in the townland of Derryoghil. Here no fewer than 14 trackways were discovered, exposed on the surface of the bog by peat-milling activities. One was made of transverse oak planks on a brushwood foundation. The rest were of brushwood construction. Only six could be very superficially examined in the time available. They included examples made of longitudinally placed birch or hazel rods and examples of hurdle construction. None has as yet been dated.</p> <p>These sites have been published in <i>Antiquity</i> 60 (1986), 50-53 and <i>Archaeology Ireland</i> Vol. 1, No. 2 (1987), 60-64.</p>
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	-	N/A	Toghers	E 609449m N 762821m
County: Site Name:	Longford Derryoghil, Corlea, Cloonbony			
Author:	Barry Raftery, Department of Archaeology, UCD			
Description	<p>Thirteen weeks of excavation took place in the summer of 1988 as part of an extensive EC sponsored training and research programme on the archaeology of Irish wetlands. The funding was provided under the auspices of the European Social Fund. Following on the experience of previous years, work was centred in Derryoghil townland where it had already become apparent in 1987 that at least 16 wooden trackways existed. Detailed investigations in 1988 revealed the presence of over 40 trackways in the bog, 39 of which were subjected to archaeological examination.</p> <p>Considerable variety in construction was revealed. The simplest of which there were two examples consisted of straight wooden poles of medium size laid lengthwise on the bog surface with the occasional support of short transverse timbers. One of these has been given a preliminary radiocarbon date of around 2000BC. More common are tracks made of bundles of hazel rods laid lengthwise on the surface of the bog. Two tracks with carefully laid transverse rods were also uncovered and there were at least six tracks made of skillfully woven hurdles. The most massive of the tracks consisted of substantial split oak planks, up to 2.5m in length, laid transversely on a bed of irregular brushwood. A dendrochronological date in the mid 10th century B.C. has been established for the construction of the track. A number of the brushwood tracks have been tentatively dated to the 10th and 9th centuries BC by radiocarbon methods.</p> <p>One track in the neighbouring townland of Corlea was investigated. It consisted of transversely laid planks and logs with</p>			

	<p>a substructure of irregularly laid brushwood and larger logs. This has been dated by radiocarbon to around 1900 BC.</p> <p>A trackway in Cloonbony townland, not far from Lanesboro, was also excavated. This was composed of two layers of tightly packed transverse logs of alder which rested on a parallel pair of longitudinal runners.</p>
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	00E0452	N/A	Roundwood and brushwood togher	E 609637m N 763221m
County: Site Name:	Longford LOUGH BANNOW 2, CORLEA			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.			
Description	<p>This site was located close to the present milled surface on the western side of a Bord na Móna field drain. Excavation showed that it was greatly disturbed by the milling process, and no clear picture of the original site emerged in the course of the work. Much of the wood uncovered was in a very degraded state and not in situ. Sufficient elements survived, however, to indicate the vague trace of a togher, 0.4–1.2m wide and orientated north-north-west/south-south-east. This was constructed with longitudinal roundwoods and brushwood, up to 0.12m in diameter, which were probably originally underlain by transverse elements. A number of posts or pegs were uncovered, most of which were located to the east-south-east of the site and showed no apparent structural relationship with the togher. A complex archaeological site that includes woven elements was recorded at a lower level than the present site in the bottom of the adjacent field drain. A similar complex was noted in the course of the 1999 reassessment only 14m to the west-north-west in the next drain. This gives evidence of intense archaeological activity in the area and may represent the remains of prehistoric habitation on the actual bog surface.</p>			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	00E0453	N/A	Roundwood and brushwood togher	E 609839m N 763397m
County: Site Name:	Longford LOUGH BANNOW 2, CORLEA			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.			
Description	<p>This east–west togher is evident on the Bord na Móna milled surface and in a drain section face for a minimum distance of 10m. Excavation showed that its upper walking surface consisted of loosely laid, longitudinal light brushwood, with roundwoods placed along the edges. Its original width was 1.6–1.75m. The longitudinal elements had dipped and sagged over the lifetime of the togher into the softer patches in the underlying bog, and their shapes had moulded to the contours of the substructure elements. The latter consisted of transverse, diagonal and longitudinal roundwoods and brushwood, which in turn rested on diagonal and</p>			

	longitudinal light brushwood. Pegs were used to contain the edges of the togher and the substructure transverses. Their tips were not worked or pointed, and all the pegs showed signs of buckling from having been hammered into the drier tufts of the bog surface. The transverse runners were further held in position by being placed beside a natural tree root.
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	00E0454	N/A	Roundwood and brushwood togher	E 609785m N 763269m
County: Site Name:	Longford LOUGH BANNOW 2, CORLEA			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.			
Description	<p>A mass of soft, degraded timbers arranged in the form of a domed arc was located immediately below the milled surface on the west shoulder of a field drain. Excavation showed that the site was quite disturbed owing to pressure from the wheels of Bord na Móna machinery passing close to the edge of the drain in this very wet area of bog. This pressure caused the site to buckle upwards, snapping some of the timbers in the process. Many ended up in vertical or near-vertical positions in the peat and resembled pegs. The excavation work was made more difficult as the site was located at and below the water level of the adjacent drain. Consequently, the degree of waterlogging of the site increased with depth.</p> <p>The 1999 reassessment concluded that the site was a togher, which extended north-north-west/south-south-east. Most of the elements uncovered in the course of this excavation possessed that orientation but instead appeared to be transverses for a roundwood and brushwood togher that originally ran east-north-east/west-south-west. The site displayed an overall width of 2.3m, and the elements ranged in diameter from 15mm to 150mm. These formed a series of layers, which mainly consisted of transverse elements, but some longitudinal rods were also included. The togher was held in position by a number of genuine posts and pegs that had diameters ranging from 15mm to 75mm. The site is visible in the opposite drain face at a depth of 0.55m, as the surface of the milled field is at a much higher level on that side.</p>			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	00E0455	N/A	Roundwood and brushwood togher	E 609736m N 763278m
County: Site Name:	Longford LOUGH BANNOW 2, CORLEA			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.			
Description	Further investigations in 2000 revealed that this feature could be traced from one peat stockpile to another, across eleven Bord na Móna milled fields for an overall visible distance of 159m. This			

	<p>togher is orientated east-north-east/west-south-west. The excavation showed that the site possessed an upper walking surface, which consisted of a core of closely spaced roundwood and brushwood longitudinals, with longitudinal outliers placed parallel to these central elements. The width of the upper walking surface was 0.4–0.7m. This superstructure rested on transverse, diagonal and longitudinal roundwoods and brushwood. The largest transverse was a curving oak roundwood up to 3.5m in length. A natural tree root was preserved in the peat close to one of the ends of that transverse and at the same level. The wood from the site was very soft and decayed; consequently, no well-preserved worked ends were recovered. The largest of the upper longitudinals was a half-split, roundwood trunk that was hollowed through decay and that may have been in that rotted condition when it was originally put in place.</p>
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	00E0456	N/A	Brushwood togher	E 609669m N 763600m
County: Site Name:	Longford LOUGH BANNOW 2, CORLEA			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.			
Description	<p>This togher is evident on the Bord na Móna milled surface for a distance of at least 27.5m. Excavation revealed that it was constructed with longitudinal light brushwood and had an original width of 1.1–1.2m. Three heavier light brushwood elements, orientated north-east/south-west, formed both sides and an internal spine for the site. The body of the togher was formed with a single layer of lighter brushwood, orientated north-north-east/south-south-west. The heavier elements were aligned slightly differently to the lighter brushwood for some reason that is unclear, but it is unlikely that the differing alignments are the result of the former having become dislodged or displaced relative to the main body of the site, or vice versa. Construction details exposed in the course of the excavation differed greatly from those noted in the course of the 1999 reassessment at the same site, only 7.5m to the south-west. This site and No. 631 (below) are on the same alignment and located c. 50m apart, but they were assigned separate numbers during the 1999 reassessment on the grounds that they also differed markedly in construction details. However, given the immense variation that is now apparent within the one site, it is possible that this site and No. 631 (below) are in fact parts of the one togher.</p>			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	00E0457	N/A	Hurdle	E 609796m N 763409m
County Site Name:	Longford LOUGH BANNOW 2, CORLEA			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.			

