

**CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
OF THE
MOUNTDILLION BOG GROUP**

ON BEHALF OF: BORD NA MONA

IPC LICENCE: P0504-01

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1 INTRODUCTION

The following report details the results of cultural heritage assessments that have been carried out at 29 bogs within Counties Longford, Roscommon and Westmeath. The assessments involved a detailed study of the archaeological and historical background of each site and the surrounding area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places, the topographical files within the National Museum and available cartographic and documentary sources for the areas.

The assessments were carried out by Jane Whitaker of IAC Ltd on behalf of Bord na Mona (IPC Licence: P0504-01).

Bogs under assessment:

- Begnagh Bog
- Clonwhelan Bog
- Clooneeny Bog
- Cloonshannagh Bog
- Clynan Bog
- Coolcraff Bog
- Coolnagun Bog
- Corlea Bog
- Derraghan Bog
- Derryadd Bog
- Derryadd 2 Bog
- Derryarogue Bog
- Derrycashel Bog
- Derrycolumb Bog
- Derrymoylin Bog
- Derryshanoge Bog
- Edera Bog
- Erenagh Bog
- Glenlough Bog
- Granaghan Bog
- Kilashee Bog
- Kilbarry Bog
- Kilbarry 2 Bog
- Knappoge Bog
- Lough Bannow Bog
- Milkernagh Bog
- Moher Bog
- Mostrim Bog
- Moundillon Bog

An assessment of the archaeological potential of each bog has been included within the report.

2 METHODOLOGY

Research for this report comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, historical and cartographic sources:

- Record of Monuments and Places for Counties Longford, Roscommon and Westmeath;
- Sites and Monuments Record for Counties Longford, Roscommon and Westmeath;
- National Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders List;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- Longford County Development Plan 2015–2021;
- Roscommon County Development Plan 2014–2020;
- Westmeath County Development Plan 2014–2020;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2017);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Section, which are afforded legal protection under Section 12 of the 1994 National Monuments Act and are published as a record.

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Section as ‘un-located sites’ and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result, these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on a website maintained by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht’ (DoCHG) – www.archaeology.ie.

National Monuments in State Care Database is a list of all the National Monuments in State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of the remains of each Monument.

The Minister for the DoCHG may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Preservation Orders List contains information on Preservation Orders and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, which have been assigned to a site or sites. Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland is the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. This archive relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and unique records of previous excavations. The find spots of artefacts are important sources of information on the discovery of sites of archaeological significance.

Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings. Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape.

Ordnance Survey maps of County Longford, 1836–7, 1911.

Ordnance Survey maps of County Roscommon, 1838, 1911–13.

Ordnance Survey maps of County Westmeath, 1837, 1911–13.

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape of the areas under assessment.

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Longford County Development Plan (2015–2021), Roscommon County Development Plan (2014–2020) and Westmeath County Development Plan (2014–2020) were consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the areas under assessment.

Aerial photographic coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides initial information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology. A number of sources were consulted including aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey and Google Earth.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2010 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any

area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970–2017.

The **National Inventory of Architectural Heritage** is a government-based organisation tasked with making a nationwide record of significant local, regional, national and international structures, which in turn provides county councils with a guide as to what structures to list within the Record of Protected Structures. The architectural surveys for Counties Longford, Roscommon and Westmeath were completed during 2003–2006. The NIAH have also carried out a nationwide desk-based survey of historic gardens, including demesnes that surround large houses. This has also been completed for Counties Longford, Roscommon and Westmeath. This was examined in relation to the surviving demesnes within the landscape surrounding the areas under assessment.

3 RESULTS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

3.1 BEGNAGH BOG

3.1.1 Location and General Topography

Begnagh Bog is 270ha in size and is located 1.5km northwest of the village of Killashee. The drains run north-south through the bog. The Royal Canal runs along its western extent, while its eastern and southern extents are composed of reclaimed farmland.

3.1.2 Recorded Monuments

There are a total of 61 sites within Begnagh Bog in the Sites and Monuments Record. A total of 17 of these are 'redundant' records. The remaining sites are three Road-Class 1 toghers, three Road-Class 2 toghers, 22 Road-Class 3 toghers, three unclassified toghers, eight platforms and two post rows. The main archaeological zone is located in its narrowest stretch, in the townlands of Corragarrow and Cloonmore where 21 of the sites were located.

The nearest dryland sites are a ringfort in Cloonmore townland to the east (LF013-048) and an enclosure to the southeast in Sharvoge (LF013-050), two ringforts in Cloonmore townland (LF013-049 and LF018-004) and a ringfort in Killashee/Aghakeeran (LF018-003).

3.1.3 Topographical Files

There are four stray finds recorded in the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland from Begnagh Bog. These are a 15th-17th century wooden beetle (1987:153) with a trapezoidal blade with a rounded end and traces of burning on the blade and an animal jaw bone (1987:154) from Begnagh townland. A wooden vessel containing bog butter was recovered by a BnM worker (1984:152) in Corragarrow townland and a second bog butter was recovered in Kilmore Upper in 1996 (1996:226).

3.1.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Begnagh bog was pilot surveyed by Professor Barry Raftery in 1989 and subsequently archaeologically surveyed by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit in 1991 at which time 15 sites were identified (Moloney *et al*, 1993). In 1999 a re-assessment survey was carried out by ADS Ltd on behalf of BnM (Dunne 2000). This second survey identified 21 archaeological sites located across a narrow neck of Begnagh bog in Corragarrow and Cloonmore townlands. The sites extended across 14 milled BnM fields in an area measuring 190 x 160m. The sites recorded in the previous surveys were no longer extant.

Excavations were carried out in 2001 as part of the BnM Archaeological Excavation Mitigation Project on five of these sites, which included three platforms and two Road-Class 3 toghers, dating to the Iron Age and early medieval periods (Whitaker 2009).

3.1.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps. The ringfort in Cloonmore townland to the east (LF013-048), the enclosure in Sharvoge (LF013-050) and the three ringforts to the south in Cloonmore and Killashee/Aghakeeran (LF018-003, LF018-004 & LF013-049), are all depicted on the first edition OS map as circular hachured areas and labelled 'fort'.

3.1.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Aghnagore	Irish	Ath na Ghabhar	Ford of the goats
Begnagh	Irish	Buigneagh	Boggy ground
Cloonmore	Irish	Cluain Mór	Great lawn or meadow
Corragarrow	Irish	Corra Garbh	Rough weir
Kilmore Upper	Irish	An Choill Mhór Uachtarach	Upper large wood

3.1.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Begnagh Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog. The ringfort in Cloonmore townland to the east (LF013-048) and the one to the south (LF018-004) are visible as a circles of trees. The enclosure in Sharvoge (LF013-050) and the ringforts in Cloonmore (LF018-004) and Killashee/Aghakeeran (LF013-049) are not visible on aerial photographs.

3.1.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog. There are three bridges in the vicinity. A single arch bridge (NIAH Ref.: 13401333) over the river Fallon in Kilmore East townland is c. 500m to the east of the bog, which dates to 1860. To the southeast, in Ballydrum, is another single arch canal bridge (NIAH Ref.: 13401342) dating to c. 1815. The third bridge (NIAH Ref.: 1341332) in Begnagh townland to the west, is also a canal bridge dating to c. 1815.

3.1.9 Potential Impacts

The previously recorded sites from the 1991 IAWU Peatland Survey and the sites recorded in the 1999 Re-Assessment Survey and subsequently excavated in 2001, demonstrate that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Begnagh Bog.

3.2 CLONWHELAN BOG

3.2.1 Location and General Topography

Clonwhelan Bog covers c. 206ha in Counties Westmeath and Longford. Clonwhelan Bog is located within the townlands of Corclaragh, Longfield, Monadarragh, and Clonca in Co. Longford and the townlands of Rath and Tinode in Co. Westmeath. Clonwhelan Bog is part of the Bord na Móna Moundillion group of bogs. The bog is located c. 4.4km east of the town of Edgeworthstown and 1.8km northeast of the N4. The landscape around the bog is characterised by gently undulating pastoral countryside with a large amount of raised bogs and a band of low hills to the west and southwest.

3.2.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments within Clonwhelan Bog. However, there are five recorded ringforts within c. 200m of the bog. The closest of these are located in Tinode townland and consists of two ringforts located c. 80m and c. 105m southwest of the bog (WM002-024, 025). A further ringfort is located in Monadarragh townland (LF015-072), c. 160m west of the bog. A group of ringforts are located in Clonwhelan and Rath, c. 170-200m southwest of the bog (LF020-020, WM002-026, WM006-001). All of these sites occupy dryland that surrounds Clonwhelan Bog.

3.2.3 Topographical Files

The National Monuments Topographic files holds one record for an archaeological artefact identified within the townland of Rath. However, the record is for an 'object' and the file is missing (1945:17). Within the wider area a bronze sword is recorded from the townland of Carn, which was recovered from bogland (1980:117).

3.2.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970-2017) has shown that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within Clonwhelan Bog. However, a number of investigations have been carried out in the surrounding environs.

In the townland of Kilsallagh, an archaeological assessment was carried out on the site of a single house development under licence 98E0449. The site was a known ringfort which had been destroyed (Bennett, 1998:417). Nothing of archaeological significance was identified.

A programme of archaeological monitoring was carried out at the site of a proposed single residential unit under licence 03E1380 in the townland of Corclaragh, Co. Longford. No archaeological features or finds were uncovered (Bennett, 2003:1204).

A programme of archaeological testing was undertaken in the townland of Loughanstown Lower, Co. Westmeath, under licence 11E0078. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified during this fieldwork (Bennett, 2011:612).

3.2.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third edition of the OS 6 inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance.

The first edition map of Co. Longford was produced in 1836–7 and of Co. Westmeath in 1837. It shows the area of Clonwhelan Bog as boggy marginal land. Corclaragh Lough is shown on the northern boundary of the bog. The ringforts in Co. Longford (LF020-020 and LF015-072) are marked as forts. The ringforts in Co. Westmeath (WM002-026 and WM002-024) are also shown but unlabelled. There is a “old corn mill” and “old corn kiln” located c. 400m west of Clonwhelan Bog.

The third edition map of Co. Longford was produced in 1911 and of Co. Westmeath in 1911–13. A probable boundary mound is shown in the north-eastern corner of the bog, on the boundary of the townland of Tinode. A mound is also depicted along the boundary between the townlands of Rath and Tinode, within the bog.

No additional features of archaeological potential were identified within the bog or its environs.

3.2.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Burgesland	English	-	-
Cam	Irish	Cam	Crooked place
Clonca	Irish	Cluain Catha	Catha meadow
Corclaragh	Irish	Cor-clarach	Pit or hill of the boards
Cornacuask	Irish	Cor na Cuas	Round hill of the cave
Culloge	Irish	Coll Og	The young hazel
Culvin	Irish	Coll Fionn	White hazel
Gortanear	Irish	Gort an Lúir	Field of the yew tree
Kilsallagh	Irish	Coill Salach	Salach wood
Kilmore	Irish	An Choill Mhór	The great wood
Lissanore	Irish	Lios an Óir	Óir ringfort
Longfield	English	-	-
Loughanstown	Irish	Baile an Locháin	Town of the small lake
Loughanstown Lower or Slivelahan	-	Baile an Locháin/ Sliabh Leath-fhearann	Town of the small lake/ Half Mountain
Moatavally	Irish	Móta an Bhealaigh	The moat pass
Monadarragh	Irish	Móin na Darach	The oak bogland
Rath	Irish	An Ráth	The ringfort
Ringowny	Irish	Rinn Ghamhna	Calf headland
Tinode	Irish	Toigh an Fhóid	House of the grassy sod
Windtown North	English	-	-

3.2.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No additional features of archaeological potential within the bog were identified. A possible archaeological feature was identified c. 580m southwest of the bog in the townland of Clonwhelan. It appears in the aerial photography as a sub-circular feature with a sub-rectangular annexe and is not shown on any of the historic maps of the area. It is also clear from the aerial photography that a large portion of the bog has been subject to commercial turf extraction.

3.2.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Clonwhelan Bog. The closest consists of a house (NIAH No. 13402003) located c. 410m southwest in the townland of Clonwhelan, Co. Longford.

3.2.9 Potential Impacts

The area possesses archaeological potential due to the presence of the bog itself. These landscape features were often utilised throughout all periods of history and the anaerobic conditions preserve organic matter, such as wood and leather, which does not often survive in more usual terrestrial archaeological conditions. It must be considered that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works within the bog.

3.3 CLOONEENY BOG

3.3.1 Location and General Topography

Clooneeny Bog is located 4km west of Longford town and 2km northwest of Killashee village. The bog is accessed at its mid-point from a third class road that runs north-south along its eastern extent, connecting the N63 and the N5. The bog is 195ha in size with north-northwest – south-southeast oriented drains. A BnM rail line transects the bog where the main access and tea centre are located.

3.3.2 Recorded Monuments

A total of 19 monuments are listed in the Sites and Monuments Record in Clooneeny Bog. Of these, 15 are currently listed as ‘redundant records’. The remaining four are recorded as two post rows in the northern extent of the bog and two Roads (Class 3 Toghers) in the north-western extent. These sites are no longer extant.

There are a number of recorded monuments in the surrounding dryland which include five ringforts and an enclosure. The ringforts are located in Clooneeny townland (LF013-031) to the east; Lissnaurlan (LF013-025) and Cartronlebagh (LF013-019 & LF013-020) to the northwest and Cloonmore (LF013-048) to the west. The enclosure site LF013-030, is located in Cloontrim townland to the east.

3.3.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds from Clooneeny Bog listed in the National Museum topographical files.

3.3.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Clooneeny Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1991 by the IAWU at which time a total of 19 sites were recorded. Of these, 15 are currently listed as ‘redundant records’ in the Archaeological Survey of Ireland records. The remaining four were two post rows in the northern extent of the bog and two Roads (Class 3 Toghers) in the north-western extent. Clooneeny Bog did not form part of the 1999 BnM/ADS Re-Assessment Survey, nor were any of the original sites excavated.

The 2013 Re-Assessment survey recorded four sites in Clooneeny Bog, which comprised two possible Road - Class 3 toghers, one small platform site and a Structure-Peatland, which comprised of a single piece of worked wood recorded on the field surface in Clooneeny townland (Whitaker 2014).

Two of the sites recorded in 2013 were excavated in 2014 as part of the BnM Excavation Mitigation Project (2014-2017) and were dated to the late Bronze Age and Iron Age.

