

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

ON BEHALF OF: BORD NA MONA

IPC LICENCE: P0500-01

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1 INTRODUCTION

The following report details the results of cultural heritage assessments that have been carried out at 20 bogs within Counties Westmeath and Offaly. 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: P0500-01).

Bogs under assessment:

- Bellair North Bog
- Bellair South Bog
- Boora Bog
- Clonagh East Bog
- Clongawny More Bog
- Derries Bog
- Derrinboy Bog
- Derrybrat Bog
- Derryclure Bog
- Drinagh Bog
- Galros Bog
- Hawkswood Bog
- Killaranny Bog
- Killaun Bog
- Lemanaghan Bog
- Monettia Bog
- Noggusboy Bog
- Oughter Bog
- Pollagh Bog
- Turraun 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 Westmeath and Offaly;
- Sites and Monuments Record for Counties Westmeath and Offaly;
- 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;
- Offaly 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 Offaly, 1838, 1909–10

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

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

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Offaly 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 Offaly and Westmeath was completed during 2008. 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 County Offaly. 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 BELLAIR NORTH BOG

3.1.1 Location and General Topography

Bellair North Bog c. 450ha in size and is located 3km northwest of Ballycumber, Co. Offaly and 2km northeast of Doon, Co Offaly, respectively. The bog is located at the northern end of the Boora Group of bogs and the Dublin/Galway railway line runs along its southern extent. Bellair South Bog is to the southwest, south of the railway line.

3.1.2 Recorded Monuments

There are six sites recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record within Bellair North Bog (OF007-190, 191, 192, 193, 194 & 196). These sites are all relatively small structures ranging from a piece of toolmarked root (OF007-194) to the possible remains of a bark container (OF007-191) to four posts in a row (OF007-190) Five of these sites are considered to be 'redundant records'. The exception being the post row (OF007-190).

The nearest dryland site is located to the southeast. This is a ring-barrow (OF007-017) in dense undergrowth in the townland of Moorock. Described as a low flat-topped circular mound 6m in diameter and 1m in height enclosed by a 2m wide berm, shallow inner fosse and two external banks of earth and stones with intervening fosse.

3.1.3 Topographical Files

There are two stray finds in the Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland. A complete leather shoe (1928:766) was found '12ft from the bog surface' while footing turf in 1928 and a cylindrical stone object with a central depression (2008:10) was found by a BnM worker while using a mechanical excavator in 2008.

3.1.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Bellair North Bog was archaeologically surveyed during the 1997 Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey by the IAWU. While drains were in place no production had taken place at the time of the survey. Six sites were recorded in the bog (see section 1.2 above). The sites were fragmentary and consisted of a post row (OF007-190) comprising four wooden stakes in the base of a BnM drain, an area of bark (OF007-191) that may have been part of a container, a single roundwood (OF007-193), a piece of root with a degraded tool mark (OF007-194) and a stake with a toolmark (OF007-196).

In 1999 a re-assessment survey was carried out by ADS Ltd on behalf of BnM (Rohan 2009). At that time the field surfaces were largely covered with varying densities of grass and heather. However, the drain faces remained largely free of vegetation. A handheld GPS was used to find the location of the previously identified sites but they were no longer extant. The western section of the bog was densely covered with

grass and heather, which made fieldwalking difficult; however, three new sites were identified including a stake row, which was visible on the field surface at the southern side of the bog, and two sightings of archaeological wood in the western side of the bog. Bellair Bog North also incorporates a smaller area to the west of the main bog also known as 'Hall Bog'. The western extent of this area was covered with dense heather, which covered the field surfaces and drain faces. It was not possible to survey this area but the eastern half of the bog was not as overgrown and was therefore subject to fieldwalking survey. No sites of archaeological significance were identified in this area.

3.1.5 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.

3.1.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballynakill	Irish	Baile na Cille	Town of the church
Ballynamuddagh	Irish	Baile-na-mbodach	Town of the bodachs or churls
Bellair or Ballyard	Irish	An Baile Ard	The high town
Hall	English	-	-
Moorock	-	-	-
Tinamuck East	Irish	Tigh na Muc Thoir	The pig house
Tinamuck South	Irish	Tigh na Muc Theas	The pig house
Tinamuck West	Irish	Tigh na Muc Thiar	The pig house

3.1.7 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.

3.1.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Bellair North Bog. The closest consists of a bridge (NIAH Ref.: 14907003), located c. 320m southeast in the townland of Moorock, Co. Offaly.

3.1.9 Potential Impacts

While the nine previously recorded sites within Bellair North Bog were relatively fragmentary they indicate archaeological activity and human presence in the immediate area. 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 in the course of future works in Bellair North.

3.2 BELLAIR SOUTH BOG

3.2.1 Location and General Topography

Bellair South Bog lies immediately south of the Dublin/Galway railway line. To the south an unclassified road runs westwards from Cappanalosset cross roads towards Doon village. Access is via a BnM rail line that runs southwards into Kilnagarnagh Bog from the unclassified road. The bog is in full production and is c. 210ha in size with north-south oriented drains.

3.2.2 Recorded Monuments

There are ten sites listed in the Sites and Monuments Record within Bellair South Bog. These are two Road-Class 1 Toghers (OF007-182 and OF007-184), three Road-Class 3 Toghers (OF007-186, OF007-187 and OF007-189), two post rows (OF007-181 and OF007-183) and three now 'redundant' records (OF007-180, OF007-185 and OF007-188). None of these sites remain extant (see section 1.4 below).

The Road-Class 1 Togher (OF007-182) was dated to the Iron Age and was composed of three longitudinal roundwoods and was traced for a length of 392m in the townlands of Bellair or Ballyard and Corracullin. The Road-Class 1 Togher (OF007-184) was composed of longitudinal and transverse planks and flagstones and was traced for a length of 592m in the townland of Cooldoragh. The three Road-Class 3 Toghers were in Corracullin townland and were all short brushwood structures. OF007-187 was dated to the late Bronze Age. The post rows (OF007-181 and OF007-183) were both in Coodoragh townland. The now 'redundant' records were mainly single isolated pieces of toolmarked wood.

The nearest dryland sites to the south of the bog are three enclosures in Cooldoragh townland (OF007-009, OF007-010 and OF007-011). OF007-009 was identified from aerial photography and is not visible at ground level. The remaining two are depicted as circular hachured areas on the OS maps. To the northwest is a ringfort (OF007-005) in Esker townland, a cashel (OF007-006001) and two enclosures (OF007-008 and OF007-001) in Corracullin townland. All of these features are depicted on the first edition OS maps and are visible on aerial photography. To the southeast in Bellair or Ballyard townland there is an enclosure (OF007-012) and two ringforts (OF007-013 and OF007-014).

3.2.3 Topographical Files

There are several stray finds from the Cooldoragh townland. Their find place is noted as 'The Doon' and they may not have originated from the bog itself but are from the environs. These are a late Bronze Age socketed bronze dagger (1933:591), two late Bronze Age looped, socketed axeheads (1933:592 and 1933:593), three late Bronze Age socketed spear heads (1933:594, 1933:595 and 1933:596), two late Bronze Age leaf shaped swords (1933:760 and 1933:761). There are two finds from the same townland that have been attributed to having been found in a bog. These are a leather shoe (1933:762) made from a single piece of leather and stitched up the

centre that was found ‘adjoining the pilgrims road’ and a wooden bowl (1933:763) with a neck groove and side lugs.

Kilnagarnagh Bog to the south of Bellair South has three stray finds recorded from the bog. These are a bronze dagger (1932:225), an early Bronze Age copper dagger (1931:312) with tanged and flanged edges and a leather shoe (2004:153).

3.2.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Bellair South Bog was archaeologically surveyed by the IAWU in 1997 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. At that time ten sites were recorded. These were two Road-Class 1 Toghers (OF007-182 and OF007-184), three Road-Class 3 Toghers (OF007-186, OF007-187 and OF007-189), two post rows (OF007-181 and OF007-183) and three now ‘redundant’ records of small brushwood structures (OF007-180, OF007-185 and OF007-188). Three of the sites were dated and the dates returned were late Bronze Age and Iron Age.

The bog was re-surveyed in 2009 during a re-assessment survey carried out by ADS Ltd on behalf of BnM. The bog was in full production with the exception of a small area to the south of the BnM railway track, which was covered in dense heather, which made it impossible to field walk. The western side of the bog was field walked at four drain intervals as no sites were previously identified in this area. No new sites were identified during fieldwalking of this area. The remainder of the bog was field walked at two drain intervals. A handheld GPS was used to locate find spots for the previously recorded sites; however, nothing remained of these sites and no new archaeological sites were identified within the bog.

3.2.5 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.

3.2.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Bellair or Ballyard	Irish	An Baile Ard	The high town
Cappanalosset	-	-	-
Cooldorragh	Irish	Cúil Dorcha	Dorcha corner
Corracullin	Irish	Corr an Chuilinn	The round hill of the holly

3.2.7 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.

3.2.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Bellair South Bog. The closest

consists of a detached three bay single storey farm house (NIAH Ref.: 15403605), located c. 865m north in the townland of Clonaltra West, Co. Westmeath. To the southeast is Bellair House (Reg. No. 14907005), a three-bay detached two-storey over raised basement house that was built c. 1800.

3.2.9 Potential Impacts

Ten sites were recorded within Bellair South Bog in 1997 with the three dates returned dating to the late Bronze Age to Iron Age. Two of the sites were substantial Road-Class 1 Toghers. The large number of late Bronze Age stray finds from Cooldoragh townland indicate archaeological activity and human presence in the immediate area. 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 in the course of any future works in Bellair South.

3.3 BOORA BOG

3.3.1 Location and General Topography

Boora Bog covers c. 2765ha in Co. Offaly. The Lough Boora Parklands have been developed and managed over the past decade by Bord na Móna in conjunction with local community groups and other stakeholders such as Fáilte Ireland, Offaly County Council and The Arts Council. The Parklands currently provide a wide range of amenities and conservation/educational activities within a unique environment including, Study Tours, Nature Trails, Sculpture Trails, Fishing facilities (accessible for all), Cycle trails, Grey Partridge Conservation Area, Bird Watching and A Bio-diverse setting including wetlands, raised bogs and regenerating woodlands.

3.3.2 Recorded Monuments

There are three sites listed in the Sites and Monuments Records within Boora Bog. In Boughal townland is an early Mesolithic habitation site (OF023-005) on the shores of Lough Boora. The site was discovered in 1977 and was subsequently excavated by the National Museum of Ireland (O'Brien and Sweetman 1997) and was dated from 7030 to 6400 BC. It represents the earliest evidence for human activity in the Midlands. The site consisted of a number of hearths, stone knapping area and spreads of charcoal. The faunal and floral assemblage included the bones of red deer, wild pig, hares, birds and fish and a large quantity of hazelnut shells (O' Sullivan, 1998, 47). Due to the lack of any evidence for structures the site has been interpreted as an extraction or hunting site occupied in the summer and early autumn (*Ibid.*, 48). The lithic assemblage from the site included almost 200 microliths, three polished stone axeheads and chert blades and scrapers (O'Brien and Sweetman 1997, 1). There are two peatland sites in Lea Beg townland in the eastern extent of the bog (OF023-025 and OF023-026). These are a middle Bronze Age platform (OF023-025) and a late Bronze Age brushwood structure that is now considered to be a 'redundant' record (OF023-026).

There are several sites on the surrounding dryland. The closest to the bog are three enclosure sites in Lea Beg townland to the northeast (OF023-002, OF023-003 and OF023-00402) and a burial ground (OF023-001). To the south of the bog in Broughal townland are three more enclosures (OF023-008, OF031-003 and OF031-034) and three ringforts (OF023-009, OF023-010 and OF031-008).

3.3.3 Topographical Files

A total of 17 stray finds were found in the townlands within Boora Bog and are recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum. Although the exact location of the find spots for each of the finds is unknown, they do indicate human activity in this area since the early prehistoric period. There are four bog butters from Broughal, which include two with no containers (1968:422 and 1970:8), a field surface find (2013:141) and one found '8ft deep in the bog' (2013:142), which had some fragments of a desiccated withy. The remaining finds consist of a crudely carved

wooden beetle (1972:156), a wooden bucket (1979:108), a flint blade (1982:91), a small polished stone axe head (1983:32) and a wooden figure (2008:15).

From Lea Beg townland is another bog butter (M1951:15) in a hide container, a small bronze socketed spearhead (1969:19) with remains of a wooden shaft (1969:19:1) and a report of a human skull with skin attached (1969:837) are recorded. Two further bog butter finds are reported from Lumlcoon townland. One was contained in a wooden keg (1957:132) while the other was a cylindrical cake of butter wrapped in bark (1977:2177). There is a bronze spearhead (R1691) from Lea More townland and a bronze axe head (1995:85) that was said to have been found in 'Boora Bog'.

3.3.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Following the discovery of the early Mesolithic site at Lough Boora the National Museum carried out an excavation at the site in 1977. The site consisted of a number of hearths, stone knapping area and spreads of charcoal. The faunal and floral assemblage included the bones of red deer, wild pig, hares, birds and fish and a large quantity of hazelnut shells (O' Sullivan, 1998). Due to the lack of any evidence for structures the site has been interpreted as an extraction or hunting site occupied in the summer and early autumn (*Ibid.*, 48). The lithic assemblage from the site included almost 200 microliths, three polished stone axeheads and chert blades and scrapers (O'Brien and Sweetman 1997).

The bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1998 by the IAWU at which time it was mostly cutaway. Two sites were identified in the eastern extent of the bog in an area that remained in production. These were a platform (OF023-025) and a brushwood structure that is now considered to be a 'redundant' record (OF023-026). The platform site was dated to the middle Bronze Age (1678-1414BC) while the brushwood structure was late Bronze Age in date (1258-916BC).

A re-assessment survey carried out by ADS Ltd in 2009 on behalf of BnM. The majority of the bog is now the Lough Boora Parklands and is therefore covered with vegetation with eastern side of the bog covered by Loch Dochais and Boora Lake. As a result, it was not possible to field walk these areas. A handheld GPS was used to find the location of the previously identified sites (OF02-026 and OF023-006) but this area is now covered by a gravel access road. The cutaway to the south was largely covered with dense vegetation and could not be walked. The south-western corner of the bog remained in production and was therefore subject to field walking survey. No sites of archaeological significance were identified during the fieldwalking survey of this area.

Archaeological monitoring of preparatory groundworks for a new car park and visitors centre in Lea Beg townland on a site located close to the existing Bord na Móna 'works' complex in Boora was carried out under licence (13E0298) in 2013 (Whitaker 2014). The development site measured 5.4ha in size and was located south of the existing Bord na Móna works and Leabeg offices in Boora. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified during the course of the works.

3.3.5 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 with Lough Boora lake in the central part of the bog.

3.3.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballybrackan or Ridgemount	Irish/ English	Baile Uí Bhreacáin	O'Bracken's Town
Barnaboy	Irish	An Bhearna Bhuí	The yellow gap
Broughal	Irish	Bruach	A brink or cliff
Lea Beg	Irish	An Liath Beag	Small grey place
Lea More	Irish	An Liath Mór	Big great place
Lumcloon	Irish	Lomchluain	Bare meadow
Rin	Irish	An Rinn	The point

3.3.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Boora Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog which is for the most part cutaway, overgrown and now the Boora parklands.

3.3.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Boora Bog. The closest consists of a post box (NIAH Ref.: 14923002), located c. 300m northwest in the townland of Lea Beg.

3.3.9 Potential Impacts

While Boora Bog is now cutaway and the site of the Lough Boora Parklands this area contains the earliest early Mesolithic site in the Midlands (OF023-005). Two prehistoric sites were also recorded in 1998 in the eastern extent of the bog (OF023-025 and OF023-026) and there are numerous stray finds from the area. 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 Boora Bog.

3.4 CLONAGH EAST BOG

3.4.1 Location and General Topography

Clonagh East Bog is c. 91ha in size and is located c. 3.4km south of Tullamore town centre, Co. Offaly. The bog is part of the BnM Boora Group, c. 1.5km west of Derryclure Bog. The bog is 0.5km south of the N52 and c. 1km west of the N80. The bog spans the townlands of Clonagh East to the west and Derrygolan to the east. A small area of the bog extends north into the townland of Ballard.

The landscape around the bog is characterised by low-lying gently sloping countryside, the majority given over to pasture, with occasional pockets of wetland and forestry.

3.4.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments within Clonagh East Bog. In the townland of Ballard, c. 500m northwest of the bog, a charcoal production pit is noted in the SMR, which was excavated as part of the N52 Tullamore Bypass (Bennett 2010: 394, Licence Ref.: E002493).

3.4.3 Topographical Files

The National Museum Topographic Files list two stray finds made within the townland of Clonagh East, both of which were found during peat cutting in 2011. These consist of a wooden vessel (2011:113) and a bog butter (2011:114). The wooden container was carved out of a single alder trunk and radio carbon dated to 37 BC – AD 122, dating it to the Iron Age. Two finds are also recorded from Clonagh West, which include a flint arrow head (1992:34) and a copper alloy buckle (1995:1039).

To the north of Clonagh East Bog, two bronze axe heads are recorded from bogland in Clonminch (1991:65, 66).

3.4.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavation Bulletin (1970-2017) has shown that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within Clonagh East Bog. However, a number of investigations have taken place within the surrounding landscape, which are summarised below.

During archaeological fieldwork in advance of the N52 Tullamore Bypass, under the licence number E002493, a single charcoal production pit was excavated in the townland of Ballard, c. 500m northwest of Clonagh East Bog. Monitoring of topsoil stripping associated with this scheme was also carried out under the licence E003818 in 2008, but nothing of archaeological significance was identified (Bennett 2010: 394).

As part of the same scheme, to the northeast of Clonagh East Bog, archaeological testing was carried out in 2007. A possible hearth c. 1.5m in diameter was identified. In addition, a 1.25km long stretch of peatland north of Clonagh East bog, was

monitored under licence E003818. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

In 2005, ADS Ltd. carried out a Peatland Survey in the townlands of Cloncon, Graigue, Killeenmore, Killeigh and Derryclure under the licence number 05E0798, east and south of Clonagh East Bog. No features of archaeological significance were identified during the course of the survey (Bennett 2005:1296).

3.4.5 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.

On the first edition OS map (1838), the eastern half of the bog is shown as marginal land. A large area of woodland marked “Derrygolan Wood” is c. 100m south of Clonagh East Bog. The western half of the bog is shown as sub-divided and containing several areas of forestry. To the immediate west of Clonagh East Bog, a distinctive semi-circular band of forestry is shown. Around this area, “O’Hara’s wooden bridge” is annotated and “O’ Hara’s Well” is marked further to the west and south, c. 200m from the limits of the bog.

There is little change by the time of the third edition OS map in 1909–10. The westernmost extent of the bog is under significantly more forestry. The area of the distinctive semi-circular band of woodland, west of the bog is now marked “St O’ Hara’s Hill”.

No potential archaeological features were identified within the bog.

3.4.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballard	Irish	An Baile Ard	High town/homestead
Brackagh	Irish	An Bhreacach	Speckled place
Brookfield	English	-	-
Charleville Demense	English	-	-
Clonad	Irish	Cluain Fhada	Long meadow
Clonagh East	Irish	Cluain-each	Horse meadow
Clonagh West	Irish	Cluain-each	Horse meadow
Cloncollog	-	-	-
Cloncon	Irish	Cluain Con	Meadow/pasture
Clonminch	Irish	Cluain	Meadow/pasture
Derrybeg	Irish	Doire Beag	Small (oak) grove
Derryclure	Irish	Doire	(oak) grove/thicket
Derrygolan	Irish	Doire	(oak) grove/thicket
Gayfield	English	-	-

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Graigue	Irish	An Ghráig	Hamlet
Hawkswood	English	-	-
Killeenmore	Irish	An Cillín Mór	Great little church
Killeigh	Irish	Cill Aichidh	Church of Aichidh
Lynally Glebe	Irish	Lainn Eala	Church of Eala
Meelaghans	-	-	-
Mucklagh	Irish	An Muclach	Pig

3.4.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological potential have been identified within the bog. However, it is clear that sections of the bog have been subject to the milling of turf.

3.4.8 Architectural Heritage

There are no sites of architectural heritage recorded in the immediate environs of Clonagh East Bog. The closest consists of gate lodges and other features associated with Charleville Demesne, c. 800m northwest of the bog.

3.4.9 Potential Impacts

While no detailed archaeological survey work has been carried out in Clonagh East Bog, 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. Therefore, it must be considered that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works.

3.5 CLONGAWNY MORE BOG

3.5.1 Location and General Topography

Clongawney More Bog is located 3.3km south of Cloghan, Co. Offaly. It is located at the south-western extent of the Boora Group, directly northwest of Galros Bog and west of Drinagh Bog. The Derrinlough briquette factory is to the east between Clongawney More and Drinagh Bogs. The N62 is along the eastern extent of the bog while the R438 is along the western extent. It has a total area of 901ha over 75% of which is cutaway. The cutaway areas are densely vegetated. The central portion of the bog is forested and overgrown and the eastern side of the bog, which is located on the western side of the N62, is flooded. The south-eastern extent of the bog is also covered in dense heather growth.

3.5.2 Recorded monuments

There are ten sites listed in the Sites and Monuments Record within Clongawney Bog (OF030-070 to OF030-079). These sites are all in Clongawney More townland in the southern part of the bog. They consist of one Road-Class 2 Togher (OF030-077), seven Road-Class 3 Toghers (OF030-070, 071, 073, 074, 075, 076 & 079) and two now 'redundant' records (OF030-072 & 078). Two of the Road-Class 3 Toghers were dated, OF030-076 and OF030-079 and returned middle Bronze Age dates.

The nearest dryland sites to the bog are an enclosure (OF030-002) in Clongawney Beg to the south that was identified from aerial photography. To the southeast of which is another enclosure (OF030-003) in Cloonacullina townland. To the north in Guernal is the remains of a possible early medieval church (OF022-020001) with a bullaun stone (OF022-02002). To the east of this is an 18th / 19th century graveyard (OF022-021) in Kilcamín with a holy well (OF022-020) to the south in Carrick and Kilcamín townlands.

3.5.3 Topographical Files

There are nine stray finds that may be attributable to Clongawney More Bog. Five of these are from Carrick townland and consist of an oval stone macehead (1937:2953) with a central perforation; a large upper stone of a rotary quern (1966:151); a roughout for a wooden goblet (1980:32); a notched wooden timber (1980:33) and a 'cut log' (1980:34). From Derrinlough there is a Lucas type 3 leather shoe (1960:607), a Lucas type 5 leather shoe (2002:54), an unfinished yew bow (2014:152) and a handle with wicker lashing (2014:230).

3.5.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Clongawney Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1997 by the IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. At that time ten sites were recorded, which consisted of a Road-Class 2 Togher (OF030-077), seven Road-Class 3 Toghers (OF030-070, 071, 073, 074, 075, 076 & 079) and two now 'redundant' records (OF030-072 & 078). Two of the Road-Class 3 Toghers were subsequently dated (OF030-076 and OF030-079) and returned middle Bronze Age dates.

In 2009 ADS Ltd carried out a re-assessment survey of the bog, which was 75% cutaway at that stage. All areas of Clongawney Bog that were in production at the time of survey, were subject to fieldwalking inspection. This area included the northeast extent of the bog, in proximity to the Briquette Factory at Derrinlough, part of the northwest extent of the bog and the southern extent of the bog. The area the previously recorded sites were identified was re-walked and a handheld GPS was used to locate the find spots. This area was covered with scrub, trees and the drains were also overgrown with reeds but where the central portion of the field surface remained visible the fields were subject to inspection. The previously recorded sites were no longer visible but there remains the possibility that some may survive below the vegetation. Immediately west of this area remained in production and two small, previously unrecorded sites, including a possible platform and a deposit of archaeological wood, were identified.

3.5.5 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.

3.5.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Balliver	Irish	Baile Íomhair	The town of Íomhar
Ballyeighter	Irish	An Baile Íochtarach	The lower town
Carrick	Irish	An Charraig	The rock
Clongawny Beg	Irish	Cluain Gamhna Beag	Small calf meadow
Clongawny More	Irish	Cluain Gamhna Mór	Big calf meadow
Cloonacullina	-	Cluain Cuillionn	Meadow of Holly
Clooneen	Irish	An Cluainín	Little meadow
Coolderry	Irish	Cúldoire	Back derry or oak wood
Crancreagh	Irish	Crann Critheach	Trembling Tree
Dernafanny	Irish	Doire Fuaran	Oak Spring
Derrinlough	Irish	Doirín an Locha	Little oak wood lake
Galros East/ West	Irish	Gall Ros	Wood of Foreigners
Guernal	Irish	Guairnéal	Whirlpool
Timolin	Irish	Tuaim Eolaing	Eolaing tomb/burial place

3.5.7 Aerial Photographs

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

3.5.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Clongawny More Bog. The

closest consists of an early 18th century detached, double pile, two storey over basement country house (NIAH Ref.: 14922009), located c. 535m to the northwest in the townland of Balliver.

3.5.9 Potential Impacts

While over 75% of Clongawney More Bog is now considered cutaway the previously identified sites, two of which were dated to the middle Bronze Age, and the considerable number of stray finds from the bog indicate human activity in the immediate area. 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 high potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Clongawney More Bog.

3.6 DERRIES BOG

3.6.1 Location and General Topography

Derries Bog is located south of the Grand Canal and north of R357 Blueball to Cloghan road. It is 343ha in size and is mostly cutaway. Over 80% of the bog is vegetated. Turraun Bog is to the east and Boora Bog is to the south.

3.6.2 Recorded Monuments

There are six sites listed in the Sites and Monuments Record within Derries Bog. These comprise three Road-Class 3 Toghers (OF015-490, OF015-492 and OF015-493) and three now 'redundant' records (OF015-489, OF015-491 and OF015-494) all of which are located in a narrow stretch of bog in the western extent of the bog in Derries townland. The Road-Class 3 Toghers are small brushwood sites, one of which (OF015-492) was dated to the late Bronze Age. The redundant records were smaller brushwood sites.

The nearest dryland site is an enclosure (OF023-001) in Lea Beg townland to the east of the bog. This site was identified from aerial photography and is not visible at ground level.

3.6.3 Topographical Files

There is a single stray find of animal remains (2013:417) listed in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland. The remains were fragmentary and were found '7ft deep in the bog' in Derries townland.

3.6.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Derries bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1993 by the IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey at which time six brushwood sites were identified. These sites were all small brushwood structures (see section 1.2 above). One of the sites (OF015-492) was dated to the late Bronze Age.

No further archaeological work has taken place since 1993 as the bog is mostly cutaway and overgrown.

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
Bun	Irish	An Bun	The bottom/the mouth of a river
Derries	Irish	Na Doirí	The oak groves
Derrycarney	Irish	Doire Uí Chatharnaigh	Catharnaigh oak wood

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Lea Beg	Irish	An Liath Beag	The little grey place
Rin	Irish	An Rinn	The point
Turraun	Irish	Turán	Little Round Hill or Bush

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 located in Derries Bog. The nearest structure is a humpbacked bridge over the Grand Canal (NIAH Ref.: 14915004), dating to 1805.

3.6.9 Potential Impacts

Six archaeological sites were identified in Derries Bog in 1993. 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 Derries Bog.

3.7 DERRINBOY BOG

3.7.1 Location and General Topography

Derrinboy Bog is located 3km south of Kilcormac in Co. Offaly. The bog is 334ha in size and an unclassified road runs through the central part of the bog. A total of 213ha are in production.

3.7.2 Recorded Monuments

There are two sites within the bog in the Sites and Monuments Records. These are both structure-peatlands. Two wooden stakes and a single brushwood (OF031-073) were recorded in Money townland in the northwest of the bog. In the south-western part of the bog, three pieces of brushwood (OF036-085) were recorded on the field surface.

The nearest dryland sites are two enclosures to the west of the bog. In Money townland to the northwest an enclosure (OF031-041) was identified from aerial photography but is not visible at ground level. To the southwest in Annaghmore and Annaghbeg townland an enclosure (OF036-015) is depicted on the 1912 OS map as a small circular enclosure and is also not visible at ground level.

3.7.3 Topographical Files

There are several finds recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum. A flint blade (1942:398) was discovered during peat cutting at a depth of 4.5m. Also retrieved during turf cutting was a small hoard of late Bronze Age gold objects: The Derrinboy Hoard. The hoard, which was located at a depth of c. 4m below the bog surface, consisted of two gold armlets (1959:693 & 694), two gold rings (1959:695 & 696), a gold necklace with a sewn leather core (1959:697) and a piece of thick copper alloy wire (1959:698) which bound the items together.

3.7.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Derrinboy Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2016 by TVAS Ltd on behalf of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. Two small brushwood structures were recorded during the course of the survey (OF031-073 and OF036-085) in Money and in Annaghmore and Annaghbeg townlands.

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
Annaghmore and Annaghbeg	Irish	Eanach Mór agus Eanach Beag	The big marsh and the little marsh
Cadamstown	English	-	-

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Coolfin Glebe	Irish	An Chúil Fhionn	The white corner
Currabeg	Irish	An Currach Beag	The small marsh
Derrinboy	Irish	An Doirín Buí	The little yellow oak wood
Kilmacuddy	Irish	Cill Mochuda	Mochuda church
Knockbarron	Irish	Cnoc Barrainn	The hill of Barrann
Money	Irish	An Muine	The thicket

3.7.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Derrinboy Bog were 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 located in or within the immediate vicinity of Derrinboy Bog. The closest consists of a detached five bay, two storey country house (NIAH Ref.: 14817005), located c. 1.1km east in the townland of Cadamstown, Co. Offaly.

3.7.9 Potential Impacts

The recent archaeological survey of Derrinboy Bog identified two small brushwood structures. The late Bronze Age gold hoard discovered in 1959 is a significant find. 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 high potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Derrinboy Bog.

3.8 DERRYBRAT BOG

3.8.1 Location and General Topography

Derrybrat Bog is at the westernmost extent of Boora Bog and is c.165ha in size. Drinagh Bog is to the west and the R437 runs along its eastern extent. The bog is almost entirely cutaway with some flooded and overgrown areas.

3.8.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no RMP sites within or in the immediate vicinity of Derrybrat Bog. The nearest is a ringfort (OF023-007) located c. 920m to the south in the townland Brougal, Co. Offaly.

3.8.3 Topographical Files

There are several stray finds in the Topographical Files of the National Museum from the townlands of Lumcloon and Broughal. It is not clear however if these finds were recovered from Derrybrat Bog or Boora Bog to the east, as the townlands span both bogs. The finds include five bog butters. Two of these are from Lumcloon one of which was a wooden keg of butter (1957:132) while the other was a large cylindrical cake of butter wrapped in bark (1977:2177). The four from Broughal include two with no containers (1968:422 and 1970:8), a field surface find (2013:141) and one found '8ft deep in the bog' (2013:142), which had some fragments of a desiccated withy. The remaining finds consist of a crudely carved wooden beetle (1972:156), a wooden bucket (1979:108), a flint blade (1982:91), a small polished stone axe head (1983:32) and a wooden figure (2008:15).