Description	This site consisted of a hurdle that was partly evident on the Bord na Móna milled surface in 1999 and again in 2000. Excavation showed that it survived in a degraded and cracked state owing to milling, pressure from machinery passing over it and exposure to the elements. The screen measured 2.9m west-south-west/east-north-east by 2m and was constructed with five sails, orientated north-north-west/north-west to south-south-east/south-east, and woven rods. Much of the weave pattern did not survive owing to the cracked nature of the site. The hurdle rested on an oak roundwood, orientated east-north-east/west-south-west and 2m long. Some fragments of light brushwood were also evident at this lower, foundation level. Further exposure through milling and some trowelling in 2000 confirmed that the hurdle is distinct from Site 31A of the 1999 reassessment, which is located only 3.6m to the north. The latter is a togher constructed with longitudinal roundwoods, brushwood and pegs. Both features are at the same level in the bog and are likely to be contemporary. Some brushwood elements partly bridge the gap between the two sites.
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	00E0458	N/A	Roundwood, brushwood and twig togher(s)	E 609852m N 763329m
County: Site Name:	Longford LOUGH BANNOW 2, CORLEA			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.			
Description	<p>This togher extends in an east-north-east/west-south-west direction across two milled fields for a minimum visible distance of 35.5m. Two cuttings were excavated along its length, with Cutting A being the easternmost one. The investigations revealed that the site was constructed with longitudinal roundwoods, brushwood and twigs. It ranged in width from 0.95m to 2.5m and was up to 0.3m thick. The upper walking surface was located at a depth of 0.05–0.45m.</p> <p>In Cutting A, the principal surface elements consisted of eight roundwoods or heavy brushwood, arranged in four pairs. Similar paired rods were evident at the base of the structure in Cutting B. In that cutting, densely packed longitudinals formed the upper levels and were bordered by heavier roundwood elements. A small number of transverses may have been deliberately inserted through the upper levels in order to counteract a possible tendency of the longitudinal rods to spring upwards, because of the weight exerted by traffic on the trackway. The lowest level in Cutting B was orientated north-east/south-west, in contrast to the general east-north-east/west-south-west direction of the site. This level was aligned on Site 13A of the 1999 reassessment, which is a togher that is located in the drain face only a short distance to the north-east. It is possible that the present site was constructed on top of Site 13A in Cutting B. Additional timbers were encountered at a depth of 0.2m in the peat directly underlying the excavated structure in that cutting and almost definitely belong to a new site. Following on from the 1999 numbering sequence, this possible new structure was labelled 37A but was not investigated</p>			

	<p>further as the feature was located under the water level in the adjacent drain and was consequently waterlogged.</p> <p>A large number of pegs and posts were used to hold the togher in position. These displayed a variety of worked ends, including wedge-, chisel- and pencil-point examples. Many of the tips were blunted and buckled from being hammered into the bog and impinging on lower elements of the structure.</p>
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	00E0459	N/A	Brushwood & twig togher; roundwood, brushwood & twig togher	E 609709m N 763646m
County: Site Name:	Longford LOUGH BANNOW 2, CORLEA			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.			
Description	<p>The primary togher excavated under this licence was constructed with longitudinal twigs and light brushwood, arranged in a shallow band 0.5–0.8m wide and orientated north-east/south-west. The sighting on the opposite side of the drain to the excavation and recorded in the course of the 1999 reassessment was also constructed with longitudinal twigs and light brushwood, but here single longitudinal, heavy brushwood formed both sides of the feature, with a similar longitudinal element placed in between. The removal of fill from a disturbed band accidentally uncovered a new, separate togher underneath. Following on from the numbering sequence used during 1999, this new site was numbered 36A.</p> <p>A layer of peat, 0.2–0.25m deep, was sandwiched between both toghers, and numerous pine cones were preserved in the lower levels of that peat and scattered on the surface of the underlying site. The latter was 3.55m wide and orientated north-east/south-west to north-north-east/south-south-west. It contained a central band of longitudinal light brushwood and twigs, 1.15m wide. On the north-west side were four main, spaced roundwood and brushwood longitudinals, together with other transverse and longitudinal roundwoods, brushwood and twigs.</p> <p>Underlying the central band and extending for 1.25m to the south-east were up to fourteen roundwood and brushwood transverses. This area also included some irregularly placed light/heavy brushwood and roundwoods. Up to seven posts or pegs used to contain the site were also uncovered. One displayed a compacted tip and marked buckling along its length from having been driven into the bog. Both toghers extended towards the southern slope of an east–west ridge, located immediately to the north-east of the excavated area.</p>			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	-	N/A	Bogland sites	E 604802m N 768021m
County: Site Name:	Longford CLOONFORE AND CORLEA EXCAVATIONS			

Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.
Description	<p>Introduction to Sites 2002:0617 to 2002:00631</p> <p>Excavations were carried out in County Longford boglands in the summer of 2000 as part of a mitigation strategy designed to resolve known archaeological sites threatened by Bord na Móna milled peat production. The work was undertaken by Bord na Móna through its consultants, ADS Ltd.</p> <p>The excavations followed on from an archaeological reassessment of approximately two-thirds of the Longford bogs that was undertaken during the summer of 1999, where a total of 361 archaeological sites were recorded.</p> <p>Seven high-priority areas with regard to Bord na Móna production requirements were noted, and a mitigation strategy document was compiled for those areas. This document was produced by Dr Ann Lynch, Dúchas The Heritage Service, Mr Ragnall Ó Floinn, NMI, and Prof. Barry Raftery, UCD.</p> <p>Excavation took place at all eight sites listed for investigation in Lough Bannow 2 bog and at all seven sites listed for Derryad bog. The Lough Bannow 2 sites form part of a concentration of 35 features that is located immediately north of the Keenagh to Lanesborough road, in the townland of Corlea. This archaeological zone is approximately 2.5km to the west-south-west of Keenagh village and 1km north-north-west of the Corlea visitor centre. Excavation took place here between 3 July and 4 August 2000.</p> <p>The Derryad sites form part of a concentration of twenty features in the north-west corner of that bog, in Cloonfore townland. This concentration is located at the rear of the Bord na Móna Moundillon headquarters and approximately 4.5km to the east-south-east of Lanesborough village. Excavations took place here between 1 August and 1 September 2000.</p>

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	01E0699	22:16	No archaeological significance	E 608590m N 763314m
County: Site Name:	Longford Kenagh, Corlea			
Author:	Christopher Read, North West Archaeological Services, Cloonfad Cottage, Cloonfad, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co.Leitrim.			
Description	Pre-development testing took place in advance of the construction of a single house, access and septic tank. Four trenches ranging in depth from 0.4m to 0.6m were excavated across the area to be affected by the proposed development. No archaeological remains or features were revealed.			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	13E0219 13E0220 13E0223 13E0225	N/A	Peatland Survey	E 605678m N 768148m
County:	Longford			

Site Name:	Lough Bannow Bog
Author:	Jane Whitaker, ADS Ltd, Unit 4 The Printhouse, 22-23 South Cumberland Street, Dublin 2
Description	<p>A re-assessment field walking survey was carried out in Lough Bannow Bog in July 2013 on behalf of Bord na Móna (BnaM). The bog was previously referred to by BnM as Lough Bannow 1, 2, 3, and 4 (hence multiple licence numbers being issued although only 13E0219 was actually used). Lough Bannow 1, the southern extent of the bog, was also known as Corlea. The areas previously referred to as Lough Bannow 2 and 3 are north of the unclassified road that runs east-west towards Keenagh village while Lough Bannow 4 referred to the northern extent of the bog and is bounded on its northern extent by the R398 that runs north-eastwards from Derraghan. These numerical divisions are no longer in use by BnM but are included here to aid the description below of previous archaeological work carried out.</p> <p>The southern extent of Lough Bannow (Lough Bannow 1/Corlea) was the focus for the excavations carried out by Barry Raftery in 1989 at which time five sites were excavated including the substantial transverse plank trackway known as Corlea (LF022-058001). The 1991 survey identified twelve sites in this part of the bog while the 1999 re-assessment survey identified two sites.</p> <p>Lough Bannow 2, the western part of the centre of the bog, was surveyed in 1991 at which time forty-nine sites were identified. A re-assessment Survey carried out in 1999 identified thirty-four sites, eight of which were subsequently excavated by Noel Dunne on behalf of ADS Ltd as part of the 2000 BnM Mitigation project.</p> <p>Lough Bannow 3, the eastern part of the centre of the bog, had eighteen sites when it was surveyed in 1991 by the IAWU (Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit). The BnM re-assessment survey carried out in 1999 identified 11 sites, 2 of which were subsequently excavated as part of the 2001 Mitigation project. Lough Bannow 4 is the largest part of the bog. Thirty-nine sites were excavated in the north-eastern extent of the bog in Derryoghil townland by Barry Raftery in the 1980s. The 1991 Peatland Survey carried out by the IAWU identified eleven sites, two of which were subsequently excavated as part of the 2001 Mitigation project.</p> <p>The 2013 re-assessment survey identified sixteen sites fifteen of which were located in the north-eastern extent in Derryoghil townland (Lough Bannow 4). The remaining site was located in Derryglogher townland (Lough Bannow 3). There were no sites recorded in the southern extent (Lough Bannow 1) or in the western extent (Lough Bannow 2).</p> <p>The recorded sites were similar to those previously recorded in Derryoghil townland and were mainly east-west oriented roundwood and brushwood structures that were exposed on the field surface or in drain face sightings.</p>