3.3.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.3.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Aghareagh Bog	Irish	Achadh Riabach	Streaky grey field
Clooneeny	Irish	Cluain Éanna	Enny's lawn or Ivy Meadow
Cloonturk	Irish	Chluain Toirc	Swines field
Gowlan	Irish	An Gabhlán	The fork of two streams
Gragh	Irish	Greach	Mountain plain
Kilmore Lower	Irish	An Choill Mhór Íochtarach	Lower Great Wood
Kilmore Upper	Irish	An Choill Mhór Uachtarach	Upper Great Wood
Mullagh Bog	Irish	Eanach an Mhullaigh	The soft summit
Mullolagher	Irish	Maigh Locha Luachair	Heap of rushes

3.3.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Clooneeny Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.3.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog or its wider landscape.

3.3.9 Potential Impacts

The previously recorded sites from the 1991 IAWU Peatland Survey and the sites recorded in the 2013 Re-Assessment Survey and subsequently excavated in 2014 demonstrate that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Clooneeny Bog.

3.4 CLOONSHANNAGH BOG

3.4.1 Location and General Topography

Cloonshannagh Bog is located 3km northwest of Termonbarry and 2.5km west of Lough Forbes. The bog is part of the BnM Moundillion Group and has a total area of 331ha, which is accessed from the south by an unclassified road that connects Tarmonbarry and Scramoge, on the northern side of the N5. The northern end of the bog is accessed by an unclassified road that separates Cloonshannagh and Derrymoylan Bogs. The centre of the bog is accessed by a laneway that runs south from the unclassified road to the north of the bog to a BnM Tea-centre. Derrymoylan Bog is located directly north of the bog, on the opposite side of the unclassified road.

A substantial number of archaeological sites were found in the bog with the majority of the sites located in the centre of the bog. Industrial peat production began in Cloonshannagh Bog in 1985 and milled peat production began the same year. A BnM narrow gauge railway runs east/west across the centre of the bog. The area on the southern side of the BnM railway consists of 122 production fields while the area to the north of the railway consists of 42 production fields.

3.4.2 Recorded Monuments

A small number of archaeological sites are recorded in the vicinity of Cloonshannagh Bog, all located to the south and east. To the southeast, there are two ringforts (RO030-003, 008) and an earthwork enclosure (RO030-006) in Cloonmore townland. There is also a crannog (RO024-016) to the east of the bog in Kilbarry townland. There are two ecclesiastical sites in the area, one in Kilbarry townland (RO024-016), the site of an early medieval monastery founded by St. Barry. The remains of a round tower, bullaun stone and early medieval church can still be seen on the site. The second ecclesiastical site is in Cloonmore townland (RO030-004). It comprises an ecclesiastical enclosure and a church located on a dryland promontory that extends into the southern side of the bog. There is a saint's stone (RO030-007) to the southwest of the bog, which is known as 'St. Barry's boat'.

3.4.3 Topographical Files

Two stray finds from Cloonshannagh Bog are recorded in the National Museum of Ireland files. Both of these finds are bog butter (2004:121, 2001:2) and one was contained in an organic container, which no longer survives.

3.4.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A total of 88 sites were recorded in Cloonshannagh Bog during the primary survey carried out by ADS in 2008 under licence number 08E0645 and they were located mainly in a narrow tract of bogland from Caul towards Corraun townlands (Rohan, 2009).

A total of 30 sites were excavated in 2010 by ADS Ltd during the BnM Mitigation Project (2010-2013), including a substantial Road Class 1, five Road Class 2, seven

Road Class 3, 18 platform sites and two deposits of archaeological wood (Rohan & Whitaker, 2013).

A total of 89 sites were recorded during the course of the 2013 Re-Assessment survey carried out by ADS Ltd (Whitaker, 2014) Site types recorded from the 89 sightings included nine toghers, 56 platforms and 23 sightings of archaeological wood (Whitaker 2014).

A total of 20 sites were excavated by IAC Ltd in 2014 (Coughlan, 2014) in the townlands of Caul, Cloonshannagh and Cloonmore during the course of the BnM Excavation Mitigation Project (2014-2017). An additional two sites not previously recorded were also excavated as part of these works to facilitate completion of excavations. A further 15 sites were excavated the following season in 2015 (Whitaker, 2015), where an additional three sites not previously recorded were also excavated.

The sites range in date from the Neolithic to the medieval periods. There is high bog surviving to the northwest, beside the dryland headland, which may contain additional as yet unrecorded archaeological sites.

3.4.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.4.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Caul	English	-	-
Cloonmore	Irish	Cluain Mór	Large meadow / pasture
Cloonshannagh	Irish	Cluain Sionnagh	Meadow of the foxes
Cordruman	Irish	Cor drumainn	Round hill of the ridge
Corraun	English	-	-
Cullbeg	Irish	Coill Beag	Small wood
Newtown	English	-	-
Northyard	Irish	Baile Mhic Néill	Ballymacneal

3.4.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Cloonshannagh Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.4.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog or in the immediate environs.

3.4.9 Potential Impacts

The large number of previously recorded peatland sites within Cloonshannagh Bog combined with the monuments in the surrounding dryland, demonstrates extensive

human activity in the bog and suggests that there may be previously unrecorded monuments in its immediate hinterland. Wetlands and Peatlands are considered as Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP) for their potential to contain archaeological organic preserved remains. Wetlands also provide a significant resource for environmental analysis. It must be considered therefore that there remains a moderate to high potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Cloonshannagh Bog.

3.5 CLYNAN BOG

3.5.1 Location and General Topography

Clynan bog covers c. 555ha in Counties Longford and Westmeath. Clynan Bog is located within the townlands of Cloonbrin, Abbeyshrule, Clynan, Rath, Clooneen and Cornamucklagh, Co. Longford, and Moyvore, Rathcogue, Williamstown, Williamstown New, Ballymaglavy, Kilphierish and Ballymaglavy, Co. Westmeath. It is located c. 5.6km east of Ballymahon town and the Royal Canal borders the bog to the north. Clynan Bog is part of the Bord na Móna Moundillion group of bogs. The landscape around the bog is characterised by low-lying pastoral countryside with occasional raised bogs and small pockets of forestry.

3.5.2 Recorded monuments

There are no recorded monuments within Clynan bog or its immediate vicinity. The closest recorded monument is a ringfort (WM017-002) located c. 170m east-southeast of the bog, in the townland of Williamstown, Co. Westmeath.

3.5.3 Topographical Files

A number of archaeological artefacts are recorded within the topographical files of the National Museum that have been recovered from the landscape containing Cynan Bog. There are three records from Abbeyshrule, consisting of a bronze hammer head and two flint arrow heads (4849:W40, R279, R280). A bronze axe head is recorded from Clynan, from the bank of the River Inny (1967:201). Two stone axe heads are also recorded from Moyvore (SA1909:41, 42). A leather shield is also recorded from Cloonbrin (RIA1908:156).

3.5.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970-2017) has shown that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within Clynan Bog. However, a number of archaeological investigations have taken place in the wider vicinity of the bog.

To the northeast of Clynan Bog lies the ruins of a Cistercian Abbey dating from the 12th–13th century in the village of Abbeyshrule, Co. Longford. In 2010, monitoring of conservation works as part of the Abbeyshrule Abbey Conservation Project took place (Licence Ref. C180 E4177). Disarticulated human remains were encountered during clearance of vegetation above a low wall (Bennett, 2010:454). Several individuals were represented and a total of c. 5.5kg of bone was recovered. It was suggested the remains may have been deliberately deposited in this position.

In the townland of Forgnay, Co. Longford to the southwest of Clynan Bog, archaeological testing was carried out at a site adjacent to a ringfort under licence 98E0394 (Bennett, 1998:418). No deposits or finds of an archaeological nature were identified.

3.5.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third edition of the OS six inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance.

The first edition map of Co. Longford was produced in 1836–7 and of Co. Westmeath in 1837. The area of Clynan Bog is shown as marginal boggy land. The village of Abbeyshrule is shown c. 1.3km west of the bog. A bog bridge on the Grand Canal is shown c. 210m east of the bog.

The third edition map of Co. Longford was produced in 1911 and of Co. Westmeath in 1911–13. By this time, two mounds, likely boundary mounds, are shown within the bog on the north-eastern boundary of the townland of Moyvore.

No additional features of archaeological potential were identified within the bog or its environs.

3.5.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Abbeyshrule	Irish	Mainistir Sruthra	Monastery of the stream
Agharra	Irish	Achadh Chora	The field of the weir
Aghnabohy	Irish	Achadh na Both	Field of the hut
Ballincurra	Irish	Baile an chur raigh	Town of the marsh
Ballynacarrow	Irish	Baile na Caradh	Town of the weir
Ballyclamay	Irish	Baile Mhic Conmeá	The town of Mac Conmeá
Ballymaglavv	Irish	Baile Mac Lamha	The town of Mac Lave
Castlewilder	English	-	-
Cloghan	Irish	Cloghan	Row of steeping stones across a river
Cloonbrin	Irish	Cluain Briain	The pasture of Brian
Clooneen	Irish	An Cluainín	Little meadow
Clynan	Irish	Claidhneán	Small mound
Cornamucklagh	Irish	Corr na Muclach	Pig hill
Drumanure	Irish	Droim an Iúir	Yew-tree ridge
Fiveracres	English	-	-
Forgney	Irish	Formaeil	Round hill
Kildordan	Irish	Coill Dordáin	Wood of (the) buzzing, humming
Kilphierish	-	Coill an Reisk	Wood of the march
Moyvore	Irish	Maigh Mhórdha	Mórdha plain
Newcastle	English	-	-
Piercetown	English	-	-
Pottiaghan Commons	English	-	-
Rath	Irish	An Ráth	The Ringfort

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Rathcogue	Irish	Rath Coigeadh	The fifth ringfort
Tennalick	Irish	Tigh na Leice	Flagstone house
Williamstown	English	-	-
Williamstown New	English	-	-

3.5.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No additional features of archaeological potential within the bog were identified. It is clear from the aerial photography that a large portion of the bog has been subject to commercial turf extraction.

3.5.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within Clynan Bog. There is a bog bridge across the Royal Canal (NIAH. No. 15401014), located c. 210m east of the bog. It is depicted on the historical mapping.

3.5.9 Potential Impacts

The area possesses archaeological potential due to the presence of the bog itself. These landscape features were often utilised throughout all periods of history and the anaerobic conditions preserve organic matter, such as wood and leather, which does not often survive in more usual terrestrial archaeological conditions. It must be considered that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works within the bog.

3.6 COOLCRAFF BOG

3.6.1 Location and General Topography

Coolcraff Bog, Co Longford is located c. 500m east of the R396 Abbelyara to Coole Road. Derragh Lough is at the north-eastern tip of the bog, with Lough Kinale c. 2km further to the north. An area of undrained, inactive, private turbary separates the bog from the coniferous forestry that runs along the eastern extent, with the River Inny located further to the east. The River Inny, which is also the county boundary between Longford and Westmeath, also runs along the southern extent of the bog separating Coolcraff from the Cavan Peats bogs to the south and southeast. The main vehicular access to Coolcraff is via a forested area in the central northern extent from an unclassified road in Derragh townland that runs eastwards from the R396. The bog is approximately 200ha in size. Coolcraff Bog is still in pre-production preparatory work for moss peat production. Scrub has been removed and drains ditched from the main body of the bog but to date no peat harvesting has taken place. The drains are oriented northwest–southeast.

3.6.2 Recorded Monuments

There are several monuments in the immediate environs of the bog. These include a ringfort in Coolcraff townland to the west (LF016-009), another ringfort to the northwest (LF011-048) in Cooldoney townland while to the northeast there are two Crannogs in Derragh Lough (LF011-068 & LF011-051).

Derragh Lough and Lough Kinale, further to the north, were both systematically surveyed as part of the Discovery Programme Lake Settlement project and several Crannog sites were recorded (Fredengren, Kilfeather, and Stuijts, 2010).

3.6.3 Topographical Files

A review of the National Museum Topographical Files has shown that there are no stray finds recorded from the townlands within Coolcraff bog; however there are four finds from Camagh townland to the southwest. These are a copper axehead (SA1928:1), a stone pestle (1932:6586) and two leather shoes (1957:92 and 1959:36).

3.6.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Coolcraff Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2016 by IAC Ltd on behalf of the Department for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DoCHG) (Whitaker 2016). While no archaeological sites were identified during the course of this fieldwalking survey it was recommended by the author that the bog be re-assessed following several seasons of production.

3.6.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.6.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Coolcraff	Irish	Cul Creamh	Back of the hill of the wild garlic
Derragh	Irish	Doire Each	Wood of the horses
Ranaghanbaun	Irish	Raithneachán Bán	White ferny land

3.6.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.6.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures of architectural significance within the bog. The nearest structures are a mid-19th century railway bridge (NIAH Ref.: 13401110) in Ranaghanbaun townland, c. 1km to the northwest and the ruins of a detached five-bay three-storey mid-18th century house, Newgrove House (NIAH Ref.: 13401601), in Cooldoney townland c. 1.5km to the west.

3.6.9 Potential Impacts

No archaeological features recorded in Coolcraff Bog during the 2016 Peatland Survey. No production had taken place at that time as the bog was in the early stages of preparatory groundworks. While the drains were clean and visually inspected the recorded peat profiles suggested that the upper surfaces consisted mainly of redeposited *sphagnum* peat and it was recommended by the author that the bog be re-assessed following a number of production seasons (Whitaker 2016). The presence of stray finds and archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity suggest that there remains a moderate to high potential for for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future works in Coolcraff Bog.

3.7 COOLNAGUN BOG

3.7.1 Location and General Topography

Coolnagun Bog is located approximately 8km west of Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath. The bog is immediately south of Corralanna Bog and south of the R395. It is accessed by two unclassified roads that connect with another unclassified road, which joins the R395 just north of the bog. The bog is bounded to the east by the River Inny, which flows into Lough Derravaragh, approximately 1km southeast of the bog. Milkernagh Bog is to the north of Corralanna Bog.

The bog was in sod peat production from 1950 to 1990 and milled peat production started in 2006. The bog has a total area of 158ha with 48 production fields that are orientated east–west

3.7.2 Recorded Monuments

Coolnagun Bog has one recorded monument within the bog itself (WM002-032), which is a Road-Class 1 Togher, located on the northern edge of the bog in an area outside Bord na Mona production. Coralanna Bog to the north has a Road-Class 1 Togher (WM002-042) that was discovered in 2015 during drainage works at the southern part of the bog, between the production bog and an area planted by Coillte.

There are a large number of recorded monuments in the vicinity of Coolnagun Bog. Along the shore of Lough Derravaragh and the banks of the River Inny there are four lithic scatters (WM006-025, 065, 066, 067). Most of these scatters consists of late Mesolithic flint and chert implements.