3.8.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Derrybrat Bog was archaeologically surveyed by the IAWU in 1997. At that time the bog was mainly cutaway. No archaeological sites were recorded.

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
Broughal	Irish	Bruach	A brink or cliff
Lumcloon	Irish	Lomchluain	Bare meadow

3.8.7 Aerial Photographs

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

3.8.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Derrybrat Bog. The closest consists of a hump-backed canal bridge (NIAH Ref.: 14923001), located c. 620m north in the townland of Lumcloon.

3.8.9 Potential Impacts

While there are no known archaeological sites within Derrybrat there are a large number of stray finds from the general area. 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 buried features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Derrybrat Bog.

3.9 DERRYCLURE BOG

3.9.1 Location and General Topography

Derryclure Bog is located east of the N80, 2km south of Tullamore and 1km north of Killeigh village. It is 422ha in total size and 156ha is in production. Derryclure landfill and recycling centre is located along the western extent of the bog. To the west of the landfill is a large area of vegetated bog with the production areas to the north, east and west.

3.9.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no sites listed in the Site and Monuments Record within Derryclure Bog. The nearest dryland sites are an enclosure (OF025-002), located c. 350m east in the townland of Killeenmore and a mound (OF025-001).

3.9.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland from Derryclure Bog.

3.9.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Derryclure Bog was briefly inspected by the IAWU in 1996 at which time no sites were recorded. No further archaeological work has been carried in the interim.

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 with some wooded areas in the third edition map.

3.9.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cloncon	Irish	Cluain Con	Pasture of the hound
Derryclure	Irish	Doire Cluthar	Cluthar oak grove
Graigue	Irish	Graigue	A village
Killeen More	Irish	An Cillín Mór	Great little church
Killeigh	Irish	Cill Aichidh	Church of the field

3.9.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Derryclure Bog were 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 located in or within the immediate vicinity of Derryclure Bog. The closest consists of a late 18th century, four-bay, single-storey thatched house (NIAH Ref.:

14917009), located c. 310m north in the townland of Cloncon and two further thatched houses to the west of the N80 in Derrybeg townland (NIAH Refs: 14925002 and 14917010).

3.9.9 Potential Impacts

Derryclure Bog has not been systematically archaeologically surveyed to date. 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 buried features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Derryclure Bog.

3.10 DRINAGH BOG

3.10.1 Location and General Topography

Drinagh Bog, is located to the rear of Derrinlough Briquette Factory, approximately 2.2km southeast of Cloghan Co. Offaly. It has a total area of 1,923 ha of which over 75% is now cutaway.

3.10.2 Recorded Monuments

There is a total of 14 sites recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record within Drinagh Bog. These are located in an area referred to by BnM as 'Drinagh West' and are closely placed along the south-western extent of Drinagh Island. The sites include a north-south oriented middle Bronze Age Road-Class 1 Togher (OF030-060), five Road-Class 3 Toghers (OF030-053 and OF030-061, 062, 063 & 069) and 12 now 'redundant' records of smaller brushwood sites (OF030-050, 051, 052, 054, 056, 057, 064 to 068).

To the immediate east, just outside the limits of the BnM boundary are a further 23 peatland sites (OF030-029 to 049 and OF030-058 & 059) located in private turbury plots in Aghagoogy and Derryad townlands. The sites in this area consist of eight Road-Class 3 Toghers (OF030-030, 034, 036, 043, 046, 047, 048 & 059), while the remaining 15 smaller brushwood sites are now considered to be 'redundant' records.

The nearest dryland sites consist of a large enclosure (OF030-001) on Drinagh Island; an enclosure (OF030-004) in Derrinlough townland to the southeast; the lower wall footings of an unclassified castle (OF022-005) to the northwest and a holy well (OF022-017) to the north in Stonestown.

3.10.3 Topographical Files

There are numerous stray finds from attributed to Drinagh Bog in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland. Four finds are recorded as having been found in Derrinlough townland. These are a Lucas Type 3 leather shoe (1960:607) found 2-3tf deep in the bog; a Lucas Type 5 leather shoe (2002:54) found on the bog surface and an unfinished wooden bow (2014:152) carved from yew and a hurdle panel with wicker lashing (2014:230). There are 19 records of finds recorded as having been found in Drinagh townland. These are a wooden jug (1954:71); a wooden vessel (1954:72); a socketed bronze dagger or knife (1960:647); several lumps of bog butter with traces of bark wrapping (1977:2176); six fragments of a wooden tray (1977:2178 & 2179); half of a circular base of a wooden vessel (1977:2180); a possible wooden paddle (1977:2181); a stone D-shaped saddle quern (1979:107); the right femur of a human skeleton (1982:71); a D-shaped wooden object (1988:127) with axe marks that may have been the seat of a chair or stool; a portion of a wooden beetle (1988:128), two wooden board with toolmarks (1988:129 & 130); a thick oak plank with a mortice (2013:323); a wooden beetle (2013:324) and a bog butter in two pieces (2001:71 & 72) with traces of hazel rods from a possible wicker container.

3.10.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Drinagh Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1997 by the IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. A total of 41 sites were submitted to the records of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. Of these sites, 18 were concentrated in Derryad and Drinagh townlands along the western extent of Drinagh dryland island. The remainder were located in private turbury plots to the east of the limit of the BnM boundary in Aghagoogy and Derryad townlands.

A re-assessment survey was carried out by ADS Ltd on behalf of BnM in 2009 (Rohan 2009). As noted above, over 75% of the bog is now cutaway with large areas of the bog milled out, overgrown or flooded. The northern end and the central sections of the bog were largely covered with dense vegetation and some areas were underwater. It was not possible therefore to field walk these areas. The drains in the south-eastern extent of the bog did not have much vegetation. Fourteen previously unrecorded sites including 13 sightings of archaeological wood and a possible togher and were recorded during the re-assessment survey. One of the sightings of archaeological wood was located in isolation, at the southern end of the bog while the remaining sites were recorded in proximity to the south-eastern limit of the bog. A previously recorded plank trackway (OF030-060) and a platform (OF030-063) were re-identified. The private turbury plots where the IAWU identified several sites was not re-inspected.

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
Aghagoogy	Irish	Ard Guaige	High Guaige
Cortullagh or Grove	Irish	Cor Thulach	Round Hill
Crancreagh	Irish	Crann Critheach	Trembling Tree
Derrinlough	Irish	Doirín an Locha	Little oak wood lake
Derryad	Irish	Doire Fhada	Long oak grove
Derrymullin and Loughderry	Irish	Doire an Mhuilinn agus Loch an Doire	Mill oakwood and oakwood lake
Drinagh	Irish	Droighneach	A place producing dreens or blackthorns
Stonestown	English	-	-

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 located in or within the immediate vicinity of Drinagh Bog. The closest consists of a house (NIAH Ref.: 14923003), located c. 1km east in the townland of Broughal, Co. Offaly.

3.10.9 Potential Impacts

While Drinagh Bog is now mostly cutaway it has yielded numerous leather, wood and other organic finds. The archaeological sites recorded to date have concentrated in the southern extent along the western extent of a dryland promontory into the bog. 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 future development works in Drinagh Bog.

3.11 GALROS BOG

3.11.1 Location and General Topography

Galros Bog is located approximately 1.7km west of Fivealley Co. Offaly. It lies at the south-western end of the Boora Group of bogs and southeast of Clongawney Bog. The N62 runs along its western extent. It is 218ha in size and is partially cutaway with 178ha remaining in production.

3.11.2 Recorded Monuments

There are four records of sites listed in the Sites and Monuments Records in Galros Bog. These consist of a brushwood and roundwood Road-Class 3 Togher (OF030-080) in Coolge townland and three sightings of single isolated pieces of wood (OF030-081, 082 & 083) in Galros East, Whigsborough and Ballycollin townlands respectively.

The nearest dryland monuments are three enclosure sites. One is located to the north in Whigsborough townland (OF030-006) and was identified from aerial photographs but is not visible at ground level. In Coolge townland to the southeast is another identified from aerial photographs (OF030-011) to the south of which the third (OF030-010) is in Ballycollin. The Ballycollin enclosure (OF030-010) is 40m in diameter and defined by a scarp with a wide shallow fosse and a slight external bank and is also depicted on the first edition OS maps.

3.11.3 Topographical Files

There are two finds listed in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland that are definitely attributable to Coolge townland within Galros Bog. These are a large cylindrical piece of bog butter (2014:231) found during peat harvesting and an extensive birch withy (2014:232) that was tied to either end of the bog butter with some traces of animal membrane that may originally have wrapped the butter. There are two stray finds from Ballycollin townland. One of these is a leather shoe (1969:70) made from a single piece of leather with twenty three holes cut in the edge to take a leather thong that is attributed to 'Alexander's Bog, 9ft deep'. The other is an oval shaped lid of a wooden vessel (1980:124) carved from a single piece of timber and attributed to having come from 'Bog, 1m deep'.

3.11.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Galros Bog was surveyed in 1997 by the IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. At that time four brushwood sites were identified within the bog. The sites were widely dispersed across the northern half of the bog and were all recorded in the drain face. Three of the sites were single isolated pieces of wood (OF030-081, 082 & 083) while the fourth, a road-Class 3 Togher, (OF030-080), consisted of closely placed east-west oriented brushwood flanked on either side by roundwood.

A re-assessment survey was carried out by ADS Ltd in 2009 on behalf of BnM (Rohan 2009). The majority of Galros Bog was in production at the time of survey. A handheld

GPS was used to find the location of the four, widely dispersed, previously identified sites but they were no longer extant. However, two new brushwood sites, including a platform and a deposit of archaeological wood were identified in Whigsborough and Ballycollin townlands in the north-eastern and eastern parts of the bog, respectively.

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
Ballycollin	Irish	Baile Cuíllín	Town of the Little Corner/ Angel
Coologe	Irish	Cuilleóg	Little Corner
Cush	Irish	An Chois	The foot
Eglis	Irish	An Eaglais	The church
Galros East/West	Irish	Gall Ros	Wood of Foreigners
Whigsborough	English	-	-

3.11.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Galros 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 structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Galros Bog. The closest consists of a country house (NIAH Ref.: 14930001) located c. 550m to the northeast in the townland of Whigsborough, Co. Offaly.

3.11.9 Potential Impacts

Four sites were identified in Galros bog during the first round of archaeological survey in 1997 (OF030-080 to OF030-083). While these sites were no longer extant by the time of the re-assessment survey in 2009 a further two brushwood structures were recorded. There are also four stray finds recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum from the bog and its immediate area. 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 Galros Bog.

3.12 HAWKSWOOD BOG

3.12.1 Location and General Topography

Hawkswood Bog covers c. 70ha in Co. Offaly. It spans the townlands of Hawkswood to the west and Killeigh to the east. It is located c. 5.8km south of Tullamore town centre, and c. 2km west-northwest of Killeigh village. Hawkswood Bog is part of the Bord na Móna Boora Group, c. 1.1km southwest of Derryclure Bog and 1.8km south of Clonagh East Bog.

The landscape around the bog is characterised by low-lying gently sloping countryside, with low hills and occasional areas of forestry and wetlands.

3.12.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments sites within Hawkswood Bog or in its immediate vicinity. The closest is an enclosure (OF025-013), located c. 900m to the south in the townland of Gorteen.

3.12.3 Topographical Files

The National Museum Topographical Files contains a number of recorded archaeological artefacts from the landscape containing Hawkswood Bog. Three finds have been recorded from the townland of Killeigh, including a silver brooch (RSA1048), a lead weight (1993:1716) and a wooden stake (1998:25). Further to the east, within the townland of Killeenmore, two bronze spear heads were recovered during the 1930s (1998:8558, 8559).

3.12.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavation Bulletin (1970-2017) has shown that no previous archaeological fieldwork has taken place in Hawkswood Bog or its environs.

3.12.5 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.

On the first edition map of 1838, the bog is shown as marginal boggy land, with areas of woodland to its immediate west and south. There are no changes of significance by the time of third edition map of 1909–10. No potential archaeological features were identified within the bog or its immediate environs.

3.12.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballinvally	Irish	Baile an Bhealaigh	Homestead Pass
Clonad	Irish	Cluain Fhada	Long meadow
Derryad	Irish	Doire Fhada	Long (oak) wood grove

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Derrybeg	Irish	Doire Beag	Small (oak) wood grove
Derryclure	Irish	Doire Cluthar	(Oak)wood grove/thicket
Derrygolan	Irish	Doire an Ghabhláin	(Oak)wood grove/thicket
Gorteen	Irish	An Goirtín	The little field
Hawkswood	English	-	-
Killeigh	Irish	Cill Aichidh	Church of Aichidh

3.12.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological potential have been identified within the bog and the bog does not appear to have been affected by the removal of turf.

3.12.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the immediate vicinity of Hawkswood Bog. The nearest is a house (Reg. No. 14925001) located c. 140m to the northeast, in the townland of Hawkswood.

3.12.9 Potential Impacts

Hawkswood Bog remains undisturbed and as such, it must be considered that there is a very high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works within the bog.

3.13 KILLARANNY BOG

3.13.1 Location and General Topography

Killaranny 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 18 sites recorded in the Sites and Monuments records. Of these, 16 are in the south-western extent of the bog in Derrinvullig townland (OF016-063 to OF016-078) while the remaining two are in Rahan Demesne (OF016-058 and OF016-059) in the central part of the bog. There are ten Road-Class 3 Toghers, a platform and seven now 'redundant' records. The sites were mainly light brushwood constructions several of which were hurdle panels. Most were recorded in the drain faces and no discernible length was established for any of the sites. Two of the sites were dated, OF016-078 was late Bronze Age and OF016-067 was Iron Age.

3.13.3 Topographical Files

There are several stray finds from the townlands within the study area recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland. A collection of 'ceramic vessels' (1992E148:54) were recovered during the IAWU survey carried out in 1997. These were late 19th early 20th century items that were found together in Roscore Demesne on the field surface and may have been dumped/buried in the bog prior to BnM development. There was also a collection of 20th century leather brogues found nearby during the same survey which were not submitted to the National Museum. There is also a record of a long four sided wooden post (1990:103) with a 'flag shaped' protrusion on one end, recovered from the same townland in a 'bog cutting, 2tf 7ins deep'. A large, irregularly shaped lump of bog butter (2006:85) with the remains of a bark wrapping was recovered from Newtown. There are four finds from the dryland in Rahan Demesne; a copper alloy crozier (1950:8), an iron knife (1950:9) and a whetstone (1950:10) from Esker Church and a Sheela-na-gig (2013:550) from the graveyard at Rahan.

3.13.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Killaranny Bog was surveyed by the IAWU in 1997 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. Of the 18 sites recorded, 16 of these were in the south-western extent of the bog in Derrinvullig townland, while the remaining two were in Rahan Demesne in the central part of the bog. There were ten Road-Class 3 Toghers, a platform and seven now 'redundant' records (see section 1.2 above).

A re-assessment survey was carried out by ADS Ltd in 2009. At the time of the survey the bog was out of production and was divided into two areas by a Bord na Móna railway line. The eastern extent of the bog was completely overgrown with heather scrub growing on many of the field surfaces. A handheld GPS was used to find the location of the previously identified sites but they were no longer extant. The

northern and southern ends of the production fields in the western extent of Kilaranny Bog were very overgrown with trees and scrub. Some areas were flooded and colonized by reeds. As a result of the mature vegetation, it was not possible to field walk the northern and southern ends of these fields. While the central part of the bog was walked, the majority of the drains were covered with vegetation so only the field surfaces could be inspected. No sites of archaeological significance were identified during the 2009 fieldwalking survey of this bog.

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
Agall	Irish	Áth Gall	Ford of the standing stone
Ballindrinnan	Irish	Baile an Daingin	Daingin town/homestead
Derrinvullig	Irish	Doire an Bhoilg	Belly of the Oak
Derrooly	Irish	Doire Abhla	Abhla oak grove
Killaranny	Irish	Coill Raithní	Raithní wood
Killina	Irish	Coill an Átha	Wood of the ford
Loughroe	Irish	An Loch Rua	The red lake
Newtown	English	-	-
Rabbitburrow	English	-	-
Rahan Demesne	Irish	Rathain	Ferny place
Roscore Demesne	Irish	Ros Cora	Wood of the Weir

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 located in or within the immediate vicinity of Kilaranny Bog. The closest consists of a post box (NIAH Ref.: 14916015), located c. 730m in the townland of Killina, Co. Offaly.

3.13.9 Potential Impacts

While no archaeological sites were recorded during the most recent survey in 2009 the previously recorded sites from Derrinvullig and Roscore Demesne townlands demonstrate human activity in the area. 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 Killaranny Bog.

3.14 KILLAUN BOG

3.14.1 Location and General Topography

Killaun Bog is located 5km east of Birr town south of the unclassified road to Rath village. It measures 343ha in total size, 129ha of which has been in production since 2003. The drains are oriented north-northwest–south-southeast in the main part of the bog, with those in a small area to the east which were oriented east-northeast–west southwest.

3.14.2 Recorded Monuments

There are 30 sites recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record within Killaun Bog (OF035-038 to OF035-067). The sites were mainly brushwood structures identified on the field surface or in the drain faces and were located in the eastern extent of the bog which is no longer in BnM production or ownership. They consist of two Road-Class 1 Toghers (OF035-049 & OF035-067), two Road-Class 3 Toghers (OF035-050 & OF035-051) while the remaining 26 smaller brushwood sites are now considered as 'redundant' records. The Road-Class 1 Togher OF035-050 in Clonbeale More townland was dated to AD 1030-1277 and OF035-067 in Clonbeale More/Killaun to AD 1402-1486.

There are 12 sites in the surrounding dryland. These include five enclosures (OF035-005, 006, 008, 013 & 015), two castle sites (OF035-033 & OF035-014001), a bawn (OF035-014004), two ringforts (OF035-007 & OF035-011), an 18th/19th century house (OF035-034) and an exhibitionist figure / Sheela na gig (OF035-068).

3.14.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland from Killaun Bog.

3.14.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Killaun Bog was initially field walked and surveyed in 1998 by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (IAWU) as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. At that time 30 archaeological sites were recorded in the eastern extent of the bog. At the time of the IAWU survey this part of the bog was in the ownership of Bord na Móna and while the preliminary drains were in place, no surface peat had been removed. The eastern portion of the bog was to be purchased by the wildlife section of the then 'Dúchas' so that it could be exchanged for a bog of scientific interest then in the ownership of Erin Peats Ltd.

The archaeological sites recorded were concentrated in the narrowest, north-eastern portion of the bog in the townland of Clonbeale More. The 30 sites recorded included two substantial linear toghers. The remainder of the sites were single sightings of worked and unworked wood *in situ* apart from two possible small toghers.

Of the original 30 sites recorded in 1998, nine were selected by Dúchas for excavation in 2000. Recent drainage work carried out in the bog by Bord na Móna meant that five of these nine sites were no longer extant. Excavations were carried out by the author, then of ADS Ltd, under licence numbers 00E0242 and 00E0372. 00E0242 (OF035-050 / 98CBM 0013) was dated to between 1030-1277 cal. AD (Whitaker 2000).

A Re-Assessment Survey of Killaun Bog was carried out by the author, in August 2013 on behalf of BnM (Whitaker 2014). No sites were recorded during the course of this field survey.

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.

3.14.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballywilliam	Irish	Baile Liam	Ballywilliam
Clonbeale More	Irish	Cluain Béala Mór	Meadow of the great approach / opening
Clonoghil Lower	Irish	Cluain an Gal	Meadow of the foreigner
Coole	Irish	An Chúil	The corner / nook
Killaun	Irish	An Coilléan	The underwood
Lisheen	Irish	An Lisín	The small fort
Rathure South	Irish	Ráth Iúir Theas	Fort of the yew tree

3.14.7 Aerial Photographs

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

3.14.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Killaun Bog. The closest consists of a late 18th century detached, L-plan, multiple-bay, two-storey farmhouse (NIAH Ref.: 14635010) in Clonbeale More to the northeast.

3.14.9 Potential Impacts

While no sites were recorded in the most recent survey of Killaun Bog the 30 previously identified sites in the eastern extent of the bog confirm archaeological activity in the area. 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 Killaun Bog.

3.15 LEMANAGHAN BOG

3.15.1 Location and General Topography

Located at the north-eastern extent of the Boora Group of Bord na Móna bogs, the bogs of Lemanaghan, Derrynagun, Castletown, Killaghintober, Kilnagarnagh, Tumbeagh, Corhill and Ballydaly are collectively known as Lemanaghan Bog. They measure a total of 1,295ha in size, c. 600ha of which is in production. These bogs are located between the villages of Ballycumber to the east and Ferbane to the west. The southern extent of the bogs is defined by the River Brosna and the Grand Canal, with the hills of Bellair, Cooldoragh and Corhill to the north and northwest. There are two dryland islands within the bog complex Broder's island and Lemanaghan Island. The dryland surrounding the bogs is mainly pasture.

3.15.2 Recorded Monuments

There is a total of 725 sites in the Sites and Monuments Record in Lemanaghan Bog all of which were recorded during the IAWU surveys of the bog between 1993 and 1997. A significant number of these sites are now considered to be 'redundant' records owing to their fragmentary nature at the time of recording. The sites are summarised below by area.

Ballydaly/Curraghlassa Bog has 135 records (OF015-131 to OF015-265) consisting of a Road-Class 2 Togher, 38 Road-Class 3 Toghers and 96 now 'redundant' records.

Castletown Bog has 82 records (OF007-197 to OF007-278) consisting of a Road-Class 1 Togher, three Road-Class 2 Toghers, 14 Road-Class 3 Toghers and 64 now 'redundant' records.

Corhill Bog has 214 records (OF015-275 to OF015-488) consisting of a Road-Class 1 Togher, a Road-Gravel/Stone trackway, 13 Road-Class 2 Toghers, 14 Road-Class 3 Toghers, a post row and 184 now 'redundant' records.

Derrynagun Bog has 107 records (OF015-024 to OF015-130) consisting of two Road-Class 1 Toghers, two Road-Class 2 Toghers, 29 Road-Class 3 Toghers, a Road-trackway, two post rows and 71 now 'redundant' records.

Killaghintober Bog has 47 records (OF007-279 to OF007-325) consisting of three Road-Class 1 Toghers, four Road-Class 2 Toghers, 13 Road-Class 3 Toghers and 27 now 'redundant records'.

Kilnagarnagh Bog has 19 records (OF007-066 to OF007-087 and OF007-343) consisting of a Road-Class 1 Togher, three Road-Class 3 Toghers and 15 now 'redundant' records.

Lemanaghan Bog has 25 records (OF007-326 to OF007-342 and OF015-266 to OF015-274) consisting of two Road-Class 1 Toghers, a Road-Gravel/Stone trackway, three Road-Class 2 Toghers, four Road-Class 3 Toghers and 15 now 'redundant' records.

Tumbeagh Bog has 96 records (OF007-084 to OF007-179) consisting of 13 Road-Class 2 Toghers, 17 Road-Class 3 Toghers and 62 now 'redundant' records.

There are a total of 27 dryland archaeological sites in the wider Lemaghan area listed in the Sites and Monuments Records. In Ballylin townland to the southwest there are a ringfort (OF014-011), a burial ground (OF014-009) and two enclosures (OF014-012 and OF014-010). To the west in Tumbeagh is a ringfort (OF007-043) and a ruined late 17th century house (OF007-065) and in Straduff is an enclosure (OF007-045), cashel (OF007-046) and a possible earthwork (OF007-047).

Glebe townland to the northwest has a cashel (OF007-044), enclosure (OF006-052) and a graveyard (OF006-062). There are two enclosures in (OF007-023 and OF007-025) in Castlereagh townland to the north, while in Rashinagh there is an enclosure (OF007-027), a graveyard (OF007-041) and the site of a former castle (OF007-061). To the northeast in Parkaree or Boherfadda is a holy well (OF007-035) and in Killaghintober there is a possible cashel (OF007-032) and ringfort (OF007-034). Castlearmstrong, to the east, has a fortified house and bawn (OF007-037) and a holy well (OF007-038).

The Lemaghan ecclesiastical complex (OF015-004001 to 004032) is located on the dryland island to the south. The complex consists of an early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure (OF015-004008), tower house (OF015-004001), a multi period church (OF015-004003) dating from the Romanesque to late medieval period with several early medieval cross slabs and architectural fragments in the interior of the church. To the northwest of the church is a possibly late medieval rectangular building (OF015-004009), while to the southeast is a holy well (OF015-004007), an oratory or hermitage (OF015-004006) and a togher (OF015-004011).

3.15.3 Topographical Files

There are 47 stray finds recorded from the Lemaghan Bog complex. Information on these finds comes from two main sources: the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) and the IAWU survey records (prefixed by 92E148). The finds are summarised below by bog area.

There are seven finds from Ballydaly/Curraghlassa Bog. These were all recorded during the 1996 IAWU survey of the bog. Leather fragments (92E148:98) were recorded in Ballydaly townland. A leather shoe (92E148:05) and two leather shoe fragments (92E148:95 & 92E148:32) were recovered from Ballydaly and Lemaghan townlands respectively. An Ash wooden vessel base (92E148:12) and alder lid (92E148:11); a perforated alder wooden shaft (92E148:09) and alder stave fragments (92E148:13) were recording in Ballydaly townland.

A leather shoe (99E0326:09) and a dressed hazel rod (99E0326:08) were recovered during the 1999 excavation of the early medieval Road-Class 1 Togher (OF007-215) in Castletown Bog. A wooden artefact fragment (92E148:67) was recovered during the IAWU survey in 1998.

Nine finds were recovered in Corhill Bog during the IAWU survey. These consisted of a flint side scraper (92E148:28), two leather shoe fragments (92E148:06 & 92E148:07), 14 silver coins (92E148:14-27), six further silver coins (92E148:33-38) from Lisdermot townland. Two ash perforated wooden shafts (92E148:31 & 92E148:10) were recovered from Lisdermot and Lemanaghan townlands respectively, along with an internally decorated ash bowl (92E148:08) and a dressed hazel brushwood rod (92E148:30).

A leather fragment (92E148:97); a small stone with worn surfaces (92E148:99); a wooden vessel roughout (92E148:66) and a perforated alder shaft (92E148:39) were recovered in Leabeg and Lemanaghan townlands in Derrynagun Bog

Three finds were recovered from Killaghintoher Bog. These consisted of a leather shoe (99E0448:30) that was found on the field surface during the excavation of a nearby trackway. A possible hammer stone (92E148:70) and a carved wooden crozier (99E0445:26) were found during the excavation of an early medieval Road-Class 1 Togher.

There is a single stray find of a copper dagger (1931:212) from Kilnagarnagh Bog.

The largest number of finds have 'Lemanaghan Bog' as their find spot. In many cases their exact locations are not recorded. From Ballylin townland there is a hoard of ten amber beads (1982:75a-j); a brass mortar (1937:3389); three bronze axe heads (1937:3386-3388) and an iron sword (1920:64). Lemanaghan townland contains the find spot of a silver, bronze and wood crozier, part of which was recovered in 1992 (1992:006) and the remainder in 1997 (1997:2338). Other finds consist of a stone axe and a leather shoe found by BnM worker in 2000 (no reference numbers); a whetstone fragment (92E148:40) and an alder wooden shaft (92E148:03). A stone axe head (1997:45) was found by a BnM worker in Derica More/Derica Beg townland and a stone ball (1997:46); wooden shaft (92E148:41) and a miscellaneous wooden object (92E148:42) were recovered during the IAWU survey in Kilnagoolny.

A squared ash shaft (92E148:50) was recovered during the IAWU survey of Tumbleagh Bog in Kilnagoolny townland.

3.15.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Archaeological survey of the eight Lemanaghan Bogs commenced in the early 1990s and was completed by 1997. A total of 753 sites were identified by the IAWU during this time. Ballydaly Bog (135), Castletown (94), Corhill (214), Derrynagun (113), Killaghintoher (56), Kilnagarnagh (19), Lemanaghan (26) and Tumbleagh (96). Ballydaly Bog had been prepared for production at the time of the survey but no milling had taken place. This bog was subsequently set aside from production.

Five of the nine bogs were re-assessed in 1998 by the IAWU on behalf of BnM prior to the commencement of the BnM Excavation Mitigation Project in 1999. This survey identified 160 wetland sites in 10 distinct archaeological zones (McDermott et al

1999). While the quantities of sites had significantly reduced in most areas, with the exception of Lemanaghan itself which increased to 29, the archaeological zones remained the same; Castletown (34), Derrynagun (64), Killaghintober (19) and Tumbeagh (18).

A rescue excavation was carried out in Tumbeagh Bog by the IAWU after partial human remains were recovered during the 1998 survey (Birmingham 2001). These remains have been dated to between the 14th and 16th centuries.

Nine cuttings were also excavated on a Road-Class 1 Togher (98LMN002) in the central part of Lemanaghan Bog to facilitate the 1999 BnM production season.

A total of 40 sites were excavated by ADS Ltd in 1999 and 2000 as part of the BnM Excavation Mitigation Project (OCarroll 2001, Whitaker & OCarroll 2009) in Castletown, Corhill, Derrynagun, Killaghintober and Tumbeagh Bogs. The sites ranged in date from the early Bronze Age to the late medieval periods.

A re-assessment survey of Castletown was carried out by ADS Ltd on behalf of BnM in 2013 (Whitaker 2014). Three sites were identified during this survey, one of which was the previously identified and excavated early medieval Road-Class 1 Togher (OF007-215 / OF-CTN001), (McDermott et al 1999), (Whitaker & OCarroll 2009). The other two sites were Road-Class 3 Toghers (OF-CTN002 and OF-CTN003).

The two Road-Class 3 Toghers (OF-CTN002 and OF-CTN003) identified in the 2013 re-assessment survey were excavated by the author for IAC Ltd on behalf of BnM in 2016 as part of the BnM Excavation Mitigation Project (Whitaker 2016 & 2017). These brushwood sites were both dated to the late Bronze Age period.