Haul Route

County Roscommon

RPS No:	4900121
NIAH No:	31949002
Date	1895-1900
Original Use	Parochial House
In Use as	Parochial House
Townland:	Kiltoom
NGR:	199580, 245979
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey presbytery, built in 1898, with return to rear and rendered canted bays to front elevation. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and paired bracketed eaves course to over-sailing eaves. Coursed squared limestone walls with date plaque above door, rendered to canted bays. Pointed-arched window openings with tooled limestone surrounds and sills and replacement uPVC windows. Pointed-arched door opening with limestone surround, timber panelled door and plain overlight. Wrought iron entrance gates This impressive limestone built presbytery displays architectural motifs popularly used in the late nineteenth century, such as the canted bay windows and over-sailing eaves supported by paired brackets. The pointed-arched window and door openings compliment and reflect those of the adjacent church and underlines the ecclesiastical association of the structure.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC HISTORICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	

RPS No:	4500766
NIAH No:	N/A
Date	20 th century
Original Use	Telephone Box
In Use as	Telephone Box
Townland:	Leacarrow
NGR:	596390,755169
Description:	Free-standing concrete telephone box, erected by the Department of Post and Telegraphs c. 1960. Having original concrete structure and original stepped moulded concrete roof with vents, two sides having later Perspex panels, original timber door
Categories of Special Interest:	
Rating:	
Reference:	

RPS No:	4200519
NIAH No:	31818007
Date	1895-1870
Original Use	Railway Station
In Use as	House
Townland:	Galey

NGR:	199580, 245979
Description:	<p>Detached seven-bay single-storey former railway station, built c.1860, now in domestic use. Front and rear gabled breakfronts flank central three-bay entrance. Pitched and hipped tiled roofs with cut stone chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed cut stone walls with dressed quoins and string course. Tooled stone window surrounds to timber casement windows with limestone sills. Label moulding to one window. Timber panelled double doors with overlight, set in tooled stone surround. Platform to east of station. Two-storey red brick signal box, still in use, to east platform. Former goods shed, c.1920, with sandstone dressings to openings to west of station, currently undergoing conversion. Modern level crossing to south.</p> <p>Knockcroghery station was built to serve the Midlands and Great Western Railway on the Mayo Branch. This former railway station exhibits high-quality craftsmanship in the dressing and detailing of the masonry. The paired breakfronts add symmetry to both the front and rear elevations, while the tall chimneystacks break through the roofline. The signal box, platform and former goods shed, together with the station form an interesting group of railway related structures. Though the station is no longer in use, the tracks and signal box still serve their original function.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	

RPS No:	4900121
NIAH No:	31949002
Date	1895-1900
Original Use	Parochial House
In Use as	Parochial House
Townland:	Kiltoom
NGR:	199580, 245979
Description:	<p>Detached three-bay two-storey presbytery, built in 1898, with return to rear and rendered canted bays to front elevation. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and paired bracketed eaves course to over-sailing eaves. Coursed squared limestone walls with date plaque above door, rendered to canted bays. Pointed-arched window openings with tooled limestone surrounds and sills and replacement uPVC windows. Pointed-arched door opening with limestone surround, timber panelled door and plain overlight. Wrought iron entrance gates</p> <p>This impressive limestone built presbytery displays architectural motifs popularly used in the late nineteenth century, such as the canted bay windows and over-sailing eaves supported by paired brackets. The pointed-arched window and door openings compliment and reflect those of the adjacent church and underlines the ecclesiastical association of the structure.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC HISTORICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	

Section 15.4 Haul Route

Description of Recorded Monuments, Protected Structures and NIAH

CORNASEER

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO049-004	Redundant record	NO

DESCRIPTION

Marked only on the 1915 ed. of the OS 6-inch map as a curved hachured line (C c. 20m NE-SW), and situated on a slight E-facing slope. It is not visible at ground level in the lawn of a house. There is doubt about the validity of the hachuring, especially as it is so partial and has not appeared on earlier editions of the map.

MOYVANNAN

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO048-053	Ringfort - rath	YES

DESCRIPTION

Marked faintly as a D-shaped embanked enclosure (dims c. 55m NW-SE; c. 40m NE-SW) truncated by the NW-SE Athlone-Roscommon road (N 61) at NE on the 1837 ed. of the OS 6-inch map, and situated on a steep E-facing slope of Feamore Hill. It is not visible at ground level in pasture.

CARROWDERRY

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO045-155	Ringfort - rath	YES

DESCRIPTION

Marked as an oval embanked enclosure (ext. dims c. 45m NE-SW; c. 30m NW-SE) on the 1837 ed. of the OS 6-inch map where it is overlain by the NNW-SSE Roscommon-Athlone road (N 61) but lying mostly W of it. Situated on a slight WSW-facing slope. A D-shaped grass-covered area (dims 30.5m NW-SE; 10.25m NE-SW) defined by a scarp (H 0.55m) S-NW survives. It is truncated by the road at E and only survives SW of this. Rath (RO045-154----) is c. 190m to the NE.

CARROWDERRY

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO045-225	Ringfort - rath	YES

DESCRIPTION

On the crest of a low SW-facing slope of a NW-SE spur, overlooking a small basin. Triangular grass-covered area (dims 13m N-S; 9m E-W) defined by an earthen bank (at WNW: Wth 3.3m; int. H 0.45m; ext. H 1.2m) W-N and a scarp at the straight S edge, but it is truncated at E by the NNW-SSE Roscommn to Athlone road (N 61).

CARRIGAN MORE

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO045-112	Ringfort - rath	YES

DESCRIPTION

Marked as a small feature (diam. c. 20m) only on the 1915 ed. of the OS 6-inch map, and situated towards the bottom of a NE-facing slope in the lawn of a modern house. Subcircular grass-covered area (dims 18.4m NNW-SSE; 14.8m ENE-WSW) defined by an earthen bank (Wth 2.2m; int. H 0.3m; ext. H 0.4-0.6m) with four young oak trees planted on it. It had a slight outer fosse or ditch (Gannon 1972) that is no longer visible. It might be a rath, and rath (RO045-147----) is c. 200m to the SSW.

KILLIAGHAN AND GORT

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO045-103003	Ringfort - rath	YES

DESCRIPTION

Marked as a D-shaped embanked enclosure (ext. dims c. 40m NW-SE; c. 35m NE-SW) truncated at SW by a field boundary on the 1837 ed. of the OS 6-inch map, and situated on a rise in a low-lying landscape. The location is now occupied by St John's Roman Catholic church, which was built in the early 1840s (Beirne 2000, 279). Archaeological testing (04E0305) c. 60m to SE failed to produce related archaeological material (Read 2007).

KILLIAGHAN AND GORT

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO045-102	Ringfort - rath	YES

DESCRIPTION

Towards the bottom of a slight E-facing slope in a low-lying landscape. Discovered in 1986 during the improvement of the N 61 Athlone-Roscommon road when the outer chamber was unroofed. It consisted of a corbelled subrectangular chamber (dims c. 3.5m NE-SW; 1.6m NW-SE; H c. 1.6m) with a blocked creep at the S end of the NW wall and an air vent in the SW wall. At the N end of the SE wall a creep (Wth 0.35-0.8m; H 0.6-0.9m; L 1.45m) led to the S end of the NW wall of a second corbelled subrectangular chamber (dims 3.9m NE-SW; 1.6m E-W; H 1.9m) which has an air vent in the S wall and a blocked creep at the N end of the NW wall. This led to a collapsed third chamber. The souterrain was filled with stones and survives under the road, but is inaccessible.

KNOCKANYCONOR

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO045-053001	Megalithic tomb - portal tomb	YES

DESCRIPTION

On a low-lying undulating karst landscape. A circular roofstone (diam. 2.2-3m; T 0.8m) is supported at E by two portal stones (N stone: 1m x 0.5m; H 1.65m; S stone: 1m x

0.7m; H 1.4m) but the base of the roofstone rests on the ground at W. Just to the W is a megalithic cist (RO045-053002-) (dims c. 2m E-W; c. 1m N-S) consisting of a rectangular roofstone (dims 2.5m E-W; 1.8m N-S; T 0.7m) resting on at least four boulders (dims c. 0.5m x 0.5m; H 0.5m). Barrow (RO045-054---) is c. 40m to the SW. (English 1969, 2)

KNOCKANYCONOR

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO045-053002	Megalithic structure	YES

DESCRIPTION

On a low-lying undulating karst landscape. Just to the W of portal tomb (RO045-053001-) is a megalithic cist (dims c. 2m E-W; c. 1m N-S) consisting of a rectangular roofstone (dims 2.5m E-W; 1.8m N-S; T 0.7m) resting on at least four boulders (dims c. 0.5m x 0.5m; H 0.5m). The barrow (RO045-054---) is c. 40m to the SW.

KILLEENREVAGH

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO042-100	Barrow - ring-barrow	YES

DESCRIPTION

At the bottom of a SW-facing slope and at the E edge of a broad, flat-bottomed NW-SE valley. Circular grass and scrub-covered mound (diam. of top 5m NE-SW; diam. of base 12.2m NE-SW; H 1.25-1.45m) separated by a fosse (Wth of top 6.2-8.7m; Wth of base 2.4m; D 0.4-0.6m) from an outer bank (at SW: Wth 5.2m; ext. H 0.45m) which has been truncated by a NE-SW field wall W-NNE (ext. diam. 23.5m NE-SW).