To the southeast of the bog there are two ringforts in Clonkeen (WM006-023) and Derrad (WM006-024) townlands. To the northeast there is another ringfort (WM002-023) in Fearmore townland. To the north of the bog there is a low ridge with four univallate ringforts situated on the northern slope. Two of the ringforts are located in Coolnagun (WM002-022, 023) townland and with the remaining two (WM002-021, 031) in Correally townland.

To the east of Coolnagun Bog and on the eastern bank of the River Inny, in Shrubbywood townland, there is a partially destroyed ringfort (WM006-011). The ruins of a small circular structure on the north-eastern edge of the bog in Coolnagun townland possibly represents the remains of a windmill (WM002-033). To the east on the eastern side of the River Inny, in Mayne Bog, are two Road-Class 1 Toghers (WM002-038 & WM002-039) (Whitaker 2016).

3.7.3 Topographical Files

The National Museum Topographical Files records a number of finds from bogs in the vicinity of this area. There is a record (IA/86/1968) of a gravel trackway known locally as ‘Sassfields Road’, which runs east–west across the bog. This trackway was not

identified in the survey. The stray finds consist of two flint flakes (1941:975-6) from Coole; a leather shoe (1978:136) and a wooden vessel (1968:77) from Coolnagun.

3.7.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Coolnagun Bog, including the small northern part known as Corralanna, was archaeologically surveyed in 2007 by ADS Ltd as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey 2007-2008 (Rohan 2009). Nothing of archaeological significance was found during survey of this bog (Licensee Jane Whitaker). Two stray finds were found in the bog and included a chert arrowhead (07E0907:1) which was found in an area in which the peat was very disturbed. The second find was a piece of struck chert (07E0907:2). Re-deposited peat was recorded on many of the fields and pits containing buried rubbish in the form of concrete, plastic, peat sods, and modern timber were recorded throughout the bog. The drains were very shallow, with only 0.15 to 0.20m of the drain faces visible in most places and they were also heavily overgrown with sedge. There was a prominent ridge running north/south across the middle of the bog, on which large oak tree trunks were deposited. At the southern end of the bog a large area was still in sod peat production. This area is worked by private contractors but is owned by BnM.

3.7.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.7.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Bottomy	English	-	-
Clonava	Irish	Cluain Ámha	Lawn of the kiln
Coolnagun	Irish	Cúil na gCon	Hill of the hounds
Corralanna	Irish	Cora Leamhan	Weir of the Elm
Correaly	Irish	Cor(r) Coiréal	Round Hill of Lime (quarry?)
Kiltareher	Irish	Coill Riothar	Woods of Royal Men

3.7.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.7.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog or in its immediate environs.

3.7.9 Potential Impacts

No archaeological features were recorded in Coolnagun Bog during the 2007 Peatland Survey; however the stray finds recorded, along with the Road-Class 1 Togher from Coolnagun (WM002-032) and Corralanna (WM002-042) and the dryland archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity, suggests that there remains a moderate

to high potential for for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future works in Coolnagun Bog.

3.8 CORLEA BOG

3.8.1 Location and General Topography

Corlea Bog is located 10km southeast of Lanesborough and consists of an area of bogland c. 172ha in size. The bog is bordered by Lough Bannow Bog to the north and Derraghan Big and Derrycolumb Bogs to the southwest. The R392 bounds the bog to the southwest and the bog is located within the Moundillion BnM Group.

3.8.2 Recorded Monuments

There are 19 records of sites within Corlea Bog in the SMR. These consist of an Iron Age Road-Class 1 Togher (LF022-058001), known as ‘the Corlea trackway’; five Road-Class 2 Toghers (LF022-058002, 003, 004, 005 & 010); 11 Road-Class 3 Toghers (LF022-058007, 008, 009, 011, 012, 013, 014, 015, 016 & 017 and LF022-057040) and two platforms (LF022-091 & 097). However, it should be noted that these structures were confirmed to no longer be extant (see Section 1.4 below) by the most recent archaeological survey carried out in 2013 (Whitaker 2014).

There are four dryland monuments to the west of Corlea Bog. In the northwest in Corlea townland are two ringforts (LF022-016 & LF022-017), while to the southwest in Derrylough townland there are two further ringforts (LF022-029 and LF022-030). One of these (LF022-030) contains a rectangular raised area that has been attributed as being the remains of a house structure of indeterminate date.

3.8.3 Topographical Files

There is a single stray find of bog butter (1996:227) from Corlea Bog in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland. Numerous wooden finds and artefacts are recorded from excavations carried out in 1997 (Raftery 1997), including cart fragments, tub/bucket fragments, a platter, a possible carved figurine and a waste chert flake.

3.8.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Corlea Bog was the focus for the first round of systematic peatland excavations carried out in Ireland in 1989 (Raftery 1991 & 1997), at which time five sites were excavated including the substantial transverse plank trackway known as ‘Corlea’ (LF022-058001). These sites dated from the Neolithic to the early medieval periods.

Three separate field walking surveys carried out during the last 25 years have identified differing quantities of sites within Corlea Bog. The first of these, was carried out by the IAWU as part of the 1991 Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey, at which time 12 sites were recorded. A Re-Assessment survey was carried out in 1999 by ADS Ltd on behalf of BnM at which time only two sites were identified (Dunne 2000).

In 2013 a second re-assessment survey was carried out by ADS Ltd on behalf of BnM. There were no new archaeological features identified and the previously identified sites were confirmed to no longer be extant (Whitaker 2014).

3.8.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.8.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cloonbreany	Irish	Cluain Bréine	Fetid lawn / Lawn of ill odour
Corlea	Irish	An Chorr Liath	Grey round hill
Derryad	Irish	Doire Fada	The long oak wood
Derryveagh	Irish	Doire Bheithe	Birch wood
Foygh	Irish	An Faiche	The green / exercise ground
Mosstown	Irish	Caonach Mór	Big/Great Moss

3.8.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Corlea Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.8.8 Architectural Heritage

The 1940s BnM narrow gauge railway crossing at the northern extent of Corlea Bog on the unclassified road that runs from Derraghan cross roads to Keenagh village, is listed in the NIAH (Ref: 13402204). Further to the west at Derraghan cross roads is an early 19th detached, four-bay, single-storey house (NIAH Ref: 13402203) and a late 19th century water pump (NIAH Ref: 13402218). To the southeast is Cloonbreany bridge (NIAH Ref: 13402222), a single arched hump backed canal bridge, over the Royal Canal, dating to 1815.

3.8.9 Potential Impacts

While no sites were identified during the most recent round of archaeological field survey, the numerous sites previously recorded and excavated within Corlea Bog, suggests that there remains a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Corlea Bog.

3.9 DERRAGHAN BOG

3.9.1 Location and General Topography

Derraghan Bog is located west of the R392 Ballymahon to Lanesborough road. It is 594ha in size but is now 90% cutaway and overgrown in places. There is sand and gravel extraction within the northern extent of the bog. The bog is accessed from a small laneway that runs westwards from Derraghan cross roads off the R392. Derryshannoge Bog is to the north of this laneway and Derrycolumb Bog is to the south. Derrymanny dryland island is in the southern extent at the narrowest point of the bog with Derrynagran dryland to the west.

3.9.2 Recorded Monuments

There are a total of 105 records of sites within Derraghan Bog. In the northern extent in Derraghan More townland are two platforms (LF022-098 & 105), a post row (LF022-103), a Road-Class 3 Togher (LF022-055007) and an Iron Age Road-Class 1 Togher (LF022-055008). To the south of the bog, along the northeast of Derrymanny dryland island are six Road-Class 3 Toghers (LF022-006001-006).

In the narrowest part of the bog between Derrymanny and Derrynagran islands, is a dense cluster of 76 sites comprising two Road-Class 1 Toghers, six Road-Class 2 Toghers, 36 Road-Class 3 Toghers, 21 platforms, six structure-peatland, two unclassified toghers and two 'redundant' records. A total of 44 of these records relate to the 1991 IAWU field survey while the remainder relate to the 1999 ADS re-assessment survey (see section 1.4 below).

In a narrow stretch in the south-western extent of the bog are 18 sites in the townlands of Derrygowna and Derrynagran. These consist of ten Road-Class 3 Toghers (LF022-161001-009 and LF022-169), five platforms (LF022-161-165) two unclassified toghers (LF022-166 & 170) and a structure peatland (LF022-161010).

The dryland sites in the immediate vicinity of the bog consist of four ringfort and a cist. The ringfort (LF022-013) to the east of the bog in Derraghan More townland is no longer visible above ground level as it has been levelled. It was originally c. 35m in diameter and is located c. 250m northeast of the Road-Class 1 Togher (LF022-055008).

Approximately 1km to the south, the ringfort (LF022-015) in Derraghan Beg is also close to the bog margins. It is recorded as a raised circular area 48m in diameter enclosed by a low earth and stone bank that has been partially levelled. To the west of the bog in Derrygowna townland is a ringfort (LF022-014) depicted as a tree lined circular area on the first edition map but no longer visible at ground level. 1km to the north of that is a second ringfort (LF022-011), 40m in diameter and consisting of a circular raised area that is now densely overgrown.

A burial cist (LF022-168) was discovered in 1995 in reclaimed farmland in Derryglash townland at the north-western margin of the bog. Immediately north of the cist and

to the north of the local access road that runs along the northern extent of Derraghan Bog is a ringfort (LF022-004) that was depicted on the first edition map but is no longer visible above ground level.

3.9.3 Topographical Files

There are six stray finds from Derraghan Bog listed in the Topographical Files of the National Museum. These are a bog butter in a wooden vessel recovered by a BnM worker in 1944 and a bog butter wrapped in an animal bladder (1954:61) from Derraghan townland. A wedge-shaped fragment of elm (S.1650) was also found beside the Road-Class 1 togher (LF022-055008) in Derraghan More townland. A wooden hoop (1979:77) is recorded from Derryad and a quern stone from Derrygowna townland. A carved wooden perforated oak shaft (92E148:02) was recovered during the IAWU survey in Derrynagran townland.

3.9.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

The Road-Class 1 Togher (LF022-055008) was investigated by the National Museum of Ireland in 1957. At that time it was traced for 960m and oriented east-west across the full width of the bog, parallel to the local access road that runs across the northern extent of the bog. A second excavation was carried out on a 14m long surviving portion of the site in 1989 (Raftery 1990). The site was 4.5m in width and was composed of substantial transversely laid oak planks overlying a substructure of longitudinal runners with additional brushwood in places. The planks were secured by pegs. It was similar in construction to the 'Corlea trackway' (LF022-058001) and was also similar in date with a date of 156±9BC returned from a dendrochronological sample taken from the transverse superstructure.

Derraghan Bog was surveyed by the IAWU in 1991 (Maloney 1993) at which time 64 sites were recorded (see section 1.2 above). A re-assessment survey carried out in 1999 by ADS Ltd on behalf of BnM identified 41 sites within the same archaeological zones (Dunne 2000). Owing to the nature of the sites, which were closely placed brushwood structures, it was not possible during the second survey to identify which, if any, of the sites were the same as those recorded in 1991. While it is possible that there has been some level of duplication of records there remains the fact that the more recent survey identified 32 sites within the same zone of archaeological potential as the earlier survey.

Excavations were carried out in 2009 as part of the BnM Excavation Mitigation Project at which time 12 sites were excavated under eight licences in the southern extent of the bog in the townlands of Derrymanny and Derrynagran (Whitaker 2009). The sites were Iron Age and early medieval in date and consisted of a range of brushwood toghers and platforms.

3.9.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.9.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Derryad	Irish	Doire Fhada	The long wood
Derraghan Beg	Irish	An Doireachán Beag	Underwood
Derrygowna	Irish	Doire Gamhna	Wood of the calf
Derrymany	Irish	Doire Mhaine	Oak wood of the monk
Derrynagran	Irish	Doire na gCrann	Oak wood of the trees
Derrylough	Irish	Doire locha	Wood of the lake

3.9.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.9.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog. Approximately 500m to the east of the bog in Derraghan Beg townland a late-19th century three-bay two-storey house is recorded (NIAH Ref.: 13402202). Approximately 1km to the east, at Derraghan cross roads, in Corlea townland is a late 19th century cast-iron water pump (NIAH Ref.: 13402218) and a late-19th/early-20th two-storey, four-bay house (NIAH Ref.: 13402203).

3.9.9 Potential Impacts

The 105 previously recorded sites and the large number of stray finds from the bog demonstrates that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Derraghan Bog.

3.10 DERRYADD BOG

3.10.1 Location and General Topography

Derryad Bog is located south of the N63 that runs between the village of Killashee and Lanesborough. It is 1km southwest 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 Moundillon Works. It is a total of 1,109ha in size however, large tracts of the southern part of the bog are no longer in production and are overgrown with substantial shrubs and small trees, leaving approximately 599ha remaining in production.

3.10.2 Recorded Monuments

There are 118 sites recorded in the SMR within Derryad Bog. In Cloonfore townland there are records of 22 sites, five of which were recorded by the IAWU in 1991 with the remaining 17 recorded by ADS Ltd in 1999. The sites consist of two Road Class 1 Toghers (LF018-117 & 118), five Road-Class 2 Toghers (LF018-076002, 003 & 004, LF018-115 and LF018-119), six Road-Class 3 Toghers (LF018-076001, 005 & 006, LF018-107, 120 & 121) and nine Platforms (LF018-106, 109, 111-114, 116-118).

In Annaghbeg townland there are records of 79 sites in a concentrated zone immediately north of Annaghbeg dryland island. The sites were recorded by the IAWU in 1991 and consist of two Road-Class 2 Toghers (LF018-077009 & 010), 57 Road-Class 3 toghers with the remaining 20 listed as 'redundant' records. None of these sites remain extant.

There are two Road-Class 3 Toghers in Cloonfiugh townland in the northern part of Derryad Bog (LF018-090 & 091) and a single Road-Class 3 Togher in Derryad townland to the east (LF018-078).

The eastern extent of the bog has 13 Road-Class 3 Toghers, 11 of which are in Derryad townland (LF018-086, 088, 094-100), one in Derryoghil townland (LF018-087) and one in Cloonfinfy townland (LF018-089).

To the west of Annaghbeg dryland island is a record of a single Road-Class 1 Togher (LF018-080).

There are several sites in the dryland surrounding Derryad Bog. To the north of the N63 in Rappareehill townland is a ringfort (LF018-015001) and associated souterrain (LF018-015002). To the northeast in Grillagh townland are two ringforts (LF018-016 & 17) while there's another ringfort (LF018-071) and a fulacht fia (LF018-085) in Cloontamore to the southeast. The western extent of the bog has a further three ringforts; LF018-056 in Cloontabeg townland and LF017-007 and LF018-034 in Clonfore townland. There is also a ringfort on the dryland island in the centre of the bog in Annaghmore townland (LF018-035).