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
Ballydaly	Irish	Baile Uí Dhálaigh	O'Daly's town
Ballylin Demesne	Irish	Baile Linne	
Ballyvin	Irish	Baile Eibhlin	Eyelin's town
Ballyvora	Irish	Baile Ui Mhorda	O'More's town
Cappanalosset	Irish	Ceapa na Losaid	The tillage plot of the kneeding trough
Castlearmstrong	English	-	-
Castlereagh	Irish	Caisleán Riabhach	Grey castle
Cooldoragh	Irish	Cúl Dorche	Dark back-land
Corbane	Irish	Cor Bán	White round hill
Corrabeg	Irish	Cor Beag	Little round hill
Curraghlassa	Irish	Currach a Leasa	Moor of the fort

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballydaly	Irish	Baile Uí Dhálaigh	O'Daly's town
Derrica Beg	Irish	Doire Ice	Oak wood of the cure
Derrica More	Irish	Doire Ice	Oak wood of the cure
Derrynagun	Irish	Doire na gCon	Oakwood of the hounds
Glebe	English	-	-
Grogan and Corroe	Irish	Gruagán and Cor Ruadh	Land of long grass Red round hill
Killaghintober	Irish	Cill Achaidh an Tobair	The church of the field of the well
Kilcolgan More	Irish	Coill Cholgain More	Colgan's wood
Kilnagarnagh	Irish	Coill na gCarnach	Wood of the carns
Kilnagoolny	Irish	Coill na Gualainne	Wood of the shoulder
Lackaghmore	Irish	Leachach Mhór	Big hillside
Leabeg	Irish	Liath Beag	Small grey land
Lemanaghan	Irish	Liath Mancháin	Grey land of Manachan
Lisdermot	Irish	Lois Diarmada	Dermot's fort
Parkaree or Boherfadda	Irish	Páirc a Ríogh or Bothar Fada	King's park or field Long Road
Pollagh	Irish	Pollach	Land full of holes / pits
Rashinagh	Irish	Roisín Each	Little wood of the horses
Rosfaraghan	Irish	Ros Farrachain	Farrachan's wood
Straduff	Irish	Srath Dubh	Black strath or holm
Togher	Irish	An Tochar	The causeway
Tumbeagh	Irish	Tuaim Bheitheach	Mound of the birch

3.15.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of the Lemanaghan Bogs were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bogs.

3.15.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located in the Lemanaghan Bogs. The closest structure is a detached four-bay, single storey thatched house (NIAH Ref.: 14907004) in Killaghintober townland.

3.15.9 Potential Impacts

The numerous archaeological sites and stray finds from the Lemanaghan Bogs, which date from the Neolithic to the late medieval period, show continuous archaeological activity in the area. 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 the Lemanaghan Bogs, particularly but not exclusively, within the previously identified archaeological zones.

3.16 MONETTIA BOG

3.16.1 Location and General Topography

Monettia Bog is located c. 1.4km southwest of Killeigh village in Co. Offaly. The main access is from the BnM works at the north-western extent of the bog. The production bog covers an area 728ha in size, 387ha of which are in production. It forms part of the Bord na Móna Boora group of works. There are private turbury plots along the eastern, southern and south-western extent of the production bog. The northern extent is mainly farmland. The bog consists of 139 production fields oriented roughly north-south. An industrial rail line runs east-west across the central part of the bog.

3.16.2 Recorded Monuments

There are two sites within Monettia Bog in Ballinvally townland in the Sites and Monuments Records. These are a gravel and wood trackway (OF025-031) and a Road-Class 1 Togher (OF025-032). These sites were reported by BnM in 2000 and investigated by excavation by ADS Ltd the same year (Whitaker 2000 & OCarroll 2000).

A ringfort recorded in the townland of Derrygunnigan (OF025-022) is the site in closest proximity to the production bog. Approximately 1km to the east of the Derrygunnigan enclosure site is another enclosure site in the townland of Ballynasragh (OF025-023), while 1.5km to the north there is a further enclosure site in the townland of Ballinvally (OF025-016) along with the archaeological complex of Killeigh (OF025-017).

3.16.3 Topographical Files

There are two finds recorded in the topographical files of the National Museum from Monettia Bog. These are a leather shoe and a bog road from Derrygunnigan townland (IA/61/1954, IA/61/1954 & IA/87/1957). Although there are two references for a bog road these are in fact the same site reported to the NMI on two separate occasions in 1954 and 1957. It was described as being visible only at certain times of year (IA/61/1954) and as 'single oak planks laid end to end, from an island in the bog' (IA/87/1957). This site most likely refers to a site excavated by ADS Ltd on behalf of BnM in 2000 (OCarroll 200, Whitaker 2005) which was an early medieval plank trackway (OF025-032). At that time the site was traced on the field surface across two production fields.

3.16.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

The southern extent of Monettia Bog was inspected by IAWU in 1996 at which time no sites were recorded. Two sites were discovered during peat harvesting and reported by BnM to ADS Ltd in 2000. A substantial gravel and wood road (OF025-031) and a Road-Class 1 Togher (OF025-032). Both sites were subsequently excavated. A single cutting was excavated on the gravel and wood road (OF025-031), which was identified for a length of 45m and oriented east-west. It was composed of transversely laid half split roundwoods with coarse sand / fine gravel packing between

and over the elements (Whitaker 2000). Two cuttings were excavated on the Road-Class 1 Togher (OF025-032), which was traced across two production fields. It consisted of single planks laid end to end and was dated to the early medieval period (O'Carroll 2000).

Monettia Bog was archaeologically surveyed by ADS Ltd in 2005 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. The entire bog was in production at the time of the survey apart for five fields at the north-eastern extent, which were overgrown to varying degrees and some of which were being excavated to facilitate additional drainage. The sites previously investigated in 2000 were no longer extant. A single roundwood was recovered from a drain face in the southwestern part of the bog during the survey but was later discounted as being modern in origin. No further archaeological sites were recorded.

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
Ballinvally	Irish	Baile an Bhealaigh	Town/homestead pass
Ballynasrah	Irish	Baile na Sraithe	The town of the river meadow
Cappanagraigue	Irish	Ceapach na Gráige	The tillage-plot of the hamlet
Clonduff	Irish	Cluain Dubh	Black meadow
Cloonagh	Irish	Cluanach	Place of pastures
Cloonagh More	Irish	Cluanach Mhór	The big place of pastures
Cush Lower/Upper	Irish	Cos	Foot
Derrygunnigan	Irish	Doire Uí Chonnagáin	Connagáin oak grove
Graigueafulla	Irish	Gráig an Phollaigh	The hamlet of the place of holes
Pigeon House	English	-	-
Reary Beg/More	Irish	Roeiriu	Little Reary
Reary Valley or Clonygark	Irish	Cluain na gCearc	Pasture of the hens

3.16.7 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.

3.16.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Monietta Bog. The closest

consists of a bridge (NIAH Ref.: 14925006), located c. 740m northwest in the townland of Gorteen, Co. Offaly.

3.16.9 Potential Impacts

There are two previously recorded and excavated sites (OF025-022 and OF025-023) and a stray find of a leather shoe from Derryguinnigan townland. 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 Monettia Bog.

3.17 NOGGUSBOY BOG

3.17.1 Location and General Topography

Noggusboy Bog is c.1039ha in size and is located south of the Grand Canal and Ferbane and northeast of Cloghan village, Co. Offaly. The R437 runs through the centre of the bog. The majority of the western half is cutaway and overgrown while there is also a plantation at the extreme western extent. The eastern half of the bog contains some cutaway and overgrown areas but the majority remains in production.

3.17.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded archaeological sites in Noggusboy Bog. There are several sites in the surrounding dryland. These are two fulachta fiadh in Killowney Beg townland (OF022-012006 and 007) as well as an ecclesiastical enclosure (OF022-012005), a church (OF022-012001) and graveyard (OF022-012002). An enclosure (OF014-041) in Noggusboy townland was identified from aerial photography but is not visible at ground level.

3.17.3 Topographical Files

There are stray finds in the Topographical Files of the National Museum that may have originated in Noggusboy Bog. A wooden keg containing bog butter (1957:132) and a large cylindrical bog butter (1977:2177) are recorded from the townland of Lumcloon. This townland extends into Boora Bog and it is not clear which bog they are from. A barbed and tanged flint arrowhead (1977:2182) and a serrated flint knife or blade (1977:2183) were recovered from spoil at the bottom of a field drain in Noggusboy townland. There are also two records from the grounds of Gallen Priory to the north which are a stone grave slab (X2900) and an inscribed stone slab (1991:100).

3.17.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Noggusboy Bog was surveyed by the IAWU in 1993 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. The bog was in production at the time, however some areas were cutaway and re-vegetated in places. There were no archaeological sites recorded during the survey.

No further archaeological work has taken place since 1993.

3.17.5 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.

3.17.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Coolreagh or Cloghanhill	Irish	An Chúil Riabhach nó Cnoc an Chlocháin	The grey corner or the hill of the stepping stones
Cush East	Irish	Cos	Foot
Falsk	Irish	Fal Sceach	Hedge of Thorn Bushes
Gallen	Irish	Gaillinn	Rocky Place
Killowney Beg/More	Irish	Cill Urnaidhe	Church of Prayer
Lumcloon	Irish	Lomchluain	Bare meadow
Noggusboy	Irish	Cnoc Bui	Yellow Hill

3.17.7 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.

3.17.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Noggusboy Bog. The nearest is a bridge (NIAH Ref.: 14914006), located c. 780m north in the townland of Gallen, Co. Offaly.

3.17.9 Potential Impacts

While no archaeological sites were recorded during the 1993 survey there are stray finds from the general area and archaeological sites in the vicinity. 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 Noggusboy Bog.

3.18 OUGHTER BOG

3.18.1 Location and General Topography

Oughter Bog is located c. 4km northwest of Blueball, Co. Offaly. It lies on the eastern side of the Boora Group directly southwest of Killaranny Bog. It has a total area of c. 485ha approximately 50% of which is cutaway and re-vegetated.

3.18.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no sites in Oughter Bog. The closest sites are in Killaranny Bog c. 400m to the northeast in the townland of Derrinvullig, Co. Offaly (OF016-63 – OF016-071).

3.18.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds from Oughter Bog in the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland.

3.18.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Oughter Bog was surveyed by the IAWU in 1993 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. The bog was in production at the time however some areas were cutaway and re-vegetated in places. There were no archaeological sites recorded during the survey.

No further archaeological work has taken place since 1993.

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
Cully	Irish	An Choillidh	The Wood
Currygurry	Irish	Cor Dhoire	Oak Wood
Derrinvullig	Irish	Doire an Bhoilg	Boilg oak grove
Derrycooly	Irish	Doire Cúile	Cúile oak grove
Derrymore	Irish	Doire Mór	Big oak grove
Derrooly	Irish	Doire Abhla	Abhla oak grove
Oughter	Irish	Uachtar	Southern part

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 located in or within the immediate vicinity of Oughter Bog. The nearest is a humpbacked canal bridge (NIAH Ref.: 14915006), located 2.8km northwest in the townland of Pollagh.

3.18.9 Potential Impacts

While no archaeological sites were recorded during the 1993 Survey the presence of stray finds from the general area and the archaeological sites in Killaranny Bog to the east demonstrate human activity in the area. 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 Oughter Bog.

3.19 POLLAGH BOG

3.19.1 Location and General Topography

Pollagh Bog is c. 240ha in size and is located immediately south of the Grand Canal and southeast of Pollagh village. An unclassified road from Pollagh to the R357 runs along the western extent of the bog.

3.19.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no RMP sites within Pollagh Bog or in its immediate vicinity. The closest is an enclosure (OF015-007) located to the north in the townland of Pollagh and an enclosure in Lea Beg (OF015-014) to the west.

3.19.3 Topographical Files

There is a single record of a stray find of a stone mortar (1970:170) from dryland in Ballinacur townland. It was found in surface soil and was roughly cylindrical with convex sides, a flat plain rim, flat base and a simple horizontal hand grip.

3.19.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Pollagh Bog was surveyed by the IAWU in 1997 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. There were no archaeological sites recorded during the survey.

No further archaeological work has taken place since 1997.

3.19.5 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.

3.19.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballinacur	Irish	Baile an Churraigh	Marsh town/homestead
Cornalaur	Irish	Corr an Urláir	Pointed hill
Derrycooly	Irish	Doire Cúile	Oak grove

3.19.7 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.

3.19.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Pollagh Bog. The nearest is a bridge (NIAH Ref.: 14915006), located c. 840m northwest in the townland of Pollagh, Co. Offaly.

3.19.9 Potential Impacts

While there are no records of archaeological sites within Pollagh Bog, 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 Pollagh Bog.

3.20 TURRAUN BOG

3.20.1 Location and General Topography

Turraun Bog is approximately 640ha in size and is located south of the Grand Canal and southwest of Pollagh village. The bog is mostly cutaway and over 50% is heavily vegetated. It is immediately east of Derries Bog and to the west of Pollagh Bog in the BnM Boora Group.

3.20.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no sites in Turraun Bog in the Sites and Monuments Records. The nearest dryland site is an enclosure (OF023-014) in c. 170m to the northeast in Lea Beg townland. The enclosure was identified from aerial photographs in the 1970s and is not visible at ground level.

3.20.3 Topographical Files

The topographical files of the National Museum have a record of a bronze spearhead (R1691) recovered from Lea More townland and four finds from Lea Beg townland, which also extends into Boora Bog although the records do not specify whether they came from Turraun or Boora Bog. The finds from Lea Beg are a small bronze socketed spear head (1969:19), with the remains of a wooden shaft (1969:19:1) found 4-5ft in the bog and a bog butter in animal hide (1951:15).

3.20.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Turraun Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1993 by the IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. The bog was in production at the time, however some areas were cutaway and re-vegetated in places. There were no archaeological sites recorded during the survey.

No further archaeological work has taken place since 1993.

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
Lea Beg	Irish	An Liath Beag	The little grey place
Lea More	Irish	An Liath Mór	The big grey place
Turraun	Irish	Turán	Little tower, or round hill

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 located in or within the immediate vicinity of Turraun Bog. The closest is a bridge (NIAH Ref.: 14915006), located c. 805m northeast in the townland of Pollagh, Co. Offaly.

3.20.9 Potential Impacts

While no archaeological sites were recorded during the 1993 Survey the presence of stray finds from the general area and the monuments in the dryland vicinity demonstrate human activity in the area. 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 Turraun Bog.

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CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Ordnance Survey maps of County Offaly, 1838, 1909–10

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

www.excavations.ie– Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970-2017

www.archaeology.ie– DoCHG website listing all SMR sites.

www.osiemaps.ie– Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000 & 2005 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

www.heritagemaps.ie– The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

www.googleearth.com– Satellite imagery of the landscape.

www.bingmaps.com– Satellite imagery of the landscape.

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

ON BEHALF OF: BORD NA MONA

IPC LICENCE: P0501-01

**AUTHORS: JANE WHITAKER (2014)
JACQUI ANDERSON (2018)**

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1 INTRODUCTION

The following report details the results of cultural heritage assessments that have been carried out at 11 bogs within Counties Offaly, Meath 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 in 2014 and Jacqui Anderson in 2018 on behalf of Bord na Mona (IPC Licence: P0501-01).

Bogs under assessment:

- Ballivor Bog (2018)
- Ballybeg Bog (2014)
- Bracklin Bog (2018)
- Carranstown Bog (2018)
- Derryarkin Bog (2018)
- Derryhinch Bog (2018)
- Drumman Bog (2014)
- Lisclogher Bog (2018)
- Lisclogher West Bog (2018)
- Rossan Bog (2018)
- Toar Bog (2014)

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 Meath and Westmeath;
- Sites and Monuments Record for Counties Meath 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;
- Meath County Development Plan 2013–2019
- Westmeath County Development Plan 2014–2020
- Offaly County Development Plan 2014–2020;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2018);
- 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 Meath, 1836, 1907–11

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

Ordnance Survey maps of County Offaly, 1838, 1909–10

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 Meath County Development Plan (2013–2019), Offaly 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 1970–2018.

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 Meath and Westmeath were completed during 2004 and 2005. 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 Meath 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 BALLIVOR BOG

This assessment for Ballivor Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.1.1 Location and General Topography

Ballivor Bog is located immediately south of R156 that runs from Raharney to Ballivor, 3km from Ballivor village. It is surrounded on its eastern, southern and western sides by farmland. There is a small area of forestry in the southwest corner. The main access is from the BnM offices at Ballivor moss peat works in the centre of the northern side of the bog. The bog covers an area of 630ha and forms part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh Group.

Just over one third of the bog, to the east, is milled peat production while the remainder is 'cutaway'. Until relatively recently the cutaway part of the bog was in sod peat production. While there are occasional drains, the area is completely overgrown with heather, sedges and some hazel and birch saplings. The production bog consists of 103 north-northwest–south-southeast oriented drains. There is an industrial railway that runs north–south before turning northeast–southwest before branching northwest–southeast around the centre of the bog.

3.1.2 Recorded Monuments

There are several sites in the dryland surrounding Ballivor Bog, which include three ringforts (ME035-011, ME035-013, WM021-013) in the townlands of Robinstown, Clonygrange and Riverdale; two earthworks (WM021-001, ME035-012) in Craddanstown and Robinstown and a rectilinear enclosure (ME041-002) in the townland of Clonycavan. The ringfort in Robinstown (ME035-011) to the northeast of the bog is a large, roughly circular enclosure c. 80m in diameter with an internal fosse. It is truncated by a field boundary along its northern extent with an entranceway to the southeast.

To the southeast is a smaller oval earthwork (ME035-012) defined by a scarp. Further to the southeast in Clonygrange townland is another large ringfort (ME035-013), c. 64m in diameter and defined by an earthen bank with an external ditch cut by a stream at the south-south-eastern extent. The rectilinear enclosure (ME041-002) in Clonycavan townland to the southeast of the bog measured 63 x 39m in size and is defined by an earthen bank. To the west of the bog in Riverdale townland is a further possible ringfort (WM021-001).

3.1.3 Topographical Files

There are ten stray finds recorded in the topographical files of the NMI from the general area of Ballivor Bog. These finds include the 2003 discovery of a partial bog body from Clonycavan townland ('Clonycavan Man'). Also from Clonycavan, were a brash dish or cauldron (1949:1) and a leather shoe (IA/29/1994). There were two finds from Grange More; a leather shoe (1934) and a stone axehead (W.216; A.537), an ecclesiastical bell of iron dipped in bronze (1928:640), a bronze sword (1963:5)

from Clondalee More and a stone axe (1828:17) and bronze spearhead (1941:349) from Riverdale.

3.1.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Partial human remains consisting of a torso, head and upper arms were recovered at Bord na Móna's Ballivor Works on 21st February 2003. As Ballivor Bog produces moss peat, the peat is collected and screened to ensure no foreign objects are within it. The human remains were discovered after screening and deposited with any other non-peat items at the BnM works. BnM were able to identify the location of the stockpile that was being screened. This was in the townland of Clonycavan approximately 1.5km southeast of the BnM offices at Ballivor Works. The area was inspected and systematically walked by the author (then of ADS Ltd) and Ann Lynch of the DOEHLG (now DoCHG) during a field visit on the 28th February 2003. On the 12th August 2003 a team of one supervisor, one site assistant and two archaeologists under the direction of Eoin Corcoran, ADS Ltd (Licence Ref.: 03E1221) investigated the find spot by shovel scraping, sweeping and trowelling a 100m long area. No further remains were recovered.

Ballivor was one of 15 bogs selected for archaeological survey in 2005 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. The bog was field walked by ADS Ltd at two drain intervals with the exception of the cutaway part of Ballivor, which was walked at roughly 30m intervals as there were no drains to follow owing to the nature of historic peat production in these bogs. No archaeological features were recorded during this survey.

3.1.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third edition 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 bog on both maps. No potential features within the bog were identified.

The large ringfort in Robinstown (ME035-011) is not depicted on the first edition OS map. The oval earthwork (ME035-012) to the southeast is depicted and annotated as 'fort'. The ringfort in Clonygrange townland (ME035-013) is not depicted while the rectilinear enclosure (ME041-002) in Clonycavan townland to the southeast of the bog is depicted and annotated as a 'fort'. The ringfort in Riverdale townland (WM021-001) to the west of the bog appears on the first edition map as a circular hachured area.

3.1.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Clondalee More	Irish	<i>Cluain dá laoigh</i>	Meadow of the two calves
Clonycavan	Irish	<i>Cluain Uí Chaomháin</i>	O'Keevan's meadow
Grange More	English	-	-
Riverdale	English	<i>Abhainn na Daoile</i>	River Deel
Robinstown	English	-	-

3.1.7 Aerial Photographs

No features of archaeological potential within the bog were identified on the aerial photographs. The large ringfort and oval earthwork in Robinstown (ME035-011 & ME035-012), the ringfort in Clonygrange (ME035-013), the rectilinear enclosure (ME041-002) in Clonycavan and the ringfort (WM021-001) in Riverdale townland are all visible on the aerial photographs.

3.1.8 Architectural Heritage

A portion of BnM's narrow gauge railway at Ballivor works is listed in the NIAH building survey (NIAH Ref.: 15402102) and is the only site of architectural heritage in the immediate vicinity of the bog itself.

3.1.9 Potential Impacts

While no archaeological monuments were recorded during the 2005 Peatland Survey the discovery of the human remains in 2003 ('Clonycavan Man') along with the recorded stray finds from the area and the recorded monuments in the dryland surrounding the bog, suggests that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works.

3.2 BALLYBEG BOG

This assessment for Ballybeg Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.2.1 Location and General Topography

Ballybeg bog is located west of Rhode village and former Rhode Power Station and northeast of Croghan Hill, with Derryarkin Bog to the north and Cavemount Bog to the south. Drumman Bog is situated on the eastern side of the road from Rochfortbridge to Rhode which skirts part of the eastern side of this bog. The road from Croghan Hill to Rhode is located at the southern extent of Ballybeg Bog. A supply to the Grand Canal skirts the southeastern and northeastern sides of the bog and bisects the eastern part. The principal access is at the eastern side via a small lane immediately north of the former Rhode Power Station. Ballybeg Bog covers an area of 808 hectares and has been in industrial production since the 1960s.

3.2.2 Recorded Monuments

The Togher of Croghan (OF010-018/011-012) was the one known archaeological site within the Ballybeg peatlands area prior to the Archaeological Peatland Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey carried out in 2001. The site was recorded as being situated southeast of Croghan Hill, crossing a low-lying area of bogland in an east-west direction and south of the Bord na Móna owned bog. This appears to be the line of the modern road from Croghan to Rhode and although there are no visible remains, it is possible that part of the site survives beneath the current route. There are a large number of known archaeological sites in the environs of Ballybeg Bog forming an extensive archaeological landscape and many of which are located on Croghan Hill. This hill (234m) is one of the most prominent natural features in Co. Offaly and is the eroded remains of an extinct volcano, almost entirely surrounded by bog. Some of the earliest prehistoric sites of Croghan Hill include a tumulus (OF010-004001) on the

summit of the hill and two burial mounds; a ring-barrow known as 'Gunmore Mound' (OF010-01008) and a tumulus (OF010-01002) on the slopes of the hill. In addition to these, a standing stone (OF010-014), known as "Clustucka", and the site of a possible standing stone (OF010-015) are situated in Barrybrook townland in low-lying land on the southeastern side of the hill. There is also a possible hillfort (OF010-004009) around the summit of Croghan Hill although the precise nature of this site is unclear. There is a burial mound (OF010-004001) situated east of the hillfort. The early medieval archaeological landscape on Croghan Hill incorporates a church site and graveyard (OF010-004002, -004003, -004004), which was reputedly founded by Bishop Mac Caille at Cruachan Brí Éile before his death c. 490. This site is situated on the eastern upper slopes of the hill. To the north of the church, within the archaeological complex, are two holy wells (OF010-004006, -004007) and cultivation ridges (OF010-004008).

Further downslope to the east there was a ringfort (OF010-005) now recorded as a redundant record. To the southeast in Barrybrook townland there are the remains of a ringfort (OF010-016002) with a causewayed entrance, possibly incorporating a later children's burial ground (OF010-016001). The main concentration of sites is situated on the southwestern slope of the hill and consist of an archaeological complex (OF010-010), including a church site and the largely destroyed remains of a graveyard (OF010-010006) with one gravemarker visible. Local tradition suggests there was an underground passage from this church to nearby Croghan Castle (OF010-010002) which may be the remains of a souterrain (OF010-010011) of which there is no surface trace.

There is a further archaeological complex on the eastern side of the bog in Coolcor townland, to the north of Rhode village. These sites consist of the possible site of a Franciscan monastery (OF004-011001) and a late sixteenth/early seventeenth century wayside cross (OF004-011004). On the eastern side of Ballybeg Bog, east and southeast of Rhode, there is a further ring-barrow (OF011-001), known as the "Bull Ring", and two possible barrows (OF011-019001, -019002). To the very south of the main bog there is a castle listed in the RMP (OF010-019); however, the record says that there is no evidence of a castle at this site and that it may have been confused with the towerhouse in Toberdaly. To the east of the southern bog there is a tower house (OF011-013), a tree-ring (OF011-014), a cillín (OF011-045) and an enclosure (OF011-015). There are two enclosures (OF003-003, -004) to the northwest of the bog in Ballyfore townland.

There are several RMP sites within the southern part of Ballybeg Bog recorded during the 2001 Peatland Survey (see section 3.6.4 below). These included a stone enclosure (OF011-060), occupation site (OF011-059), toghers (OF010-435, -388, -390, -392, -396, -397, -442, -445, -446, -448; OF011-061) and a platform (OF010-409; OF011-058).

3.2.3 Topographical Files

A total of four stray finds were recorded from Ballybeg Bog prior to the Peatland Survey. A dug-out canoe (1955:2) of unknown date from Ballybeg townland, and a

bog butter in a single-piece shouldered and lidded wooden vessel, with crude decoration (1973:193) from Barrysbrook townland, a wooden shovel blade (1987:40) from Derryiron townland and bog butter in a wooden tub (1981:277) from Toberdaly townland. The latter has been dated to the medieval period by comparison with stratified examples. As Toberdaly townland extends into Cavemount Bog it is possible that the object came from either of these bogs.

3.2.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Ballybeg Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2001 by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit under licence number 01E0663 at which time a total of 105 sites were identified in this bog (IAWU, 2002a). These consisted of 9 secondary toghers, 26 tertiary toghers, 1 platform, 29 worked wood in situ, 26 unworked wood in situ, a possible dug-out canoe, a prehistoric occupation site and a possible barrow, along with one 'complex' and one 'feature'. Of this total, nine sites were resolved during the course of the survey. All of the sites identified were situated in the southern, narrowest part of the bog close to SMR site OF010-018/011-012, the Togher of Croghan. The northern end of the archaeological site distribution is bounded by the extent of a former lake, Lough Nashade, which was drained by BnM. A total of 25 artefacts were also recovered during the course of the survey from this bog including the leather sole of a shoe, the leather upper of a shoe, and a small piece of animal bone, two horn-core fragments and an uncontexted piece of worked flint and a wooden artefact, a wooden yoke and part of a cattle horn were discovered partially milled on the field surface. In addition, two artefacts were left in situ; the possible dug-out canoe and six possible stave fragments while a seventh stave fragment which was displaced, was recovered. A wooden bow stave was recovered from a disturbed context within a water-filled drain. In the vicinity of the possible prehistoric occupation site (OF-TBD 0018) a stone adze and ten pieces of struck flint were recovered in disturbed milled peat in the vicinity of the prehistoric occupation site.

Archaeological excavations were carried out in Ballybeg Bog in 2002 by ADS based on a mitigation programme put in place by the Heritage Authorities (Dúchas & NMI). Twenty-six sites were excavated under 12 separate licences (OCarroll 2003). The prehistoric occupation site (recorded as Site A) was confirmed as a series of small hearths and episodes of burning in an area measuring c. 15 x 40m while the barrow (recorded as Site B) 20m to the south was revealed to be a sub-rectangular stone enclosure measuring 9.5 x 8.5m in size. The possible dug-out canoe was revealed to be the remains of much smaller, very fragmentary, wooden trough. The sites excavated within the area recorded in the IAWU survey as a 'complex' c. 100m from the stone enclosure and series of hearths were revealed to be a series of substantial wooden platforms comprised of naturally occurring and archaeological wood entwined together to form some extensive platforms and short stretches of trackways. The remaining sites excavated were also platform structures and short lengths of trackways some of which appeared to follow the line of a palaeochannel. Forty-nine artefacts were recovered during the course of the excavations including two dressed worked wooden rods, a horn core and 46 flint/ chert lithics. The dates for the sites in Ballybeg Bog ranged from the late Neolithic (Sites A&B) to the early medieval.

BnM agreed a programme of preservation in situ for the occupation site and stone enclosure (Sites A&B) with the relevant heritage authorities in 2011 following of test trenching on the intervening production field by ADS in 2008 (Whitaker & Rohan 2008) and a small investigatory excavation carried out in order to secure some dating and palaeoenvironmental samples in 2009 (Rohan 2010). This area, measuring c. 50x50m in size is now set aside from production, the area covered with teram and planted with low rooting grasses. The water levels in the area are monitored via a dip well on a six-monthly basis by BnM.

3.2.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third edition of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. No potential features were identified. The entire area is marked as bog on both maps. At the centre of the bog there is a large lake named 'Lough Nashade'. This lake is significantly smaller on the third edition OS map and is surrounded by scrub. To the east of the lake a canal supply drain runs northwest-southeast across the bog. A drain extends along a townland boundary from the lake to the canal supply drain. An aqueduct is marked at the intersection of the drain and the canal supply drain on the third edition map. A millrace marked on both maps extends across the northeastern part of the bog. On the first edition OS map two parallel lines are depicted extending from the southwest corner of the lake and extending towards the dryland in Barrybrook townland. This may represent a footpath. The field in Barrybrook townland where the possible path extends to is labelled Killaragh. On the first edition map Killaragh is depicted as an island on the edge of the bog but by the time of the third edition map it appears to have been reclaimed. On both the first and third edition maps a building is labelled 'Lady Mary Warrens Castle (site of)'. This is the castle listed in the RMP (OF010-019) which is thought to have been confused with the towerhouse in Toberdaly. On the third edition maps the east-west orientated road at the south of the bog is labelled 'The Togher of Croghan'.

Several townland boundaries cross the bog. The small section of bog to the south of this is marked as wetland on the first and third edition maps. On the first edition map, there bog is divided into several fields by the 3rd edition there are several drains crossing the bog in an east-west direction.

3.2.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballybeg	Irish	<i>An Baile Beag</i>	The small town/ homestead
Barrybrook	English	-	-
Clonin	Irish	<i>An Cluainín</i>	Little meadow
Coolcor	Irish	<i>Cúil Chorra</i>	<i>Smooth back-land</i>
Derryron	Irish	<i>Doire Iarainn</i>	Oak-grove of Iron
Toberdaly	Irish	<i>Tobar Dálaigh</i>	<i>The well of Dálach</i>
Togher	Irish	<i>An Tóchar</i>	<i>The causeway</i>

3.2.7 Aerial Photographs

The Canal Drain is evident on the aerial photographs of Ballybeg bog. Bord na Móna have built a railing along the drain. The lake at the centre of the bog is identifiable as a grassy area in the centre of the bog. No features of archaeological potential were identified on the aerial photographs. Traces of the land drains evident on the third edition OS map of the small bog to the south are evident on the aerial photographs.

3.2.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings in the immediate vicinity of Ballybeg Bog. There are two buildings of architectural interest located within the vicinity of the bog, a forge or smithy (NIAH Ref.: 1411009) located c. 550m from the bog in the townland of Toberdaly and in the same townland a gate lodge (NIAH Ref. 14911018).

3.2.9 Potential Impacts

The 105 sites and 25 artefacts recorded during the course of the 2001 Peatland Survey in Ballybeg bog combined with the numerous monuments in the surrounding dryland, particularly those centred around Croghan Hill demonstrate that Ballybeg Bog was a focus of concentrated archaeological activity in prehistory. Some of the sites and artefacts recorded within the bog are unusual in form and composition compared with other bogs in the vicinity. There is a very high potential for additional features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Ballybeg Bog.