GALEY

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO042-067	Ringfort - rath	YES

DESCRIPTION

At the crest of a W-facing slope. Described as a subcircular area (dims 36m N-S; 32m E-W) defined by an earthen bank and outer fosse, with an entrance (Wth 2.5m) and causeway at SW (Gannon 1972). It is now visible as faint traces of a D-shaped grass-covered area (dims 40.5m N-S; 31.5m E-W) defined by faint traces of a fosse (Wth 4.1m; D 0.1-0.2m).

SRAH (Athlone North By.)

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO042-038	Ringfort - rath	YES

DESCRIPTION

On a rise in an undulating landscape. Circular grass-covered area (diam. 50m N-S) defined by an earthen bank and some bushes (at W: Wth 7.2m; int. H 0.75m; ext. H 0.75m) with slight traces of a fosse S-W-N, but the monument is truncated by a NW-SE roadway at NE and the perimeter is removed by quarrying E-S.

CORGARVE (Athlone North By.)

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO042-172001	Meeting-house	NO

DESCRIPTION

On a level landscape on the W side of the Athlone to Roscommon town road (N 61). The Ballymurry community of the Society of Friends (Quakers) was founded in 1719 by a group from Sligo, and a meeting house and burial ground had been established by 1721. It was strengthened by further members from Newport, Co. Mayo in 1739. Although in Connaught it was regulated by the Moate, Co. Westmeath, monthly meeting until Ballymurry was abandoned by the community in 1848 (Butler 2004, 16-7).

Among the early families that attended were Burnes of Galey and Newtown, and Nevitts, Boates and Sinklars of Ballymurray. Later in the 18th century the Gaw, Peck, Barton, McLean and Alexander names appear in the records. In the 19th century the names Fairbrother of Galey, Lewis and Pellet of Ballymurray, and Beale of Churchpark near Athleague become associated with the Ballymurray meeting house. (Goodbody 2013)

The meetng house is a rectangular structure (ext. dims 8.7m N-S; 6.2m E-W) defined by clay-bonded stone walls (H 3m; T 0.5-0.6m). There are two round-headed windows and a round-headed doorway (Wth 1m; H 2.2m) in the E wall and a single destroyed window in the W wall. There is a fireplace in the S wall, and there is a small drystone-walled yard (int. dims 8.2m E-W; 6.95m N-S) on the E side which has a blocked entrance (Wth 1.3m) on its E side to the road. The burial ground (RO042-172002-) to the W is a rectangular enclosure (int. dims 27.5m E-W; 20.2m N-S) defined by drystone-built walls (Wth 0.8m; H 0.8m) which are largely collapsed. An entrance cannot be identified, and there are only two graves visible, which post-date the abandonment of the meeting-house.

CORGARVE (Athlone North By.)

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO042-172002	Burial ground	NO

DESCRIPTION

On a level landscape on the W side of the Athlone to Roscommon town road (N 61). The burial ground to the W of the Quaker meeting house (RO042-172001-) is a rectangular enclosure (int. dims 27.5m E-W; 20.2m N-S) defined by drystone-built walls (Wth 0.8m; H 0.8m) which are largely collapsed. An entrance cannot be identified, and there are only two graves visible that post-date the abandonment of the meeting house in 1848. (Goodbody 2013)

BALLYPHEASAN

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO039-047	Ritual site - holy well	NO

DESCRIPTION

In a low-lying position, c. 600m NW of the site of St Coman's church site (RO039-043006-). An overgrown hollow (diam. c. 4m; D 0.5m) which is now dry was, according to J. O'Donovan in the 1830s, venerated in the 19th century when a rag bush stood

beside it (O' Flanagan 1931, vol. 1, 46). The crucifixion plaque now in Chapel Lane (RO039-043005-) originally may have come from here (Siggins 1998c). Excavation (04E1413) revealed the triangular shape of the natural spring (dims 4.45m x 3.65m), recovering modern artefacts in its upper layers. A rectangular pit (RO039-047001-) (dims 1.5m x 0.8m; D 0.35m) lay just to the N, and another rectangular pit (RO039-047002-) (dims 2.35m x 2.1m; D 0.3m) was just to the SE, but no artefacts were recovered from either pit, or the well. (Lohan 2007)

BALLYPHEASAN

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO039-047001	Excavation - miscellaneous	NO

DESCRIPTION

Archaeological excavation (04E1413) recorded a rectangular pit (dims 1.5m x 0.8m; D 0.35m) just to the N of St Comán's holy well (RO039-047----), and another pit (RO039-047002-) was just to its SE, but no artefacts were recovered from either pit, or the well. (Lohan 2007).

BALLYPHEASAN

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO039-047002	Excavation - miscellaneous	NO

DESCRIPTION

Archaeological excavation (04E1413) recorded a rectangular pit (RO039-047001-) just to the N of St Comán's holy well (RO039-047----) and another rectangular pit (dims 2.35m x 2.1m; D 0.3m) was just to its SE, but no artefacts were recovered from either pit, or the well. (Lohan 2007).

CLOONYBEIRNE (Ballintober South By.)

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO040-024	Ringfort - rath	YES

DESCRIPTION

On a gentle S-facing slope. Oval grass-covered area with some bushes (dims 62.7m E-W; 42.8m N-S) defined by a fosse (Wth of top 4-5.4m; Wth of base 1.5-2.9m; int. D 0.4; ext. D 0.5m) WNW-NE, and by a scarp (H 0.6-1.1m) elsewhere. There is no identifiable original entrance. Archaeological testing (06E1071) immediately to the N but outside a buffer zone (Wth 20m) failed to produce any related material (Sweetman 2009).

COOLSHAGHTENA

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO036-067	Rock scribing - folk art	NO

DESCRIPTION

Built into the roadside face of the wall of an abandoned schoolyard. Rectangular limestone piece (dims 1.48m x 0.35m) with a tableau carved in false relief depicting five human figures, a cat, a dog and a house with the inscription 'Patk. Spallon built

this cottage 1814'. It was the overmantel from a nearby house, and local folklore interprets it as the tale of a failed eviction.

CULLIAGHY

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO036-048001	Church	YES

DESCRIPTION

On low, level ground c. 70m from the N shore of a bay on the N shore of Lough Ree. Traditionally an early church was founded here by St Faithlec, the founder of Cloontuskert (RO037-001001-) c. 3 km to the NNE, but the references are obscure. A chapel, described by J. O'Donovan in the 1830s as ruinous (O'Flanagan 1931, vol. 1, 48), is marked on the 1837 ed. of the OS 6-inch map. This was built as a Roman Catholic church in the 1760s, adjacent to the Lanesboro to Roscommon road (N63) that was first built in 1765, and the church continued in use until the 1830s when it was replaced by the present church in Ballyleague in 1860 (Murphy 2003, 28).

This is a rectangular overgrown area (int. dims 15.7m E-W; 6m N-S) defined by low earth and stone banks (Wth 0.7-1m; H 0.2-0.6m), which might be divided into two rooms by the remnants of a stone wall (E room: int. dims. 4.5m). There is no evidence of a doorway or of burial in the vicinity. St. Faithlec's Well (RO036-048002-), c. 30m to the SW, is rectangular (int. dims 1.1m N-S; 1m E-W; D 1m) and defined by a low masonry wall (Wth 0.2-0.45m; H 0.3-4m). The well is still venerated, and is open to the S where there is a small paved area (dims 1.5m E-W; 0.9m N-S). A stream runs S to the lake, and a stile provides access from the road c. 30m to the N

CULLIAGHY

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO036-048002	Ritual site - holy well	YES

DESCRIPTION

On low, level ground c. 70m from the N shore of a bay on the N shore of Lough Ree and c. 30m S of the Lanesboro to Roscommon road (N 63). St. Faithlec's Well (RO036-048002-), c. 30m to the SW of church (RO036-048001-), is rectangular (int. dims. 1.1m N-S; 1m E-W; D 1m) and defined by a low masonry wall (Wth 0.2-0.45m; H 0.3-4m). The well is still venerated, and is open to the S where there is a small paved area (dims. 1.5m E-W; 0.9m N-S). A stream runs S to the lake, and a stile provides access from the road c. 30m to the N.

River Shannon, BALLYLEAGUE

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO037-005	Bridge	YES

DESCRIPTION

Crossing the Shannon at the N end of Lough Ree. This important crossing point between Meath and Connaught was first developed with a causeway in 1000 AD by Mael Sechnaill, King of Meath (AFM, vol. 2, 745). Turlough O'Connor built a wicker bridge across the River Shannon at Ath Liagh c. 1140 (AFM, vol. 2, 1063; Graham 1988, 22) and again in 1153 (AFM, vol. 2, 1107). It was possibly still intact in the 1220s when Walter de Lacy started to build a castle here. The location is not precisely known. (Bradley et al. 1985, 25)

According to Nicholas Dowdall, Bishop of Meath, a stone bridge which was the biggest in Ireland at the time, was built here in 1667 (Gillespie and Moran 1991, 208). The 19th

century bridge was probably built on its site, and it in turn may have been on the site of the earlier bridges.