3.10.3 Topographical Files

A review of the National Museum Topographical Files has shown that one record exists from within the townlands containing Derryadd Bog. This consists of a wooden platter that was recovered from bog in the townland of Cloonfiugh (1958:25).

3.10.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Derryad Bog was archaeologically surveyed 1991 by the IAWU (Maloney et al 1993). At that time they identified 80 sites, 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 were destroyed between the time they were identified and recording took place.

ADS Ltd carried out a re-assessment survey in 1999 on behalf of BnM (Dunne 2000), which identified 20 sites located in an area to the east of the Bord na Mona Moundillion Works. None of the original 1991 sites were relocated in the remainder of the bog. Seven of these sites were excavated during the 2000 BnM Mitigation season under licences 00E0517-522 (Dunne, N. 2001)

A further re-assessment survey was carried out in 2013 by ADS Ltd on behalf of BnM (Whitaker 2014). A single Road – Class 3 Togher site was recorded in the eastern extent of the bog, immediately south of the BnM Moundillion workshop and offices, in Cloonfore townland. None of the previously recorded sites were found to be extant.

3.10.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.10.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Annaghbeg	Irish	An tEanach Beag	The small marsh
Annaghmore	Irish	An tEanach Mór	The big marsh
Cloonfore	Irish	Cluain Fobhair	Lawn of the spring
Cloonfiugh	Irish	Cluain Fiúch	Bubbling lawn
Cloonfinfy	Irish	Cluain Fuinche	Lawn of the white wood
Corralough	Irish	Corr an Locha	Round hill of the lake
Derryad	Irish	Doire Fada	Long wood
Derryart	Irish	Doire Airt	Art's wood
Grillagh	Irish	An Ghreallach	The miry ground
Rappareehill	Irish	Cnoc na Ropaire	The robbers/noisy hill

3.10.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.10.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog. The BnM rail lines and level crossing on the N63 in Cloonfore townland near the Moundillion Works at the north of the bog are listed in the NIAH records (NIAH Ref.: 13401811). To the east, just south of the N63 in Grillagh townland, is an early 19th century corn mill complex (NIAH Ref.: 13401810) known as Lynam's Mill. To the east of the bog there are two canal bridges dating to the 1820s in Lyneen townland (NIAH Ref.: 13401816 & 13401813).

3.10.9 Potential Impacts

The 118 previously recorded sites from the bog demonstrates that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Derryad Bog.

3.11 DERRYADD 2 BOG

3.11.1 Location and General Topography

Derryadd 2 Bog is located north of the R398. Derryadd Bog is to the west and the northern extent of Lough Bannow Bog is to the south. It is c. 335ha in size and is approximately 90% cutaway.

3.11.2 Recorded Monuments

There are thirteen sites in the Sites and Monuments Record in Derryadd 2 Bog. The sites are all Road-Class 3 Toghers (LF018-068, 069, 086-089, 094-100). One of the sites (LF018-068) was dated to the Iron Age. The sites were all recorded in 1988 during a fieldwalking survey of the bog (Raftery 1997).

There are two dryland sites in the vicinity of the bog. To the southeast is a ringfort (LF018-036) in Derryart townland, c. 45m in diameter enclosed by a low bank of earth and stone with a wide shallow, external fosse. To the south in Derryoghil townland is another ringfort (LF018-037) c. 30m in diameter enclosed by very fragmentary traces of a low bank of earth and stone. Both sites are depicted on the first edition OS map and denoted as 'forts'.

3.11.3 Topographical Files

There are two records of stray finds from Derryadd 2 Bog in the Topographical Files of the National Museum. These are a bog butter (1998:60) in the remains of a leather container (1998:61) from Clonfinfy townland and a roughout of a wooden container (1979:76) from Derryoghil townland.

3.11.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Derryadd 2 Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1988 (Raftery 1997). At that time thirteen sites were recorded (see section 1.2 above). No further work has been carried out in the bog in the interim.

3.11.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.11.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cloonfinfy	Irish	Cluain Fuinche	Lawn of the white wood
Derryart	Irish	Doire Airt	Art's Oak Wood
Derryadd	Irish	Doire Fhada	Long Oak Wood
Derryoghil	Irish	Doire Eochaille	The Oak-Yew Wood

3.11.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Derryadd 2 Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.11.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no NIAH structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Derryadd 2 Bog. The closest is a bridge c. 300m to the east (NIAH Ref.: 13401813).

3.11.9 Potential Impacts

While Derryadd 2 Bog is now 90% cutaway, the 13 previously identified sites and the stray finds recorded from the bog and the dryland monuments indicated human activity in the area from at least the Iron Age. Wetlands and Peatlands are considered as Areas of Archaeological Potential for their potential to contain archaeological organic preserved remains. Wetlands also provide a significant resource for environmental analysis. It must be considered therefore that there remains a moderate to potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Derryadd 2 Bog.

3.12 DERRYAROGUE BOG

3.12.1 Location and General Topography

Derryarogue Bog is located 1km northeast of Lanesborough, Co. Longford. The N63 runs along the southern extent while the River Shannon runs along the north and western sides of the bog. There are two dryland islands (Mountdavis and Derryarogue) in the central part of the bog. The bog measures 595ha in size and is over 90% cutaway.

3.12.2 Recorded Monuments

There are 11 sites in the Sites and Monuments Record within Derryarogue Bog (LF012-005001, 005002, LF017-001, LF017-002001-002006, LF017-027, 028 & 029). The sites comprise a Road-Class 1 Togher (LF017-028), a Road-Class 2 Togher (LF017-002002), five Road-Class 3 Toghers (LF017-005001, 005002, 002004, 002005 & 002006), two separate sections of a Road-gravel/stone trackway (LF017-001 & 002001), a structure (LF017-027) and a now 'redundant' record (LF017-029). The Road-Class 1 Togher was excavated in 1988 (Raftery 1990) and dated to the early Bronze Age, while the gravel/stone trackway (LF017-001 / LF017-002001) was excavated in 1958 by the National Museum of Ireland.

In Rappareehill townland to the south of the bog there are two ringforts (LF018-001 and LF018-015002). The latter has an associated souterrain (LF018-015002). To the northeast in Ballynakill is an ecclesiastical complex consisting of an enclosure (LF013-045001), a church (LF013-045002), graveyard (LF013-045009), a small rectangular enclosure (LF013-045007) that may be the remains of a domestic structure, two bullaun stones (LF013-045005 & 045006) and five cross slabs (LF013-045004, 045010, 045011, 045012 & 045013).

3.12.3 Topographical Files

There are nine stray finds in the Topographical Files of the National Museum from Derryarogue Bog. From Derrarogue townland there is a large shallow tub-shaped copper alloy basin (1967:190) and two roughouts for wooden bowls (1968:72 & 1969:73). An iron billhook (1997:18) was recovered during metal detection in Cloonbearla. Three wooden vessels were recovered from Mountdavis townland. These were a small vessel (1958:17), an unfinished wooden vessel (1958:18) and a wooden vessel with bog butter (1958:19). A wooden trough (1965:41) containing a roughly rectangular lump of bog butter and a copper axehead (2000:49) were found in Cloonbony townland.

3.12.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

The National Museum of Ireland carried out an excavation in 1958 on a 3m wide Gravel and Stone togher (LF017-001) in Derryarogue / Mountdavis townlands. A transversely laid timber, 2.6m wide, Road-Class 1 Togher (LF017-028) in Cloonbony / Mountdavis townlands was excavated in 1988 (Raftery 1990) and dated to 2620-2471BC.

Derryaroge Bog was surveyed in 1991 by the IAWU during the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Maloney 1993). A total of 11 sites were recorded in Clonbony, Derryaroge and Rappareehill townlands and subsequently submitted to the Sites and Monuments Record (see section 1.2 above). These sites were a Road-Class 1 Togher (LF017-028/CY001), a Road-Class 2 Togher (LF017-002002/ DOGE003), five Road-Class 3 Toghers (LF017-005001/ DOGE002, 005002/ DOGE005, 002004/ DOGE004, 002005/ DOGE007 & 002006/ DOGE010), two separate sections of a Road-gravel/stone trackway (LF017-001/ DOGE008 & LF017-002001/ DOGE009) a structure (LF017-027/ DOGE006) and a now 'redundant' record (LF017-029).

3.12.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.12.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballynakill	Irish	Baile na Cille	The Town of the Church
Cloonbearla	Irish	Cluain Béarla	English Field
Cloonbony	Irish	Cluain Buinneach	Meadow of the stream
Cloonbrock	Irish	Cluain Broc	Pasture of (the) Badgers
Cloonfore	Irish	Cluain Fobhair	Lawn of the spring
Cloonkeel	Irish	Cluain Caoil	Pasture of the marshy stream
Derryaroge	Irish	Doire an Ghróig	Wood of the oak tree
Mounddavis	Irish	Cluain Creamha	Lawn of the wild garlic
Rappareehill	Irish	Cnoc an Ropaire	The robber's hill

3.12.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Derryaroge Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.12.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are three records in Cloonbony townland. A section of BnM narrow gauge rails (NIAH Ref.: 13401811) in Cloonfore townland at the southern extent of the bog. To the southwest is a vernacular gateway (NIAH Ref.: 13310013) consisting of gateposts and a wrought iron flat bar gate. To the west is a detached three-bay, two-storey house (NIAH Ref.: 13401701), built c. 1800.

3.12.9 Potential Impacts

While Derrarogue Bog is now 90% cutaway the 11 previously identified sites and the stray finds recorded from the bog and the dryland monuments indicate human activity in the area from the early Bronze Age. Wetlands and Peatlands are considered as Areas of Archaeological Potential for their potential to contain archaeological

organic preserved remains. Wetlands also provide a significant resource for environmental analysis. It must be considered therefore that there remains a moderate potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Derryarogue Bog.

3.13 DERRYCASHEL BOG

3.13.1 Location and General Topography

Kilaranny Bog is located 1.3km southwest of Rahan, Co. Offaly. It is at the eastern extent of the Boora Group of bogs directly northeast of Oughter Bog. It has a total area of 728ha, 387ha of which is in production. Most of the bog is now cutaway.

3.13.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded sites within Derrycashel Bog. The nearest peatland site is the Road-Class 1 gravel togher (R030-022) located in the northern extent of Moundillion Bog, which is located south of the unclassified road along the southern extent of Derrycashel Bog. There are two ringforts within 1km of the western extent of the bog. To the northwest in Cloonmore townland R0030-009 measures c. 37m in diameter and is a circular grass covered area defined by a low scarp with no visible fosse or identifiable original entrance. To the southwest in Drinagh townland R0030-014 is marked as a circular embanked enclosure c. 45-50m in diameter.

3.13.3 Topographical Files

A review of the National Museum Topographical Files shows that a significant number of stray finds have been recovered from the landscape surrounding Derrycashel Bog. The finds include a wooden mether (1991:77a and b), a wooden stave off a bog butter container (1980:89) and an incomplete woollen garment (1945:146) from Moundillion townland. Human remains and wool (1945:146) were also recorded as found in Drinagh townland although it is not certain exactly where these finds originated.

3.13.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970-2017) has shown that no archaeological fieldwork has taken place in Derrycashel Bog or its immediate surrounding environment to date.

3.13.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.13.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Derrycashel	Irish	Doire an Chaisil	Oak wood of the stone fort
Derrynahee	Irish	Doire Thanaidhe (poss)	Tany's oak wood
Drinagh	Irish	Draighneach (poss)	Black thorns
Erra	English	-	-

3.13.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.13.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog or in the immediate environs.

3.13.9 Potential Impacts

While no detailed archaeological survey work has been carried out in Derrycashel Bog there are two ringforts in the dryland surrounding the bog and a Road-Class 1 Togher in Moundillon Bog, immediately to the south. While the bog is 90% cutaway it must be considered that there remains moderate potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works.

3.14 DERRYCOLUMB BOG

3.14.1 Location and General Topography

Derrycolumb Bog is located 11km west of Ballymahon and is accessed via a local road that runs southwest from the R362 Ballymahon to Lanesborough road. It is 458ha in size, of which 328ha remains in full production. The bog is split in two by the local road. The southern extent of the bog was previously referred to as Derrycolumb 5 Bog (Whitaker 2009) and contains northeast–southwest oriented field drains. The northern extent was previously referred to as Derrycolumb 4 Bog and it contains northwest–southeast oriented field drains. There are three dryland islands along the bog margins with Derrymanny Island to the north, Derrindiff Island to the west and Derrynagran Island to the northwest. The surrounding dryland is mainly under pasture.

3.14.2 Recorded Monuments

There are 110 records of sites within Derrycolumb Bog. The sites are clustered within four main archaeological zones. The southern extent of the bog in the narrowest stretch between the dryland to the east in Derrylough townland and Derrindiff dryland Island and contains the largest number of sites. The 61 sites here comprise a Road Class 1 Togher, four Road-Class 2 Toghers, 37 Road-Class 3 Toghers, nine platforms, a post row, four unclassified toghers and five redundant records.

In the narrow stretch of bog northwest of Derrindiff Island and south of Derrynagran Island are 49 sites comprising a Road-Class 2 Togher, 25 Road-Class 3 toghers, 11 platforms, six unclassified toghers, a post row, a gravel road, a structure peatland and three redundant records.

To the north in the narrow stretch to the east of Derrynagran Island and west of Derrymanny Island are a further 29 sites. These are south of the access laneway to Derrymanny Island and south of an archaeological zone of 26 sites in Derraghan Bog. The sites comprise 18 Road-Class 3 Toghers, six platforms, an unclassified togher, a structure peatland and three redundant records.

The final archaeological zone to the northeast is immediately south of the south-eastern extent of Derrymanny Island and contains eight sites. These comprise four Road-Class 3 Toghers, a gravel road, a platform, an unclassified togher and a post row.

To the east of the bog is a fulacht fiadh (LF022-069) that was discovered as a low oval shaped mound with burnt stone during land reclamation works. There are also seven ringfort in the surrounding dryland. Two are to the east in Derrylough townland (LF022-029 and LF022-03001). One of these (LF022-030001) also contains a raised rectangular possible house structure (LF022-030002). To the southeast in Ledwithstown townland are two more ringfort (LF022-043 and LF22-044). LF022-043 is a raised circular area, c. 50m in diameter enclosed by a bank of earth and stone with an external fosse and now densely overgrown with trees and scrub. LF022-044 is depicted as a c. 34m in diameter circular enclosure with the designation 'fort' on the

first edition OS map. It is now planted with beech and elm trees and may be a rath that was adapted and re-used as a tree ring.

In Derrycolumb townland to the south of the bog is a ringfort (LF022-042). It is a raised circular area c. 38m in diameter with an external fosse and a possible outer bank. The final two ringforts are located to the west in Cormaglava townland. LF022-039 is depicted as an irregular shaped enclosure with the designation 'Fort' on the first edition OS map. LF022-028001 is a roughly circular enclosure c. 45m in diameter that is also designated as a 'Fort' on the first edition OS Map.