3.3 BRACKLIN BOG

This assessment of Bracklin Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.3.1 Location and General Topography

Bracklin Bog is located north of Carranstown Bog between three unclassified roads. The road from Raharney to Delvin runs along its western extent while two smaller roads that run eastwards from this road define its northern and southern extents. The bog covers an area of 692ha and is part of the BnM Derrygreenagh Group.

Only 25% of this bog is currently in milled peat production. The remainder is overgrown sod peat bog that has become forested in places. The production area is the westernmost part of the bog and measures approximately 200ha in size with 89 drains oriented east-west. There is an industrial railway that runs along the eastern side of this bog. All of this section of the bog is in production.

3.3.2 Recorded Monuments

There are five sites recorded in the dryland near the north-western extent of Bracklin bog. These are four ringforts (WM013-103, WM013-104, WM013-105 & WM014-019) from the townlands of Ballynacor and Bracklin and a castle site (WM013-018) also from Bracklin townland.

The ringfort in Ballynacor townland (WM013-103) to the northwest of the bog is oval in shape with a raised interior. To the east the ringforts in Bracklin townland (WM013-104 & WM103-105) are both roughly circular in shape. The site of a 15th century castle (WM014-018) is now occupied by the site of Bracklyn House (NIAH Ref.: 15401405).

3.3.3 Topographical Files

Stray finds of bog butter, hair, textile and leather are recorded from Coolronan townland (IA/186/1952) found rolled together in a ball at a depth of 7-12ft in a bog. Bracklin townland spans both Bracklin and Lislogher bogs, the exact find spot of the four finds attributed to this townland is therefore uncertain. These finds are; a wooden lid (1964:83), a bronze sword blade (1959:31), a Neolithic pottery vessel (1959:09) and a polished stone axehead (1962.243).

3.3.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Bracklin Bog was one of 15 bogs selected for archaeological survey in 2005 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Whitaker 2005). The bog was field walked by ADS Ltd at two drain intervals with the exception of the overgrown former sod peat part which was walked at roughly 30m intervals. No archaeological features were recorded during this survey.

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 bog on both maps. No potential features within the bog were identified. The four ringforts (WM013-103, WM013-104, WM013-105 & WM014-019) from the townlands of Ballynacor and Bracklin are all indicated on the first edition OS map as circular hachured areas. The castle site (WM014-018) is not annotated but a mausoleum (NIAH Ref.: 15401406) is indicated as a square area and annotated as 'tomb'.

3.3.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballynaskeagh	Irish	<i>Baile na Sceach</i>	Town of the lone thornbush
Bracklin	Irish	<i>Breachlainn</i>	Speckled pasture
Coolronan	Irish	<i>Cúil Rónáin</i>	Ronan's corner
Craddanstown	English	-	-
Killagh	Irish	<i>Cill-achaidh</i>	Church of the field
Mucklin	English	-	-

3.3.7 Aerial Photographs

No features of archaeological potential within the bog were identified on the aerial photographs. The dryland sites are all visible with the exception of the castle site (WM013-018), which is now part of Bracklyn House.

3.3.8 Architectural Heritage

There are no sites of architectural heritage within the bog itself. Bracklyn house (NIAH Ref.: 15401405) is located to the north of the western extent of the bog. The house was built c. 1790 and is neoclassical in style composed of five bays, two storeys over basement with a single bay doric porch. The gate lodge (NIAH Ref.: 15401322) is one of the most unusual in Ireland and is more like a folly than a gate. It is Palladian-style with some grotto-like Gothic detailing and dates to c. 1810. To the northwest of the main house is a mausoleum (NIAH Ref.: 15401406) consisting of a semi-sunken single-cell structure built into a polygonal shaped mound with a later neoclassical style tomb.

To the southwest in Craddonstown townland is a late 18th/ early 19th century three bay, two-storey country house (NIAH Ref.: 15402018).

3.3.9 Potential Impacts

While no archaeological monuments were recorded during the 2005 Peatland Survey, the stray finds from the area and the recorded monuments in the dryland surrounding the bog, suggests that there is a high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works.

3.4 CARRANSTOWN BOG

This assessment of Carranstown Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.4.1 Location and General Topography

Carranstown Bog is located immediately north of the R156 that runs from Raharney to Ballivor. An unclassified road runs northwards along its western extent while the eastern margins are forested. To the north there are some private turbury plots leading to farmland further northwards. The main access is from the level crossing on the R156 where the rail line crosses into Ballivor Bog. The bog is 310ha in size and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh Group.

Carranstown Bog consists of 102 production fields running north-south. The bog was in full production apart from 11 fields along the eastern extent, which are partially overgrown. There is a rail line that runs north-south from the level crossing through the centre of the bog.

3.4.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no archaeological sites in the immediate environs of the bog. The closest are three sites located c. 1km to the east. These include an enclosure (ME035-009) and the site of a castle (ME024-008) from the townland of Carranstown Great and a church site (ME024-010) from Killaconnigan townland.

3.4.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds known from Carranstown bog or its immediate environs.

3.4.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Carranstown Bog was one of 15 bogs selected for archaeological survey in 2005 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Whitaker 2005). The bog was field walked by ADS Ltd at two drain intervals with the exception of the overgrown area which was walked at roughly 30m intervals. No archaeological features were recorded during this survey.

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 bog on both maps. No potential features within the bog were identified.

3.4.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Carranstown Great	Irish	<i>Baile Chearráin Mór</i>	Carranstown
Carranstown Little	Irish	<i>Baile Chearráin Beag</i>	
Craddanstown	English	-	-
Grange More	English	-	-
Killaconnigan	Irish	<i>Cill Chonagáin</i>	St Keenan's Church

3.4.7 Aerial Photographs

No features of archaeological potential within the bog were identified on the aerial photographs.

3.4.8 Architectural Heritage

There are no sites of architectural heritage within the bog. To the south of Carranstown Bog a portion of BnM's narrow gauge industrial railway at Ballivor Bog is listed in the NIAH (NIAH Ref.: 15402102).

3.4.9 Potential Impacts

While no archaeological monuments were recorded during the 2005 Peatland Survey there remains the potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works.

3.5 DERRYARKIN BOG

This assessment of Derryarkin Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.5.1 Location and General Topography

Derryarkin Bog is situated c. 2.5km south of Rochfortbridge, to the south of the N6 as it runs between Rochfortbridge and Tyrrellspass. It is located on the western side of the R400 between Rochfortbridge and Rhode, which separates Derryarkin from Drumman Bog to the east. Derryarkin Bog covers an area of 789ha within BnMs Derrygreenagh Works. This bog was in industrial production from c.1958 to the early 2000s but is now out of production. The north-eastern extent of the bog is currently being used for gravel extraction.

3.5.2 Recorded Monuments

A togher (OF003-002) in Derrycoffey townland, was situated outside the current BnM property boundary in an area to the southwest of the bog in Derrycoffey townland. It is within an area that has currently been given over to coniferous forestry plantation.

Within the environs of Derryarkin Bog the most prominent geographical feature is Croghan Hill to the southwest which includes a tumulus (OF010-004001) on the summit of the hill and two burial mounds, a ring-barrow known as 'Gunmore Mound' (OF010-010008) and a tumulus (OF010-010002) on the slopes of the hill. On the eastern side of Ballybeg Bog, west and southwest of Rhode, there is a further ring-barrow (OF011-001), known as the "Bull Ring", and a further possible barrow (OF011-019001).

In addition, a standing stone (OF010-014), known as "Clustucka", and the site of a possible standing stone (OF010-015) are situated in Barrybrook townland in low-lying land on the south-eastern side of Croghan Hill.

The Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit surveyed Ballybeg Bog in 2001 and discovered 105 archaeological sites ranging in date from the late Neolithic to the Iron Age, with a wide range of site types, many of which are focused on activity within the bog. Two further sites, on the lower slopes of Croghan in Ballyfore townland, occur in closer proximity to Derryarkin Bog and consist of two sites identified by aerial photography as potential sites (OF003-003 and 004).

Within the wetland margins of Derryarkin Bog is another ringfort (WM033-070) in Farthingstown townland. To the northwest of the bog there is a small cluster of ringforts (WM033-067, 068, 069) in Farthingstown townland and another ringfort (WM039-007) to the west in Rathgarrett townland.

Several sites added to the RMP following the Peatland Survey. These are toghers (OF003-011, 013, 014, 015, 020, 021, 027, 033).

3.5.3 Topographical Files

Three objects have previously been recovered from Derryarkin Bog. These consist of a bronze spearhead (1937:3666), a stone adze-head (1969:863), and a bronze spearhead (P1951:51). In addition to these a chert Bann flake (OF-DYN 0001/92E0148:94) and two possible lithics (OF-DYN 0002a-b) were recovered by the IAWU in 2000 and 2001. A late Bronze Age spearhead (1937:3666) was also found near the togher OF003-002 in Derrycoffey townland.

3.5.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Derryarkin Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2002 by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey under licence number 02E0942 (IAWU, 2003). A total of 38 sightings, comprising 28 sites, were identified in this bog. These sites have been recorded and surveyed and consist of one primary togher, three secondary toghers, four tertiary toghers, 13 worked wood *in situ* and four unworked wood *in situ*.

A total of 22 of these sites were located in Bunsallagh townland, in the south-western corner of the western portion of the bog. Four were located at the northern edge of the south-eastern portion of the bog (Derrygreenagh townland) and two were located in the south-western corner of the north-eastern portion of the bog (Derryarkin townland). None of these areas were in production. During the course of the survey three artefacts and two possible artefacts were recovered. All of these were recovered from *ex situ* positions on the surface. The artefacts consisted of a chert Bann flake, a worked flint flake, a chert scraper and two chert flakes. The radiocarbon and dendrochronological analysis dates the archaeological assemblage of sites in Derryarkin from the early Neolithic to the middle Bronze Age.

Archaeological monitoring was carried out by Archaeological Development Services under licence number 01E1126 (Bennett 2002:1567). Monitoring of peat removal work was carried out in several phases between 2001 and 2004 for a proposed gravel and sand extraction site in the north-eastern extent of Derryarkin Bog. Nothing of archaeological potential was recorded during the course of these works.

3.5.5 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 county boundary between Offaly and Westmeath runs along the western part of the bog.

The ringfort (WM033-070) in Farthingstown townland is referred to on the maps as “Doonteen Fort”. In the northmost corner of the bog a small lake is named ‘Lough Adulagh’ on the first edition and ‘Lough Adhoul’ on the third edition. There is a bridge just northeast of this, which is named ‘Rochfort Bridge’ on the first edition and ‘Mongagh Bridge’ on the third edition.

A northwest-southeast running road separates Derryarkin from Drumman Bog and this crosses the dryland island at the centre of these bogs. There is a small cluster of buildings on the island on the first edition map but these are no longer extant by the time of the third edition map. The island is named ‘Derrygreenagh Hill’ on the third edition map and there is a quarry just southwest of the road. On the first edition map there is a small lake marked in the south of the bog beside the townland boundary between Derryarkin and Derrygreenagh. This is no longer extant on the third edition map but on the later map there are two small islands of lakes marked just north of this. Just south of the western part of the bog, where there are currently coillte forests, the early maps indicated that this area underwent extensive reclamation in the years between the first and third edition maps. By the time of the first edition map the area was divided into a regular grid of fields separated by a network of drains.

3.5.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
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TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballyfore	Irish	<i>Baile Fobhair or Baile fuar</i>	The town of Fobhair or cold town
Bunsallagh	Irish	<i>Buaile na Saileach</i>	The cattle-fold/summer pasture of the willow tree
Corbetstown	English	-	-
Derryarkin	Irish	<i>Doire Aircean</i>	Oak wood of the young pigs
Derrycoffey	Irish	<i>Doire Uí Chofaigh</i>	The oak-wood of O' Coffey
Derrygreenagh	Irish	<i>Doire Dhraighneach Or Doire Draoineach</i>	Oak-wood of Draighneach or the oak grove of the blackthorns
Derryiron	Irish	<i>Doire Iarainn</i>	Oak-grove of iron
Knockdrin	Irish	<i>Cnoc Droinne</i>	Hill of the conflict
Farthingstown	English	-	-
Kiltotan & Collistown	Irish	<i>Coill-teotáin</i>	Wood of burning
Rahincuill	Irish	<i>Raithín-cuill</i>	Little raths of hazel
Rathgarrett	Irish	<i>Rath Gearóid</i>	Garrett or Gerald's Ringfort

3.5.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Derryarkin Bog were examined. Several of the fields in Derryarkin Bog are over grown. The ringfort (WM033-070) in Farthingstown townland is visible as a ring of trees. Nothing of archaeological or cultural heritage interest was noted.

3.5.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage has been consulted. There are no buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Derryarkin Bog.

3.5.9 Potential Impacts

The 2001 Peatland Survey identified 28 sites in Derryarkin Bog, including the earliest dated trackway site recorded so far (an early Neolithic plank trackway). The sites were concentrated in the south-western and south-eastern part of the bog, which was out of production at the time. Artefacts recovered consisted of a chert Bann flake, a worked flint flake, a chert scraper and two chert flakes. The radiocarbon and dendrochronological analysis dates the archaeological assemblage of sites in Derryarkin from the early Neolithic to the middle Bronze Age. Combined with the substantial number of sites located in and around Croghan Hill, which overlooks the bog, it must be considered that there is a high potential for additional archaeological additional features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Derryarkin Bog.

3.6 DERRYHINCH BOG

This assessment of Derryhinch Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.6.1 Location and General Topography

Derryhinch Bog is located 1km east of Milltownpass, Co. Westmeath and is c 55ha in size. It can be accessed from a BnM road off the N6 at its northern extent. The northern and western extents of the bog are in Co. Westmeath, while the remainder is in Co. Meath. Development of the western part of the bog began in 1960-61 and production started there in 1965. Production was extended eastwards in the 1970s and further north in the 1980s to its current size.

3.6.2 Recorded monuments

A togher (ME046-001) from Derryhinch Bog which was discovered in 1932 and recorded by R.A.S. Macalister for the National Museum of Ireland. In a small investigation Macalister exposed a length of the structure in rough bogland on the north-eastern side of Baltigeer townland. A late Bronze Age socketed spearhead was found prior to the excavation and was said to have been lying on one of the timbers. The location of this site is in bog that has subsequently been given over to private sod peat production.

On the dryland surrounding Derryhinch there are a number of known archaeological sites indicating human activity in the area since the prehistoric period. In addition to the togher mentioned above, Baltigeer townland also contains a field system (ME046-002) and a church and graveyard (ME046-003).

In Rattin townland, to the north, is the site of an earthwork (WM034-007) and Rattin Castle (WM034-008), a large 16th century tower-house. In Pass of Kilbride townland, to the west, is an earthwork (WM034-005) and a named barrow, Moateen, (WM034-004). There are three other named sites (WM034-001003) near to these, including a church and earthworks indicated as Abbey Ruins by OS mapping, a motte (Mont of Pass) and a holy well (St. Bridget's Well).

On the dryland to the north there are two major historic routeways, the Slighe Dála and the Slí Aisiul, which are recorded as leading to Tara and Connacht, respectively.

There are several RMP sites within Derryhinch Bog that were identified during the 2001 Peatland Survey. These include toghers (ME046-020, WM034-009, 012, 014, 015, 018, 020, 028, 030, 031-032) and structures (WM034-011, 013, 023, 024, 025, 026, 029, 033, 034, 035).

3.6.3 Topographical Files

Stray finds from the area include a bronze axe head (1932:6539) from Derryhinch townland said to have been found during turf cutting. A wooden yoke (1968:434) was recovered from Baltigeer townland, which is believed to be early medieval or medieval in date. Two items are recorded from Rattin townland consisting of a leather

shoe (1969:717) and a stone axehead (S.A. 1989:17). Each of these townlands include areas of peatland not in Derryhinch Bog and it is possible that these finds may not have come from the production area.

3.6.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Apart from the 1932 excavation in Baltigeer townland mentioned above Derryhinch bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2001 by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit during the course of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey under licence number 01E0664 (IAWU, 2002). At that time a total of 32 sites were recorded consisting of one primary togher, one secondary togher, 10 tertiary toghers, 12 worked wood *in situ*, seven unworked wood *in situ* and the find spot of a bog butter. Two sites were dated and returned dates from the early and middle Bronze Age. The bog butter find spot was recorded in Rattin townland. The butter had been identified on the field surface by BnM personnel in summer 2000, but was not reported as it had been consumed by animals before an official report could be submitted.

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. No potential features were identified. The entire area is marked as wetland on both map editions. The island in the centre of the western part of the bog is also marked on both maps.

On the first edition map a boundary extends from the west of the island and runs towards the dryland. This has been removed by the time of the third edition map. Running north-south across the south-western corner of the bog there is a drain, which is labelled 'Clash Drain' on both maps. On the first edition map a road runs along the southern part of the southwest corner of the bog. This is not depicted on the third edition map.

The county boundary between Westmeath and Meath runs through the southeast portion of the bog.

3.6.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Baltigeer	Irish	<i>Bailte gcaor</i>	Town of the berries
Derryhinch	Irish	<i>Doire na hínne</i>	Wood of the oakwood
Pass of Kilbride	Irish	<i>Cill Bhríde</i>	Pass of Bridget's church
Rattin	Irish	<i>Raitin</i>	<i>Unenclosed land, common</i>

3.6.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Derryhinch Bog were inspected but no potential archaeological features were identified. The island at the centre of the western part of the bog is evident as an overgrown area and there is a drain extending from the east of the island in a zig-zag manner towards the dryland to the south.

3.6.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings in the immediate vicinity of Derryhinch Bog.

3.6.9 Potential Impacts

A total of 32 sites were recorded in Derryhinch Bog during the course of systematic field survey work in 2001. A togher (ME046-001) was also discovered in 1932 and recorded and investigated by R.A.S. Macalister for the National Museum of Ireland. There are four stray finds in the topographical files of the National Museum as well as a number of sites in the dryland surrounding Derryhinch Bog indicating human activity in the area since the prehistoric period. The presence of these sites and finds indicate a high potential for additional features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Derryhinch Bog.

3.7 DRUMMAN BOG

This assessment of Drumman Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.7.1 Location and General Topography

Drumman Bog is located in the north of Bord na Móna's (BnM) Derrygreenagh Works offices which lie at its southwestern corner. It is south of the N6/M6 between Milltownpass and Rochfortbridge. Derryarkin Bog lies directly to its southwest and the two are separated by the R400 as it runs between Rochfortbridge and Rhode. To the southeast it is bordered by a tertiary road which runs east from the R400 over Knockdrin Hill. The now canalised Mongagh River, running northeast- southwest, bisects the bog forming the boundary between Counties Offaly and Westmeath. Carrick Bog, which has been incorporated into Drumman, lies at its eastern side with Derryhinch Bog further to the northeast. Drumman originally also incorporated Mongagh Bog, at its northwestern edge, however, this has since been reclaimed. Drumman Bog covers 1249 hectares within BnMs Derrygreenagh Works. The main body of the bog commenced industrial production c. 1958 although large areas were out of production for about eight years until 2013 when the southern extent and the eastern extent were brought back into use. The central and northern extent currently being used for extensive sand and gravel extraction.

3.7.2 Recorded Monuments

There are several recorded monuments in the vicinity of Drumman Bog. Just northwest of the bog there is a small rectangular enclosure (WM033-049) and an earthwork (WM033-050) in Drumman townland. To the very south there is an enclosure (OF003-001) on Knockdrin Hill which overlooks the bog. To the southeast of the bog on the dryland/wetland interface there is a cluster of five fulachta fiadh (OF002, -017, -018, -019, -020, -021) in Garr townland. In the same townland there is a modern burial ground (OF004-002), an earthwork (OF004-005) identified from aerial photography and a motte (OF004-006).

In addition to these sites several other recorded monuments were added to the SMR within Drumman Bog itself following the Peatland Survey. These are all situated in the southern part of the bog. In the stretch of bog south of the dryland island known as

Derrygreenagh Hill there are several toghers (OF003-036, -038, -040, -042, -043, -045, -046, -049, -050) and postrows (OF003-039, -048). In the vicinity of Knockdrin Hill there are three postrows (OF003-051, -052, -053).

3.7.3 Topographical Files

A polished stone axe-head (1959:751) and a wooden comb (1985:81), which was found 5-6 feet deep in a bog are recorded from Derrygreenagh townland. As this townland extends into Derryarkin Bog it is uncertain which bog these artefacts came from. From Carrick townland, the NMI files record the upper stone of a rotary quern (1966:151) Also recorded from this townland are a cut timber log (1980:34), two notched timbers (1980:33) and roughouts for wooden goblets (1980:32). These were all discovered in an area of cutaway bog and acquired from BnM. Finally, bog butter in a bark container (1998:63) was recovered from Knockdrin townland. While many of these artefacts are undated, they indicate activity from the Neolithic to the early Christian period and probably later.

3.7.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Drumman Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2002 by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey under licence number 01E0667 (IAWU, 2003b). A total of twenty-seven sites were identified in this bog which consisted of two secondary toghers, seven tertiary toghers, nine deposits of worked and unworked wood, five post rows and four recovered artefacts. The majority of the sites are located in the southwestern portion of the bog in a small area at the southern edge of Derrygreenagh Hill, four are situated close to Knockdrin Hill and four are located in the southeastern quadrant, east of the latter. Two middle Bronze Age dates were obtained after the survey. A total of four artefacts were recovered from Drumman Bog during the course of the survey. All were found in disturbed contexts on the field surface and were a barbed and tanged arrowhead, a piece of struck chert, a leather fragment and animal horn fragments.

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. The county boundary between Offaly and Westmeath runs across the centre of the bog and is defined by the Moynagh River. There is a bridge just northwest of the bog and is named 'Rochfort Bridge' on the first edition and 'Mongagh Bridge' on the third edition. A northwest-southeast running road separates Drumman from Derryarkin Bog crosses the dryland island at the centre of these bogs. There is a small cluster of buildings on the island on the first edition map but these are no longer extant by the time of the third edition map. The island is named 'Derrygreenagh Hill' on the third edition map and there is a quarry just southwest of the road. No potential archaeological features were identified.

3.7.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
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Carrick	Irish	<i>An Charraig</i>	The rock
Corbetstown	English	-	-
Derrygreenagh	Irish	<i>Doire Dhraighneach Or Doire Draoineach</i>	Oak-wood of Draighneach or the oak grove of the blackthorns
Garr	Irish	<i>An Gearradh</i>	The cut/gap
Knockdrin	Irish	<i>Cnoc Droinne</i>	Hill of the conflict
Milltown	English	-	-
Drumman	Irish	<i>An Dromainn</i>	The ridge
Farthingstown	English	-	-
Rahanine	Irish	<i>Rath-an-eidhinn</i>	Ringfort of the ivy

3.7.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Drumman Bog were examined. Several of the fields in Drumman Bog are overgrown. The Moynagh River is clearly visible on the aerial photographs running through the centre of the bog. Nothing of archaeological or cultural heritage interest was noted.

3.7.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There is one building of architectural interest located north of Drumman Bog, known as Drumman Lodge (NIAH Ref.: 15403335) in the townland of Drumman.

3.7.9 Potential Impacts

The 2002 Peatland Survey identified 27 sites and four recovered artefacts, from disturbed contexts, in Drumman Bog. The majority of the sites are located in the southwestern portion of the bog in a small area at the southern edge of Derrygreenagh Hill, four were situated close to Knockdrin Hill and four were located in the southeastern quadrant, east of the latter. Two middle Bronze Age dates were obtained after the survey. Combined with the stray finds recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum and the dryland sites in the vicinity there is a high potential for additional archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Drumman Bog.

3.8 LISCLOGHER BOG

This assessment of Lisclogher Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.8.1 Location and General Topography

Lisclogher Bog is at the northernmost extent of the Allen Group. The bog is split into two separate bogs by an unclassified road that runs northeast-southwest to Ballyhealy crossroads. The eastern part of the bog is no longer in production and has a small amount of forestry along the northern and eastern extent of the bog and private turbury along the southern extent. The main access is from the unclassified road that splits the two parts of the bog. The area west of this road (Lisclogher West Bog) has been prepared for production with drainage ditches but no production has

taken place. This part of the bog is surrounded by forestry on its northern and southern extents with farmland at the western extent.

The eastern part of the bog is 705ha in size and was originally in sod peat production and has not been converted to milled peat production. There are several high face banks with the remainder of the bog at a lower undrained level. Some re-vegetation has taken place since sod production ceased some years ago.

3.8.2 Recorded Monuments

There are two recorded sites in farmland to the east of the eastern part of Lisclogher bog. These are two ringforts (ME029-025 & ME029-026) in the townland of Woodtown West. To the south of the bog in Coolronan townland a burial site containing six adult males and some animal bone was discovered in 1996 in a sandpit (ME035-001).

3.8.3 Topographical Files

A bronze axehead (1954:54) found 10ft deep in the bog and 14 pieces of wood (IA/104/1982) are recorded from the townland of Lisclogher in the topographical files of the National Museum. It is not certain if these are from the BnM production bog or from private turbury plots.

3.8.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Lisclogher Bog was one of 15 bogs selected for archaeological survey in 2005 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Whitaker 2005). The bog was field walked by ADS Ltd at roughly 30m intervals as there were no field drains. No archaeological features were recorded during this survey.

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 bog on both maps. No potential features within the bog were identified. The enclosure (ME029-025) is indicated as a roughly circular copse of trees, while (ME029-026) is not annotated.

3.8.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballyhealy or Ballinure	Irish	<i>Baile Uí Áille</i>	Healy / Hale's Town
Bracklin	Irish	<i>Breachlainn</i>	Speckled pasture
Clonleame	English	-	-
Coolronan	Irish	<i>Cúil Rónáin</i>	Ronan's corner
Lisclogher Great	Irish	<i>Lios Clochair</i>	Fort of the rocky land
Woodtown West	English	<i>Baile na Coille Thiar</i>	-

3.8.7 Aerial Photographs

No features of archaeological potential within the bog were identified within the aerial photographs.

3.8.8 Architectural Heritage

There are no sites of architectural heritage within the bog itself or in its immediate environs.

3.8.9 Potential Impacts

While no archaeological monuments were recorded during the 2005 Peatland Survey, the stray find from the area and the recorded monuments in the dryland surrounding the bog suggests that there is a potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works.

3.9 LISCLOGHER WEST BOG

This assessment of Lisclogher West Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.9.1 Location and General Topography

Lisclogher West Bog is at the northernmost extent of the Allen Group. The bog is split into two separate bogs by an unclassified road that runs northeast-southwest to the Ballyhealy crossroads. The area west of this road has been prepared for production with drainage ditches but no production has taken place. This part of the bog is surrounded by forestry on its northern and southern extents with farmland at the western extent.

The eastern part of the bog is no longer in production and has a small amount of forestry along the northern and eastern extent of the bog and private turbury along the southern extent. The main access is from the unclassified road that splits the two parts of the bog.

The drains are oriented roughly east-west and vary in number across the width of the bog. It is 246ha in size and is covered in extensive scrub and overgrowth.

3.9.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments within the bog itself. The nearest recorded monuments are approximately 1.5km to the west of the bog in the townland of Ballynacor and consist of five ringforts (WM013-065, WM013-067, WM013-070, WM013-071 & WM013-073) an earthwork (WM013-066) and a castle (WM013-072).

3.9.3 Topographical Files

A bronze axehead (1954:54) found 10ft deep in the bog and 14 pieces of wood (IA/104/1982) are recorded from the townland of Lisclogher in the topographical files of the National Museum. It is not certain if these are from the BnM production bog or from private turbury plots.

3.9.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Lisclogher Bog was one of 15 bogs selected for archaeological survey in 2005 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Whitaker 2005). The bog was field walked by ADS Ltd. As it was covered in extensive scrub and overgrowth making

visibility poor and field walking very difficult. No archaeological features were recorded during this survey.

3.9.5 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 bog on both maps. No potential features within the bog were identified.

3.9.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballyhealy or Ballinure	Irish	<i>Baile Uí Áille</i>	Healy's / Hale's Town
Bracklin	Irish	<i>Breachlainn</i>	Speckled pasture

3.9.7 Aerial Photographs

No features of archaeological potential within the bog were identified on the aerial photographs.

3.9.8 Architectural Heritage

There are no sites of architectural heritage within the bog or its surrounding environs.

3.9.9 Potential Impacts

While no archaeological monuments were recorded during the 2005 Peatland Survey the stray find from the area and the recorded monuments in the dryland surrounding the bog suggest that there is a potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works.

3.10 ROSSAN BOG

This assessment of Rossan Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.10.1 Location and General Topography

Rossan Bog is also referred to as Kinnegad Bog and is located 1km south of Kinnegad village in Co. Meath. The main access is from the BnM works, midway along the northern extent of the bog. Access is also gained to the southern extent of the bog from a small road that provides access to turbury plots. The production bog covers an area of 330ha in size and forms part of the Bord na Móna Allen group of works. There are private turbury plots along the north-eastern, southern and south-western extents of the production bog. The eastern extent has forestry, while the western and southern extent is mainly farmland.

The bog consists of 110 production fields oriented north-south. An industrial rail line runs across the northern extent of the bog. Most of the bog has been in production, with the exception of five fields immediately south of the works offices, which are overgrown to varying degrees. Some excavation has been carried out in this area to facilitate additional drainage. Midway across the southern extent of the bog is an area

of higher ground that is not in production and the production bog to either side of this falls steeply to the south.

3.10.2 Recorded Monuments

The recorded sites closest to the production bog are an enclosure (ME046-011) that is located in farmland to the southeast of the bog in Knockersally townland and an enclosure site in Rossan townland to the north (ME046-004). There are several sites approximately 1km to the east of the bog. These include two enclosure sites in Ardnamullen townland (ME046-005 & ME046-006) and a moated site (ME046-008).

Several additional sites were identified to the north of the bog through excavations carried out in advance of the M4 motorway. These include habitation sites (ME046-023; ME046-022; ME046-021) and metal working sites (ME046-024; ME046-026). There are several RMP sites in the southern part of the bogs identified during the 2005 Peatland Survey (see section 1.4 below) and these include toghers (ME 046-028, 029, 030), structures (ME046-032, 038, 039, 040, 043) and platforms (ME046-033, 034, 036, 037, 041, 042, 045).

3.10.3 Topographical Files

Stray finds from Rossan Bog include a piece of woollen textile from Moydrum or Bogstown townland (1910:1231.1) dated to AD 885–1030. Two wooden vessels containing bog butter were discovered by Bord na Móna workers also in Moydrum townland. A three-sided vessel, semi-cylindrical in cross section, was recovered in 2004 (2004:122–123) at the eastern extent of the bog. In 2010 another vessel (2010:257) containing butter (2010:258) was found around 250m to the south of the first and c. 100m east of the location of human remains (Moydrum Man) recovered in late 2012 (2013:51). A third bog butter was found by Bord na Móna workers carrying out drainage works in Rossan townland in 2005 shortly after the completion of the Peatland Survey (Whitaker 2005). It was collected by the author and deposited in the National Museum.