River Shannon, BALLYLEAGUE

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO037-009	Ford	YES

DESCRIPTION

Causeways across the River Shannon at Ballyleague were constructed in AD 1000 by Mael Seachnaill, King of Midhe, and also by Cathal Ua Conchobhair (AFM; A. Clon. sub 994; Bradley et al. 1985b, 25). Their exact location is unknown, although they were probably replaced by later bridges (see RO037-005----).

AGHAMORE (Ardagh By.), COMMONS NORTH, KNOCK, LANESBOROUGH

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
LF017-003	Historic town	YES

DESCRIPTION

At a crossing point on the river Shannon where it enters Lough Ree. Lanesborough was formerly known as Athleague or Ballyleague (AFM vol. 1, 1063, 1109; vol. 3, 200) and Joyce (1871, 343) translates Béal Átha Liag as the mouth of the ford of the stones. It occupied a strategic border location on the river Shannon between the early medieval kingdoms of Connacht and Midhe and the modern counties of Longford and Roscommon. Records indicate that a causeway (LF017-003003-) was constructed across the river in 1000 (AFM, sub 1000; Ann. Clon., sub 994), while bridges (cliathdroichid) (LF017-003001-) were built in the mid-12th century (AFM, sub 1140 and 1154; Ann. Clon., sub 1132). In 1172 Walter de Lacy began to build a castle but it was not completed because Cathal Crobderg O Connobair, King of Connacht, forced him to abandon it (AFM; ALC; Ann. Clon., sub 1220). The castle (LF017-003002-) built in 1227 by the Irish Justiciar Geoffrey de Marisco (Ann. Conn.; AFM) may have been built on or close to its site. The latter castle appears to have been the spur to the development of a vill, for a charter of borough status was granted before 1235 (MacNiocaill 1977, 55). Upon Walter de Lacy's death in 1241, Lanesborough was inherited by John de Verdon (Othway-Ruthven 1968b, 411-13). Its situation made it vulnerable and in 1271 Aedh O Connobair attacked and destroyed the castle (Ann. Conn.; AFM; AU). In 1284 Theobald de Verdon was granted a charter to hold a weekly market (Cal. doc. Ire. vol. ii, 532). Whatever urban developments occurred probably fell victim to the political and economic difficulties of the early 14th century. The failure of the Anglo-Norman settlement is recorded in the 1332 partition of the lands of Theobald de Verdon. After his death Henry Ferrers, husband of Isabella de Verdon, was granted '18 carucates of land in the town of Ballilegge alias Beallalegge, now extended at no value because the land is waste and uncultivated for lack of tenants' (Othway-Ruthven 1968, 435).

The next references date to the late 16th and early 17th centuries: in 1572 Athleague was attacked by a rebellious faction of the Clanrickard Burkes, suggesting that the area was under the control of the English (Bradley et al. 1985, 26). Sir Patrick Barnewell, who built a 'fair and strong fort [LF017-003011-] and house' in the late 16th or early 17th century (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1611-14, 51), probably on the site of the levelled castle, was granted a licence in 1616 to hold a market and two fairs (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 304). In 1617/8 Thomas Rotherham was granted the 'castle and fort of Ballyleigg otherwise Bealaleig, and 300a ... lying about said castle, and next adjoining to the river Shannon' (ibid., 360). Gerald Murtagh received a grant of the lands of Ballyleague in 1620 as part of the plantation of Longford and he was also granted a licence to hold a

market and a fair (ibid., 482). In 1664 the lands of Ballyleague, then held by Sir George Lane, were erected into the manor of Lanesborough and the town was constituted a free borough (Bradley et al., 1985, 26). The Down Survey (1655-6) map of Rathcline barony (NLI MS 716) depicts a small clustered settlement around the 'Fort of Ballyleague' and a church (LF017-003004-) on the E side of the Shannon and 'Ballyleag Castle' (RO037-004----), in county Roscommon, on the W bank. In 1682 Nicholas Dowdall noted that the town had 'fine stonehouses and very fair Church stately beautified within and with a Tall Steeple and Church Yard walled about' (Gillespie and Moran 1991, 208). A late-17th-century map of the town (NLI MS 8646/8) depicts the church, annotated 'old church', castle, an enclosed orchard and a cluster of low houses with centrally placed chimneystacks on the S side of a road leading down to a bridge (LF017-003001-). A large stone building on the SE side of the town is named the 'Lime house' and there is a mill to the NE of the bridge.

The extent of the 13th-century Anglo-Norman borough and its exact whereabouts are unknown. The 17th-century plantation settlement may overlie it but there is also a possibility that a formal medieval settlement was never established at this location. It may have been on the W bank of the Shannon, in the vicinity of Ballyleague castle (RO037-004----) in county Roscommon (Bradley et al. 1985, 29). The 17th-century borough appears to have been quite small, it consisted of one main street aligned NNW-SSE with long property plots extending off both sides of it. It may have functioned as a garrison town controlling the bridge (ibid., 26, 29). No traces of any 17th-century buildings are evident in the modern streetscape, and the castle (LF017-003002-) and fort (LF017-003011-) have been levelled.

LANESBOROUGH

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
LF017-003001	Bridge	YES

DESCRIPTION

Spanning the river Shannon at the NW end of Lanesborough (LF017-003----). Bridges built by Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, in 1140 (AFM, Ann. Clon. sub 1132) and again in 1154 (AFM) were probably built on or close to earlier fording points (see LF017-003003-). The term used in the annals to describe the bridges is 'cliathdroichet', which may be translated as wicker-bridge (Bradley et al. 1985, 25). In 1663, an Act was passed for 'the building of a bridge at Ballileague [Ballyleague/Lanesborough] over the River Shannon between the counties of Longford and Roscommon' (Cal. S.P. Ire. 1663-5, 228). The bridge, built by Sir George Lane in 1667, was described in 1682 as 'a fair stone bridge . . . built by the Contribution of several of the Adjacent Counties and is in length and breadth at this day the largest in the Kingdome' (Gillespie and Moran 1991, 208). The present bridge, dating to the c. 1835-43, was probably built on the site of the 17th-century structure, which in turn undoubtedly replaced the earlier medieval bridges and fords. (www.buildingsofireland.ie, Reg. 13310001, last accessed 26 March 2012)

LANESBOROUGH

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
LF017-003003	Ford	NO

DESCRIPTION

At the NW end of Lanesborough (LF017-003----), which was known as Béal Átha Liag (Ballyleague) or Áth Liag (the mouth of the ford of the flagstones) before 1664 (Cal. S.P. Ire. 1663-5, 442; Bradley et al. 1985, 26; Gillespie and Moran 1991, 208). This

was a major crossing point on the river Shannon at the NE end of Lough Ree, on a strategic boundary separating the early medieval kingdoms of Connacht and Meath and the modern counties of Longford and Roscommon. Causeways were constructed in AD 1000 by Mael Sechnaill, King of Midhe, and also by Cathal Ua Conchobhair (AFM; A. Clon. sub 994; Bradley et al. 1985, 25). Their exact location is unknown, although they were probably replaced by later bridges (see LF017-003001-).

LEHERY

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
LF017-011	Ringfort - rath	YES

DESCRIPTION

On a low rise in pasture. Depicted as a circular enclosure with the designation 'Lisclogh Fort' on the 1837 ed. of the OS 6-inch map. It is not visible at ground level.
Compiled by: Patrick F. O'Donovan

DERRYGEEL

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
LF018-055	Ringfort - rath	YES

DESCRIPTION

In wet, low-lying pasture. A report in 1977 (SMR file) recorded a raised circular area (diam. 19.2m) enclosed by a bank of earth and stone with an external fosse. A break in the bank with an accompanying causeway at NE may have marked the original entrance. It has since been levelled. A curving field boundary mirrors its circuit from SE-S-NW. Elsewhere a low rise indicates its outline.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310001
Date	1835 – 1845
Original Use	Bridge
In Use as	Bridge
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Description:	Six-arch road bridge over River Shannon, built c. 1835 - 1843. Original metal swivel section to the northwest end replaced c. 1975 by fixed concrete span with concrete piers. Original parapets removed and road/footpaths widened with cantilevered reinforced concrete sections/decks to either side c. 1993. Original round-headed pedestrian arch and walkway built into squared limestone rubble abutment to the west end. Constructed of ashlar limestone with segmental arches having ashlar limestone voussoirs. Rusticated/rock-faced limestone piers with rounded/U-shaped cutwaters to upstream and downstream elevations. Located to the northwest end of Lanesborough, linking County Longford