3.14.3 Topographical Files

There are three stray finds from Derrycolumb Bog recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum. These are the upper stone of a rotary quern (1979:75) from Derrymanny townland; a socketed bronze dagger (1956:458a) from Derrynagran townland and a pointed wooden stake (1956:458b) found in association with the bronze dagger.

3.14.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Derrycolumb Bog has been the focus to two rounds of survey and excavation. It was initially surveyed by the IAWU in 1991 (Maloney 1993) at which time 72 sites were recorded including a Bronze Age Road-Class 1 Togher (LF022-064015) in Derrindiff townland that was reported to the IAWU prior to the survey. An 18m portion of this site was excavated in 1991 during the survey (Maloney 1993)

The second survey took place in 1999 as part of a re-assessment survey carried out by ADS Ltd on behalf of BnM. At that time 38 sites were recorded including the Road-Class 1 Togher (LF022-064015). While the number of sites was lower than those identified during the first round of survey the sites remained within the same zones. There was a concentration of sites within the narrowest stretch of bog in the south between Derrylough and Derrindiff townlands, while the second archaeological zone was located in a narrow stretch of the northern half of the bog northwest of Derrindiff dryland Island and south of Derrynagran.

Eleven of the sites identified in 1999 were excavated by ADS Ltd in 2001 as part of the BnM Excavation Mitigation Project (Whitaker 2009). These sites were a variety of site types from the Road-Class 1 Togher (LF022-064015) to platforms and short lengths of toghers that dated mainly to the Bronze Age and Iron Age. One of the sites in the northern archaeological zone (LF022-063001) was discovered to be of the same construction and date as (LF022-064015), which gives a total length of 1.2km for the togher and shows it running from Derrylough in the southeast to Derrindiff Island and from Derrindiff Island northeast-wards to Derrynagran island.

3.14.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps. To the southeast of the bog, in an area that is now uncut bog, the maps note an area of

open water or small lake called 'Derrylough'. The bog islands of Derrindiff and Derrynagran are depicted as farmland. The modern access road that runs northeast southwest from the R392 across Derrindiff island and separates the northern and southern parts of Derrycolumb Bog is not depicted on the first edition map.

3.14.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Derrycolumb	Irish	Doire Choilm	Columba's oak wood
Derrindiff	Irish	Doire an Daimh	Oak wood of the ox
Derrylough	Irish	Doire Locha	Oak wood of the lake
Ledwithstown	English	-	-
Forthill	Irish	Fuarchoill	Cold wood

3.14.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.14.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. The BnM level crossing over the unclassified road that separates the northern and southern parts of Derrindiff Bog is the only structure recorded in the NIAH within the bog or its immediate environs (NIAH Ref.: 13402214).

3.14.9 Potential Impacts

The 110 recorded sites and the stray finds from the bog demonstrates that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Derrycolumb Bog, particularly but not exclusively, within the four archaeological zones previously identified.

3.15 DERRYMOYLIN BOG

3.15.1 Location and General Topography

Derrymoylin Bog is located at the northernmost extent of the Moundillion Bogs. It is 1.5km southwest of Roosky. The L1415 runs along the eastern extent between the bog and the River Shannon. The bog is 328ha in size, 50% of which is in production.

3.15.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments within Derrymoylin bog or its immediate vicinity. The closest recorded monument is a Peatland Platform (RO024-046) located c. 600m to the southwest in Cloonshannagh Bog in Cuilbeg townland.

3.15.3 Topographical Files

There are seven finds listed in the Topographical Files of the National Museum from the townlands that span Derrymoylin Bog. From Cloonshannagh there are 13 glass beads (RIA 1914:26-38) and a bog butter in an organic container (2001:2). The actual find spots of these finds are uncertain. There are also human remains (2005:35.1); a wood sample (2004:35.2) and textile (2005:36) from Cloonshannagh townland with 'Bony Bog' as the find place. A polished stone axehead (1941:1040) was recovered while 'cutting turf on McNally's farm', which borders the bog in Cuilbeg townland. A decorated quern stone (SA1926:48) was recovered from farmland in Cloonfower townland.

3.15.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Derrymoylin Bog has not been archaeologically surveyed to date and no archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within its immediate environs.

3.15.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.15.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballymagrine	Irish	Baile Mheg Roidhin	Mac Royn's town
Cloonaufill	Irish	Cluain Dhaithpill	Daifill's Lawn or Meadow
Cloonfad	Irish	Cluain Fada	Long Meadow
Cloonfower	Irish	Cluain Fobhair	Meadow of the spring
Cloonshannagh	Irish	Cluain Sionnach	Meadow of the fox
Cuilbeg	Irish	Coill Beag	Small Wood
Derrymoylin	Irish	Doire Maolain	Moylan's Oak Wood
Dooslattagh	Irish	Dubh Shlatach	Black Rods or Shallows
Knockhall	English	-	-

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Meelick	Irish	Míliuc	Insulated piece of land/ island (?)
Moneenbog	Irish	Moinín Bog	Soft little bog
Slattagh Beg/ More	Irish	Slatach Bheag/ Mor	Abounding in rods or oziers

3.15.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Derrymoylin Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.15.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no NIAH structures located within Derrymoylin Bog of its immediate vicinity. The closest is a gate lodge, c. 1.4km to the north in the townland of Glebe, Co. Roscommon (NIAH Ref.: 31812009).

3.15.9 Potential Impacts

Derrymoylin Bog has not been archaeologically surveyed to date. There are several stray finds from the townlands within the bog although their exact provenance is uncertain. Wetlands and Peatlands are considered as Areas of Archaeological Potential for their potential to contain archaeological organic preserved remains. Wetlands also provide a significant resource for environmental analysis. It must be considered therefore that there remains a moderate to high potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Derrymoylin Bog.

3.16 DERRYSHANOGE BOG

3.16.1 Location and General Topography

Derryshanoge Bog is to the west of the R392 Ballymahon to Lanesboro Road in County Longfort. It is immediately north of Derraghan Bog and to the west of Lough Bannow Bog. It is 468ha in size with approximately 287ha in production.

3.16.2 Recorded Monuments

There are 12 sites within Derryshanoge Bog in the Sites and Monuments Record. These consist of a gravel road (LF017-026), ten Road-Class 3 Toghers (LF018-083001 to 083006, LF021-060001 & 060002, LF022-054001 & 054002) and a post row (LF018-083007). These sites were all recorded in 1991 during the IAWU survey.

The dryland island of Derryshanoge at the centre of the bog has four sites consisting of three ringfort (LF021-017, LF021-018 and LF022-002) and an enclosure (LF022-002). There is a ringfort (LF018-055) in Derrygeel townland to the northeast. A burial mound (LF017-030) is located in Turreen townland to the northwest. Two further ringforts are located to the west (LF021-016) and south (LF022-004) in Lissawley or St Alban's and Derrygeel townlands respectively.

3.16.3 Topographical Files

There is a single stray find listed in the Topographical Files of the National Museum definitely attributable to Derryshanoge Bog. This is a cylindrical piece of bog butter (2004:128) from Turreen townland. Another bog butter (1996:225) is also recorded from Turreen with a finds place of 'Bog 3-4ft deep' but it does not specify if it is from the BnM bog. The upper (1967:191) and lower (1967:192) stones of a rotary quern were recovered from bog in Derrygowna townland. As the townland spans both Derryshanoge and Derraghan More Bogs it is uncertain which bog the rotary quern came from. There is also a leather shoe (2000:76) from Derrygowna townland that was found on the 'bog surface in milled peat'. There are two records of human remains from dryland in the immediate area. The first consists of a human ulna and rib bones (2008:6) from a cist burial (LF022-068) in Derryglash townland between Derraghan More and Derryshannoge Bogs. The second are the skeletal remains of at least two individuals (2010:84) found during the levelling of a mound in Turreen townland.

3.16.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Derryshanoge Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1991 by the IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. At that time 12 sites were recorded and submitted to the Sites and Monuments Record. These consisted of a gravel road (LF017-026), ten Road-Class 3 Toghers (LF018-083001 to 083006, LF021-060001 & 060002, LF022-054001 & 054002), and a post row (LF018-083007).

3.16.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.16.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cloonmee	Irish	Cluain Mí	Cluain = Meadow, pasture
Derraghan More	Irish	An Doireachán Mór	Mór = Great, big
Derrygeel	Irish	Doire Gaill	Foreigner/Standing Stone (Oak-)Wood/Grove/Thicket
Derryglash	Irish	Doire Glais	(Oak-)Wood/Grove/Thicket Stream
Derrygowna	Irish	Doire Gamhna	Calf (Oak-)Wood/Grove/Thicket
Derryshannoge	Irish	Doire Seanbhóg	Doire = (Oak-)Wood/Grove/Thicket
Lissawly or St. Albans	Irish	Lios Amhlaoihbh	Lios = Ring-Fort, Enclosure
Newpark	Irish	Corr Dharach	Corr = Round Hill/Pointed Hill/Hollow/Pointed/Conspicuous/Odd Dair = Oak
Turreen	Irish	An Toirín	The Little Bush

3.16.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Derryaroge Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.16.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no sites within Derryshannoge Bog. The nearest structure is a detached, five bay, single-story vernacular house (NIAH Ref.: 13401707), to the northwest in Turreen townland.

3.16.9 Potential Impacts

A total of 12 sites were recorded during the course of the 1991 IAWU survey of Derryaroge Bog and there are several stray finds from the immediate area as well as six ringforts, an enclosure and a burial mound. Wetlands and Peatlands are considered as Areas of Archaeological Potential for their potential to contain archaeological organic preserved remains. Wetlands also provide a significant resource for environmental analysis. It must be considered therefore that there remains a moderate to high potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Derryshannoge Bog.

3.17 EDERA BOG

3.17.1 Location and General Topography

Edera Bog is located 3.5km west of Ballymahon and 400m east of Lough Ree. It is also located south of Derrycolumb and is accessed by an unclassified road that runs southwest of the R392, northwest of Ballymahon. The total area of the bog is 467ha and it is divided in two by the Bilberry River. The southern side of the bog is larger and will be referred to as Edera Proper for the purpose of this report. No archaeological features were found in the northern side of the bog, which is referred to as Edera North for the purpose of this report.

Edera Bog is in industrial peat production since 1999 and milled peat production also started that year. Edera Proper contained 101 fields that were orientated north-northwest/south-southeast. The fields on the northern side of the bog were worked out and those to the south were subject to dust restrictions and milled only occasionally. Edera North consisted of 39 fields that were orientated north-northeast–south-southwest and was in full production.

3.17.2 Recorded Monuments

There are a total of ten recorded monuments, including seven ringforts and three enclosures, in the landscape surrounding Edera Bog. A ringfort (LF026-017) is located southwest of Edera Proper in Derrynagalliagh townland, close to the eastern shore of Lough Rea. Another ringfort (LF022-042), located in Derrycolumb townland, is in proximity to the northern limit of Edera Bog North. Further north there is a ringfort (LF022-043) and an enclosure (LF022-044), in proximity to each other, in Ledwithstown. The remaining six monuments are located to the east of Edera Proper and include a ringfort (LF022-046) in Mullawornia, a ringfort (LF026-009) in Ardoghil, an enclosure site (LF026-010) in Gorteenclareen, a ringfort (LF026-012) in Daroge, an enclosure (LF026-018) in Glebe and a ringfort (LF026-020).

3.17.3 Topographical Files

There are several stray finds from this area. A rapier or dirk (4274:W.67) was found in Rathcline Bog in Mullawornia, just west of Edera Bog. The NMI files states that this rapier was part of a group of five recovered from the bog. Five quern stones (1990:120–5) are reported from Gorteenclareen townland. An inscribed stone (1998:98) was found on the bog surface of Derrycolumb Bog to the north of Edera Bog.

3.17.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Edera Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2007 as part of the 2007-2009 BnM Mitigation Project (Rohan, 2009). Five toghers were recorded during this survey. Four of the sites were very substantial and ran more or less parallel to each other, across the southern side of the bog. The toghers were broadly orientated east-northeast/west-southwest between the dryland in the townlands of Gorteenclareen, to the southwest and Derrynabuntale on the northeast sides of the bog respectively.

The toghers included a gravel, stone and brushwood togher (LF-EDR001), a plank togher (LF-EDR002), a roundwood and brushwood togher (LF-EDR003) and a roundwood togher (LF-EDR004). The fifth site, a possible togher (LF-EDR005) was composed of longitudinally laid brushwood and roundwood elements.

Excavations were carried out in Edera Bog in 2012 (Whitaker 2013) as part of the BnM Excavation Mitigation (2010-2013). The sites excavated included an early medieval gravel road (12E0211), two early medieval plank trackways (12E0212 & 12E0213) and an, as yet, undated plank trackway (12E0214). The fifth site (EDR005a-b / 12E0215) was not re-located during the excavation season.

3.17.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.17.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Derrycolumb	Irish	Doire Choilm	Columb's Oak Wood
Derrymacar	Irish	Doire Mhic Ceara	Mac Carr's Oak Wood
Derrynabuntale	Irish	Doire na bPointéal	Payntle's Wood
Edera	Irish	Eadoire	Between the two oak woods
Gorteenclareen	Irish	Goirtín an Chláirín	Little field of the plank

3.17.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Edera Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.17.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog or in the surrounding landscape.

3.17.9 Potential Impacts

The previously recorded sites from the 2007 ADS Peatland Survey demonstrate that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Edera Bog.

3.18 ERENAGH BOG

3.18.1 Location and General Topography

Erenagh Bog is part of the BnM Moundillion Group of bogs and is located 3.5km northwest of Lanesborough. It is situated on the western side of the R371 from which the eastern side of the bog is directly accessed. Cloontuskert Bog is located to the south and Moundillion Bog is located on the eastern side of the R371.

The bog has a total area of 56ha and contains 56 production fields that are orientated north-northwest–south-southeast, which are currently in milled peat production. Industrial peat development began at the bog in 1982 and milled peat production began the same year.

3.18.2 Recorded Monuments

There are a number of recorded monuments in proximity to Erenagh Bog. To the west of the bog in Doughil there are two enclosures or earthworks recorded (RO036-008 and RO036-009). Both sites were marked on the OS survey maps but are no longer visible. The location of the sites suggests that they may have been ring barrows. In the same townland and just east of the aforementioned sites there are another two enclosures (RO036-010001, RO036-010002). There is a ringfort (RO037-003) to the southeast of the bog in Cloontuskert townland. In proximity to the ringfort, is a medieval ecclesiastical site (RO037-001). The church here was founded by St. Faithleic and is surrounded by a modern graveyard. A number of cross-slabs in the graveyard indicate that it was used during the medieval period.