Human remains (2013:51) consisting of a semi-intact torso and partial limbs were recovered in late 2012 in Moydrum townland underneath a stockpile and were subsequently dated to c. 700 BC (Birmingham 2014). The legs, head and one hand were missing having been removed by peat production. While the remains were not in their original location it was estimated that it was likely to have originated five fields either side of the stockpile.

Three other finds of partial possible human remains were recovered from Rossan townland. The first of these (2014:74) was discovered in March 2014 in a stockpile towards the northern part of the bog and consisted of an arm bone without any flesh or skin. The second find (2014:262) comprised the lower leg and foot bones of an adult recovered from the field surface. These find spots were re-examined during the course of the 2013 Peatland Survey but no further remains were recorded. The most recent human remains were recovered in 2016 and consisted of a lower leg (2016:26). Shortly after the completion of the 2015 excavation season a bronze rapier

(2015:22) was found by a Bord na Móna worker in Moydrum townland c. 80m southwest of the find spot of the human remains (2013:51), recovered in 2012.

3.10.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Rossan Bog was surveyed by Archaeological Development Services in 2005 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey under licence number 05E0795 (Whitaker 2005). A total of 19 sites were recorded in the southern extent of the bog, which consisted of two plank trackways, one possible trackway and 16 brushwood and roundwood sites close to one of the plank trackways. The sites were all located in close proximity in the southern extent of Rossan Bog and the majority were located west of a wooded area of higher ground that projects into the bog from the surrounding farmland.

Archaeological excavations were carried out in Rossan Bog in 2007 by ADS Ltd (Rohan, 2008). An extensive palaeo-environmental sampling programme, including dating and wood species analysis, formed part of this work. The dates returned were concentrated in the Bronze Age with a single early medieval date. The two plank trackways identified during the Peatland Survey were confirmed to form part of one long trackway traversing the southern extent of Rossan Bog.

A second survey of Rossan Bog was commissioned by DAHG in 2013 and was carried out by TVAS (Thames Valley Archaeological Services). At that time 29 archaeological sites were recorded (Bermingham 2014).

A total of 15 sites were selected for excavation as part of the BnM Mitigation Project in 2015. This work was carried out by the author on behalf of IAC Ltd. While three of the sites were found to be no longer extant the remaining excavations identified sites dating from the Neolithic period to the Bronze Age. An extensive palaeo-environmental sampling programme, including dating, insect analysis and plant macrofossil and wood species analysis, formed part of this work. There is currently a total of 28 dates from Rossan Bog ranging from 3708–3534 BC to AD 430–660. They are comprised of five Neolithic sites, 22 Bronze Age sites and a single early medieval structure.

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 area is marked as bog on the both maps. No potential features were identified. On the first edition OS maps the bog extended further south and surrounded the dryland island that extends into the bog today. This island is marked on both map editions, although nothing significant is marked on the island. On the first edition map there is a cluster of buildings located on the dryland. These buildings are labelled ‘Bogtown House’ on the third edition map. The enclosure (ME046-004) to the north of the bog is depicted on both maps.

3.10.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
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TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Moydrum or Bogstown	Irish	<i>Maigh Droma</i> -	Plain of the ridge, or long hill
Rossan	Irish	<i>An Rosán</i>	Underwood/ copse
Killaskillen	Irish	<i>Coill Ó Scillín</i>	<i>The wood of Uí Scillín</i>
Knockersally or Colehill	Irish	<i>Cnocán Guala</i>	<i>The hillock of coal?/personal name</i>
Ticroghan	Irish	<i>Teach Cruachain</i>	House of the round hill

3.10.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Rossan Bog were inspected but no potential archaeological features were identified. The townland boundary between Killaskillen and Knockersally or Colehill is evident as a darkened line running southwest-northeast in the western part of the bog.

3.10.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings in the immediate vicinity of Rossan Bog.

3.10.9 Potential Impacts

The discovery of partial human remains in early 2013 in Knockersally townland along with the sites previously identified during the 2005 & 2013 Peatland Surveys in the southern extent of Rossan Bog, indicate a very high potential for additional archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Rossan Bog.

3.11 TOAR BOG

This assessment of Toar Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.11.1 Location and General Topography

Toar Bog is located 1km southwest of Tyrrellspass Village Co. Westmeath. The bog was prepared for production prior to 1987 and after an initial season in 2000 it was left idle until more recently where it is now operated under the Haku system. The Haku system was introduced because of the bog's location and the amount of rail network required to link it with the existing rail structure to supply the power station via rail. The bog is currently being milled only partially for fuel peats while the remainder is being produced for horticultural moss peat for export

3.11.2 Recorded Monuments

There are several sites in the surrounding dryland that show a continuity of settlement in the area from the early prehistoric period. There is a standing stone in Cappanarush townland to the southwest (WM038-035) and a record of three Bronze Age cists found in a sand and gravel ridge (WM039-009) in 1951 in Pallasboy townland to the south of the bog. There are also three barrows recorded from Garyduff (WM038-034 and WM039-010) and Rathgarrett (WM039-005) townlands to the south and north of the bog respectively. There are four undated earthworks in the

vicinity. Two are from the south of the bog in the townland of Montrath (WM039-012 and WM039-013), while the third, which is further south in Monasset townland (WM039-015), may be a destroyed ringfort. To the west of the bog there is another earthwork (WM038-026) in Killavally townland. There are three ringforts, two in Ballykilmore townland (WM039-002 & WM039-003) to the north of the bog, and another in Cappanarush (WM038-033) to the northwest. There are two castle sites in Monasset townland (WM039-014) and Tyrrellspass (WM039-001) which are the latest of the recorded monuments in the area with the possible exception of an undated enclosure in Montrath (WM039-011) which the field inspector noted may be recent in date.

Following the IAWU Peatland Survey in 2000 several sites were added to the RMP. Several of these sites were subsequently dismissed and are currently listed as 'redundant records'. These include toghers (WM039-044, -050, -081, -085, -086, -090, -143-144, -152, -153, -167, -170, -180, -185, -186, -187, -192, -197, -198, -204, -209, -215, -232, -240, -241, -247, -258, -260-262, -268, -271, -276, -286, -289, -295-296, -309, -310, -327, -328, -340, -348-349, -351, -358, -363, -366, -387, -390, -392), structures/platforms (WM038-050, -053, WM039-020-24, -028, -029, -030, -033, -037, -038, -040, -045-046, -048, -051-057, -063-064, -068-074, -078-080, -082, -084, -088-089, -091, -096, -098, -100-103, -105-111, -113-118, -120-122, -124-126, -128, -130-132, -136-137, -140-142, -145-146, -154-166, -173-179, -181-184, -191, -195, -196, -199, -202, -205-208, -212-214, -217, -219, -222, -224-225, -233, -237, -238, -242-246, -248, -250-252, -254-256, -264-265, -267, -269, -270, -273-275, -277-279, -281-282, -285, -290, -292-294, -297, -300, -302, -306, -311-312, -314, -317, -319-324, -326, -329, -330-339, -341, -343-345, -350, -352-355, -357, -359-365, -372, -377, -378, -381, -383, -385-386, -388-389, -391) and postrows (WM039-019, -25).

3.11.3 Topographical Files

There are eight stray finds recorded in the topographical files of the National Museum from bogs in the study area. Only one of these, a bronze dirk (1977:2199), is recorded as having been found in 'Toar Bog' in Rathgarrett townland. Also found during turf cutting in Rathgarrett townland were a stone axehead (1946:7) and a bronze looped spearhead (1951:51). The remaining stray finds were found while cutting turf in townlands that border Toar Bog but it remains uncertain as to whether or not they came from separate small turbury plots or from turbury plots around the margins of Toar Bog itself. There are six chert arrowheads (1969:13-18), a stone axehead (1953:24) and a bronze axehead (1938:151) recorded from turf cutting in Ballykilmore townland which is to the north of Toar Bog. A wooden scoop was found in 'a bog in a place called Montrath' while cutting turf (1971:1124) and a stone axe found (1934:11) in a 'bog called Monasset'. Both of these are likely to refer to a small separate area of bog to the south of Toar Bog.

3.11.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Archaeological survey of Toar bog was carried out during the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey in 2000 by the IAWU (IAWU, 2000). There were 408 sites recorded during the course of this survey. The sites were found in the townlands of Cornaher (8), Killavally (133), Montrath (1), Pallasboy (236) and Rathgarrett (30). The

majority of the sites concentrated in the narrowest part of the bog in the townlands of Killavally and Pallasboy. Thirteen sites were dated after the Peatland Survey and the dates ranged from the Late Bronze Age to the Medieval periods. The majority of the dates were early Christian (4) with a single Bronze Age date (WM-PBY022/05E0728). Two tertiary toghers (WM-PBY099 & WM-PBY191) were Iron Age in date as was a rectangular wooden vessel excavated during the survey. The later dated sites were a hurdle panel in Killavally (WM-KVY073) which dated to AD1310-1483, worked wood (WM-PBY196) dated to AD1327-1476 and a secondary togher (WM-PBY235) which dated to AD1284-1421.

Thirty-eight sites were excavated by Archaeological Development Services in 2005 and 2006 under 25 archaeological licences (Whitaker 2005c & Whitaker 2007). The remaining 368 sites comprised those which were considered not suitable for excavation as they were too deep (144), sites that are sufficiently investigated or resolved during the course of the Peatland Survey and those that were unlikely to remain extant after several production seasons (224). The majority of the sites were fragmentary in nature and several sites previously identified as separate sites were shown during the course of the excavations to form part of single structures. No milling had taken place between the 2000 survey and the 2005 & 2006 excavations.

Toar Bog was archaeologically surveyed for a second time in August 2013 by Archaeological Development Services under licence number 13E0242. A total of 74 sites were recorded comprising 42 platforms, 1 Road – Class 1, 1 Road – Class 2, 15 Road – Class 3 and 15 Structure– Peatlands. The disparity between the first and second round of survey work has been attributed by ADS to the fact that the first round of survey was carried out shortly after Toar Bog was prepared for production. The use of ditchers and screw levellers had scattered already fragmentary brushwood material across the field surfaces making site identification and interpretation difficult.

Based on the 2013 results it would also appear that there are a high proportion of similarly constructed light roundwood and brushwood structures in Toar Bog that makes linkages between sightings difficult.

Nineteen sites were selected for excavation in 2014 as part of the ongoing Bord na Móna Mitigation work carried out under the Code of Practice. This work was carried out by Jane Whitaker, IAC Ltd, under licence numbers 14E0278 – 14E0296 (Whitaker 2014d). The sites ranged in date from the Bronze Age to the medieval periods and comprised wood remains, platform structures, brushwood and roundwood trackways and a substantial plank and gravel multi layered trackway.

3.11.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps was examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. No potential features were identified.

3.11.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Rathgarrett	Irish	<i>Rath Gearóid</i>	Garrett or Gerald's Ringfort
Killavally	Irish	<i>Cill an Bhealaigh</i>	The church of the pass/way
Cornaher	Irish	<i>Cor Uí Aicir</i>	The hill of Uí Aicir
Pallasboy	Irish	<i>Pailís Buí</i>	Yellow stockade
Montrath	Irish/English	<i>Rath?</i>	Ringfort of...
Cloneen	Irish	<i>An Cluainín</i>	Little meadow
Clonagh	Irish	<i>Cluanach</i>	Meadow?
Derrycoffey	Irish	<i>Doire Uí Chofaigh</i>	The oak-wood of O'Coffey

3.11.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of the area were examined but no potential archaeological features or sites were identified.

3.11.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Toar Bog.

3.11.9 Potential Impacts

While the large number of sites recorded in the first round of survey work carried out in 2000 has substantially reduced from 408 to 74 following the re-assessment survey carried out in 2013 the general location and distribution pattern remains the same. There are several sites in the surrounding dryland that demonstrate a continuity of settlement in the area from the early prehistoric period. There is a very high potential for additional archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Toar Bog.

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

Ordnance Survey maps of County Offaly, 1838, 1909–10

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

www.excavations.ie– Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970-2018

www.archaeology.ie– DoCHG website listing all SMR sites.

www.osiemaps.ie– Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000 & 2005 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

www.heritagemaps.ie– The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

www.googleearth.com– Satellite imagery of the landscape.

www.bingmaps.com– Satellite imagery of the landscape.

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

ON BEHALF OF: BORD NA MONA

IPC LICENCE: P0502-01

AUTHOR: JANE WHITAKER

JUNE 2018

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1 INTRODUCTION

The following report details the results of cultural heritage assessments that have been carried out at 18 bogs within Counties Galway, Offaly, 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: P0502-01).

Bogs under assessment:

- Ballaghurt Bog
- Belmont Bog
- Blackwater Bog
- Bloomhill Bog
- Bunahinly Bog
- Clooniff Bog
- Cornafulla Bog
- Cornaveagh Bog
- Culliaghmore Bog
- Ferbane Bog
- Garryduff Bog
- Glebe Bog
- Kellysgrove Bog
- Kilgarvan Bog
- Kilmacshane Bog
- Kilnaborris Bog
- Lismanny Bog
- Moyclare 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 Galway, Offaly, Roscommon and Westmeath;
- Sites and Monuments Record for Counties Galway, Offaly, 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;
- Galway County Development Plan 2015–2021;
- Offaly County Development Plan 2014–2020
- 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 Offaly, 1838, 1909–10
Ordnance Survey maps of County Roscommon, 1838, 1911–13
Ordnance Survey maps of County Galway, 1838–9, 1915–20
Ordnance Survey maps of County Westmeath, 1837, 1911–13

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

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Galway County Development Plan (2015–2021), Offaly County Development Plan (2014–2020), 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 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 Galway, Offaly, Roscommon and Westmeath; were completed by 2008. 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 Galway, Offaly, 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 BALLAGHURT BOG

3.1.1 Location and General Topography

Ballaghurt Bog is located 2.5km south of Ballinahown, Co. Westmeath. Within the Blackwater Group it is located northeast of Blackwater Bog and southeast of Bloomhill Bog. It is partly cutaway and measures 529ha in total size with c. 320ha in production.

3.1.2 Recorded Monuments

There are 29 sites listed in the Sites and Monuments Record from Ballaghurt Bog. They comprised seven Road-Class 3 Toghers (OF006-079003, OF006-079004, OF006-110, 111, 116, 123 & 124) and four post rows (OF006-078, OF006-079001, OF006-079002 & OF006-081). The remaining sites, which were mainly single occurrences of brushwood or Roundwood, are now listed as 'redundant' records (OF006-079005, OF006-109, 112 to 115, 117 to 122, 126, 127, 128, 131, 132 & 133). One of the Road-Class 3 sites (OF006-079003), was dated following the survey to the middle Bronze Age.

There are no dryland monuments in the immediate vicinity of the bog margins. There are two ringforts in Lackagh Beg townland c. 2km to the northeast (OF006-047 & 048), while to the south there are two enclosures in Endrim (OF006-067 & 68) and two further enclosures in Clongawny (OF006-064 & 65), c. 2km to the south.

3.1.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland that are definitely attributable to Ballaghurt Bog. The townland of Clonfinlough spans both Ballaghurt and the northern extent of Blackwater Bog to the west. There are four finds from this townland, which consists of a polished stone axehead (1958:22), two plain pieces of leather (1974:71 & 1974:72) found 'on cutaway bog 6ins below the surface' and a wooden vessel roughout (2000:9) found 'floating in water in bog after heavy rains'.

3.1.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Ballaghurt Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1992 by the IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. At that time a total of 29 sites were identified and lodged with the Sites and Monuments Record (see Section 1.2 above). The majority of these sites were located in proximity to the western edge of the bog in Clonfinlough and Carrowkeel townlands with three sites in the eastern extent in Lackagh Beg and Lackagh More townlands.

A re-assessment survey of the bog was carried out by ADS Ltd in 2009 on behalf of BnM (Rohan 2009). A handheld GPS was used to locate find spots for the previously recorded sites; however none remained extant. A single sighting of archaeological wood and a fragmented wooden vessel lid (09E0403:1) were found in proximity to the western side of the bog during re-assessment survey.

3.1.5 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.

3.1.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Aghafin	Irish	Achadh Fionn	White Field
Carrowkeel	Irish	An Cheathrú Chaol	The Narrow Quarterland
Castlereagh	English	-	-
Clonaderg	Irish	Cluain Deirg	Red Meadow/Pasture
Clonascra	Irish	Cluain Eascrach	Meadow of the Esker/ Sand Ridge
Clonfinlough	Irish	Cluain Fionnlocha	The lake of fenlough
Clongawny	Irish	Cluain Gamhna	Calf Pasture/Meadow
Doon Demesne	Irish	An Dún	The Fort
Endrim	Irish	En Druim	Bird Ridge or Long Hill
Lackagh Beg/ More	Irish	An Leacach Beag/ Mhor	A place full of stones

3.1.7 Aerial Photographs

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

3.1.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no NIAH structures located in or within the vicinity of Ballaghurt Bog. The closest consists of a church/chapel (NIAH Ref.: 15403510), located c. 500m to the north-northeast in the townland of Ballynahown, Co. Westmeath.

3.1.9 Potential Impacts

While the most recent round of archaeological survey in Ballaghurt Bog, carried out in 2009, only identified a single structure and a find of a wooden vessel lid the previous survey identified 29 sites one of which was dated to the middle 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 to high potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Ballaghurt Bog.

3.2 BELMOUNT BOG

3.2.1 Location and General Topography

Belmount Bog is located at the south-eastern extent of the main Blackwater Bog. It lies to the east of the River Blackwater and northwest of Belmount village. It is approximately 325ha in size. The bog is almost entirely cutaway and c. 40% is forested.

3.2.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments within Belmount Bog or in its immediate vicinity. The closest is an enclosure (OF014-023), located c. 595m southwest in the townland of Lisdaly, Co. Offaly.

3.2.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland from Belmount Bog. There are two records from the townland of Faddan Beg, which extends into the bog. These are twelve human skeletons (1945:144.1-8) and a bronze finger ring (1945:144).

3.2.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Belmount Bog was archaeologically surveyed by the IAWU in 1992 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. The IAWU referred to the bog as Kilcummin Bog. A single site was recorded during the survey. This was an irregular arrangement of brushwood and roundwoods and some charcoal on the field surface. The site was destroyed before it could be fully recorded.

3.2.5 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.

3.2.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Clonbonniff	Irish	Cluain Banbh	Meadow, pasture of the suckling pig
Faddan Beg	Irish	An Feadán Beag	The Small Watercourse/Stream
Faddan More	Irish	An Feadán Mór	The Great/Big Watercourse/Stream
Kilcummin	Irish	Cill Chomainn	Church of communion
Lisdaly	Irish	Lios Dálaigh	Daly's fort

3.2.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Belmont Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog. The bog is clearly cutaway with areas of forestry.

3.2.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no NIAH structures located in or within the vicinity of Belmont Bog. The closest is a vent pipe (NIAH Ref.: 14824001), located c. 870m to the south-southeast in the townland of Bellmount or Lisderg.

3.2.9 Potential Impacts

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. Although a portion of the bog has been cutaway, 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 Belmont Bog.

3.3 BLACKWATER BOG

3.3.1 Location and General Topography

Blackwater Bog is located c. 500m southeast of Shannonbridge, Co. Offaly. It is one of the largest bogs in the BnM Blackwater Group and has a total area of 2,626ha. Approximately 60% of the bog is cutaway with the remaining 40% in production. The cutaway areas, in some instances, have been milled out to the marl and covered with vegetation or forestry or contain areas of open water. The Ash disposal pit for the Lough Ree power station is located at the northern end of the bog.

3.3.2 Recorded Monuments

A total of 56 sites are listed in the SMR from within Blackwater Bog. Forty-one of these (OF013-012004 to 012030 and OF013-018 to 043) are within Curraghmore townland in the south-western part of the bog and consisted mainly of Road-Class 2 and Road-Class 3 toghers. The remainder were in Clonfinlough (3), Cloniff (4), Creevagh (2) and Leitra (6).

3.3.3 Topographical Files

There are ten stray finds from Blackwater Bog in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland. Two plain pieces of leather (1974:71 & 1974:72) were found 'on cutaway bog six-inches below the surface' and a wooden vessel roughout (2000:9) found 'floating in water in bog after heavy rains' in Clonfinlough townland. A polished stone axehead (1958:22) is also recorded from Clonfinlough. A leather strap (2000:78) was recovered from Cloniff townland during an ADS Ltd field walking survey. A wooden deer trap (1942:1861) was recorded during hand cutting of turf in Creevagh townland. A leather shoe (2000:2231) is recorded from Curraghmore and a trapezoidal shaped wooden stave (1971:1062) along with two wooden objects (1971:1129.1 & 1129.2), were found in Gurrawirra townland.

3.3.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A Bronze Age settlement site (OF006-075) was partially excavated by the IAWU, in Clonfinlough townland, close to the northern edge of the bog, in 1990 and 1992 (Maloney 1993). This area is now out of production and is covered with reeds and vegetation. After the initial excavations the site was preserved *in situ*.

A total of 46 sites were recorded by the IAWU (Maloney, 1995) during the course of the 1992 Peatland Survey in what they described as an 'archaeological complex' in Curraghmore and Cloniff townlands. These are listed by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland as OF013-012001-030, OF013-022, OF013-24 to 33.

The bog was the subject of a re-assessment survey in 1999 which was carried out by ADS on behalf of BnM (Dunne 1999). This survey identified 42 sites, located in the same zone, along with an additional isolated site located 450m to the south. The sites were concentrated in a narrow tract of bog located between a winding esker ridge to the northwest and dryland on the opposite side. The complex extended across 20

milled fields and two un-milled fields, over an area measuring 400 x 340m. The sites consisted mainly of toghers constructed using brushwood and roundwood, with twigs and bark also incorporated on occasions. Other sites noted include some worked wood *in situ* and a post row that crossed the entire width of the neck of bogland. A leather strap fragment was also recovered from the milled surface during the course of the survey.

Of these 42 sites, nine were subsequently selected for excavation as part of the 2001 BnM Mitigation Project. The excavated sites included two linear trackways (01E0593 & 01E0594), a row of posts (01E0595) and the remains of five wooden platforms (01E0618).

A Re-Assessment survey carried out in 2009 by ADS Ltd (Rohan 2009) on behalf of BnM did not locate any of the previously recorded sites in Blackwater Bog.

In 2013 a further Re-Assessment survey was carried out by the author (Whitaker 2014) which concentrated in Curraghmore/Cloniff townlands. None of the sites recorded in 2001 remained extant.

3.3.5 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.

3.3.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Clonbonniff	Irish	Cluain Banbh	Meadow of the suckling pig
Clondelara	Irish	Cluain Dá Lára	Meadow of the two mares
Clonfinlough	Irish	Cluain Fionnlocha	Fenlough meadow
Cloniffeen	Irish	Cluain Ifín	St Aifín's lawn / meadow
Cloniff	Irish	Cluain Duibh	Black meadow
Clonlyon	Irish	Cluain Laighean	Leinster meadow
Clonmacnoise	Irish	Cluain Mhíc Nois	Pasture of the descendants of Naoise
Clorhane	Irish	An Clíochreán	Stony place
Creevagh	Irish	An Craobhach	Woody area
Cullabeg	Irish	Coill Bheag	Little Wood
Curraghmore	Irish	An Currach Mór	Big rock
Gurrawirra	Irish	Garrdha Muire	Mary's Garden
Derryhask	Irish	Doire Sheasc	Dry wood
Derrylahan	Irish	Doire Leathan	Broad/wide wood
Faddan Beg	Irish	An Feadan Beag	Small stream
Kilcummin	Irish	Cill Chomainn	Church of Communion
Leitra	Irish	Liataire	Grey oak wood
Lisdaly	Irish	Lios Dálaigh	Daly's fort
Raghra	Irish	Reachra	Weir of Raghra

3.3.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Blackwater Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified in the bog.

3.3.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog. The nearest structure is a detached five-bay, single storey thatched cottage (NIAH Ref.: 14911001), dating to c. 1800.

3.3.9 Potential Impacts

While large parts of Blackwater Bog are cutaway the previously recorded peatland sites and the large number of monuments in the surrounding dryland demonstrate extensive human activity in both the bog and its immediate hinterland. 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 Blackwater Bog.

3.4 BLOOMHILL BOG

3.4.1 Location and General Topography

Bloomhill Bog is located 1km west of Ballinahown, Co. Westmeath. It is northeast of Blackwater Bog and northwest of Ballaghurt Bog. It has a total area of 976ha, 427ha of which are in production. The bog surrounds the dryland island of Bloomhill and the Shannon River flows to the west of the bog. The Offaly/Westmeath county boundary runs from northwest to southeast along the northeast side of the bog.

3.4.2 Recorded Monuments

There is a total of 49 sites within Bloomhill Bog recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record. These include a multi-phase Road-Gravel/Stone trackway (WM-035-017/OF006-001001), dating from the 6th to the 13th centuries. The remaining sites are three Road-Class 2 Toghers (OF006-001004, OF006-077 & WM035-018), 19 Road-Class 3 Toghers, three structure-peatlands (WM035-021, 024 & 031), a post row (OF006-100) and 22 now 'redundant' records of smaller isolated sightings of brushwood and roundwood.

The nearest dryland sites are three bullaun stones to the east in Ballinahown townland (WM035-007, 007001 & 009). To the south in Ballyduff is an enclosure (OF006-070) while to the southwest are two cairns (OF006-022 & 023) an enclosure (OF006-019) and a hut site (OF006-018) in Clonascra townland.

3.4.3 Topographical Files

There are two stray finds from Bloomhill bog. These were both recovered from Clonascra townland and are the upper part of a pot quern stone (1965:46) and four wooden pegs (1977:2188.1-4).

3.4.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

The 6th-13th century Road-Gravel/Stone trackway (WM-035-017/OF006-001001), was excavated in 1983 and 1986 by Breen (E395) and by the IAWU in 1992 (92E0176). Breen identified eight phases of construction close to the dryland at the southern end of the site and both Breen and the IAWU recorded three phases towards the centre of the bog.

Bloomhill Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1992 by the IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Maloney 1993). At that time 49 sites were recorded and submitted for inclusion in the Sites and Monuments Record (see Section 1.2 above). The majority of the sites initially identified by the IAWU were located in a cluster, in proximity to the multi-phase Road-Gravel-stone trackway (WM-035-017/OF006-001001). A smaller number of sites were recorded on the western side of the bog.

A re-assessment survey was carried out by ADS Ltd in 2009 on behalf of BnM (Rohan 2009). A handheld GPS was used to find the location of the remaining previously

identified sites but all, with the exception of the Road-Gravel/Stone trackway (WM-035-017/OF006-001001), were no longer extant. Five new sites comprising a hurdle panel and five sightings of archaeological wood were identified and recorded to the east of the Road-Gravel/Stone trackway.

3.4.5 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.

3.4.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballyduff	Irish	An Bhuaile Dhubh	The Black Cattle-fold/Summer-pasture
Ballynahown	Irish	Buaile na hAbhann	Cattle-fold/Summer-pasture River
Ballynahownwood	Irish	Baile Abhainn	Town of the river
Clonascra	Irish	Cluain Eascrach	Meadow of the Esker or Sand Ridge
Cloncraff or Bloomhill	Irish & English	Cluain Creamha	Meadow of Wild Garlic

3.4.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Bloomhill Bog were examined. The Road-Gravel/Stone trackway (WM-035-017/OF006-001001) is visible crossing the bog surface. No other 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 NIAH structures located within Bloomhill Bog. The nearest structure is a section of the BnM narrow gauge, industrial railway (NIAH Ref.: 15403513) in Ballinahownwood.

3.4.9 Potential Impacts

While the most recent survey carried out in Bloomhill Bog in 2009 identified six sites, the previously recorded sites, stray finds and the monuments in the surrounding dryland indicate considerable human activity in the area. 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 future development works in Bloomhill Bog.

3.5 BUNAHINLY BOG

3.5.1 Location and General Topography

Bunahinly Bog covers c. 172ha in County Westmeath. The bog is located c. 3km southeast of Athlone town centre and 700m east of the River Shannon. It spans the townlands of Bunnahinly, Derries, Carrickobreen and Cloonbonny. The River Shannon and its tributaries dominate the landscape in this part of County Westmeath, which is largely low-lying countryside given over to pasture, with a significant amount of raised bogs. Bunahinly Bog is part of the Bord na Móna Blackwater group of bogs, and is the northernmost of the group. It is connected to Kilgarvan Bog to the south by a railway that has a length of c. 1km.

3.5.2 Recorded monuments

There are no recorded monuments in or within the immediate vicinity of Bunahinly Bog. The nearest is an earthwork site (WM029-033) located c. 580m east in the townland of Cloonbonny, Co. Westmeath.

3.5.3 Topographical Files

A review of the National Museum Topographical files has shown that a number of archaeological artefacts have been recorded from the landscape containing Bunahinly Bog. In Cloonbonny, a bronze axehead was recovered from a woodland clearing (1983:62), whereas a bronze sword is recorded from bogland within the townland of Carrickobreen (P1948:85). A leather bag is also recorded from the same townland (2002:59).

Within the wider landscape, a bronze spearhead is recorded from the banks of the River Shannon at Golden Island (1984:117) and a copper alloy harness fitting, copper alloy badge and copper alloy harp peg have been recorded from the townland of Garrycastle.

3.5.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavation Bulletin (1970-2017) has shown that no archaeological fieldwork has taken place within Bunahinly Bog to date. However, in the townland of Cloonbonny, southeast of the bog, testing under the licence number 01E0678 was carried out along the route of a gas pipe line. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified (Bennett 2001:1266).

3.5.5 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 1837 shows Bunahinly Bog as marginal land bog land. In the wider landscape, Creggan House is featured prominently to the northeast. Bunnahinly

House is noted to the east and Cloonbonny House is also marked to the southeast of the bog.

There are few significant changes by the time of the third edition map of 1911–13. Navigation posts are now marked at intervals along the route of the River Shannon to the west of Bunahinly Bog.

3.5.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ankers Bower	English	-	-
Ballygowlan	Irish	Baile Gowlaun	Place/ town of the Little Fork
Bunahinly	Irish	Bun An Min	Smooth lower (bottom) land
Bunnaribba	Irish	Bun An Riabhach	Grey lower (bottom) land
Bunnavally	Irish	Bun Baile	Lower (bottom) town
Carrickobreen	Irish	Carraig Uí Bhraoin	Bhraoin's rock
Carrickynaghtan	Irish	Carraig Uí Neachtain	Neachtain rock
Cartontroy	English	Cartron de Treo	De Treo's Quarter
Cloonbonny	Irish	Cluain Bon	Bottom (lower) meadow
Cloondalin	Irish	Cluain Da Linne	Meadow of two ponds
Creggan Upper	Irish	An Creagán	The rocky place
Derries	Irish	Daire	Oak Wood
Fardrum	Irish	Fear Druima	Man's Long Hill or Ridge
Garrycastle	English	-	-
Golden Island	English	-	-
Kilmacuagh	Irish	Kil Mackeogh	MacKeogh's Church
Loughandonnig	Irish	Lochán Dúnáin	Little Pool of the Small Fort
Srameen	Irish	Srath Min	Smooth valley

3.5.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. No features of archaeological potential have been identified within the bog. However, it is clear that sections of the bog have been subject to the commercial milling of turf. The railway connecting Bunahinly Bog to Kilgarvan Bog is clear in the aerial photography.