	<p>with County Roscommon. Spans border between Leinster and Connaught.</p> <p>Despite recent alterations, this fine bridge represents a significant mid-nineteenth century engineering achievement and is an important element of the built heritage of Longford. It is well built using high quality ashlar limestone masonry, while the graceful profile of the arches identifies the civil engineering heritage significance of the site. The rounded/U-shaped cutwaters are typical of the many bridges built across the River Shannon by the Shannon Navigation Commissioners during the mid-nineteenth century. It was probably built to designs by Thomas Rhodes (1789 - 1868), the chief engineer with the Shannon Navigation Commissioners at the time of construction and the engineer responsible for a number of elegant bridges over the Shannon. This bridge formerly had a metal swivel section to the west end, which was built to allow for the passage of river traffic along the Shannon Navigation. It was later replaced by a fixed span, c. 1975. The present bridge replaced an earlier nine-arch stone bridge on this site, which was erected Sir George Lane in 1667. This bridge was described in 1682 as 'in length and breadth the largest in the kingdom'.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310002
Date	1850 – 1890
Original Use	gates/railings/walls
In Use as	gates/railings/walls
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Description:	Gateway, erected c. 1870, comprising a pair of dressed limestone piers (on square-plan) having chamfered plinths, cut limestone capstones, and with a pair of decorative wrought-iron double-leaf gates. Located to the northwest end of Lanesborough. This elegant gateway makes a positive contribution to the streetscape of Lanesborough. The piers are well-crafted using good quality limestone while the decorative wrought-iron gates add further aesthetic value to this composition. This gateway may have been moved to its present site from another location, or formed the entrance to an earlier building to site, and now forms the entrance to the ESB power station at Lanesborough.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310003
Date	1800 – 1830
Original Use	House
In Use as	House

Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Description:	<p>Semi-detached two-bay three-storey with attic storey house, built c. 1815, one of a pair with the building adjacent to the southeast (13310004). Pitched slate roof with limestone coping to gable end, two rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls, roughcast to northwest gable elevation, with render quoins to the corner. Square-headed window openings with limestone sills, replacement timber windows to second floor, six-over-six pane timber sliding sash windows to first floor and replacement window to ground floor. Round-headed door opening with replacement door, fanlight and having dressed limestone block-and-start surround with carved limestone cornice to lintel. Slightly set back from the street with rendered boundary walls to road-frontage. Shared pedestrian gateway having rendered piers and iron gate. Located to the northwest end of Lanesborough.</p> <p>This house, of late-Georgian appearance, retains its early form, character and much of its early fabric despite some alterations to the ground floor openings. Its tall form makes it an imposing and important feature on the streetscape. It retains interesting features such as the timber sliding sash windows and its façade is enlivened by the well-crafted cut stone doorcase and cornice, which is of artistic merit. It forms an interesting pair with its neighbour to the southeast (13310004) and represents an integral element of the built heritage of Lanesborough. Sensitively restored, this building would have a significant contribution to the historic character of the town. Either this building or its neighbour was in use as a post office in 1914 (Ordnance Survey third edition six-inch map).</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310004
Date	1800 - 1830
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Description:	<p>Semi-detached two-bay three-storey with attic storey house, built c. 1815, one of a pair with the building adjacent to the northwest (13310003). Modern shopfront to the southeast end of the main façade. Pitched slate roof with two rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls with render quoins to the corner. Square-headed window openings with limestone sills, replacement timber windows. Round-headed door opening with replacement door, fanlight and having dressed limestone block-and-start surround with carved limestone cornice to lintel. Square-headed window openings and a</p>

	recessed square-headed doorway to shopfront. Slightly set back from the street with rendered boundary walls to road-frontage. Shared pedestrian gateway having rendered piers and iron gate. Located to the northwest end of Lanesborough. This house, of late-Georgian appearance, retains its early form, character and much of its early fabric despite some alterations to the openings and the insertion of a modern shopfront. Its tall form makes it an imposing and important feature on the streetscape. Its façade is enlivened by the well-crafted cut stone doorcase and cornice, which is of artistic merit. It forms an interesting pair with its neighbour to the northwest (13310003) and represents an integral element of the built heritage of Lanesborough. Sensitively restored, this building would have a significant contribution to the historic character of the town. Either this building or its neighbour was in use as a post office in 1914 (Ordnance Survey third edition six-inch map).
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310005
Date	1890 - 1920
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Parish:	
Barony:	
NGR:	
Classification:	
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c. 1905, with single-bay two-storey with addition and recent flat roofed extension to the northwest (not in record). Pitched slate roofs with ridge capping, brick chimneystacks to either end with decorative brick courses and having a decorative red brick eaves course. Coursed limestone walls with flush dressed limestone quoins to the corners and red brick flush platbands. Segmental-arched window openings with replacement timber windows, limestone sills and red brick dressings and voussoirs. Central segmental-arched door opening with timber panelled door, sidelights, overlight, red brick dressings and red brick voussoirs. Set back from the street with rubble limestone boundary walls to road-frontage having red brick capping. Rubble limestone gate piers (on square-plan) with red brick platbands and caps. Located towards the northwest end of Lanesborough. This visually appealing house is enhanced by the attractive contrast between the limestone walls and the extensive red brick detailing. The symmetrical form of this house, enhanced by the end chimneystacks and regular fenestration, makes it an important and notable feature on the streetscape. The variety of texture and materials further enlivens the façade

	and serves to emphasise the regular openings. It retains much of its early form and fabric, despite the loss of early fittings to the window openings.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL
Rating:	LOCAL

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310008
Date	1890 - 1910
Original Use	gates/railings/walls
In Use as	gates/railings/walls
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Description:	Pair of dressed limestone piers (on square-plan), built c. 1900, having carved caps and steel or wrought-iron spear-headed double-leaf gates. Two-storey outbuilding to site (to north) with pitched slate roof and ridge capping (not in survey). Rubble limestone walls with square-headed openings, one having concrete lintel and dressed limestone quoins. Located to the centre of Lanesborough. This simple gateway makes a positive contribution to the streetscape of Lanesborough. The gate piers are well-crafted using good quality limestone and represent a good example of traditional stonemasonry, a skill now in terminal decline.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL
Rating:	LOCAL

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310009
Date	1890 - 1910
Original Use	presbytery/parochial/curate's house
In Use as	presbytery/parochial/curate's house
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Description:	Detached four-bay two-storey parochial house on L-shaped plan, built c. 1900, with projecting gabled end bay with box bay window to the northwest end of the front elevation (southwest) and a single-bay single-storey lean-to porch to front elevation. Three-bay two-storey lean-to return (northeast), with further single-bay single-storey lean-to addition. Pitched slate roofs with rendered chimneystacks and some remaining sections of cast-iron rainwater goods. Red brick chimneystack to rear. Snecked rock-faced limestone walls over dressed limestone plinth with flush dressed limestone quoins to the corners. Pointed-segmental-arched openings, paired to porch, with red brick block-dressings and voussoirs and limestone sills. Triple pointed-segmental-arched window opening to box bay window, divided by dressed limestone pilasters and with continuous limestone sill. Pointed-segmental-arched door opening to northeast face of porch with timber battened door, limestone step and threshold. Three-bay two-storey outbuilding to rear (northeast) flanked by single-bay single-

	storey garage additions with pitched roofs. Hipped slate roof and ridge capping. Rubble limestone walls with square-headed openings having metal louvers to first floor and one-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows to ground floor, all with limestone sills and red brick dressings surrounds. Square-headed loading bay opening to central bay of first floor with timber lintel, timber door, limestone sills and red brick dressings surround. Square-headed door opening to ground floor with timber battened door, red brick dressings and with limestone plinth blocks. Square-headed openings to flanking blocks with red brick surrounds and timber and metal doors. Set back from street with coursed rubble limestone boundary walls having concrete capping, rendered piers and decorative wrought-iron railings and gate. Located to the southeast end of Lanesborough, adjacent to Roman Catholic church (13310010). This substantial parochial house retains much of its early form and character, despite the recent loss of early fittings to the window openings. The juxtaposition between the rock-faced limestone masonry and the red brick dressings helps create an appealing textural and tonal contrast to the exterior facades. The pointed-segmental-headed window openings and the gable-fronted projection give this building a vaguely Gothic Revival character that is, perhaps, appropriate for a building of its type and date. The variety of materials used in its construction adds interest to the building and streetscape and help emphasise its form and openings. It forms an interesting pair of related structures with the associated Roman Catholic church (13310010). The contemporary outbuilding to the rear is largely in its original condition and adds substantially to this site. The simple boundary wall, railings and gateway complete the setting.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC SOCIAL
Rating:	REGIONAL
Reference:	