3.18.3 Topographical Files

There are two records of bog butter discoveries from the vicinity of Erenagh Bog in the National Museum Topographical Files. The first find was discovered during turf cutting in Doughil Bog (2004:179). The second was discovered in Erenagh bog (2007:42) and was contained in a fragmentary wicker container.

3.18.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Erenagh Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2008 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. Nothing of archaeological significance was found during field walking of the bog.

3.18.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.18.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Culleenanory	Irish	Coillin an oraigh	Little wood of the spring
Doughil	Irish	Dúchoill	Black wood

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Erenagh	Irish	Eirionach	Airchineach, or Herenach's land
Kilavackan	Irish	Coill an Bhacáin	Wood of the staple
Moundillon	Irish	Cluain Creamha	Cream meadow

3.18.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.18.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog or in the immediate vicinity.

3.18.9 Potential Impacts

While no archaeological sites were recorded during the 2008 survey the presence of stray finds from the area and the monuments in the dryland vicinity demonstrate that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Erenagh Bog.

3.19 GLENLOUGH BOG

3.19.1 Location and General Topography

Glenlough Bog covers c. 411ha in Co. Longford and Co. Westmeath. It is located within the townlands of Clontymullan, Aghnavealogue, Carrigeen, Killeen (Ardagh By.), Carnan, and Crossea South, Co. Longford, and Killinagh and Ballygarveybeg, Co. Westmeath. It is located c. 5km south of Edgeworthstown. It is part of the Bord na Móna Moundillion group of bogs. The Inny River is c. 1.5km south of Glenlough Bog. The topography of this area is characterised by low-lying pastoral countryside and forested areas with occasional low hills and raised bogs.

3.19.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments within Glenlough Bog. However, there are two recorded monuments located within 100m of the bog. There is a ringfort (WM005-005) in the townland of Killinagh, c. 85m northeast of the bog. A road (class 2 togher) (LF024-008) is recorded c.90m to the southeast in the townlands of Aghnavealogue and Clontymullan. Locally reported as a togher: portions of it were uncovered regularly in the past during turf-cutting. It comprised a single line of planks laid lengthwise and a series of low, upright stakes. It was aligned approximately northwest-southeast. The last portion was uncovered c. 1970 after which turf-cutting ceased in the area. It is not visible at ground level.

3.19.3 Topographical Files

The National Museum Topographical files contain a number of records from the townlands that contain Glenlough Bog. A bronze spear head was found during turf cutting in Carrigeen (2003:28) and two iron spear heads were found in Killinagh (E499:20 &20). A bog butter has also been found in Killinagh (1942:1840). Two quern stones were recovered from Sleehaun townland (1987:121,122).

3.19.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970-2017) has shown that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within Glenlough Bog or its immediate surrounding environs.

3.19.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third edition of the OS six inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance.

The first edition maps of Co. Longford and Westmeath were produced in 1836-7. They show the area of Glenlough Bog as marginal bogland. The ringfort listed in the RMP (WM005-005) is demarcated by trees in a circular pattern with a bank. The togher (LF024-008) is not shown on this map.

By the time of the third edition map of 1911–13, there had been a number of changes in the area around Glenlough Bog. The area around the bog has been divided into fields. The site of the ringfort continues to be marked. A total of six boundary mounds are marked along the country boundary that runs through the bog.

No additional features of archaeological potential were identified within the bog or its environs.

3.19.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Aghnavealogue	Irish	Achadh na bhFéithleog	Féithleog field
Ballygarvey	Irish	Baile Garbháin	Garvan's Town
Ballygarveybeg	Irish	Baile Garbháin Beag	Little Garvan's Town
Ballywalter	Irish	Baile Bhaltair	Walter's Town
Carnan	Irish	An Carnán	The monumental heap of stones
Carrigagh	Irish	Carraigeach	Rocky place
Carrigeen	Irish	An Carraigín	The small rock
Clontymullan	Irish	Cluain Tí Maoláin	Maoláin meadow house
Coolcaw	Irish	Cúil Cháithe	Corner of the battle
Cornapark	Irish	Corr na Páirce	Field of the pointed hill
Corrabola	Irish	Cora Phuballach	Point, hollow of (the) place of tents
Cross	English	-	-
Crossea North	Irish	Crois Aodha Thuaidh	North (fire) crossroads
Crossea South	Irish	Crois Aodha Theas	South (fire) crossroads
Crumlin or Rockfield	English	-	-
Foxhall	English	-	-
Foxhall Glebe	English	-	-
Glen	English	-	-
Henfield	English	-	-
Killeen	Irish	An Coillín	The little wood
Killinagh	Irish	Cillíneach	Little Church or Burial Ground
Kinard	Irish	Cionn Aird	The high headland
Newport	English	-	-
Newtown	English	-	-
Sleehaun	Irish	Slítheán	Little road
Sleehaun (Sankey)	Irish	Slítheán (Sankey)	Little road
Stongaluggaun	Irish	Srón an Liagán	Pointed hill of the pillar stone

3.19.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological potential within the bog were identified.

3.19.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Glenlough Bog. The closest consists of a house (Reg. No. 13402401) and an outbuilding (NIAH. No. 13402408) located c. 270m south in the townland of Aghnavealogue, Co. Longford.

3.19.9 Potential Impacts

The area possesses archaeological potential due to the presence of the bog itself. These landscape features were often utilised throughout all periods of history and the anaerobic conditions preserve organic matter, such as wood and leather, which does not often survive in more usual terrestrial archaeological conditions. In addition, it is possible that the class 2 togher identified to the southeast may extend into the bog itself. It must be considered that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works within the bog.

3.20 GRANAGHAN BOG

3.20.1 Location and General Topography

Granaghan Bog is part of the BnM Moundillion Group of bogs, and is located 6.5km north-northwest of Lanesborough. It is located to the east of the R371 and is accessed by an unclassified road that connects the R371 with the N5, to the northeast. Moundillion and Derrycashel Bogs are located to the southeast and east respectively. The bog has a total area of 308ha and contains 101 production fields that are orientated north-west–southeast, which are currently in milled peat production. Industrial peat production began at the bog in 1995 with milled peat production starting the same year.

3.20.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no monuments located within the bog itself. To the west of Granaghan Bog there are a number of ringforts in the townlands of Corradrehid (RO029-086), Cloonslanor (RO029-115) and Trila (RO029-133, RO029-132), all of which are univallate ringforts. Although a number of the ringforts are poorly preserved, traces of a low bank and external ditch are visible at all three. In Drinagh townland to the east of the bog there is another univallate ringfort (RO030-014). There is a medieval church to the southwest of the bog in Doonahaha townland.

3.20.3 Topographical Files

The only recorded finds from this area in the topographical files of the National Museum are human remains and wool fragments (1945:146) which were found in a bog in Drinagh townland. It is not certain however where exactly these finds originated.

3.20.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Granaghan Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2008 by ADS Ltd as part of the 2007/2008 Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. Four sites including two together and two sightings of archaeological wood were found on the western side of Granaghan Bog. Radiocarbon dating of a sample recovered from a fifth site indicated that this site was modern.

3.20.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.20.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Drinagh	Irish		Black thorns
Granaghan (Dillon)	Irish/English	Greanach	Gravelly place
Granaghan (Martin)	Irish/English	Greanach	Gravelly place
Mongagh	Irish	Mongach	A sedgy quagmire

3.20.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.20.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog or in the immediate environs.

3.20.9 Potential Impacts

The previously recorded sites from the 2008 ADS Ltd Peatland Survey and the monuments in the surrounding dryland demonstrate that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Granaghan Bog.

3.21 KILASHEE BOG

3.21.1 Location and General Topography

Kilashee Bog covers c. 107ha in Co. Longford. It is located within the townlands of Templeton Glebe, Cloonsellan, Killeeny, Newtown (E.D. Killashee), and Ballydrum. The bog is c. 635m northwest of Killashee village and c. 5.2km east-northeast of Lanesborough. It is part of the Bord na Móna Moundillion group of bogs. The surrounding topography consists of well-drained pastoral countryside, with the Royal Canal c. 400m to the east and the River Shannon c. 4.9km to the west. A number of raised bogs are located to the west, north and south.

3.21.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments within Kilashee Bog. One recorded monument is located within 500m of the bog, which consists of a church and graveyard (LF018-006/001), situated c. 490m to the east within the townland of Templeton Glebe.

3.21.3 Topographical Files

The National Museum of Ireland Topographical files contains one record of an archaeological object from the townland containing the bog. This consists of a wooden rough out of a goblet, which was found in bogland in Cloonsellan (1990:11). Within the wider area a wooden platter is recorded from a bog in Cloonfiugh (1958:25) and a wooden vessel from a bog in Corragarrow (1984:152). A hone stone is recorded from the townland of Grillagh.

3.21.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970-2017) has shown that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within Kilashee Bog or its immediate surrounding environs.

3.21.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third edition of the OS six inch map were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance.

The first edition map of Co. Longford was produced in 1836-7. It shows the area of Kilashee Bog as marginal bogland. By the time of the third edition map of 1911 there are no major changes to note, although sections of the bogland have been subdivided into small fields.

No features of archaeological potential were identified within the bog or its environs.

3.21.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballycore	Irish	Baile Cóir	Cóir townland/homestead
Ballydrum	Irish	Béal Átha Droma	Ford-mouth of the ridge

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Bunacloy	Irish	Bun an Chlaí	Bottom(land) of the earthen fence
Cloonbrock	Irish	Cluain Broc	Pasture of (the) badgers
Cloonfiugh	Irish	Cluain Fiúch	Boiling Lawn
Cloonmore	Irish	Cluain Mór	Big meadow/pasture
Cloonsellan	Irish	Cluain Saileáin	Pasture of (the) willow-grove
Corragarrow	Irish	An Chora Gharbh	The rough stone-fence/ford
Grillagh	Irish	Greallach	A miry place
Killashee and Aghakeeran	Irish	Cill na Sí agus Achadh an Chaorthainn	the church of the fairy mound and the field of the rowan-tree
Killeeny	Irish	Na Coillíní	The little woods
Middleton	English	-	-
Newtown	English	-	-
Rappareehill	Irish	Cnoc a Ropaire	Noisy Hill or Robber's Hill
Templeton Glebe	English	-	-
Treanboy	Irish	An Trian Buí	The yellow third

3.21.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological potential within the bog were identified. It is clear that the bog has been subject to commercial turf extraction.

3.21.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Killashee Bog. The closest consists of a bridge (Reg. No. 13401342), located c. 460m northeast in the townland of Ballydrum, Co. Longford.

3.21.9 Potential Impacts

The area possesses archaeological potential due to the presence of the bog itself. These landscape features were often utilised throughout all periods of history and the anaerobic conditions preserve organic matter, such as wood and leather, which does not often survive in more usual terrestrial archaeological conditions. It must be considered that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works within the bog.

3.22 KILBARRY BOG

3.22.1 Location and General Topography

Kilbarry Bog covers c. 69ha in Co. Roscommon. Kilbarry Bog is located within the townlands of Kilbarry, Lack, Corramagine, and Newtown. It is part of the Bord na Móna Moundillion group of bogs. The surrounding topography consists of pastoral countryside, low-lying hills, raised bogs, and the lakes Loughaun East and Loch Forbes to the immediate east. Newtown Forbes is c. 3.3km to the east of the bog.

3.22.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments within Kilbarry Bog. However, a recorded road (gravel/stone trackway) is located in the immediate vicinity of the bog to the northwest (RO030-017). The monument appears to have several branches, one of which has the potential to travel in a northwest-southeast direction through Kilbarry Bog. A holy well and penitential station are recorded c. 120m to the west of the bog (RO030-001001-2) and slightly further to the north of this site and c. 210m to the west of Kilbarry Bog, is the ecclesiastical complex thought to have been found by St Barry, who died in AD 615 (RO024-016). The site contains multiple recorded monuments, including the site of two church, two medieval structures, a graveyard, the site of a round tower, a font and multiple grave slabs.

3.22.3 Topographical Files

The National Museum of Ireland Topographical files contains the record of one archaeological artefact identified in the townlands that contain the bog. A copper alloy crozier (likely to relate to the ecclesiastical site at Kilbarry) is recorded from Kilbarry townland (R1561).

3.22.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970-2017) has shown that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within Kilbarry Bog or its immediate surrounding environs.

3.22.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third edition of the OS six inch map were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance.

The first edition map of Co. Roscommon was produced in 1838. It shows the area of Kilbarry Bog as marginal bogland with a small body of water (Loughaun East) located to the immediate east, The recorded road (RO030-017) is marked to the west and is annotated 'Ancient Road'. The ecclesiastical site at Kilbarry is also clearly marked (RO024-016), along with a small village.

There are no major changes to note within the third edition map of 1911-3. The road (RO030-017) is no longer demarcated on the map.

No features of archaeological potential were identified within the bog or its environs.

3.22.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballygate	Irish	Baile an Gheata	Town of the Gate
Ballymagrine	Irish	Baile Mac Royn	Town of Macgrines
Ballytoohey	Irish	Baile Tuaithe	Lay town
Castleforbes Demesne	English	-	-
Cloonart South	Irish	Cluain Airt Theas	South (point) meadow
Cloondara	Irish	Cluain Dá Ráth	Two ring-fort pasture/Two ring-fort meadow
Clooneen (Beirne)	Irish	An Cluainín (Beirne)	The Meadow/pasture (Beirne)
Cloonfower	Irish	Cluain Fobhair	Lawn of the spring
Cloonihier	Irish	Cluain Ithir	Lawn of the corn-land
Cloonshannagh	Irish	Cluain Sionnach	Fox pasture/Fox meadow
Corramagrine	Irish	Corra Mac Royn	Weir of Macgrines
Corraun	Irish	Corrán	Rocky ground or Reaping Hook
Kilbarry	Irish	Cill Bhearaigh	Barry's Church
Lack	Irish	An Leac	Flat stone or rock
Newtown (Ballintober North By.)	English	-	-

3.22.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological potential within the bog were identified. The bog appears to remain relatively undisturbed.

3.22.8 Architectural Heritage

No NIAH structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Kilbarry Bog. The closest is Castle Forbes Church 1.415km to the west (NIAH Reg. No. 13400820).

3.22.9 Potential Impacts

The area possesses archaeological potential due to the presence of the bog itself. These landscape features were often utilised throughout all periods of history and the anaerobic conditions preserve organic matter, such as wood and leather, which does not often survive in more usual terrestrial archaeological conditions. It must be considered that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works within the bog.