3.5.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Bunahinly Bog. The closest is Cloonbonny House (NIAH No. 15403501), located c. 700m east in the townland of Cloonbonny.

3.5.9 Potential Impacts

While no detailed archaeological survey work has been carried out in Bunahinly Bog to date, it must be considered that there is high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered within the bog during the course of any future development works.

3.6 CLOONIFF BOG

3.6.1 Location and General Topography

Clooniff Bog is located 3.75km north of Shannonbridge, Co. Offaly, but is located within County Roscommon. Situated within the BnM Blackwater Group, it is located west of Blackwater Bog on the western side of the Shannon, opposite Clonmacnoise. It has a total area of 506ha, the majority of which is in full production.

3.6.2 Recorded Monuments

There are a total of 14 sites recorded within Clooniff Bog. These include five boundary mounds, three of which are indicated on the OS map along the America/Clooniff townland boundary (RO054-045, 046 & 047), while the other two are along the Clooniff/Cloonburren townland boundary (RO054-048 & 049). There are no visible remains of these sites, which may originally have been earthen survey markers.

The remaining nine sites were recorded by the IAWU during survey work in 1991. These are all located in Clooniff townland and comprise six unclassified toghers (RO054-051 to 056), two structure peatlands (RO-054-059 & 060) and a now 'redundant' record (RO-054-057). The sites were all single sightings of mainly ash brushwood and roundwood. None of the sites recorded by the IAWU remain extant as the area is now the location for pumps and silt ponds.

On the summit of the esker to the south of Clooniff Bog and within view of Clonmacnoise is an early medieval religious house (RO056-007002) within a sub-rectangular graveyard (RO-065-007001). Here there is an almost complete cross-slab (RO056-007003) and fragments of nine others are displayed in the graveyard. Near the church is a cross-base with moulded corners (RO056-007007), which was moved from a position at the roadside, c. 80m to the south-southwest (RO056-006) and now supports a fragment of a cross (RO056-007004). There are fragments of dressed medieval masonry (RO056-007008) within the graveyard, including the head of a round-headed window.

To the east along the banks of the River Shannon is a ford, known locally as Keena's Ford (RO056-011003) and the site of a castle (OF005-068) known locally as 'Castle Acre'.

3.6.3 Topographical Files

There is one stray find recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum that can be attributed to Clooniff Bog. This is a mudstone axehead (2004:1) recovered from the surface of the bog in Clooniff townland. There are three iron finds from Cloonburren townland; an iron tool (1955:90), an iron hook (1955:91) and a second iron tool (1955:92) with a recorded find spot of 'Castle Acre' which is to the east of the bog.

3.6.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Clooniff Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1992 by the IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. Nine sites were recorded and submitted for inclusion in the Sites and Monuments Record. The sites were largely confined to a cluster at the northern edge of Clooniff Bog in Clooniff townland.

A re-assessment survey was carried out by ADS Ltd in 2009 on behalf of BnM (Rohan 2009). The bog was in full production at the time of survey. A handheld GPS was used to locate find spots for the previously recorded sites; however, nothing remained of the sites as the area was occupied by drainage pumps and silt ponds for the bog. Clooniff 1, which is located to the north and also in production, with the exception of the cutaway in the northwest corner of the bog, was also field walked. No new archaeological sites were identified within either area of Clooniff Bog.

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 and is larger than the bog today with significant grassland reclamation having taking place.

3.6.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
America	English	-	-
Cappayuse	Irish	Ceapa Ghiúsa	Plot of the Fir
Cloonburren	Irish	Cluain böireänn	Meadow of Rocks
Clooniff	Irish	Cluain Dubh	Black Meadow
Moore South	Irish	An Múr	Mound or wall

3.6.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Clooniff Bog were 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 NIAH structures located in or within the vicinity of Clooniff Bog.

3.6.9 Potential Impacts

The presence of previously recorded sites, stray finds and the monuments in the surrounding dryland indicate considerable human activity in the area. 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 future development works in Clooniff Bog.

3.7 CORNAFULLA BOG

3.7.1 Location and General Topography

Cornafulla Bog is 242ha in size and is located southwest of Athlone and southeast of the small village of Cornafulla. Access is from a BnM tea centre c. 2km south of Cornafulla village. The bog has a main northeast–southwest oriented rail line separating the northern third of the bog from the southern extent. The bog is in full production apart from several fields in the extreme south-eastern extent, where drains are in place but no production has taken place.

3.7.2 Recorded Monuments

There are 44 sites that were recorded during the 1992 IAWU survey, which are listed in the Archaeological Survey of Ireland database within Cornafulla Bog. These comprise a single stake in Drumlosh townland (RO055-055) and a post row; 14 structure – peatland sites and 29 unclassified toghers (RO055-12–RO055-54) in the townland of Cornafulla. A re-survey of the bog in 2013 showed that these sites are no longer extant.

The nearest dryland site to Cornafulla Bog is located 1km to the northwest of the northern extent of the bog. It is classified as a ringfort (RO055-001) and was identified as an enclosure on the 1915 OS maps, but is not visible at ground level.

3.7.3 Topographical Files

There is a single stray find in the Topographical Files of the National Museum that may be attributed to Cornafulla Bog. A bog butter (1988:132) wrapped in an animal bladder, was recovered from Callowbeg townland. There are two bronze daggers (1982:55, 1982:56) from the River Shannon from Curraghnaboll townland that spans both the bog and the river.

3.7.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Cornafulla Bog was surveyed during the 1992 Peatland Survey carried out by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (IAWU), at which time 47 sites were recorded (Moloney 1995). The majority of these sites were in Cornafulla townland immediately northeast of a dryland island. The sites comprised field surface sightings of worked wood and short lengths of light brushwood toghers.

There are 44 records of sites, recorded during the 1992 IAWU survey, in the Archaeological Survey of Ireland database for Cornafulla Bog. These comprise a single stake in Drumlosh townland (RO055-055) and a post row, 14 structure – peatland sites and 29 unclassified toghers (RO055-12–RO055-54) in the townland of Cornafulla. No archaeological excavations were subsequently carried out on these sites.

Cornafulla Bog was re-surveyed in August 2013 by ADS Ltd (Whitaker 2014) at which time two possible Road – Class 3 toghers (RO-CFA001 and RO-CFA002) were recorded south of the dryland island in the townland of Curraghnaboll. Both of these sites were

subsequently excavated by the author as part of the current BnM Mitigation project (Whitaker 2017). They were dated to the late Bronze Age and early Iron Age. The sites previously recorded by IAWU were no longer extant.

3.7.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third edition 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 bog on both maps. No potential features within the bog were identified.

3.7.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Callowbeg	Irish	Calabeag	Small callow
Cornafulla	Irish	Corr na Fola	Round hill of the blood
Creggan	Irish	Creagan	Rocky ground
Cregganabeaka	Irish	Creagan na beice	Rock of the crying /wailing
Curraghna Boll	Irish	Currach na bpoll	Moor of the holes
Drumlosh	Irish	Droin Glaise	Ridge of the flame

3.7.7 Aerial Photographs

No features of archaeological potential within the bog were identified on the aerial photographs.

3.7.8 Architectural Heritage

There are no sites of architectural heritage listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage in the vicinity of Cornafulla Bog.

3.7.9 Potential Impacts

The previously recorded sites from the 1992 Peatland Survey and the sites recorded in the 2013 Re-Assessment Survey and subsequently excavated in 2016 demonstrate the presence of prehistoric communities in the landscape containing the bog. 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 high potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Cornafulla Bog.

3.8 CORNAVEAGH BOG

3.8.1 Location and General Topography

Cornaveagh Bog is located 1km northwest of Shannonbridge. It lies immediately north of the R357 Shannonbridge to Ballinasloe road and an unclassified road runs along the western perimeter. The River Shannon flows along the eastern extent of the bog. It is 513ha in size, 213ha of which is in production.

3.8.2 Recorded Monuments

There are nine sites in the Sites and Monuments Record within Cornaveagh Bog. These include three boundary mounds, two of which are indicated on the OS map along the Cappaleitrim/Raghrabeg townland boundary (RO056-029 & 030) while the third is on the junction of Cloonhask/Cornaveagh/Raghrabeg townland boundaries (RO054-028). There are no visible remains of these sites which may originally have been earthen survey markers. There is a Road-Gravel/Stone trackway (RO056-034), three unclassified toghers (RO056-033 & 041), a structure peatland (RO056-040) and the find spot of a wooden vessel, now a 'redundant' record (RO056-042) and the find spot of human remains (RO056-045).

The Road-Gravel/Stone trackway was composed of a 0.11m thick layer of silty clay 1m in width and was traced across the width of the bog in 1991. The two unclassified toghers (RO056-033, 039 & 041) were noted as possibly being modern in origin as they contained saw marks. The structure peatland (RO056-040) was an isolated piece of alder located in a drain face. A human tibia was recovered from the spoil heap of drainage works (RO056-045) carried out in 2000. The area was investigated by the National Museum but no further remains were recovered.

The nearest dryland monuments include the Road-Road/trackway, 'an t Slí Mhór' (RO056-009) along the Esker Riada c. 50m to the west of the bog. This stretch of the road survives as a 3m wide grass carriageway with an earthen bank on one side and the footings of a wall and earthen bank on the other. To the northwest it joins the modern road before becoming visible again as a sunken way (RO056-009001) near Clonburren Church and graveyard (RO056-007001/2), 1.5km to the north of Cornaveagh Bog and 700m south of Clooniff Bog.

There is a motte and bailey (RO056-010001) 1km to the north of the bog and 2km to the northeast is an unclassified castle site (RO056-011002), grave slab (RO056-011001) and a ford across the River Shannon (RO056-01103/OF005-068) in Clonburren townland. To the southeast and immediately west of the River Shannon are two bastioned forts at Raghrabeg and Lamb Island (RO056-016 & 017). The bridge over the river (RO056-018001/OF013-37001), a ford (RO056-018002/OF013-37002) and a fish weir (RO056-018003/OF013-37003), while immediately east of the River Shannon is the site of an unclassified castle (OF013-010).

3.8.3 Topographical Files

There are two stray finds in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland from Cornaveagh Bog. A bog butter (1983:78) was found 2ft deep in a drainage ditch in a globular shaped wooden vessel with projecting lugs (1983:79) and incised ornamentation around the rim, strengthened with three interwoven withies. A wooden box or chest (1985:130) that contained five iron chisels (1985:131-134, 136), an iron gouge (1985:135) and a leather fragment (1985:137) attached to an iron axehead (1985:138) was found '9ft deep in the bog'. A human tibia (2000:70 / RO056-045) was found in spoil from a drain in Cappaleitrim townland. The area was examined by the National Museum but no further remains were recovered.

3.8.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Cornaveagh Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1992 by the IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Maloney 2003). At that time four structures and a wooden vessel were recorded. The structures comprised a Road-Gravel/Stone trackway (RO-CNV004/ R056-034), two unclassified toghers (RO-CNV002/ R056-033 & RO-CNV003/ R0056-041), a structure peatland (RO-CNV001/ R0056-040) and the find spot of a wooden vessel, now a 'redundant' record (RO-CNV005/ R0056-042).

The find spot of a human tibia (R0056-045/2000:70) was investigated by the National Museum of Ireland in 2000. No further remains were recovered.

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. The Road-Road/trackway (R0056-0009) to the west along the Esker Riada is annotated as 'road'.

3.8.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cappaleitrim	Irish	Ceapa Liathdroma	Plot of the Grey Ridge
Cloonshask	Irish	Cluain Seasg	Meadow of the Sedge or Barren Meadow
Cornaveagh	Irish	Corr na Fiach	The Round Hill of the Ravens
Raghrabeg	Irish	Rachra Beag	Little Fort

3.8.7 Aerial Photographs

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

3.8.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no NIAH structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Cornaveagh Bog. The closest is a Tete-de-Pont fortification (NIAH Ref.: 31956005), located c. 570m to the southeast in the townland of Ragherbeg, Co. Roscommon.

3.8.9 Potential Impacts

While three of the four sites recorded in Cornaveagh Bog in 1992 by the IAWU (Maloney 1993) were noted as possibly being modern in origin the Road-Gravel/Stone trackway (RO-CNV004/R056-034) was up to 1m below the bog surface. The stray find of a bog butter contained in a decorated wooden vessel is also archaeological in origin. 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 Cornaveagh Bog.

3.9 CULLIAGHMORE BOG

3.9.1 Location and General Topography

Culliaghmore Bog is located 1.5km southeast of Ballinasloe and south of the R357. It is 437ha in size with 307ha in production. There is a privately-owned sand and gravel quarry (McKeons Sand and Gravel) at the northern extent between the bog and the R357, while The River Suck runs along the southern extent of the bog.

3.9.2 Recorded Monuments

There are six sites recorded in Culliaghmore Bog in the Sites and Monuments Record. These are a Road-Gravel/Stone trackway (RO56-036), two unclassified toghers (RO053-A001 & RO56-043) and three structure peatlands (RO053-A002, RO056-38 & RO056-044).

There are seven sites in the vicinity of the bog. To the northeast in Cloonfad townland is a sub-circular ringfort (RO056-012001), which according to local tradition was used as children's burial ground (RO056-012002). To the northeast of this is another, larger, circular ringfort (RO056-013). To the east, in Correen townland, is the site of an unclassified castle (RO056-014). which is currently the site of a castellated 19th century house (NIAH Ref.: 31956002). To the south of the bog are two fords across the River Suck (RO056-027001 & 027002). The location of one of these (RO056-027001) was dredged in 1990 and a range of artefacts ranging from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age were recovered by divers in 1989 prior to the dredging works (see section 1.3 below).

3.9.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds recorded from Culliaghmore Bog in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland. There are a group of finds from the nearby Correen townland that were recovered from diving works prior to the dredging of a ford (RO056-027001) on the River Suck, which include a medieval ceramic jug (1987:69), an iron spearhead (1987:70), an iron spearhead with portion of a wooden shaft (1988:86), a Viking (in form) iron axehead (1988:104), an iron spearhead with fragments of a wooden shaft, missing the tip of its blade (1988:105), two iron spear butts (1988:106/107.1) and associated iron spearhead (1988:107.2) and an iron spear butt with traces of wood, (1988:141).

3.9.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Culliaghmore Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1992 by the IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. At that time six sites were recorded (see section 1.2 above). These comprised a single field surface sighting of a 2m wide Road-Gravel/Stone trackway, 0.30m in depth (RO-CUE002/RO56-036), two unclassified toghers (RO-CUE005RO053-A001 & RO-CUE001RO56-043) and three structure peatlands (RO-CUG002/RO053-A002, RO-CUB001/RO056-38 & RO-CUE001/RO056-044). The sites were all quite fragmentary and consisted of light brushwood and roundwood scatters or single elements exposed in the drain face.

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
Correenbeg	Irish	Cor Rinn Bheag	Little Pointed Hill
Culliaghbeg	Irish	An Choilleach Bheag	The small wood
Culliaghmore	Irish	An Choilleach Mhór	The great wood

3.9.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Culliaghmore Bog were 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 NIAH structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Culliaghmore Bog. The closest is an early 19th detached, three-bay, three-storey over basement castellated country house (NIAH Ref.: 31956002), located c. 580m to the east-southeast in the townland of Correen.

3.9.9 Potential Impacts

Cuillaghmore Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1992 at which time six sites were recorded. No further archaeological work has taken place since 1992. 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 Culliaghmore Bog.

3.10 FERBANE BOG

3.10.1 Location and General Topography

Ferbane Bog is located c. 500m north of Ferbane village and is west of the N62. While this bog is in the ownership of BnM it was not drained and is not in production. It measures c. 145ha in size.

3.10.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no RMP sites located in or within the immediate vicinity of Ferbane Bog. The closest is a burial ground (OF014-010001) and enclosure (OF014-010002) located c. 540m northeast in the townland of Endrim, Co. Offaly.

3.10.3 Topographical Files

There is a single find in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland from Ferbane Bog. A saddle quern (1995:2010) with a flat base and a concave upper surface was found in Creggan townland.

3.10.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

As there are no drains and the bog is not currently in BnM production, Ferbane bog has not been part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey and has not been archaeologically surveyed.

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
Ballyclare	Irish	Béal Átha Cláir	For-mouth of the flat place
Ballylin	Irish	Baile Uí Laighin	Town of the pond
Ballyvora	Irish	Baile Mhor Da	Two large settlements/ towns
Creggan	Irish	An Creagán	The Rocky Place
Endrim	Irish	En Druim	Bird Ridge or Long Hill
Ferbane	Irish	An Féar Bán	White, Lea-Ground, Grassy

3.10.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Ferbane Bog were 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 NIAH structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Ferbane Bog. The closest is a

pair of gates and gate lodges (NIAH Ref.: 14914005), to the former Ballylin House, located c. 420m to the east in the townland of Ballylin.

3.10.9 Potential Impacts

While Ferbane Bog has not been archaeologically surveyed, 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 high potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Ferbane Bog.

3.11 GARRYDUFF BOG

3.11.1 Location and General Topography

Garryduff Bog is located on the western side of the Shannon 1km southwest of Shannonbridge, Co. Offaly and 3km northeast of Laurencetown, Co Galway. Within the Blackwater Group it is located northwest of Kilmacshane Bog and 1.5km southwest of Blackwater Bog. It has a total area of 2,742ha, at least 50% of which is now cutaway. Where peat has been milled out, basal gravels are exposed and there are areas of open water and some vegetated areas.

3.11.2 Recorded Monuments

There are nine sites within Garryduff Bog in the Sites and Monuments Record. These include two Road-Class 1 Toghers (GA100-168 & 172) in Annaghcorrib and Garryduff townlands respectively. There are two Road-Gravel/Stone trackways (GA100:173 & 174), a Road-Class 3 Togher (GA100-175) and two structure peatlands (GA100-176 & 181). In Coolcarta East is an animal pitfall trap (GA101-066) and a now 'redundant' record (GA101-067).

The surrounding dryland sites are located mainly to the south and southeast. Clonfert Cathedral and its associated sites and structures (GA101-017001 to 0170012) is to the southeast. To the south is an enclosure in Annaghcorrib townland (GA100-005) and a children's burial ground (GA100-057). There is a quarry (GA100-057) in Caltragh along with a building (GA100-073). Two earthworks (GA100-074 & 075) and a quarry (GA100-076) are located in Coolcarta East.

3.11.3 Topographical Files

There are five stray finds in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland from Garryduff Bog. These are an iron brooch (1955:86) and a rounded 'loaf-shaped' piece of bog butter (2001:70) from Annaghcorrib townland; a late Bronze Age socketed bronze knife (1940:57); fragments of a wooden vessel (1943:225) from Kylemore townland and a clay crucible (2015C1:17.1-3). There is also a bronze palstave (2015C1:16) from Carta townland but the find place is not specified.

There are four finds from the River Shannon/ mouth of the River Suck from Garryduff townland. These are a flint axehead (1928:1101), two stone axeheads (1929:1102 & 1929:1103) and an oval stone hammerhead (1929:1104).

3.11.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A total of nine archaeological sites were identified during first round survey of Garryduff Bog in 1992. These were then listed in the records of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. These sites were widely dispersed and were located in the western end of the bog. A late Bronze Age plank trackway (GA100-172), excavated by Raftery in 1988 (Raftery 1990), was re-located and two further cuttings were excavated near the southern extent of the site by the IAWU in 1992 (Maloney 1993). The remaining sites included two Road-Gravel/Stone toghers located in the southern extent of the

bog (GA100:173 & 174), a Road-Class 3 Togher (GA100-175) and two structure peatlands (GA100-176 & 181). All of the sites were within Annaghcorrib townland.

A find of animal bones in Coolcarta East was reported to the IAWU in 1997 by a BnM worker. On inspection of the find spot the bones were found to be contained in an animal pitfall trap (GA101-066). A small collection of field surface brushwoods (GA101-067) were also noted and recorded by the IAWU during that site inspection.

A re-assessment survey of Garryduff Bog was carried out by ADS Ltd in 2009 on behalf of BnM (Rohan 2009). At the time of survey only the northeast and parts of the southeast extents of the bog remained in production. In these areas the sub peat marl was visible on many of the field surfaces and in the drain faces. Elsewhere, the bog appeared to have been out of production for some time as the fields were vegetated and the drains were silted. Where it was possible to see the field surface and/or drain faces the bog was field walked. The south-western extent of the bog, where the late Bronze Age trackway (GA100-172), excavated by Raftery and the IAWU, and the other previously recorded sites were located, was largely overgrown, with areas of open water. As result, many of the field surfaces and drain faces were no longer visible. A handheld GPS was used to locate find spots for the previously recorded sites; however, it appeared that nothing remained of these sites. No new archaeological sites were identified within the bog.

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. In Coolcarta East townland a small lake and a stream are noted, which no longer exist.

3.11.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Annaghcorrib	Irish	Eanach Corbeagh	Marsh of the Round Hill
Caltragh	Irish	An Chealtrach	Burial Ground for Unbaptized Children
Carta	Irish	Cairthe	Pillow Stone
Clonfert (Butson)	Irish	Cluain Fearta	Meadow of Graves
Coolcarta East/ West	Irish	Cúil Cairthe	Corner/nook of stone
Garryduff	Irish	An Garraí Dubh	The Black Garden/Court
Kylemore	Irish	An Choill Mhór	The Big/Great Wood
Srahaun	Irish	An Srathán	A small holm

3.11.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Garryduff 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 structures listed within the bog. Immediately to the west is part of the former Ballinasloe link to the Grand Canal (NIAH Ref.: 30410027) currently in use as a BnM railway and a canal bridge (NIAH Ref.: 30410003) over the same stretch of canal.

3.11.9 Potential Impacts

Garryduff Bog has nine archaeological sites recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record and. It was re-surveyed in 2009, at which time no sites were recorded as large areas of the bog are now considerably overgrown limiting visibility. 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 Garryduff Bog.

3.12 GLEBE BOG

3.12.1 Location and General Topography

Glebe Bog is located 6km northwest of Fermoy, Co. Offaly. It is located to the east of an unclassified road that runs from Clonghan Village to the south and connects with the R444. The bog is accessed by a lane that runs east off the unclassified road. Ballaghurt 1 and Ballaghurt 2 bogs are located to the northwest and north, respectively. The bog is overlooked by Endrim Hill, which is located 1.5km to the east. The bog has a total area of 80ha with 66, north–south orientated production fields.

3.12.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments within Glebe Bog. There are several enclosure sites in the vicinity of Glebe Bog. To the north and northeast there are two enclosures (OF006-064, 065) in Clongawny townland. There are three enclosures to the south of the bog. Two enclosures (OF014-001, 002) are located in Clonlyon Castlequarter townland and the third enclosure (OF014-015) is in Clonlyon Glebe. Immediately west of the latter enclosure there is a hilltop enclosure (OF014-003001) and earthwork (OF014-003002) in Clonlyon Glebe townland. To the west of the bog there is another enclosure (OF014-004) in Endrim townland.

3.12.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds directly attributable to Glebe Bog in the Topographical Files of the National Museum. There are three stray finds from the wider area. A bronze rapier (1989:37) was found in 1925 in a bog in Clonlyon. Two stone grave slabs (2007:17–18) were found in Mullanakill church (OF014:017001) in Clonlyon Glebe townland. A bronze axehead (1934:476) was recovered from the grounds of Clonlyon Castle in Clonlyon Castlequarter townland.

3.12.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Glebe Bog was surveyed in 2009 during a re-assessment survey carried out by ADS Ltd on behalf of BnM (Rohan 2009). No features of archaeological significance were identified.

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
Clongawney	Irish	Cluain Gamha	Meadow of the calf
Clonlyon Castlequarter	Irish	Baile Caislean Cluain Liaghean	The pasture of the Leinstermen
Clonlyon Glebe	Irish	Gléibe Chluain Laighean	St Liedania's meadow

3.12.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Glebe Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified in the bog.

3.12.8 Architectural Heritage

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

3.12.9 Potential Impacts

The 'dryland' monuments in the vicinity of the bog demonstrate the presence of human activity in the immediate hinterland. 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 high potential for buried features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Glebe Bog.

3.13 KELLYSGROVE BOG

3.13.1 Location and General Topography

Kellysgrove Bog is located to the southwest of Cullighmore Bog and south of the River Suck. The portion of the bog in BnM ownership is 150ha in size. The bog has never been developed for production and it remains 100% vegetated.

3.13.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no archaeological sites within the part of Kellysgrove Bog in BnM ownership. There is a Road - class 1 togher (GA088-014) in the northern extent of the bog in the townland of Kellysgrove. This site was reported to the National Museum in 1946 during Land Commission drainage works. It was c. 1m below the surface and was composed of parallel planks laid end to end and secured with pegs. It was traced for c. 1.5km and was oriented north-south.

3.13.3 Topographical Files

There are a number of stray finds from townlands within Kellysgrove Bog in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland. There are four stone axeheads (1936:2083-2086) and a chert javelin (1958:149) from Kellysgrove townland. There are 14 finds from Cloonascragh townland, which includes three stone axeheads (E185:5, 1932:6352 & 1932:6428); a socketed bronze dagger (1932:6428); a copper alloy key (1932:6464); a wooden yoke in two pieces (1932:6496 & 6497); a triangular stone object (1932:6498); a bronze spearhead (1941:1530); a bronze axehead (P1948:106); a bronze dagger (1979:97); a bronze palstave (1979:98); a wooden boat-shaped vessel (1993:2) and a roughout for a wooden vessel (1995:103).

3.13.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Kellysgrove Bog was never brought into production by BnM and therefore has not been archaeologically surveyed.

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
Cloonascragh (Longford By.)	Irish	Cluain Eascrach	The sprouting meadow
Kellysgrove	Irish	Tuaim Catraí	Catry's burial-place

3.13.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Kellysgrove Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog as it is completely vegetated.

3.13.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no NIAH structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Kellysgrove Bog. The closest is a single arch canal bridge (NIAH Ref.: 30408802), located c. 1km to the north in the townland of Pollboy.

3.13.9 Potential Impacts

While Kellysgrove Bog has not been archaeologically surveyed there are a large number of stray finds from the townlands containing the bog. There is also a Road-Class 1 Togher (GA088-014) in the northern extent of the bog outside the BnM ownership boundary. 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 high potential for buried features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Kellysgrove Bog.

3.14 KILGARVAN BOG

3.14.1 Location and General Topography

Kilgarvan Bog is located 2km northwest of Ballinahown village. The River Shannon is to the west and the Boor River runs along the southern extent between Kilgarvan and Bloomhill Bogs. The bog measures c. 205ha in size with east-west oriented drains.

3.14.2 Recorded Monuments

There are two sites within Kilgarvan Bog in the Sites and Monuments Record. These are a Road-Class 3 Togher (WM035-014) and a structure-peatland (WM035-015) in Cloonbonny and Corralena townlands respectively.

The nearest dryland monument is a ringfort, 1km to the north in Cloonbonny townland (WM035-001).

3.14.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds from the townlands within Kilgarvan Bog in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland.

3.14.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Kilgarvan Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1992 by the IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. At that time two sites were recorded in Cloonbonny (WM035-014 / WM-CBY001) and Corralena (WM035-014 / WM-CLA001) townlands. The Road-Class 3 Togher from Cloonbonny townland was composed of two to four parallel roundwoods and was traced for 770m in length. The structure peatland in Corralena was a dense layer of brushwood and gorse overlying a bed of twigs and leaves.

No further archaeological work has taken place in Kilgarvan Bog.

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.

3.14.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cloonbonny	Irish	Cluian Bun	Bottom Meadow
Corralena	Irish	Corr Léana	Hollow Water Meadow
Kilgarvan Glebe	Irish	Coill Garrán	Wood Grove

3.14.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Kilgarvan Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog as it is completely vegetated.

3.14.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no NIAH structures located within Kilgarvan Bog. The closest is a section of BnM narrow gauge railway (NIAH Ref.: 30408802), located 150m to the south in the townland of Ballinahownwood.

3.14.9 Potential Impacts

Two sites were recorded by the IAWU during the 1992 survey of Kilgarvan Bog. No further archaeological work has taken place in the interim. 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 Kilgarvan Bog.

3.15 KILMACSHANE BOG

3.15.1 Location and General Topography

Kilmacshane Bog is located on the western side of the Shannon, c. 300m northeast of Clonfert, Co Galway and 2km northwest of Banagher, Co. Offaly. Within the Blackwater Group, it is located directly southeast of Kilmacshane Bog at the southeast corner of the Group. The former Ballinasloe / Grand Canal link runs east-west through the central part of the bog and is now used as a BnM narrow gauge rail line. The bog is 1188ha in size, over 50% of which is now cutaway.

3.15.2 Recorded Monuments

There is a total of 36 sites recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record within Kilmacshane Bog (GA101-031 to GA101-065, GA101-072 & 073). These consist of two Road-Class 1 Toghers (GA101-031 & 050); two Road-Gravel/Stone trackways (GA101-040 & 063); eight Road-Class 2 Toghers (GA101-042, 043, 044, 049, 053, 056, 061 & 064); 15 Road-Class 3 Toghers (GA101-033 to 035, 037 to 039, 045, 048, 051, 054, 055, 058 to 060 & 062); seven structure-peatlands (GA101-036, 041, 046, 047, 052, 057 & 065) and two now redundant records (GA101-072 & 073).

The surrounding dryland sites are located mainly to the south and southwest. Clonfert Cathedral and its associated sites and structures (GA101-017001 to 0170012) are to the southwest. The closest sites to the bog are four *fulachta fiadh* in Kilmacshane townland (GA101-076, 077, 078 & 079) and a house site (GA101-078001). Further south, also in Kilmacshane, is a ringfort (GA101-020) containing a children's burial ground (GA101-020001). To the southeast in Esker townland is a burial ground (GA109-009).

3.15.3 Topographical Files

There are three finds in the Topographical Files of the National Museum from Kilmacshane Bog. These are a bronze palstave (2015C1:16) from Carta townland and a leaf shaped bronze sword (1970:218), with a leather thong through rivet holes in the butt and a worked wooden object (1976:22), which was shaped like a possible table leg. These artefacts were found in Reask townland.

3.15.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Kilmacshane Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1992 by the IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Moloney 1995). A total of 36 sites were identified and recorded and subsequently lodged in the records of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (see Section 1.2 above). The sites were concentrated in the southwest corner and at the centre of the bog. A Road-Class 1 Togher (GA101-050) was excavated in a single cutting in Carta townland during the 1992 season. This site was subsequently dated to the late Bronze Age. It was composed of longitudinal oak planks supported by transverse and longitudinal brushwood and roundwood and secured in place by pegs.