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310010
Date	1830 - 1915
Original Use	church/chapel
In Use as	church/chapel
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Description:	Detached gable-fronted Roman Catholic church, built 1834, remodelled or rebuilt c. 1859 and remodelled c. 1915. Comprises three-bay nave elevations, chancel to the northeast with canted apse, central four-stage tower on a square-plan to entrance gable (southwest) with gabled entrance porch and with flanking single-bay two-storey flat-roofed blocks/vestibules to either side. Gabled single-bay single-storey porches to side elevations and two-bay single-storey sacristy addition with hipped and pitched roofs to northwest elevation. Pitched artificial slate roof with terracotta ridge crestings, carved limestone cross finial over

chancel gable and with dressed limestone coping to verges and cut limestone eaves course. Dressed limestone chimneystack to sacristy. Dressed limestone pinnacles on octagonal-plan to corners of tower and to flanking blocks. Crenellated parapet to tower with dressed limestone cornice and with central cross finial over. Wrought-iron cross finials over pinnacles to vestibules. Roughcast rendered walls with dressed limestone quoins, plinth and platbands. Snecked limestone walls to sacristy and chancel. Dressed limestone cornice and brackets to central entrance porch. Square-headed window openings to nave, vestibules Carved limestone bracket with engaged column having carved limestone cap to front elevation, over main entrance porch. Square-headed window openings with hoodmouldings above, limestone sills and stained glass timber windows with trefoil tracery, those to the nave having stained glass windows. Square-headed openings to tower at belfry level with timber louvers and limestone sills. Shouldered square-headed window openings to sacristy with dressed limestone surrounds and lintels and timber windows. Pointed arch openings to chancel with chamfered dressed limestone surrounds, cut limestone sills and pictorial stained glass windows. Round-headed door openings to central porch and to the side elevations of vestibules with timber battened double doors having cast-iron strapping and dressed limestone surrounds. Shouldered square-headed door opening to sacristy with timber battened door, chamfered dressed limestone surround and lintel, approached by flight of limestone steps. Base cruck roof. Retains interior features such as stained glass windows, marble altar table and timber gallery. Set slightly back from the street with snecked limestone boundary walls having concrete capping, rendered snecked limestone piers with decorative wrought-iron railings and gate. Rubble limestone boundary wall to the northwest boundary. Located to the southeast end of Lanesborough. This curious Roman Catholic hall and tower church dominates the southeast end of Lanesborough. Its unusual form is probably due to a number of phases of construction creating a distinctive structure. The tower is balanced by the flanking blocks/vestibules and the symmetry is continued in its corner pinnacles, the porches and the quoins with only the later sacristy to the rear breaking the symmetrical form. It is embellished with extensive cut and dressed limestone detailing, including the octagonal pinnacles, hoodmouldings, the detailing to the tower parapet, to the apse and to the statue plinth and canopy. The statue of Mary and the pictorial stained glass windows to the apse add artistic interest to the site. A church was built here in 1834 on a site donated by Luke White, a local landlord (Rathcline House 13401704). A church is indicated on this site on the Ordnance Survey first edition six-inch map of the area in 1838. The 1859 construction or remodelling has been attributed to William Hague Senior (1806 - 1888), a Cavan builder and father of the famous architect of the same name. This 1859 work probably resulted in the church taking on the

	familiar hall and tower form. The church was reworked during the early part of the twentieth century and the sacristy to the rear may have been added at this time.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC SOCIAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310011
Date	1920 - 1930
Original Use	garda station/constabulary barracks
In Use as	garda station/constabulary barracks
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Description:	<p>Detached five-bay two-storey Garda station, built or rebuilt c. 1924, with single-bay single-storey lean-to porch to front façade, incorporated into three-bay single-storey wing to northwest, and a single-bay single-storey porch to the southeast. Pitched slate roofs, oversailing to central block, with central brick chimneystack, ridge capping and cast-iron rainwater goods. Painted roughcast rendered walls over render plinth. Lamp with Garda emblem to front facade. Square-headed window openings with render surrounds, painted stone sills with a number of surviving timber sliding sash windows (southeast end), including tripartite timber sliding sash window, eight-over-eight pane timber sash window and a three-over six pane timber sash window. Replacement windows elsewhere. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled door, sidelights and render surround having concrete step and wrought-iron bootscraper. Rendered engaged pier to northwest of porch. Set back from the street with rendered boundary walls to the northwest end of site boundary. Garden to southeast. Located to the southeast of Lanesborough. This early twentieth-century Garda Station retains much of its early form and character despite the loss of original fittings to a number of the window openings. While the section to the northwest was designed for public business, the section to the southeast was designed as a dwelling for a Garda and his/her family. It is interesting to note the separate access provided for the house and the provision of a self contained garden. It was built or rebuilt to designs prepared by the Office of Public Works as part of a major construction and reconstruction project initiated by the Irish Government during the first decades of the Free State. It may have been originally built as a Royal Irish Constabulary barracks sometime between 1914 and c. 1918. It is not present on the 1914 Ordnance Survey map of the town but it is recorded as a 'Royal Irish Constabulary barracks reconstructed as a Garda station in 1924' (Building for Government, 1999) and there is a reference to an attack at Lanesborough barracks in 1922 by Anti Treaty forces during the Irish Civil War (1922 - 23) when 11 rifles were taken.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL

Rating:	LOCAL
RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310022
Date	1950 - 1955
Original Use	worker's house
In Use as	
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Description:	<p>Group of sixty (of sixty-one) two and three-bay two-storey semi-detached and terraced Bord na Mona worker's houses of various designs, built c. 1952. Now mainly in use as private houses. Pitched tiled roofs with rendered chimneystacks. A number of houses retain cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls over smooth rendered plinths. Square-headed window openings with concrete sills and now mostly with replacement fittings. Square-headed door opening with variety of fittings and with brick pilasters supporting concrete canopies over. Sidelights to the doorways of a number of buildings. Set back from street to the southeast and south end of Lanesborough with rendered boundary walls, rendered piers and wrought-iron/steel gates to a number of the buildings. The Bord na Mona housing development at Lanesborough is one of a number built throughout the midlands following the Turf Development Act (1950) and were an important landmark in public housing in Ireland. Designed by Frank Gibney (1905 - 1978) and containing a number of different housing types, they provided simple but modern accommodation. Gibney's ideas were derived from various sources including the English Garden City movement and 1930s architecture in the Netherlands. His distinctive style involved the use of enclosure, coherent design and varied building types within the schemes. This particular complex was built to house workers employed in Bord na Mona works at Lanesborough. Although the fittings to the majority of these buildings have been altered throughout the years, this estate remains an important example of its type and it is the whole complex and plan that is of most significance rather than the individual buildings themselves. This housing scheme is an interesting addition to the twentieth century built heritage of County Longford and of the social history of Lanesborough. (see record 13310012 for remaining building in scheme). The main contractor involved was P.J. McLoughlin & Co.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	LOCAL
Reference:	

RPS No:	303
NIAH No:	13310012
Date	1950 - 1960
Original Use	worker's house
In Use as	House

Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Description:	<p>Detached multiple-bay two-storey Bord na Mona worker's house, built c. 1952, with circular-plan block/turret to the northeast corner and single-bay two-storey block to the rear (northwest). Single-storey lean-to addition to the southwest elevation. One of a complex of sixty one houses (see record 13310022 for other buildings). Conical and hipped tiled roofs with overhanging eaves having exposed timber rafter ends/brackets, clay ridge capping and with a circular red brick chimneystack to the apex of circular roof. Painted roughcast rendered walls over smooth render plinth. Square-headed with openings, grouped in fours to southwest and northeast sides of circular block, with replacement windows, render reveals and concrete sills. Square-headed door opening to southeast side of circular-plan block with glazed timber door and with brick pilasters supporting concrete canopy over. Set back from street to the southeast end of Lanesborough with rendered boundary walls and piers and wrought-iron/steel gate.</p> <p>This distinctive building makes a positive contribution to the streetscape of Lanesborough. It incorporates materials and features typical of Modernist buildings such as the flat façade, grouped window openings, continuous concrete sills and concrete canopy. The conical roof and circular-plan chimneystack are unusual features and enhance the façade of the structure. It forms part of a complex of sixty one houses in a complex of Bord na Mona workers houses at Lanesborough. This housing development is one of a number of similar developments built throughout the midlands following the Turf Development Act (1950), which were an important landmark in public housing in Ireland. Designed by Frank Gibney (1905 -1978) and containing a number of different housing types, they provided simple but modern accommodation. Gibney's ideas were derived from various sources including the English Garden City movement and 1930s architecture in the Netherlands. His distinctive style involved the use of enclosure, coherent design and varied building types within the schemes. This particular complex was built to house workers employed in Bord na Mona works at Lanesborough to the north. This building is an interesting addition to the twentieth century built heritage of County Longford. The main contractor involved was P.J. McLoughlin & Co.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401708
Date	1835-1840
Original Use	National School