3.23 KILBARRY 2 BOG

3.23.1 Location and General Topography

Kilbarry 2 Bog covers c. 62ha in Co. Roscommon. It is located within the townlands of Kilbarry and Ballymagrine. It is part of the Bord na Móna Moundillion group of bogs. The topography around Kilbarry 2 Bog is dominated by pastoral countryside, low-lying hills, raised bogs and Loch Forbes to the immediate east. Newtown Forbes is found c. 4.6km to the east of the bog.

3.23.2 Recorded Monuments

No RMP structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Kilbarry 2 Bog. The closest is the ecclesiastical site reputedly founded by St Barry, who died in AD 615 (RO024-016). The site is located c. 380m southeast of the bog and contains a number of individual elements including the site of two church, two medieval structures, a graveyard, the site of a round tower, a font and multiple grave slabs.

3.23.3 Topographical Files

The National Museum of Ireland Topographical files contains the record of one archaeological artefact identified in the townlands that contain the bog. A copper alloy crozier (likely to relate to the ecclesiastical site at Kilbarry) is recorded from Kilbarry townland (R1561).

3.23.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970-2017) has shown that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within Kilbarry 2 Bog or its immediate surrounding environs.

3.23.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third edition of the OS six-inch map were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The first edition map of 1838 shows the area of Kilbarry 2 Bog as marginal bogland. There are no major changes in the area on the third edition map of 1911-3, although portions of the bog have been divided into smaller field.

No features of archaeological potential were identified within the bog or its environs.

3.23.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballymagrine	English	Baile Mac Royn	Town of Macgrines
Castleforbes Demesne	English	-	-
Cloonart South	Irish	Cluain Airt Theas	South (point) meadow
Clooneen (Cox)	Irish	An Cluainín (Cox)	The Meadow/Pasture
Clooneen (Kennedy)	Irish	An Cluainín (Kennedy)	The Meadow/Pasture
Cloonfad	Irish	Cluain Fada	Long Meadow

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cloonfower	Irish	Cluain Fobhair	Lawn of the spring
Cloonisher	Irish	Cluain Ithir	Lawn of the corn-land
Cloonshannagh	Irish	Cluain Siannach	Fox pasture/Fox meadow
Corramagine	English	Corra Mac Royn	Weir of Macgrines
Kilbarry	Irish	Cill Bhearaigh	Barry's church
Lack	English	An Leac	Flat stone or rock
Lissagernal	Irish	Lios na gCoirnéal	Gerlan's fort
Newtown (Ballintober North By.)	English	-	-

3.23.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological potential within the bog were identified. The bog appears to be relatively undisturbed.

3.23.8 Architectural Heritage

No NIAH structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Kilbarry 2 Bog. The closest is a bridge 1.96km to the northeast (NIAH Reg. No. 13400803).

3.23.9 Potential Impacts

The area possesses archaeological potential due to the presence of the bog itself. These landscape features were often utilised throughout all periods of history and the anaerobic conditions preserve organic matter, such as wood and leather, which does not often survive in more usual terrestrial archaeological conditions. It must be considered that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works within the bog.

3.24 KNAPPOGE BOG

3.24.1 Location and General Topography

Knappoge Bog is located southwest of Cloondara village. The grand canal runs north-south along the eastern extent of the bog. To the north and west is the River Shannon. The bog is 320ha in size. The BnM drains are oriented northeast-southwest in the main body of the bog while the drains in the northern extent north of the unclassified road to Cloondara are oriented northwest-southeast.

3.24.2 Recorded Monuments

There are 45 archaeological sites within Knappoge Bog recorded in the SMR. These consist of two Road-Class 1 Toghers (LF013-065) in Cloonard townland and an early medieval gravel road in Knappoge townland (LF012-002), which was excavated in 1988 (Raftery 1996). There are four Road-Class 2 Toghers (LF013-065003 & 013, LF013-06603, LF013-067013), 21 Road-Class 3 Toghers (LF013-065001, 005, 007 & 008, LF013-066001, 002, 004 & 005, LF013-067001, 003, 004, 005-017) in the townlands of Clogher and Rinn and Middleton. Two structures (LF013-065010 & 011) were recorded in Middleton while the remaining sites are noted as 'redundant records' (LF013-065-17 & 018, LF013-067002, 007, 016, 018-022) from Cloondara and Middleton. The archaeological sites are clustered in four separate zones within the bog. While two of these zones, the northern and eastern ones, had some archaeological sites identified within them in the 1999 re-assessment survey these sites were no longer extant in 2001.

The nearest dryland monuments include a 14th century ecclesiastical site located in Cloondara village c. 750m to the northwest (LF013-018) and two ringforts to the west near the River Shannon (LF013-001 & LF013-002).

3.24.3 Topographical Files

A review of the Topographical Files held by the National Museum has shown that no stray finds are recorded from Knappoge Bog or its immediate environs.

3.24.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

The early medieval gravel road in Knappoge townland (LF012-002) was excavated in 1988 (Raftery 1997). This Road-Class 1 Togher was located in the southwest part of the bog and was oriented NNW-SSE. It was traced for 600m in length and was composed of stones set in a bed of fine gravel and sand beneath which was a layer of coarser gravel which was in turn supported by oak transverses.

Knappoge Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1991 by the IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. A total of 45 sites were recorded in four archaeological zones during this survey (see section 1.2 above).

In 1999 a re-assessment survey was carried out by ADS Ltd at which time nine sites remained (Dunne 2000). Four of these were located in the area in the northern extent

of the bog noted in the 1991 IAWU survey and all were exposed on the field surface. Five sites were located within the previously identified eastern archaeological zone and were also mostly located on the field surface.

Three of the sites identified in 1999 were selected for excavation as part of the 2001 BnM Mitigation Project. However, a field inspection carried out by ADS Ltd in early 2001 showed that these sites were no longer extant.

3.24.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps. The ecclesiastical site (LF013-018) in Cloondara village is noted as an 'Abbey' and the two ringforts in Knappoge (LF013-001 and LF013-002) are indicated as circular hachured areas.

3.24.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Clogher and Rinn	Irish	An Clochar agus an Roinn	Stony headland
Cloonard	Irish	Cluain Ard	High meadow / pasture
Coondara	Irish	Cluain Dá Ráth	The pasture of the two raths
Knappoge	Irish	An Chnapóg	The hillock
Middleton	Irish	An Baile Láir	Middle town

3.24.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog. The two ringforts in Knappoge (LF013-001 and LF013-002) are visible as two circular tree covered areas.

3.24.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog. The nearest site listed in the NIAH records to Knappoge Bog is a 19th century lock gate over the Royal Canal (NIAH Ref.: 13307025), Lock 45, in the townland of Clogher and Rinn. The village of Cloondara c. 750m to the northeast has numerous industrial architectural sites most of which are early 19th century in date and focussed around the Royal Canal including lock gates, lock keeper's cottages, canal harbours and weirs.

3.24.9 Potential Impacts

The previously recorded sites from the 1991 IAWU Peatland Survey and the sites recorded in the 1999 Re-Assessment Survey demonstrate that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Knappoge Bog.

3.25 LOUGH BANNOW BOG

3.25.1 Location and General Topography

Lough Bannow Bog was previously referred to by BnM as Lough Bannow 1, 2, 3, and 4. These numerical divisions are no longer in use by BnM but are referenced in places below where appropriate and particularly in relation to previous publications and excavations. Lough Bannow 1 is the southern extent of the bog now known as Corlea. Lough Bannow 2 and 3 are north of the unclassified road that runs east-west towards Keenagh village, while Lough Bannow 4 is the northern extent of the bog and is bounded on its northern extent by the R398 that runs north-eastwards from Derraghan.

3.25.2 Recorded Monuments

There is a total of 300 sites within Lough Bannow Bog in the Sites and Monuments Record. It should be noted however that the majority of these sites were confirmed to no longer be extant (see Section 1.4 below) during the most recent archaeological survey carried out in 2013 (Whitaker 2014). The exception is a small cluster of sites in the north-eastern extent of the bog in Derryoghil townland.

The sites are concentrated in five main archaeological zones and are summarised below in those zones.

In the southeast, in Corlea townland (formerly 'Lough Bannow 2'), there are 66 sites listed in the Sites and Monuments Record (LF022-056026, LF022-057001 to LF022-057042, LF022-058006, LF022-067, LF022-073 to LF022-090, LF022-092 to LF022-096). These consist of three Road-Class 1 Toghers, nine Road-Class 2 Toghers, 40 Road-Class 3 Toghers and six unclassified Toghers.

In the southwest in Derryglogher and Derraghan More townlands (formerly Lough Bannow 3) there are 31 sites (LF022-056001 to LF022-056022, LF022-101, 102, 104, 125 to 131). These consist of two Road-Class 2 Toghers, 21 Road Class 3 Toghers, a post row, five unclassified toghers and two sightings of archaeological wood that are now redundant records.

In the central northern extent in Cloontamore and Derrynaskea townlands there are 93 sites (LF018-081013, LF018-082001, LF018-084001 to 084090, LF018-093, LF022-070 and LF022071). These consist of 19 Road-Class 2 Toghers, 69 Road-Class 3 Toghers, a burnt spread (LF018-084071) and four now redundant records.

In the northern extent there are 102 sites in Derryoghil and Ards townlands (LF018-081002 to 081052, LF018-082002 to 08017 and LF018-122 to LF018-0156). The sites consist of three Road-Class 1 Toghers, 17 Road-Class 2 Toghers, 58 Road-Class 3 Toghers, 19 Platforms, four unclassified toghers and a structure-peatland.

In the eastern extent there are eight sites in Coolnahinch (LF022-066001 to 066008) townland consisting of a Road-Class 2 Togher (LF022-06601), five Road-Class 3

Toghers (LF022-066002 to 066006) and two smaller brushwood sites that are now redundant records (LF022-066007 & 066008).

There are several dryland sites in close proximity to Lough Bannow Bog. To the north between Lough Bannow and Derryad Bog is a ringfort (LF018-071) and fulacht fia (LF018-085) in Cloontamore and a ringfort (LF018-056) in Cloontabeg townland. To the east in Ards townland is a ringfort (LF018-057) with another ringfort (LF022-013) located in Derraghan More townland to the west.

3.25.3 Topographical Files

The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland record that a bog butter was retrieved from Corlea townland (2000:56) and a roughout for a wooden container (1979:76) from Derryoghil townland.

3.25.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

This area has been the subject of several previous seasons of excavation and survey and a significant quantity of data exists for the bog. Three separate field walking surveys carried out during the last 25 years have identified differing quantities of sites within the bog. Following the excavations carried out in the late 1980s (Raftery 1996) the first round of survey was carried out in 1991 by the IAWU (Maloney 1993). There were two further surveys carried out by ADS Ltd in 1999 (Dunne 2000) and 2013 (Whitaker 2014). Where sites remained in later surveys they were generally within the same zones of archaeological activity.

There are five zones of archaeology within the bog and these are described below.

In the south-eastern extent of the bog in Corlea townland (previously referred to as 'Corlea North' by Raftery and 'Lough Bannow 2' by BnM/ADS), nine sites were identified and excavated in the late 1980s (Raftery 1996), with dates ranging from the Neolithic to the Iron Age. These were (LF022-057001 / Corlea 6 / LBW008, LF022-057002 / Corlea 8, LF022-057003 / Corlea 9 / LBW0022, LF022-057004 / Corlea 12, LF022-057005 / Corlea 13, LF022-057006 / Corlea 14, LF022-057026 / Corlea 7, LF022-057038 / Corlea 11 / 99LBW016 and LF022-057039 / Corlea 10).

The 1991 IAWU survey identified 42 sites in this south-eastern extent including the nine previously excavated. The sites consisted of two Road-Class 1 Toghers, five Road-Class 2 Toghers and 35 Road-Class 3 Toghers.

A re-assessment survey carried out by ADS Ltd on behalf of BnM in 1999 (Dunne 2000) identified 24 sites, which consisted of one Road-Class 1 Togher, four Road-Class 2 Toghers, five Road-Class 3 Toghers and six unclassified Toghers. Three of the sites were confirmed as those excavated by Raftery and recorded in the 1991 IAWU survey (LF022-057001, LF022-057003 and LF022-057-038).

Eight sites were excavated by ADS Ltd in 2000 (Dunne 2001a-h) as part of the BnM Excavation Mitigation Project. These were a Road-Class 1 Togher LF022-074 (LBW0021 / 00E0455), two Road-Class 2 Toghers LBD022-077 (LBW0026 / 00E0456)

and LF022-080 (LBW0033 / 00E0458), three Road-Class 3 Toghers LF022-085 (99LBW0034 / 00E0459), LF022-87 (LBW0014 / 00E0453) and LF022-092 (LBW0005 / 00E0452), a platform LF022-096 (LBW0032 / 00E0457) and an unclassified togher LF022-081 (LBW0019 / 00E0454).

In the south-western extent of the bog in the townlands of Derryglogher and Derraghan More (previously referred to as 'Lough Bannow 3' by BnM/ADS) the 1991 IAWU survey identified 21 sites consisting of a Road-Class 2 Togher, 19 Road-Class 3 Toghers and an unclassified togher.

The 1999 ADS Ltd re-assessment survey identified ten sites consisting of a Road-Class 2 Togher, two Road-Class 3 Toghers, five unclassified toghers, a post row and a sighting of 'archaeological wood'.

Two of the sites recorded in 1999, LF022-128 (99DR001) and LF022-129 (99DR005), were subsequently excavated in 2001 under licence 01E0697 as part of the BnM Excavation Mitigation Project (Whitaker 2009). The sites were Neolithic in date and were within a zone of densely laid and inter-crossing small brushwood toghers.

The central and northern part of the bog (previously Lough Bannow 4) had 101 sites identified in the 1991 IAWU survey. The sites concentrated around the dryland island of Derrynaskea. The 1999 BnM re-assessment survey carried out by ADS Ltd did not identify any sites within this area.

In the northern extent of the bog, to the northeast of Derryoghil Island, 39 sites were excavated in 1988 (Raftery 1997). The 1991 Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland survey carried out by the IAWU identified 67 sites. The 1999 BnM re-assessment survey carried out by ADS Ltd identified 78 sites in this area.

In the eastern extent of the bog, eight sites were recorded during the 1991 IAWU survey. The 1999 BnM re-assessment survey did not relocate these sites or record additional sites.

The most recent archaeological survey of Lough Bannow Bog was carried out by ADS Ltd on behalf of BnM in 2013 (Whitaker 2014). Only a single zone of archaeology was identified which concentrated along the eastern extent of Derryoghil dryland island (previously referred to as 'Lough Bannow 4' / 'Derryoghil'). Excavations carried out in the late 1980s (Raftery 1996) of 39 sites in this narrow stretch of bog revealed a concentration of closely-placed, brushwood and roundwood toghers, which were dated to the early Bronze Age. Of the 15 sites recorded in the 2013 survey, 11 were subsequently dated. These returned eight Neolithic, one early Bronze Age and two middle Bronze Age dates and nine sites were fully excavated as part of the BnM Excavation Mitigation Project (Whitaker 2017).