A re-assessment survey was carried out in 2009 by ADS Ltd on behalf of BnM. At that time parts of the eastern side of the bog remained in production. In other areas the sub-peat gravels were visible on many of the field surfaces and in the drain faces indicating that little peat cover remained over most of the bog. The milled-out areas were vegetated in the central part of the bog and there were some large areas of open water. The previously recorded archaeological sites were largely located within this central section of the bog where little peat cover remained and many of the drains were silted up. A handheld GPS was used to locate find spots for the previously recorded sites; however, nothing remained of these sites. No new archaeological sites were identified within the bog during this round of fieldwalking survey.

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
Abbeyland Little	English	-	-
Carta	Irish	Cairthe	Pillow Stone
Clonfert North	Irish	Cluain Fearta	Meadow of Graves
Esker	Irish	An Eiscir	The Ridge
Haughtons Island	English	-	-
Killaltanagh	Irish	Coill Alt	High Wood
Kilmacshane (Macklin/ Turbett)	Irish	Coill Mhic Sheáin	MacShane's Wood
Reask	Irish	An Riasc	The Marsh

3.15.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Kilmacshane 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 in or within the immediate vicinity of Kilmacshane Bog. The closest consists of a detached two-storey house (NIAH Ref.: 30410103) located c. 425m to the west-northwest in the townland of Glebe, Co. Galway.

3.15.9 Potential Impacts

While large parts of Kilmacshane Bog are now cutaway there was a significant number of sites recorded in the 1992 survey. 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 Kilmacshane Bog.

3.16 KILNABORRIS BOG

3.16.1 Location and General Topography

Kilnaborris Bog is c. 114ha in County Galway. It is located within the townlands of Cankilly, Killeragh, Killaltanagh, Kilnaborris, Rooaun and Ballynakill. The bog is located c. 800m northwest of the River Shannon and c. 4km northwest of the town of Banagher, Co. Offaly. Kilnaborris Bog is part of the Bord na Móna Blackwater group of bogs, located c. 1.3km southwest of the much larger Kilmacshane Bog.

The River Shannon dominates the landscape around Kilnaborris Bog, marking the border between the counties of Galway and Offaly. This area of Co. Galway is characterised by low-lying countryside, given over to pasture with a large number of raised bogs and occasional low hills.

3.16.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments within Kilnaborris Bog. However, there are a 11 recorded sites located within 500m of the bog. Of these, three of the site are now listed as 'redundant records' as they relate to sites that are no longer thought to be of archaeological significance.

A fulacht fia is recorded to the immediate north of the bog in the townland of Killeragh (GA109-056). A second fulacht fia is located c. 100m north of Kilnaborris Bog in the townland of Cankilly (GA109-055). A fulacht fia is a type of Bronze Age (2500–500 BC) site with a horseshoe-shaped mound of burnt material with high amounts of charcoal, associated with a trough. They are usually located close to a water source or in low-lying marshy areas. It is generally accepted that they were used for cooking. Over 7000 *fulachta fiadh* have been recorded in the country and hundreds excavated, making them the most common prehistoric monument in Ireland (Waddell, 1998, 174).

The remaining sites consist of an enclosure (GA109-001), a holy well (GA109-002), a 20th century house (GA109-004), a graveyard (GA109-041), a quarry (GA109-043) and a corn mill (GA109-044).

3.16.3 Topographical Files

The National Museum Topographical files shows a number of archaeological artefacts have been recorded from within the landscape containing Kilnaborris Bog. Three records are from within the townland of Kilnaborris itself and consist of a flint arrowhead, chert artefacts and a struck flake of limestone (1957:2, 1984:38.1-6, 1984:38.7). A stone axehead (2015C1:2) is also recorded from within the townland of Cankilly. Within the wider landscape worked chert and a flint pebble are recorded from the townland of Esker (1984:39.1-9) and multiple finds are recorded from within Lismore Demesne to the west of the bog. These include copper and silver coins, iron and lead objects, pewter spoons, a copper skillet and a harness fitting.

3.16.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavation Bulletin (1970-2017) has shown that no archaeological fieldwork has taken place within Kilnaborris Bog to date. Kilmacshane Bog, c. 2.3km to the northeast of the Kilnaborris Bog, was surveyed by The Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit in 1992. At that time, 35 sites were identified, concentrated in the centre and southwest of the bog. A Peatland Survey was carried out in Kilmacshane Bog in 2009 under licence 09E0407 (Bennett 2009:378). None of the sites identified in 1992 were found to survive and no additional archaeological sites were identified.

3.16.5 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.

On the first edition map of 1838–9, the area of Kilnaborris Bog is shown as marginal boggy land. There is a small area of woodland to the immediate south. In the wider landscape, a graveyard “Crockaunduff graveyard” (GA109-041) is noted c 400m to the south and a corn mill is annotated c. 500m to the southeast of the bog (GA109-044). Further south of Kilnaborris Bog, two country houses and demesnes are depicted, which overlook the River Shannon. These are named as Shannon View and Shannon Grove.

There is little significant change by the time of the third edition map of 1915–20. There is a slight increase in the woodlands to the south of the bog.

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

3.16.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Abbeyland Great	English	-	-
Ballymacoolaghan	Irish	Baile Mhic Uallacháin	Uallacháin town/homestead
Ballynakill	Irish	Baile na Cille	Church town
Cankilly	Irish	Ceann na Coille	Headland of the woods
Cloonkea	Irish	Cluain Cé	Quay meadow
Esker	Irish	An Eiscir	The ridge
Goatland	English	-	-
Gortaloughane	Irish	Gort an Locháin	Locháin field
Inishee	Irish	Inis Aodha	Aodha island
Kilhonerush or Woodlands	Irish/ English	Coill Srón Ros	Wooded pointed hill
Killaltanagh	Irish	Coill Altanach	Altanach wood
Killerragh	Irish	An Choill Iarthach	Iarthach wood
Killoran	Irish	Cill Odhráin	Odhráin church

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Kilmacshane	Irish	Coill Mhic Sheáin	Seán wood
Kilnaborris	Irish	Coill na Buiríse	Buiríse wood
Lismore Demesne	English	-	-
Muckinish Island	Irish	Muc Inis	Pig Island
Rooaun	Irish	Rooghaun	Red land

3.16.7 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 and the bog does not appear to have been affected by removal of turf.

3.16.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Kilnaborris Bog. The closest consists of a country house (NIAH No. 3041090), located c. 715m to the south-southeast in the townland of Kilnaborris.

3.16.9 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. Kilnaborris Bog remains undisturbed and as such, it must be considered that there is a very high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works within the bog.

3.17 LISMANNY BOG

3.17.1 Location and General Topography

Lismanny Bog is located to the west of Garryduff Bog. The River Suck is to the north and the former Ballinasloe / Grand Canal link runs east-southeast–west-northwest through the central part of the bog, which is c. 410ha in size, approximately 50% of which is now cutaway.

3.17.2 Recorded Monuments

There are two sites within the bog in the Sites and Monuments Records. These are both in the eastern extent of the bog in Kylemore townland and are a structure-peatland (GA100-178) and a now redundant record of a smaller brushwood site (GA100-100).

The nearest dryland site is in Lismanny townland to the west and is a Children’s Burial Ground (GA100-130). There are also several features in the vicinity listed that are not archaeological in nature. These comprise a landscape tree-ring feature (GA100-129) in Lismanny to the southwest; a factory (GA100-112) in Kylemore to the south, two 18th/19th century houses (GA100-055 & 113) in Caltragh and Kylemore, a building (GA100-111) and a natural pond (GA100-110) in Klyemore.

3.17.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland that are definitely attributable to Lismanny Bog.

3.17.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Lismanny Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1992 by the IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Moloney 1995). At that time two sites, a togher (GA-KYM001) and a sighting of worked wood (GA-KYM002) were recorded. Both were located in the eastern extent of the bog in Kylemore townland. GA0KYM001 consisted of north-northeast–south-southwest oriented longitudinal oak planks laid side by side and held in place by an occasional split oak or peg. This site was traced for 200m and is now listed in the Sites and Monuments Record as the Road-Class 2 Togher (GA100-177). The worked wood site (GA-KYM002) consisted of a single post and associated stake and is now listed as a redundant record (GA100-178). No further archaeological work has taken place since 1992.

3.17.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey six-inch OS 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
Kylemore	Irish	An Choill Mhór	The Great/Big Wood
Lismanny	Irish	Lios Maine	Maine's fort

3.17.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Lismanny 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 NIAH structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Lismanny Bog. The closest is a bridge (NIAH Ref.: 30410003), located c. 310m to the east-southeast in the townland of Kylemore, Co. Galway.

3.17.9 Potential Impacts

Lismanny Bog has not been archaeologically surveyed since the preliminary round of surveys carried out by the IAWU in 1992. At this time two sites were recorded. 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 Lismanny Bog.

3.18 MOYCLARE BOG

3.18.1 Location and General Topography

Moyclare Bog consists of c. 110ha of bog located in the townlands of Moyclare, Clonbonniff and Ballinloman, County Offaly. It is part of the Bord na Móna Blackwater group of bogs and is c. 1km southeast of Belmont Bog. The bog is located c. 900m north of the River Brosna, a tributary of the River Shannon and c. 3.2km west of the town of Fermoy, Co. Offaly. This area of Co. Offaly is characterised by low-lying countryside, given over to pasture and with a large number of raised bogs, and occasional low hills.

3.18.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments within Moyclare Bog, although three are recorded within 500m of the bog. The closest is an enclosure (OF014-024) located c. 190m to the west of the bog in the townland of Clonbonniff. Enclosures are very difficult to date without excavation and can date from the prehistoric period to the post-medieval period. A holy well (OF014-019) is located c. 305m to the north-northwest and a recorded altar is located c. 405m to the north-northwest (OF014-018).

3.18.3 Topographical Files

The National Museum of Ireland Topographical files contains a number of records relating to the recovery of archaeological artefacts from the landscape containing Moyclare Bog. A find of bog butter and a leather shoe are recorded from the townland of Moyclare, which were identified during turf cutting (1941:719, 1945:62). Within the wider landscape, a bronze ring and human remains are recorded from the townland of Farran Beg (1945:144, 144.1-8) and a quern stone from the townland of Creggan (1995:2010).

3.18.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavation Bulletin (1970-2017) has shown that no archaeological fieldwork has taken place within Moyclare Bog to date.

A Peatland Survey was carried out to the north of Moyclare Bog, including in the townlands Clonlony Glebe and Clonlony Castlequarter, under licence 07E0740, but no archaeological features were identified (Bennett 2007:1452).

3.18.5 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.

On the first edition map of 1838, Moyclare Bog is shown as marginal boggy land. The nearby enclosure (OF014-024) is marked to the west of the bog. Moyclare House features prominently to the east of Moyclare Bog with an associated demesne. There is no significant change to the area by the time of the third edition map of 1909–10.

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

3.18.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballinloman	Irish	Baile an Lomáin	Lomáin town/homestead
Ballyclare	Irish	Béal Átha Cláir	Plank bridge ford approach
Bellmount or Lisderg	Irish	An Lios Dearg	The red ringfort
Clonbonniff	Irish	Cluain Banbh	Banbh meadow
Clonlyon	Irish	Cluain Laighean	Laingean meadow
Clonlyon Castlequarter	Irish/ English	Cluain Laighean	Laingean meadow – quarter lands
Clonlyon Glebe	Irish	Gléib Chluain Laighean	Glebe meadow
Creggan	Irish	An Creagán	The rocky place
Derryhask	Irish	Doire Sheasc	Oak wood grove
Derrylahan	Irish	Doire Leathan	Leathan oakwood grove
Faddan Beg	Irish	An Feadán Beag	The small stream
Faddan More	Irish	An Feadán Mhor	The large stream
Farranmacshane	Irish	Fearann Mhic Sheáin	-
Glebe	English	-	-
Kilcummin	Irish	Cill Chomainn	Comainn church
Killagally Glebe	Irish	Cill Eaglaigh	Eaglaigh church
Moyclare	Irish	Maigh Cláir	Plain of the plank bridge
Skehanagh	Irish	Skehanagh	Place full of white thorns

3.18.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the OSI, Google Earth and Bing Maps has been examined. The enclosure (OF014-024) to the west of the bog is visible on the aerial photographs. No additional features of archaeological potential within the bog were identified and it appears the bog has not been affected by the removal of turf.

3.18.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located in or within the immediate vicinity of Moyclare Bog. The closest consists of a vent pipe (NIAH No. 14824001), located c. 1.2km southwest in the townland of Bellmount or Lisderg.

3.18.9 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. Moyclare Bog

remains undisturbed and as such, it must be considered that there is a very high potential for archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works within the bog.

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CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Ordnance Survey maps of County Offaly, 1838, 1909–10

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

Ordnance Survey maps of County Galway, 1838–9, 1915–20

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

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

www.excavations.ie– Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2017

www.archaeology.ie– DoCHG website listing all SMR sites.

www.osiemaps.ie– Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000 & 2005 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

www.heritagemaps.ie– The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

www.googleearth.com– Satellite imagery of the landscape.

www.bingmaps.com– Satellite imagery of the landscape.

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

ON BEHALF OF: BORD NA MONA

IPC LICENCE: P0503-01

**AUTHORS: JANE WHITAKER (2014)
JACQUI ANDERSON (2018)**

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1 INTRODUCTION

The following report details the results of cultural heritage assessments that have been carried out at 33 bogs within Counties Offaly, Kildare and Laois. 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 in 2014 and Jacqui Anderson in 2018 on behalf of Bord na Mona (IPC Licence: P0503-01).

Bogs under assessment:

- Ballycon Bog (2018)
- Ballydermot North Bog (2014)
- Ballydermot South Bog (2018)
- Ballykeane Bog (2014)
- Barnaran Bog (2014)
- Blackriver Bog (2014)
- Cavemount Bog (2014)
- Clonad Bog (2014)
- Cloncreen Bog (2014)
- Clonsast Bog (2018)
- Clonsast Bulge (2018)
- Clonsast North (2018)
- Codd North Bog (2014)
- Codd South Bog (2014)
- Daingean Derries Bog (2014)
- Daingean Rathdrum Bog (2014)
- Daingean Townparks Bog (2018)
- Derrybrennan Bog (2014)
- Derrycricket Bog (2018)
- Derrylea Bog (2014)
- Derrycastle Bog (2018)
- Esker Bog (2014)
- Garrymore Bog (2014)
- Glashabaun North Bog (2014)
- Glashabaun South Bog (2014)
- Killinagh Bog (2018)
- Lodge Bog (2014)
- Lullybeg Bog (2014)
- Lullymore Bog (2018)
- Mountlucas Bog (2014)
- Ticknevin Bog (2014)
- Timahoe North Bog (2018)

- Timahoe South Bog (2018)

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 Offaly, Laois and Kildare;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Offaly, Laois and Kildare;
- 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;
- Offaly County Development Plan 2014–2020;
- Laois County Development Plan 2017–2023
- Kildare County Development Plan 2017–2023;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2018);
- 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 Offaly, 1838, 1909–10
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Kildare, 1837–8, 1907–9
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Laois, 1838–41, 1906–7

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 Offaly County Development Plan (2014–2020), Laois County Development Plan (2017–2023) and Kildare County Development Plan (2017–2023) 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 1970–2018.

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 Kildare, Laois and Offaly were completed during 2003 and 2004. 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 Offaly, Laois and Kildare. 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 BALLYCON BOG

This assessment for Ballycon Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.1.1 Location and General Topography

This bog is situated southwest of Edenderry town. Derrycricket Bog bounds Ballycon on its southern side with Mountlucas Bog to the west and Cloncreen Bog to the east. The R402 road from Edenderry to Daingean runs north of the bog, along the line of a prominent esker. To the south of this esker, the Philipstown River skirts the northern fringe of the bog. This river continues southward, some distance from the eastern bog edge. Beyond the south-eastern fringes of the bog, it converges with the Wouge River. There are two access points into Ballycon Bog. The principal access is on the western side of the bog, via the R400 road, from Portarlinton to Rhode, to Ballycon Works. Ballycon Bog covers a total area of 273ha. The bog commenced industrial production in 1960 and was withdrawn in 1997. Part of the western extent of the bog has been planted with coniferous forestry.

3.1.2 Recorded Monuments

There are two known archaeological sites in the environs of Ballycon Bog which consist of a graveyard, church site and enclosure (OF019-001) to its northwest and the possible site of an earthwork (OF019-002) to the northeast. There is currently no evidence of the enclosure (OF019-001002) at ground level. Within the graveyard, the central portion is quite raised, possibly indicating the remains of a church foundation. This site is indicated on the 1913 edition of the Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map as 'Downan Grave Yard'. These sites are also discussed in relation to Derrycricket Bog. To the east, along the southern edge of the esker, is the possible site of an earthwork (OF019-002) in Esker More townland. This is also not evident at ground level. The site is marked, as a small hachured enclosure, on the aforementioned edition of the OS six-inch map, however, it is not indicated on earlier editions.

No archaeological sites have been recorded to the south, east and west of the bog where the landscape is dominated by wetlands which continue into Derrycricket, Mountlucas and Cloncreen Bogs.

3.1.3 Topographical Files

A whetstone was recorded as being found in the townland of Drumcaw or Mountlucas (1936:3453), which may be Iron Age or later in date. This townland extends west into Mountlucas Bog and it is possible that the find came from either bog. In addition, a wooden paddle-like object (IA/76/1975) was reported to the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) from Esker More townland. Esker More townland extends east into Cloncreen Bog and south into Derrycricket Bog. It is uncertain precisely where this find came from.

3.1.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Ballycon Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2002 by IAWU during the course of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (IAWU 2003). Only two archaeological sites were recorded in Ballycon Bog. These consisted of a single post, located in the northeastern area of the bog and two stakes, close to the southeastern edge of the bog both were located in shallow depths of peat. No dates were obtained for these sites and no further archaeological work was carried out in the area since then.

3.1.5 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. No potential features were identified. The entire area is depicted as bog on both maps. As mentioned above 'Downan Grave Yard' (OF019-001) is depicted on both edition maps. The enclosure (OF019-002) is not depicted on the first edition map but is depicted as a hachured circle on the third edition map. To the south of the bog there is a small cluster of buildings which is labelled 'Derryrobinson' on the first edition map. In the northwestern part of the bog there are structures present on the first and third edition maps. There are fields associated with these structures.

3.1.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Drumcaw Mount Lucas	or Irish	<i>Droim Cáithe</i>	<i>Ridge of (the) chaff, waste</i>
Esker More	Irish	<i>An Eiscir Mhór</i>	<i>The big esker</i>

3.1.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Ballycon Bog were inspected but no potential archaeological features were identified. The fields in the western part of the bog are overgrown. The enclosure (OF019-002) can be seen as a circular cluster of trees.

3.1.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings in the immediate vicinity of Ballycon Bog. There is one building of architectural interest, *An Scoil Náisunta Eiscir*, (NIAH Ref. 14919003) located c. 350m north of the bog.

3.1.9 Potential Impacts

As noted in the Peatland Survey report 'the general character of the archaeological sites and the stray finds lends little to understanding the archaeology of the landscape in the environs of Ballycon Bog. This material does, however, indicate Iron Age to Early Christian or Medieval activity along the northern edges of the bog' (IAWU 2003). It must be considered therefore that there is moderate potential for additional features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Ballycon Bog.

3.2 BALLYDERMOT NORTH BOG

This assessment for Ballydermot North Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.2.1 Location and General Topography

Ballydermot North Bog is situated south of Edenderry, Co. Offaly, west of the unclassified road from Edenderry to Rathangan, which forms its eastern limit. It is bordered to the north by Codd South bog and by Ballydermot South bog to the southeast. There is pastureland to the west and southwest. The main access is provided by a gravel road which runs from the public road to the Bord na Móna tea centre situated in the centre of the bog. Ballydermot North Bog covers an area of 600 hectares and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh/Allen group of works.

There are five townlands in Ballydermot North Bog. These are Ballydermot, Clonbrown, Clonmel, Cushaling and Killinthomas. The bog consists of 104 fields running east-west. It is divided by an industrial railway line running north-south, with a branch line to the east towards the southern edge of the bog. There is a ridge running north-south to the west of the bog, representing a former railway line. There are three arterial drains, running parallel to the fields, although only one of these extends west of the central railway line. The fields in production, particularly those to the east of the bog, are in reasonable condition but there are large overgrown areas in the northwest and southeast corners of the bog and the middle of the bog around the Bord na Móna tea centre is forested. A lot of natural pine and oak wood occurs in centre of bog to the west of the forested area. The bog had previously been hand cut and the resultant bog holes subsequently levelled by Bord na Móna prior to the commencement of sod turf production. The subsequent change to milled peat production later involved the levelling of the sod peat face banks. As a result, the peat in several areas of the bog was disturbed and re-deposited and some of the sites recorded during the 2004 Peatland Survey were no longer in-situ / displaced.

3.2.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no RMP sites in the immediate vicinity of Ballydermot North bog. The nearest site is c. 250m from Ballydermot North Bog in farmland to the northwest of Ballydermot South bog in the townland of Clonbrown. This site is an enclosure (OF20-002), measuring c. 39m in diameter and is an overgrown slightly raised area, unenclosed with no evidence of a bank or fosse.

3.2.3 Topographical Files

A single stray find of a leather shoe was retrieved from the townland of Clonbrown in 1945 where it was found '3ft deep in the bog' it is unknown if this was recovered from the part of Clonbrown that is within Ballydermot Bog.

3.2.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Ballydermot Bog was surveyed by Archaeological Development Services in 2004 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey under licence number 04E1002 (Whitaker, 2004). At that time a total of 36 sites were identified and

recorded. The number of sites initially identified and numbered was initially much higher but many sites consisted of saw cut wood and after closer examination at the recording stage these sites were discarded as being modern in origin. Most of the recorded sites consisted of single pieces of worked wood, usually birch, many of which were ex situ or lying on redeposited peat. The wood remained very solid and many pieces had the bark intact. The condition of the wood suggested that they may be of relatively recent origin. Eight sites were subsequently dated and six of these were shown to be modern in origin (OF-BTN001, 002, 003, 020, 030 & 041) while the remaining two were late medieval in date (OF-BTN044 & 69). Following the 2004 Peatland Survey none of the sites identified were considered worthy of further investigation or excavation.

3.2.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey maps was examined for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. No archaeological features were identified.

3.2.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballydermot	Irish	<i>Baile Mhic Dhiarmada</i>	Diarmuids town
Clonbrown	Irish	<i>Cluain Brón</i>	The meadow of sorrow or the meadow of a' Bhrúnaigh
Clonmel	Irish	<i>Cluain Meala</i>	The meadow of honey
Cushaling	Irish	<i>Cois Loinge</i>	The foot of the pool o pond
Killinthomas	Irish	<i>Coillín Tomais</i>	Thomas's little wood

3.2.7 Aerial Photography

Aerial photographs of the area were examined but no potential archaeological features or sites were identified.

3.2.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are three buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Ballydermot North Bog. These consist of Ballydermot House (RPS 423, NIAH Ref.: 14920002), a house in the townland of Clonroosk Big (RPS 554, NIAH Ref.: 14920001) and Blakefield House (RPS B16-01, NIAH Ref.: 11901601).

3.2.9 Potential Impacts

There are no records of stray finds from Ballydermot North Bog and there are no monuments in the immediate vicinity. The 36 sites recorded during the course of the Peatland Survey mainly consisted of single pieces of worked wood and dated from the late medieval to possibly more recent dates. The presence of these sites however

demonstrates a moderate potential for additional archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Ballydermot North Bog.

3.3 BALLYDERMOT SOUTH BOG

This assessment for Ballydermot South Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.2.1 Location and General Topography

Ballydermot South Bog is situated south of Edenderry, west of the unclassified road from Edenderry to Rathangan, which forms its eastern limit. It is bordered to the north by Ballydermot North Bog and to the east by private bog and pastureland. To the south is a small area of private bog beyond which is pastureland. Bord na Móna's Ballydermot North tea centre is located in the southeastern corner of the bog and provides a point of access to it. Ballydermot South Bog covers an area of 300ha and has 63 fields running north–south. An industrial railway line runs east–west across the Bog. Branch lines about halfway along it run both north, towards Ballydermot North bog and south, turning east at the end of the bog and heading towards Ballydermot South tea centre. The fields are interrupted by five arterial drains running parallel to them. The fields and drains in the southern part of the bog are in good condition but are frequently overgrown north of the railway line. To the east of the bog are some low, wet overgrown fields.

3.2.2 Recorded Monuments

A single enclosure site is recorded in the RMP close to the bog margins to the northwest. This site, OF20-002, measures c. 39m in diameter and is an overgrown slightly raised area with no evidence of a bank or fosse. There are four further sites some distance to the south of the bog margins. All of these have been identified from aerial photographs. Two are in the townland of Cooleen; KD016-001 is a possible ringfort and KD016-002 is described as a rectilinear 'shine mark' on the aerial photograph. The final two sites are in the townland of Ballysooghan North and are identified as a circular cropmark (KD016-003) and a possible mound (KD016-004).

3.2.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds recorded in the files of the NMI for this bog.

3.2.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Ballydermot South was archaeologically surveyed in 2004 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Whitaker 2004). A total of seven sites were identified and recorded. Most of these sites were single pieces of *ex situ* wood. As they were recorded in redeposited peat it was thought that they were relatively modern in date.

3.2.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third edition of the Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-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.

3.2.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballydermot	Irish	<i>Baile Mhic Dhiarmada</i>	Diarmuids town
Ballysooghan South	English	-	-
Clonbrown	Irish	<i>Cluain Brón</i>	The meadow of sorrow or the meadow of a' Bhrúnaigh
Killinthomas	Irish	<i>Coillín Tomais</i>	Thomas's little wood

3.2.7 Aerial Photographs

Four sites in the vicinity of Ballydermot South bog were identified from aerial photographs. Two are in the townland of Cooleen; (KD016-001), a possible ringfort and (KD016-002) is described as a rectilinear 'shine mark' on the aerial photograph. Two sites in Ballysooghan North and were identified as a circular cropmark (KD016-003) and a possible mound (KD016-004).

3.2.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog. The nearest, Blakefield House (NIAH Ref. 11901601), is a mid-19th century five bay two-story structure in Ballysooghan North townland to the south of Ballydermot South Bog.

3.2.9 Potential Impacts

There are no records of stray finds from Ballydermot South bog and there are no monuments in the immediate vicinity. The seven sites recorded during the course of the Peatland Survey mainly consisted of single pieces of *ex situ* worked wood that were not dated but believed to be relatively modern in origin. As per the NRA Guidelines, 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 potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Ballydermot South Bog.

3.4 BALLYKEANE BOG

This assessment of Ballykeane Bog took place in 2014.

3.4.1 Location and General Topography

Ballykeane Bog is 415 hectares in size and has been in production since 1972. It is located in the southern extent of the Derrygreenagh Group c. 5km southeast of Daingean town and 4km east of the village of Geashill. It is bounded along its eastern side by the dryland area of Walsh Island. Along the southern extent of the production bog is the tertiary road from Walsh Island to Geashill, south of which is reclaimed bogland. Along the western extent is also dryland that is mainly in pasture while a narrow stretch of gravel ridge separates Ballykeane from Mountlucas Bog to the north.

3.4.2 Recorded Monuments

There are several known monuments from the surrounding dryland. Just north of the bog there is a children's burial ground (OF018-022) in Ballynakill townland. To the east there is an ecclesiastical complex (OF027-001) which includes a church, graveyard and graveslab. Just southeast of the bog there is a tower house (OF026-021) in Garrymona townland and a ringfort and cillín (OF027-004). There are a cluster of sites to the southwest of the bog and these include an enclosure (OF026-009, -013), a church and graveyard (OF026-017), a moated site and medieval house (OF026-019), a bawn (OF026-044), a well (OF 026-020) and togher (OF026-016). The enclosure from Ballynakill (OF026-009) is D-shaped while the Ballykean enclosure (OF026-013) was circular and both were identified from aerial photos. To the northwest of the bog there are two enclosures (OF018-018, -019) which have been identified from aerial photographs.

There are several RMP sites within the bog that were identified during the Peatland Survey. These include toghers (OF026-052, -057, -058, -059, -060, -067, -068, -070, -074, -079, -090, -093), post rows (OF026-061, -086) and a house (OF026-055).

3.4.3 Topographical Files

The topographical files of the National Museum (NMI) contain four references to stray finds recorded from the environs of Ballykean Bog. Three of these four finds are prehistoric in date. A copper halberd, found circa 1910, is recorded as having been found while cutting turf in Kilbeg townland. This find is most likely to have come from Ballykean Bog as two thirds of Kilbeg townland in the southeastern corner of the bog. The adjoining townland of Garrymona, immediately south of the Geashill / Walsh Island road produced a bronze palstave that also appears to have been found during turf cutting. Four bronze Y-shaped objects, La Tene in date were found by a BnM worker in the northeastern part of the bog in 2000. From the townland of Ballykean in the southwest corner of the bog human remains were discovered in a wooden coffin in 1964. The find was deemed to be of no archaeological significance when the find was attributed to that of a local suicide victim from the late 1800s and the remains were subsequently re-buried.

3.4.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

The Peatland Survey carried out in 2003 (IAWU, 2003a & b) recorded 43 previously unrecorded sites of archaeological interest. Thirty-four of these sites were in Kilbeg townland. These consisted of three primary toghers, two of which were substantial plank trackways and have been dated to the middle Bronze Age. The remaining sites were five secondary toghers, a post row, a tertiary togher, 22 sightings of archaeological wood and a carved notched wooden artefact. The remaining sites recorded by the IAWU from Ballykean bog consisted of a large habitation site, two sightings of archaeological wood and a find of bog butter from Ballintemple townland, a tertiary togher and a single archaeological wood sighting from Ballyduff townland and two toghers and two sightings of archaeological wood from Tooreen townland. The habitation site from Ballintemple townland was dated to the early Christian period (AD 538-659) and is a unique structure of its kind in Ireland to date. It is not crannóg-like in construction owing to the lack of an artificial island or deep structural

base. The IAWU suggested two possible functions for this site. One, that this site may be the habitation of the *riascaire* or marsh dweller, a landless social caste named in the seventh and eighth century law-texts. The other was that the structure was a form of hunting lodge (IAWU, 2003b).

Archaeological excavations were carried out by ADS in 2004 in Kilbeg townland (Whitaker & Turrell 2004) where six trackway sites were excavated all of which were Bronze Age in date. In 2007 the first of two seasons of ADS excavations commenced on the Ballintemple Early Medieval habitation site (Turrell 2008) which were then completed in 2009 (Whitaker & Turrell 2010). Excavations revealed the remains of a sub circular palisade of posts measuring 20m in diameter surrounding a figure-of-eight structure with a centrally placed hearth and a doorway to the east. Several finds were recovered during the course of the excavations which included animal bone, leather offcuts, leather shoes, wooden vessel fragments, carved and broken wooden objects and a large wooden oar which was found beneath the doorway of the house structure. Radiocarbon dates obtained from samples of the palisade and central floor during the excavations returned dates of AD 580–780 and AD 440–620 respectively. Post-excavations analysis and final reporting on the substantial sampling carried out during the excavations is still currently underway. While a 100% sampling strategy was employed at this site the ends of the palisade posts could not be retrieved for health and safety and logistical reasons as they were over 3m deep from the bog surface. These posts remain in situ and their condition is monitored frequently by BnM personnel.