In Use as	House
Townland:	TULLYVRANE
Description:	<p>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 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. External staircase with rendered parapet wall to the northeast gable end giving access to square-headed doorway at first floor level. Pitched natural slate roofs with cut stone eaves course and having rendered chimneystacks to gable ends. Roughcast lime rendered walls over squared rubble stone construction. Square-headed window openings with cut stone sills and timber casement windows. Square-headed door openings with timber battened doors. Set back from road in own grounds to the southeast of Lanesboro adjacent to road junction. Rendered boundary to road-frontage. Modern gateway to the northeast.</p> <p>This substantial former national school retains much of its early character and form. It is robustly built and survives in good condition despite some recent alterations. Its form suggests that it was originally a two classroom school, with a single class room to each floor. However, it may have originally had a teacher's residence to one of the floors. The two-storey form of this school with external staircase giving access to first floor level is unusual in rural County Longford (there is a similar two-storey school at Edgeworthstown - 13309013), the majority being two classroom single-storey buildings. It is of social importance to the 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 many rural schools built throughout rural Ireland following the establishment of the Board of Education in 1831. A report by the Superintendent for Schools at the Board of Education described the school in 1840 as 'it is two stories in height, strongly and elegantly built, the ground floor flagged with stones' (Board of Education report). The costs, construction, and the site were donated by Luke White, of Rathcline House (13401704) a short distance to the south, and of Luttrellstown Castle, County Dublin. The White family also paid most of the wages of the teacher(s) throughout the second half of the nineteenth century. A school roll from 1841 states that there were 318 children attending this school at this time, 182 boys and 136 girls. School rolls from immediately after the Great Famine (1845 - c. 1849) show less than half the 1841 numbers attending this school. The classes appear to have been mixed, rather than having separate classrooms for boys and girls as was usually the case in Ireland at the time. The school appears to have closed around 1897 after a rather fractious history that saw it closed on a number of occasions due to disagreements between the White family and the local Roman Catholic clergy. It was later in use as a dwelling in the ownership of the McKenna family (husband and wife), who were both formerly teachers at the school. The building was reputedly</p>

	used for old IRA meetings c. 1919 (local information). It was later in use as a dance hall during the mid-twentieth century, as a technical school from 1939 - 1946, and as a sports hall and boxing club from c. 1950. This building occupies a prominent site along the main approach road into Lanesborough from the southeast, and is an integral element of the built heritage and social history of the local area.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	31949002
Date	1895 - 1900
Original Use	presbytery/parochial/curate's house
In Use as	presbytery/parochial/curate's house
Townland:	CAPPALISHEEN
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey presbytery, built in 1898, with return to rear and rendered canted bays to front elevation. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and paired bracketed eaves course to over-sailing eaves. Coursed squared limestone walls with date plaque above door, rendered to canted bays. Pointed-arched window openings with tooled limestone surrounds and sills and replacement uPVC windows. Pointed-arched door opening with limestone surround, timber panelled door and plain overlight. Wrought-iron entrance gates. This impressive limestone built presbytery displays architectural motifs popularly used in the late nineteenth century, such as the canted bay windows and over-sailing eaves supported by paired brackets. The pointed-arched window and door openings compliment and reflect those of the adjacent church and underlines the ecclesiastical association of the structure.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARTISTIC ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	REGIONAL
Reference:	

RPS No:	4900121
NIAH No:	31949003
Date	1840 - 1860
Original Use	church/chapel
In Use as	
Townland:	CORNASEER
Description:	Detached Church of Ireland church, built c.1850, with five-bay nave, entrance porch, vestry and bow-ended chancel with brick-lined crypt below. Pitched roofs with scalloped-shaped slates, cast-iron rainwater goods, tooled stone coping and wrought-iron finial to gable. Stone chimneystack to vestry. Random coursed cut stone walls with oculus and labels moulding to gable. Pointed-arched openings with

	<p>tooled stone surrounds and cast-iron diamond-paned windows surmounted by hood mouldings. Pointed-arched tooled stone openings with timber battened doors having cast-iron hinges. Labels moulding to porch door. Carved memorial plaques to interior. Brick fire opening to vestry. Grave markers to graveyard. Five yew trees punctuate path leading from porch to cast-iron pedestrian gate. Random coursed stone wall with partial roughcast render encloses site. Church and graveyard is located to the west side of a busy main road. Encompassed by a stone wall, St. Paul's Church is barely visible from the main road. Set within its own mature grounds, the church and graveyard are tranquil. Though derelict, the church expresses a unique architectural character. Its bow-ended chancel is a most notable feature and is complimented by well-finished stonework and decorative scalloped-shaped roof slates. The graveyard contains a variety of carved headstones marking the final resting places of members of St. Paul's congregation. The traditional planting of yews staggered along the entrance path contributes to the character of the site.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARTISTIC ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	4500766
Original Use	Telephone Box
Townland:	LECARROW
Description:	Free-standing concrete telephone box, erected by the Department of Post and Telegraphs c. 1960. Having original concrete structure and original stepped moulded concrete roof with vents, two sides having later Perspex panels, original timber door

RPS No:	4200519
NIAH No:	31818007
Date	1850 - 1870
Original Use	railway station
In Use as	house
Townland:	GALEY
Description:	Detached seven-bay single-storey former railway station, built c.1860, now in domestic use. Front and rear gabled breakfronts flank central three-bay entrance. Pitched and hipped tiled roofs with cut stone chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed cut stone walls with dressed quoins and string course. Tooled stone window surrounds to timber casement windows with limestone sills. Label moulding to one window. Timber panelled double doors with overlight, set in tooled stone surround. Platform to east of station. Two-storey red brick signal box, still in use, to east platform. Former goods shed, c.1920, with sandstone dressings to openings to west of station, currently undergoing conversion. Modern level crossing to south.

	Knockcroghery station was built to serve the Midlands and Great Western Railway on the Mayo Branch. This former railway station exhibits high-quality craftsmanship in the dressing and detailing of the masonry. The paired breakfronts add symmetry to both the front and rear elevations, while the tall chimneystacks break through the roofline. The signal box, platform and former goods shed, together with the station form an interesting group of railway related structures. Though the station is no longer in use, the tracks and signal box still serve their original function.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	4200517
NIAH No:	31818005
Date	1860 - 1880
Original Use	church/chapel
In Use as	church/chapel
Townland:	GALEY
Description:	Detached gable-fronted Roman Catholic church, built c.1870, with seven-bay nave. Lean-to side aisle to north fronted by two-stage bell tower with pinnacles and later copper spire. Sacristy to south-east. Pitched slate roof with stone coping and stone and cast-iron finials. Cut stone chimneystack to sacristy. Random coursed limestone walls with angle buttresses, dressed quoins and dressed plinth to tower. Pointed-arched cut stone windows to nave and tower. Curvilinear-arched cut stone windows to east elevation. Stained glass windows. Pointed-arched doorway with block-and-start surround and double timber battened door. Interior with hammerbeam trusses to roof and pointed-arched colonnade to side aisle. Graves of deceased priests to south. Church set in yard bounded by low wall with ashlar gate piers and wrought-iron gates. St. Patrick's church is an excellent example of late nineteenth-century ecclesiastical design. The combination of the ashlar dressings with the roughly squared stone blocks to the walls provides interesting textural detail. The stained glass windows lift the otherwise grey façade, while the interior is warm and bright, which is in direct contrast to the limestone exterior. The squat tower adds a robust quality to the church. The setting is completed by the fine ashlar gate piers and gates, which are both decorative and technically appealing.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARTISTIC ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	4200515
NIAH No:	31818003
Date	1850 - 1890
Original Use	Water pump
Townland:	KNOCKCROGHERY

Description:	Freestanding cast-iron water pump, c.1870, now disused. Comprising cylindrical shaft with raised horizontal banding, fluted upper section, spout, ogee-domed cap and cow-tail style handle. Set back from road on stepped concrete platform with roughcast-rendered wall to rear and north-west side. This water pump is of some historical and technical interest, dating to a period before mains water supply when a communal source of drinking water was used by the community. It exhibits artistic detailing in its design, with an elegantly curved handle and fluted decoration.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	4200514
NIAH No:	31818002
Date	1820 - 1860
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	KNOCKCROGHERY
Description:	Detached three-bay three-storey house, built c.1840, extended to east with three-bay two-storey block. Shop and public house to ground floor and extension to rear. Pitched tiled roofs with rendered chimneystacks. Pebbledashed walls with rendered plinth. Timber sash windows with stucco surrounds and stone sills. Painted tooled block-and-start door surround with keystone containing timber panelled door with fanlight. Shopfront comprising timber panelled double doors, flanking display windows, console brackets to cornice with rendered fascia with applied lettering. Limestone threshold to timber panelled door. House fronts onto street. This house is one of the few original and intact houses in Knockcroghery, following a fire in the town during the Troubles in the 1920s. It retains a fine shopfront, which together with the building's imposing height, makes it a significant contributor to the streetscape.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARTISTIC ARCHITECTURAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	4200513
NIAH No:	31818001
Date	1920 - 1925
Original Use	house
In Use as	house
Townland:	KNOCKCROGHERY
Description:	Pair of terraced three-bay two-storey houses, built 1923, now in use as one building with shopfront. Modern balcony to rear. Pitched tiled roof with ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystacks. Ruled-and-lined render to front elevation, with pebbledash to side and rear elevations. Tripartite timber sash windows to north house. Timber panelled door with sidelights and overlights. Timber sash windows to south house with shopfront comprising timber panelled double

	doors with fixed display windows, painted fascia with console brackets and cornice. Some replacement windows to rear. Wrought-iron gate to side giving access to rear. Stone and roughcast-rendered outbuildings to rear site. Pair front onto street. This pair of houses, built in 1923 after the burning of Knockcroghery, replaced a single-storey thatched building that operated as a clay pipe factory. Today the houses retain many original materials and features from the 1920s including timber sash windows. Built in a style used during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, this pair contribute to the character of the main street in the town.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	4200042
NIAH No:	
Townland:	BALLYMURRAY
Description:	Wall around church knocked down and church used as cattle crush.