3.25.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.25.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ards	Irish	Na hArda	The heights
Cloonbreany	Irish	Cluain Bréine	Fetid lawn / Lawn of ill odour
Cloontamore	Irish	Cluainte Móra	Big pasture/meadow
Coolnahinch	Irish	Cúil na hInse	Back of the inch/island
Corlea	Irish	An Chorr Liath	Grey round hill
Derraghan More	Irish	An Doirechán Mór	The big underwood
Derryglogher	Irish	Dhoire gClochair	Oak wood of the stony place
Derrynaskea	Irish	Dhoire na Sciath	Wood of the white thorn
Derryoghil	Irish	Doire Eachaille	Wood of the yew tree

3.25.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Lough Bannow Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.25.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. While there are no sites within the bog itself, there are several structures on the bog margins or in the immediate environs. In Derryglogher townland is an early 19th century three-bay, two-storey house (NIAH Ref.: 13402201), now in use as the offices for the ISPCA. At Derraghan cross roads, in Corlea townland, is a late 19th century cast-iron water pump (NIAH Ref.: 13402218) and a late 19th/ early 20th two-storey, four-bay house (NIAH Ref.: 13402203). The BnM industrial railway level crossing between Lough Bannow and Corlea Bogs to the south is also included in the survey (NIAH Ref.: 13402204). At the northern extent of the bog in Cloontamore townland is a three-bay, single-storey thatched house, built c. 1800 (NIAH Ref.: 13401814).

3.25.9 Potential Impacts

The 300 recorded sites and the stray finds from the bog demonstrates that there was a significant archaeological presence in the Lough Bannow area from the Neolithic to the early medieval period. Wetlands and Peatlands are considered as Areas of Archaeological Potential for their potential to contain archaeological organic preserved remains. Wetlands also provide a significant resource for environmental analysis. It must be considered therefore that there remains a moderate to high potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Lough Bannow Bog, particularly but not exclusively, within the previously identified archaeological zones.

3.26 MILKERNAGH BOG

3.26.1 Location and General Topography

Milkernagh Bog is located approximately 7km west of Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath. The bog is divided in two by the R395 and for the purpose of this report the area south and north of the R395 will be referred to as Milkernagh South and Milkernagh North, respectively. Milkernagh Bog is part of the BnM Moundillion Group of bogs and is bordered to the east by the River Inny.

The bog was in sod peat production from 1954 to 1990 and milled peat production began in 2004. The bog has a total area of 211ha, of which Milkernagh North consisted of 70 fields that are orientated north-south.

3.26.2 Recorded Monuments

In the west of Milkernagh Bog, just beyond the limit of Bord na Mona production fields, there is the site of a recorded lithic scatter (WM002-035). The remainder of recorded monuments are located on the dryland surrounding the bog. There are three recorded ringforts in the vicinity of the bog. Two of these ringforts are located to the west of the bog in Milkernagh (WM002-002) and Coolnagun (WM002-018) townlands. The third ringfort (WM003-052) is located to the east of the bog in Coole townland. To the northeast of the bog and on the eastern bank of the River Inny, there is a motte site (WM002-003). There are the ruins of two windmills in the area. The first is in Coolnagaun (WM002-33) to the south of the bog, while the second is located in Coole (WM003-053) townland to the east.

3.26.3 Topographical Files

There are two stray finds recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum from this area. A bronze cauldron (1925:13) was found in the bog in Milkernagh townland and a copper axehead (1928:1) was recovered from the bog in Camagh townland.

3.26.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Milkernagh Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2007 at which time no archaeological features were recorded. With the exception of the eastern part of the bog, many of the field surfaces were overgrown and there was much evidence of redeposited peat and buried modern material on the field surfaces. Milkernagh South was completely overgrown with heavy scrub and, as a result, could not be surveyed.

3.26.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.26.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Behabane	Irish	Beitheach Bán	Land of white birches
Camagh	Irish	Cam-Achadh	Crooked field
Corralanna	Irish	Cor Leanna	Hill of the ale (poss)
Milkernagh	Irish	Míliuc Achadh	Field of low marshy ground

3.26.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.26.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures recorded within the bog. The nearest structures are a late 19th century single arch road bridge (NIAH Ref.: 13401604) over the River Inny to the west and a former railway station (NIAH Ref.: 15400218) now in use as a house. A cast iron post box (NIAH Ref.: 15400219) and a railworkers house (NIAH Ref.: 15400220) are located to the east.

3.26.9 Potential Impacts

No archaeological features were recorded in Milkernagh Bog during the 2007 Peatland Survey. However, there is a recorded lithic scatter (WM002-035) located just beyond the limit of Bord na Mona production fields. This, along with the dryland archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity, suggests that there remains a moderate to high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future works in Milkernagh Bog.

3.27 MOHER BOG

3.27.1 Location and General Topography

Moher Bog, which is also part of the BnM Moundillion Group of bogs, is divided from Cloonadra Bog, to the south, by a dryland island and an unclassified road, from which it is accessed. The road connects the N63, to the south, with an unclassified road to the west. Cloontuskert Bog is located to the northeast and is accessed by a machine pass that connects the two bogs.

The bog has a total area of 81ha and contains 48 production fields that are orientated northwest–southeast and are currently in milled peat production. Industrial peat development began at the bog in 1982 and milled peat production began the same year. The fields at the eastern edge of the bog are very overgrown and partially flooded.

3.27.2 Recorded Monuments

To the east in the townland of Cloontuskert is an early ecclesiastical site (RO037-001001) believed to have been founded by St Faithlec. There is a large associated graveyard (RO037-001002) within which there are several cross slabs, cross inscribed stones (RO037-001003-030) and a bullan stone (RO037-0010031).

3.27.3 Topographical Files

There are two records of stray finds from Moher Bog and both of which are bog butter (2007:119, 2007:120).

3.27.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Moher Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2008 by ADS Ltd on behalf of BnM and DAHG (Rohan 2009). No sites were recorded during the course of this survey.

3.27.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.27.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Bogwood or Carrowntogher	Irish	Ceathramhadh an tochair	Quarter of the causeway
Doughil	Irish	Dúchoill	Black wood
Cloontuskert	Irish	Cluain Tuaiscrit	-
Gortgallan	Irish	Gort Galláin	Field of the garden
Killattimoriarty	Irish	Coill áit tíghe Mhuircheartaigh	Wood of the site of Murtagh's house

3.27.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Moher Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.27.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog or in the surrounding landscape.

3.27.9 Potential Impacts

While no archaeological sites were recorded during the 2008 Survey the presence of stray finds from the bog and the monuments in the dryland vicinity demonstrate that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Moher Bog.

3.28 MOSTRIM BOG

3.28.1 Location and General Topography

Mostrim Bog covers c. 505ha in Co. Longford and Co. Westmeath. It is located within the townlands of Ardagullion, Cloonshannagh or Coolamber Manor Demesne, Ballaghgowla and Froghan, Corclaragh, Lissanore, Asnagh, Moatavally, Clonca, Ringowny, Cranalagh Beg, Cranalagh More and Lissanore in Co. Longford and Gortanear in Co. Westmeath. It is part of the Bord na Móna Moundillon group of bogs. Edgeworthstown is located c. 3.1km to the southwest. The topography around Mostrim Bog is dominated by pastures, mixed forests, low hills, and bogs.

3.28.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments located within Mostrim Bog. Two are situated within 500m of the bog. These consist of a castle (LF015-057), c. 350m to the east-northeast and a ringfort (LF015-056), c. 410m to the southwest.

3.28.3 Topographical Files

The National Museum Topographical files hold two records of archaeological artefacts identified within Mostrim Bog, which were located in the townland of Cranalagh More and found during turf cutting. The first is a bog butter (2011:284) and the second a wicker vessel that it was found within (2011:285). A wooden deer trap is also recorded from bogland in the townland of Moatavally (1955:33).

3.28.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970-2017) has shown that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within Mostrim Bog or its immediate surrounding environs.

3.28.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third edition of the OS six inch map were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The first edition maps show the area of Motrim Bog as marginal bogland. The demesne landscape associated with Cloonshannagh House is located to the immediate east of the bog.

There are no major changes to note by the time of the third edition map of 1911-3. A boundary mound is marked in the southeast portion of the bog on the county boundary. The demesne landscape to the east is unchanged, although the house is now named as Coolamber Manor.

3.28.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Aghaboy	Irish	Achadh Buí	Yellow field
Aghafin	Irish	Achadh Fionn	White field
Ardagullion	Irish	Ard an Chuilinn	High holly/Holly heights

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Asnagh	Irish	Easnach	Trenched ground
Ballaghgowla and Froghan	Irish	Bealach Gabhla agus An Fraochán	Forked road and whortleberry or bilberry
Caherdague	Irish	Ceathar Déag	Fourteen (acres)
Clonca	Irish	Cluain Catha	Meadow of battle
Cloonshannagh or Coolamber Manor Demesne	Irish	Cluain Seannach nó Mainéar Chúil Amra	Meadow of the foxes or (corner) of the troughs?
Corclaragh	Irish	An Chorr Chlárach	Pit or hill of the boards
Cornacuask	Irish	Cor na Cuas	Round hill of the cave
Cranalagh Beg	Irish	Crannalach Bheag	Several small pieces of plantation
Cranalagh More	Irish	Crannalach Mhór	Several big pieces of plantation
Culloge	Irish	Collóg	Little back
Drumman	Irish	An Dromainn	The Ridge
Freaghmeen	Irish	An Fraoch Mín	Smooth heath
Gortanear	Irish	Gort an Lúir	Field of the yew tree
Kilcoursey	Irish	Cill Chuairsí	Church of Coursey
Kilmore	Irish	An Choill Mhór	The great wood
Lechurragh	Irish	An Leathchurrach	The half curragh or moor
Lisnageeragh	Irish	Lios na gCaorach	Fort of the sheep
Lissanore	Irish	Lios an Óir	Fort of the gold
Longfield	Irish	Leamhchoill	Elm-wood
Moatavally	Irish	Móta an Bhealaigh	Moat by the road
Ringowny	Irish	Rinn Ghamhna	The divided calves
Rinnenny	Irish	Roinn Eithne	Enna's division
Rinvanny	Irish	Roinn Bheannaigh	Point of the peak
Tinode	Irish	Teach Óir	Gold House
Tonywardan	Irish	Tamhnaigh Uí Bhardáin	O'Barden's bottom land
Tully	Irish	An Tulaigh	The Hillock

3.28.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological potential within the bog were identified. It is clear that a large portion of the bog has been subject to commercial turf extraction. The north-eastern portion of the bog survives relatively undisturbed.

3.28.8 Architectural Heritage

No NIAH structures are located in Mostrim Bog. The closest is a house c. 170m to the south-southwest (NIAH Ref.: 13401523).

3.28.9 Potential Impacts

The area possesses archaeological potential due to the presence of the bog itself. These landscape features were often utilised throughout all periods of history and the anaerobic conditions preserve organic matter, such as wood and leather, which does not often survive in more usual terrestrial archaeological conditions. It must be considered that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works within the bog.

3.29 MOUNTDILLION BOG

3.29.1 Location and General Topography

Moundillion Bog is located 6.5km north-northwest of Lanesborough, east of the R371 and immediately west of the River Shannon. The bog is part of the BnM Moundillion Group of bogs and has a total area of 249ha. The topography of this part of Roscommon is dominated by flat lowlands interspersed with raised bogs. The landscape surrounding the bog is composed of flat plain with gently undulating countryside and low hills, interspersed with raised bogs. The area surrounding Moundillion Bog has an average elevation of 130m OD.

3.29.2 Recorded Monuments

A gravel togher (RO030-015) is recorded in the northern extent of Moundillion Bog in the Record of Monuments and Places. It is described in the field notes as being 'first identified during Bord na Móna bog turfing in a sub-drainage trench'. At that time it was described as being '....located 1.20m below the present bog surface to the top of the gravel road. The road is 3.5m wide by 0.15m deep and runs c. 350m in an ESE-WNW direction across the bog. It ran across the narrowest part of the bog but does not seem to be connecting any particular Abbey or Castles. Situated in Moundillion Bog'. (IA/51/1958).

Two recorded monuments are recorded in Cloontuskert townland to the south of the Moundillion Bog. They are a small univallate ringfort (RO037-003) and a medieval ecclesiastical site (RO037-001) located southwest of the ringfort. The church here was founded by St. Faithleic during the medieval period and was abandoned at some stage in the 16th century. The church is surrounded by a modern graveyard but there are also a number of cross-slabs which suggests that the church grounds were used for burial since the medieval period.

3.29.3 Topographical Files

A significant number of stray finds have been recovered from both Moundillion Bog and the surrounding area. The finds include a wooden mether (1991:77a and b), a wooden stave off a bog butter container (1980:89) and an incomplete woollen garment (1945:146). Human remains and wool (1945:146) were also recorded as found in Drinagh townland in Moundillion Bog. Several finds have been recovered from a bog in the townland of Ballyglass and it is likely that they were recovered from Moundillion Bog. These finds include a wooden tankard (1946:335), a bronze spearbutt (1915:35) and a polished stone axehead (1958:36). There is also a record (IA/197/1947) of a discovery of a wooden tankard, a wooden axe handle and a dug-out canoe from a bog in Ballyglass.

3.29.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Moundillion Bog was surveyed by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit in 1991. The bog was then archaeologically surveyed in 2007 by ADS ltd on behalf of BnM / DAHG

(Rohan 2009). A single site was recorded in the north eastern extent of the bog (RO030-022). This site is the same site recorded in the RMP as (RO030-015).

Two cuttings were excavated in 2010 as part of the BnM Excavation Mitigation Project (2010-2013) (Rohan 2011). It was composed of very compact gravel with occasional small, medium and large stone inclusions and was oriented west-northwest east-southeast which is broadly parallel to the modern road to the north. The site remains undated as no dateable material was found within or underlying the trackway within the two cuttings. As a result the site remains undated. The site continues into an area of uncut bog to the east where it survives in situ for a distance of c. 200m.

3.29.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as wetland on both maps.

3.29.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cloontuskert	Irish	Cluain Tuaiscirt	-
Erra	English	-	-
Moundillon	Irish	Cluain Creamha	Cream meadow

3.29.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Moundillon Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog.

3.29.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog or in the surrounding landscape.

3.29.9 Potential Impacts

The previously recorded site (RO030-015 / RO030-022) subsequently excavated in 2011 and the large number of stray finds from the bog demonstrates that there is a moderate to high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Moundillon Bog.

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