3.4.5 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. No potential features were identified. The area is depicted as bog on both maps. A possible footpath or *darin* is depicted on the third edition map extending from the centre of the bog to the dryland to the north in Ballynakill townland. In the southeastern corner of the bog, a lake labelled 'Duck Lough' is marked on both maps. The moated site to the southwest of the bog is labelled 'The Sconce' on both maps. On the first edition map there are three structures in the western part of the bog and on the third edition map there are a number of fields depicted just south of where these structures were. There are four buildings in this area which suggested there was an attempt to occupy part of the bog.

3.4.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballintemple	Irish	<i>Baile an Teampaill</i>	The town of the church
Ballintogher	Irish	<i>Baile an Tóchair</i>	The town of the causeway
Ballyduff	Irish	<i>An Baile Dubh</i>	The black town
Ballykean	Irish	<i>Baile Uí Chéin</i>	the town of Ó Céin
Gorteenkeel	Irish	<i>An Goirtín Caol</i>	Narrow/ marshy little field
Kilbeg	Irish	<i>An Choill Bheag</i>	The small wood

Tooreen	Irish	<i>An Tuairín</i>	Little paddock/ field/ pasture
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3.4.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Ballykean bog were inspected but no archaeological features were identified. The moated site (OF026-019) is clearly visible as a square area to the southwest of the bog.

3.4.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings in the immediate vicinity of Ballykeane Bog. There is one building of architectural interest located 0.58km north of the bog, a house (NIAH Ref. 14918009).

3.4.9 Potential Impacts

When combined, the Site and Monuments Record, Topographical File information, Peatland Survey results and subsequent ADS excavations display a continuous archaeological presence in the area of Ballykean Bog from the prehistoric to late medieval and modern times. The identification of forty three sites during the Peatland Survey, including a thus far unique habitation site and the recovery of stray finds including gold 'Y' shaped objects and a carved wooden anthropomorphic figurine similar to those recovered from Cloncreen Bog indicate a high potential for additional features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Ballybeg Bog.

3.5 BARNARAN BOG

This assessment of Barnaran Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.5.1 Location and General Topography

Barnaran Bog covers an area of 320 hectares and is located in Co. Kildare. It is immediately west of the Lullymore to Allenwood road, R414 and south of an unclassified road that runs west from Lullymore dryland island. It is also accessible at its western extent from a small third-class road known locally as the 'German's road' which runs northwards from the Lullymore to Rathangan road (R414) to the Edenderry to Rathangan road between Blackriver and Barnaran and Lullybeg bogs. Extensive turbarry plots are located along the eastern and southeastern extents while the dryland islands of Lullybeg and Lullymore are located at the northwest and northeast respectively. Barnaran bog was initially produced for sod peat from the 1950s to the mid-1990s for Allenwood power station prior to being converted to milled peat production for Edenderry power station at Ballykilleen. There is a total of 92 production fields, oriented east-west. There are several large drains that run east-west that are heavily vegetated and overgrown.

3.5.2 Recorded Monuments

There are three trackway sites in the northern part of Barnaran Bog in Lullymore East townland - KD012-014, KD012-014001 and KD012-014002 which were recorded during the course of the 2004 Peatland Survey. In the private turbarry to the southeast

a fourth trackway (KD012-007) was recorded in 1964 running parallel to the Lullymore to Rathangan road. This site was described at that time as a continuation of the two stretches of road recorded to the north of Lullymore dryland island (KD012-003 and KD012-004). This site (KD012-007) was visited by the author approximately 10 years ago where it was visible in a peat face bank but was not relocated in a subsequent visit in 2004.

The nearest dryland sites are those on the adjacent Lullymore island; a cross inscribed stone (KD012-010) and ecclesiastical remains (KD012-006).

3.5.3 Topographical Files

The stray finds records of the NMI contain three references to the townland of Lullymore East. A stone battle axe, a bronze sword blade (IA/194/64) and the lower part of a rotary quern (1989:16) are recorded in the NMI files from the townland of Lullymore East. Lullymore East townland also spans parts of Lodge Bog as well as the northern extent of Barnaran Bog and it is therefore not clear which of these bogs the finds actually came from.

3.5.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Barnaran Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2004 by Archaeological Development Services under licence numbers 04E1007 and 04E1006 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Whitaker 2004). Seven sites were recorded in the southern part of the bog which consisted of an early medieval secondary togher, two tertiary toghers, a platform and wood remains that returned 'modern' dates and three undated sites that were also thought to be modern in date. The northern part of the bog (formerly referred to as Lullymore East) was surveyed under licence number 04E1006 (Whitaker, 2004) where a total of three sites were identified and recorded. The sites consisted of three Road – Class 1 Toghers in close proximity to each other; one of gravel that was recorded in 22 drain faces over a distance of 550m and subsequently dated to AD380-660 (KD012-014) and two plank trackways (KD012-1401 & KD012-1402). Site KD012- 014001 was subsequently dated to AD900-1160.

Archaeological excavations were carried out in Lullymore East townland as part of the BnM Mitigation Project in 2007 by Archaeological Development Services (Corcoran, 2007). One cutting was excavated on the substantial gravel trackway and palaeoenvironmental analysis was carried out.

3.5.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey maps was examined for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. There is very little change between the first edition maps and the area today as it is denoted as bog.

3.5.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Barnaran	Irish	<i>Barr na ran</i>	Summit of the divisions

Cappanargid	Irish	<i>Ceapa an airgid</i>	Plot of the silver
Lullybeg	Irish	<i>Loilgheach Beag</i>	A small milch cow
Lullymore East	Irish	<i>Loilíoch Mór Thoir</i>	Great milch cow

3.5.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of the area were examined but no potential archaeological features or sites were identified.

3.5.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Barnaran Bog.

3.5.9 Potential Impacts

The presence of previously recorded and partially mitigated trackway sites (KD012-014, KD012-014001 and KD012-014002) in Lullymore East townland, the trackway (KD012-007) in private turbary along the southeastern extent combined with the nearby RMP sites on Lullymore island and the siting of this bog between the two dryland islands of Lullymore and Lullybeg indicate a high potential for additional archaeological additional features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in this bog.

3.6 BLACKRIVER BOG

This assessment of Blackriver Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.6.1 Location and General Topography

Blackriver bog is situated to the south southwest of Edenderry town east of a minor road between Edenderry and Rathangan, Co. Kildare with the Bulge, Barnaran and Cappanargid Bogs to the east, Killyguire Bog to the southeast, Glashbaun South Bog to the northeast and Glashbaun North and Codd North Bogs to the north. Approximately 3km to the south is the town of Rathangan. The Crabtree River borders the bog on its eastern side, to the north and east the bog is surrounded by the bogs mentioned above and to the south the bog is bordered by forestry. Blackriver Bog covers an area of 601 hectares within BnM's Derrygreenagh Works. This bog has been in industrial peat production since the 1970s. Blackriver Bog and Killyguire Bog are effectively the same bog with no physical divide between them. Killyguire Bog is the southeastern corner of Blackriver Bog.

This bog has been in production since the 1970s. It was in bagger peat production before turning to milled peat production. There are 128 drains, all orientated north-south. An east-west BnM railway divides the bog in two.

3.6.2 Recorded Monuments

A number of RMP sites are recorded in the environs of Blackriver Bog. KD017-004 is a circular enclosure in the townland of Cappanargid situated in slightly rolling open countryside which has been ploughed quite regularly; a saddle quern and upper (there is no mention of these finds in the Topographical files held in the National

Museum of Ireland) were found here some years ago. KD017-004 is a circular enclosure in Cappanagrid townland situated in an open, slightly undulating area with occasional low rises, within a field of mixed pasture and tillage. KD017-010 is a circular enclosure in Newtown townland situated in a slightly undulating area of pastureland; the area marked as a probable site is known as the Furryhill, according to local information there were small gravelly rises in this area that were quarried out. To the south of Blackriver Bog in Rathangan townland the RMP records the presence of a deserted medieval village (KD017-044) which was recorded as a potential site following its identification on an aerial photograph. KD017-04501, 04502, 04503 in the townland of Killyguire are recorded as a potential site represented by three tree rings identified on an aerial photograph.

3.6.3 Topographical Files

There are two recorded finds from Killinthomas townland. One is recorded as a wooden object (IA/382/47) but no further information is recorded about this find. The other is a stone axehead of dark grey porous sedimentary rock (1989:15) which was found at an unknown depth in the bog.

3.6.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Blackriver Bog was archaeologically surveyed by Archaeological Development Services in 2004 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey under licence number 04E1124 (Whitaker 2004). Four sites were identified, surveyed and recorded. All consisted of a single piece of worked wood with no other associated material. One of the sites was dated which confirmed the survey team's belief that the sites were not archaeological and were instead relatively modern in origin. No further archaeological mitigation has been carried out since.

3.6.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey maps was examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. There is very little change between the first edition maps and the area today as it is denoted as bog.

3.6.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cushaling	Irish	<i>Cois Loinge</i>	The foot of the pool or pond
Killinthomas	Irish	<i>Coillín Tomais</i>	Thomas's little wood
Killyguire	Irish	<i>Coill a' ghadhair</i>	The dog's wood
Lullybeg	Irish	<i>Loilgheach Beag</i>	A small milch cow

3.6.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of the area were examined but no potential archaeological features or sites were identified.

3.6.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Blackriver Bog.

3.6.9 Potential Impacts

While the sites recorded during the 2004 Peatland Survey were believed by the survey team to be modern in origin there remains the potential that as lower layers of peat are exposed that additional earlier sites may be uncovered. The stray finds from Killyguire townland and the several sites recorded in the nearby dryland indicates a moderate potential for additional archaeological additional features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in this bog.

3.7 CAVEMOUNT BOG

This assessment of Cavemount Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.7.1 Location and General Topography

Cavemount Bog is located approximately 3km southwest of Rhode, Co. Offaly and is adjacent to Esker Bog, which lies to the east. The bog is bounded by the Grand Canal and Ballybeg Bog to the north and by agricultural land to the south, east and west. The Croghan-Rhode road is located at the northern extent of Cavemount Bog. Croghan Hill is situated to the northwest and the chain of upland of which it is a part extends down to the west and south of Cavemount. This bog was been in full production since 1963, and was withdrawn from production in 2011 because it was prone to flooding but the remaining peat areas are now back in full production. A degree of the bog periphery was reclaimed for agriculture and a small portion of the bog to the east has been given over to forestry. A private peat company is currently operating in the southernmost portion of the bog adjacent to BnM's property.

3.7.2 Recorded Monuments

There is a large number of known sites the vicinity of Cavemount Bog. Many of these are located in the vicinity of Croghan Hill. There are two enclosures to the northeast of the bog (OF011-019001, -019002), in Toberdaly townland which were identified on aerial photographs. To the east of Cavemount Bog there is an enclosure (OF011-027) in Newtown townland. To the northwest of the bog there is a field system (OF010-037) which is thought to be 17th-century in date. To the west of the bog there is a tree-ring (OF010-038) and lime kiln (OF010-039) in Mullalough or Cavemount townland.

In addition to these, there are three toghers in the RMP (OF010-477, -481, -482) that were identified with the southern part of Cavemount Bog during the Peatland Survey.

3.7.3 Topographical Files

Bog butter in a wooden keg (1981:277) was recovered from Toberdaly townland to the north. The precise find spot of this object is not known. It may have been recovered from either the northern end of Cavemount Bog or the southern end of Ballybeg Bog.

3.7.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Cavemount Bog was surveyed by IAWU in 2001 during the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey under licence number 01E0476 (IAWU, 2002c). A total of nine sites were recorded consisting of three tertiary toghers, five worked wood in situ and one unworked wood in situ. They were concentrated in the southwestern corner of the bog adjacent to the area being worked by the private peat company. Two of the sites were subsequently dated one to the Neolithic the other to the late Bronze Age. No further mitigation work has taken place since the initial survey.

3.7.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third edition of the Ordnance Survey 6-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 bog on the first and third edition maps. The Esker stream is depicted on both maps and bisects the northeastern part of the bog with the southwestern part. On the third edition map there are fields depicted just west of the stream. A road is depicted on the first edition map in the northeast corner of the southern part of the bog running in a northwest-southeast direction. Only the southern part of the road is depicted on the third edition map. No potential features were identified.

3.7.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballyhugh	Irish	<i>Baile Mhic Aodha</i>	Town of MacHugh or bMackay
Coole	Irish	<i>An Chúil</i>	<i>The corner/nook</i>
Killeen	Irish	<i>An Cillín</i>	Little church
Mullalough or Cavemount	Irish	<i>Maol Locha</i>	The lake of the flat-topped hillock
Toberdaly	Irish	<i>Tobar Dálaigh</i>	<i>The well of Dálach</i>

3.7.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Cavemount Bog were examined but no features of archaeological interest were identified.

3.7.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings in the immediate vicinity of Cavemount Bog. There are several buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of the bog. These are listed below.

RPS NO.	NIAH REF.	STRUCTURE NAME	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM BOG
147	14911016	Toberdaly Bridge	Toberdaly	0.48km
385	14910016	Smokehouse	Mullalough or Cavemount	0.64km
384	14910015	Kiln	Mullalough or Cavemount	0.57km
383	14910014	Kiln	Mullalough or Cavemount	0.59km

RPS NO.	NIAH REF.	STRUCTURE NAME	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM BOG
382	14910013	Mount Briscoe House	Mullalough or Cavemount	0.41km
395	14919010	Steward's House	Esker Beg	0.37km
-	14918011	Gates/railing/wall	Esker Beg	0.37km
-	14918012	Office	Esker Beg	0.37km
394	14919001	Gate Lodge	Killeens	0.57km

3.7.9 Potential Impacts

While the exact find spot of the stray find of bog butter recorded in the Topographical files of the National Museum is uncertain, the Peatland Survey identified 9 sites in Cavamount Bog. Two of these were subsequently dated returning Bronze Age and Neolithic dates. The Peatland Survey report (IAWU 2002c) notes that some of the other sites recorded in Cavemount were also likely to be early in date based on woodworking evidence from undated sites. There is a moderate potential for additional features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Cavemount Bog.

3.8 CLONAD BOG

This assessment of Clonad Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.8.1 Location and General Topography

Clonad bog is situated south-southwest of Daingean town between Mahermore, Mountlucas and Ballykeane Bogs from the northeast to the southeast. To the northwest is the conserved bog of Townspark and the Grand Canal with the village of Geashill to the southwest. The road from Daingean to Geashill borders the eastern and southern sides of the bog while the road from Daingean to the R420 runs close to the northwest corner of the bog. The access point is off the Daingean-Geashill road. Clonad Bog covers an area of 411 hectares within Bord na Móna's (BnM) Derrygreenagh Works. This bog has been in industrial production since 1962.

3.8.2 Recorded Monuments

A single site was recorded in Clonad Bog prior to the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (OF018-016). It was recorded as a substantial plank structure in Ballyduff South and Clonad townlands discovered by Mr. P. Ring of BnM during the excavation of the drainage ditches, and was reported to the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) in October 1984. It was recorded by the Archaeological Survey in 1984 as a possibly multi-period wooden trackway orientated in a north-northeast-south-southwest direction constructed of planks morticed at either end and secured by pegs.

There are no known sites on the surrounding dryland in close proximity to this bog. The SMR site nearest to the bog is an oval enclosure (OF018-015) situated on the dryland northwest of the bog detected by aerial photography but with no visible remains at ground level. To the very north of the bog, there is a second enclosure

(OF018-011) in Clonad townland which was depicted on the third edition map but has since been levelled. To the very southeast of the bog, there is a small sub-rectangular enclosure (OF018-033) in Gorteenkeel townland.

In addition to these sites there are several sites in the RMP within Clonad Bog which were identified during the Peatland Survey. These include several toghers (OF018-079, -081, -084, -086, -088, -090, -98, -099, -101, -109, -110, -111, -112, -114).

3.8.3 Topographical Files

Three artefacts were recovered from Clonad Bog consisting of a Neolithic stone axehead (1944:199) from Rathfeston townland, an Iron Age or later quernstone (1974:104) from a 'boggy field' and a bog butter in a single piece wooden vessel with an integral pair of perforated handles and a separate lid (2000:58-59) was recovered from the production field surface in Rathfeston townland.

3.8.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Clonad Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2001 by IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey under licence number 01E0424 (IAWU, 2002f). A total of 41 sites were identified in this bog consisting of 4 primary toghers, 2 secondary toghers, 9 tertiary toghers, 19 worked wood in situ, 3 unworked wood in situ, a 'complex' and two recovered artefacts. Most of these sites concentrated in a small area in the southeast of the main area of bog. Included in the above sites is the "site of" the wooden vessel containing bog butter recovered in 2000 which was re-examined and surveyed. Thirty-two sites were recorded as being 0.00-0.10m below field surfaces while the remaining sites were 0.11-0.92m below the field surface. In geographical terms, ten sites were located along the line of the late Bronze Age togher (OF018-016). This site extends from the southern dryland in a northwest direction toward the sub-peat gravel ridge. It was recorded in 1984 as being 1.2m below the field surface but at the time of the survey was exposed on the field surface along much of its length. Twenty-five sites were located in the southeastern area of the main portion of the bog, including three primary toghers dating to the late Bronze Age/Iron Age. The 'complex' was situated to the north of these sites. In addition to these main concentrations of sites three further sites were located in the northwest corner of the bog and may be the latest surviving archaeological sites in this bog.

A total of seven sites were excavated in Clonad Bog in 2004 by ADS (Corcoran 2004). Excavation concentrated on four toghers running northeast to southwest across the southeastern part of the bog in close proximity to one another. A small fragmentary site was also excavated in the vicinity of these trackways but given the nature of the site the results were inconclusive. A hurdle panel identified during the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit's 2001 survey was found on investigation, to no longer be extant. An area identified as a complex during the survey was excavated in five cuttings. Given the size of the area of the complex and the presence of a peat stockpile over most of it the results of the excavations were fairly inconclusive although it was concluded that it was possibly the junction of a number of trackways. The large Bronze Age transverse plank trackway (OF018-016) orientated from northwest to southeast and apparently terminating at a gravel knoll/bog island was

excavated in five cuttings and traced as far as possible. The total length of this trackway was c. 600m and its construction and the materials used were relatively uniform along its length with several layers of similar construction apparent in the cuttings.

A re-assessment survey was carried out in Clonad Bog by ADS in September 2013 (Whitaker 2013). Owing to the significant time lapse between the previous survey, intensive production and the excavations carried out in 2004 the number of sites recorded during this second survey had greatly reduced. Six sites were recorded in 2013 including the Bronze Age plank trackway (OF018-106) which was still visible and recorded across 19 production fields. The remaining sites consisted of four platforms and a possible trackway. The previously recorded concentration of sites in the southeastern extent of the bog was no longer extant with only a single site (possible trackway) recorded in that part of the bog. A single platform was recorded southwest of the large plank trackway (OF018-016) while the remaining three sites were located in the north western extent of the bog.

As part of the ongoing mitigation works carried out under the Code of Practice three of the sites recorded in 2013 were excavated in September 2014 by Jane Whitaker for IAC Ltd under licence number 14E0353 – 14E0355 (Whitaker 2014a). The sites were a substantial transverse plank trackway and two smaller platform all of which were Bronze Age in date.

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 bog maps. On the first edition map a 'proposed line of road' is labelled crossing the centre of the bog in an east-west direction. By the time of the third edition map the road appears to have been constructed only in the very eastern part of the bog and not within the main bog itself. Several fields in the southeastern corner of the bog are depicted on both maps. No potential features were identified.

3.8.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballinagar	Irish	<i>Béal Átha na gCarr</i>	The ford mouth or ford of the cars
Ballyduff South	Irish	<i>Baile Uí Dhuibh Theas</i>	The black town/ homestead
Clonad	Irish	<i>Cluain Fhada</i>	Long meadow/pasture
Island	English	-	-
Knockballyboy	Irish	<i>Cnoc an Bhaile Bhuí</i>	The hill of the yellow town/homestead
Rathfeston	Irish	<i>Ráth Phiastúin</i>	The fort of Piastún

3.8.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Clonad Bog were examined but no features of archaeological interest were identified. The northern part of the very eastern section of the bog is not in production. A circular area of white is evident in the centre of the main part of the bog which may indicate the presence of a dryland island.

3.8.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings in the immediate vicinity of Clonad Bog. There are several buildings of architectural interest located to the west of the bog and one to the southeast.

RPS NO.	NIAH REF.	STRUCTURE NAME	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM BOG
390	14918014	Outhouse building	Ballyduff South	320m
393	14918017	Outhouse building	Ballyduff South	370m
392	14918016	Outhouse building	Ballyduff South	400m
-	14918009	House	Gorteenkeel	470m
391	14918015	Outhouse building	Ballyduff South	490m

3.8.9 Potential Impacts

While the number of sites in Clonad Bog has significantly reduced in the 12 years between the initial IAWU survey and the more recent ADS re-assessment survey a high potential remains for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Clonad Bog.

3.9 CLONCREEN BOG

This assessment of Cloncreen Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.9.1 Location and General Topography

This bog is situated southwest of Edenderry Town. Esker, Ballycon and Derrycricket Bogs bound Cloncreen on its western and northwestern sides. Clonsast East and Clonsast Extension lie to its south and Ballydermot Bog is to its southeast. The R402 road from Edenderry to Daingean runs along the north of the bog, the Philipstown River is located beyond its south and southwestern margins and the Figile River lies beyond its eastern limits. Cloncreen Bog covers an area of 1018 hectares within BnM's Derrygreenagh Works. The bog has been in industrial production since 1961 and is partially milled out with the greatest depth of peat remaining on the eastern side.

3.9.2 Recorded Monuments

Two archaeological sites have been identified in the townlands to the south of Cloncreen Bog. The first is the church and graveyard on the dryland island in Cloncreen townland (OF019-004). The church survives as a poorly preserved nave and chancel situated on flat ground overlooking the Philipstown River. Its foundation is probably Early Medieval in date and continued in use until the later Medieval period

(O'Brien & Sweetman 1997, 88; Fitzpatrick & O'Brien 1998, 127). In Clonkeen townland, to the south of the floodplain of the Philipstown River, a single standing stone has been recorded (OF019-006). This is one of the few clearly prehistoric sites in the area. Its location is separated from Cloncreen Bog by dryland islands and the river valley; however, it is not likely to have been a direct focus of activity from the Cloncreen area.

Ballinowlart North townland incorporates the southeastern corner of the bog and the adjacent dryland up the Figile River. No upstanding remains are known from the townland; however, local tradition indicates that 'Church field' situated west of the Clonbulloge to Edenderry road, immediately east of the Figile River, and south of Kilcumber Bridge, was the site of a church and across-inscribed stone (OF019-012). A sheela-na-gig and architectural fragments (OF020-006) were recovered over 20 years ago from the river at Kilcumber Bridge and may originally have come from this church site or from another later medieval building in the vicinity, probably dating to the 16th century (King 1993, 13; O'Brien & Sweetman 1997, 126; Fitzpatrick & O'Brien 1998, 126). There is a togher and complex multiphase hill-top earthworks located in Ballykilleen townland, in the northeastern corner of the bog. The togher was identified crossing the short stretch of bog at the base of Ballykilleen Hill (OF019-009).

The complex earthwork site on Ballykilleen Hill (OF011-035001, 035002) has been the subject of a number of interpretations. Its general form is of a multivallate earthwork of 122m maximum extent with a causewayed entrance to the east and enclosing earthworks similar in form to a motte and bailey. The outer earthworks were originally classified as a hilltop enclosure but was re-classified as a ringfort following the completion of the Archaeological Survey of County Offaly (O'Brien & Sweetman 1997, 28-9). Stout classifies the site as a Cluster 3 ringfort (1998, 74). On the lower slopes of the hill, close to the wetland margin, a roughly oval enclosure (OF019-003) was identified from aerial photography. The site was visible as a low bank measuring 40m east-west in diameter which was not visible at ground level (O'Brien & Sweetman 1997, 59).

At the northern end of Cloncreen Bog, the townland of Ballynakill contains a group of ecclesiastical remains (OF011:034001-034004) in pastureland c. 750m from the edge of the bog. The site includes the substantially destroyed remains of a church, a sub-rectangular graveyard and a decorated graveslab last seen in 1942 (O'Brien & Sweetman 1997, 86). Almost 300m to the north of this a D-shaped enclosure (OF011-033) was identified as a cropmark from aerial photographs, although no remains were visible at ground level. Almost 600m to the southwest of Ballynakill Church is the former site of a castle in Ballinrath townland (OF011-032). The field in which the castle was located is known locally as 'Castle Field', however, there are no visible remains at ground level.

In addition to these sites a number of archaeological sites within Cloncreen Bog were included in the RMP after the Peatland Survey (see section 11.4 below). These include several toghers (OF019-009, -020, -021, -026, -028, -032, -035, -037, -039, -041, -042, -043, -046, -048, -050, -051, -054, -059, -.062.-063,-064,-065,-066,-067,-069, -073, -

074, -076, -077, -079, -088, -089, -091, -093, -094, -098, -099, -102, -107, -108, -109, -111, -113, -120, -123, -124) and a post row (OF019-117).

3.9.3 Topographical Files

A number of artefacts have been recovered from Cloncreen Bog throughout its production history. Prior to the 2002 survey the earliest objects were a flint barbed and tanged arrowhead with part of its wooden shaft surviving and a bone axe from a togher in Ballykilleen townland (M.C.99.65 &.339). These items formed part of the Thomas Murray collection and following his death they were sold and moved to the Cambridge University Museum (Mount 2001, 13). The objects can only be provenanced to Ballykilleen townland and there is no further record of the togher from which they were recovered. The Murray Collection also contained a Bronze Age axehead provenanced to Ballykilleen townland (Harbison 1969, 33 no. 834; Mount 2001, 14) that may also have been recovered from the bog. A middle/late Bronze Age bronze spearhead of Harbison side-looped B type (1982:16) was recovered from a depth of 3m from the BnM bog in Cloncreen townland in the general area now occupied by the ash repository. In 1968, a hoard of approximately sixty Elizabethan silver coins were discovered during the course of BnM peat production on the western side of Cloncreen Bog. Many of the coins were dispersed without record, however, twenty-seven were acquired by the National Museum of Ireland (NMI). The latest of the acquired coins dates to 1596. Additionally, there was a bone pin (1998:68) and a portion of an iron buckle (1998:69) recovered from the enclosure in Ballykilleen townland (OF011:035).

3.9.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Archaeological monitoring (Licence Ref.: 99E0050) was undertaken as part of site clearance works in advance of the construction of the nearby Edenderry Power Station in 1999. During the monitoring two unstructured burnt spreads were identified and an isolated chert hollowed arrowhead was found 30m south of the River Figile (Reid 2000).

Cloncreen Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2001 by IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (IAWU, 2002e). A total of 117 sites were identified in this bog consisting of 2 primary toghers, 5 secondary toghers, 38 tertiary toghers, 30 worked wood in situ, 27 unworked wood in situ, a complex, a post row and a number of recovered artefacts. Almost all of the sites are located in the northeastern corner of the bog with a small number of lithics and a single wooden structure spread across the western and southern sides of the bog. With the exception of areas used for the ash repository and silt ponds all of the bog is in active production and all of the sites are under threat. Thirteen sites, mostly artefacts, were resolved during the course of survey work and of the remaining 104, 96% were 20cm or less below the bog surface. Thirteen artefacts and six additional environmental objects were recovered during the survey. These were a primary chert flake, a struck chert pebble, a chert leaf shaped arrowhead, a flint plano convex knife, a flint arrowhead, a flint arrowhead fragment, a flint leaf shaped arrowhead, a notched roundwood, a notched timber, portion of a whithe, a wooden object, a wooden implement, a hollowed grooved wooden object, two horn cores, four horn fragments

and a degraded fragment of bone. Two additional notched wooded timbers were left in situ for future archaeological mitigation.

Applications were made for 14 licences to cover the excavation of 38 sites by Archaeological Development Services in 2003 as part of the BnM Mitigation Project. Several of the sites were discovered to be no longer extant owing to the level of sampling carried out during the survey work carried out by IAWU (Whitaker & Corcoran 2003). The excavations included toghers, platforms and four anthropomorphic wooden artefacts (see notched timbers mentioned above). The dates for the sites excavated in Cloncreen ranged from the Neolithic to the Iron Age and the sites themselves varied considerably from a substantial plank and split timber trackway to brushwood trackways incorporating hurdle panels to dispersed arrangements of brushwood and roundwoods. It is suggested by the authors that the plank and split timber trackway may in fact be the site recorded in 1992 in adjoining dryland as OF019:009 which until these excavations was deemed to be no longer extant. Four enigmatic alder anthropomorphic figurines were recovered during the course of the excavations which were subsequently dated to the Bronze Age. These varied in length from 1.20 to 2.10m and averaged 0.39m in diameter and had defined carved 'necks' and varying numbers of notches along their shafts which may represent human ribs. The 'notched timbers' recorded during the Survey appear also to have been remains of additional damaged figurines bringing the potential total to six. While their function and original purpose remains unknown the rarity of such finds are extremely significant and raise many questions about the nature and focus of archaeological activity in the northeastern extent of Cloncreen Bog.

The re-assessment survey carried out in 2013 on behalf of Bord na Móna identified two sites in Cloncreen Bog (Whitaker 2013). One of these sites (OF-CCN002) was selected for excavation under licence 14E0255 as part of the ongoing mitigation works carried out under the Code of Practice (Whitaker 2014b) however this site was found to be no longer extant.

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. A 'proposed line of road' is marked at the southern part of Cloncreen Bog on the first edition map. However, by the third edition only the eastern end of this road appears to have been built. Along the southwestern edge of the bog there is a village just on the dryland interface that is labelled 'Wooden Bridge Village'. There is a road extending from the village into the bog where an area is marked 'Kites Liberty' which may possibly be a small lake. By the time of the third edition map there are very few buildings remaining in the village and the 'Kites Liberty' is not marked. To the north of the bog there is a field named 'Sandy Hill' on the third edition map and there is a house in the northwest part of the field by the same name. On the first edition map the area where the Bord na Móna tea centre is currently located is depicted as a dryland island covered with trees. There is a second much smaller island to the east of this. These islands are not depicted on the third edition map. On the third edition map

at the north of the bog in Ballynakill townland there is a wooded area labelled 'The Decoy'. The earthwork (OF011-035) to the north of the bog is depicted on both maps and is labelled 'moat' in the later edition. No potential archaeological features were identified.

3.9.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballinowlart North	Irish	<i>Baile an Abhalloirt Thuaidh</i>	The town or homestead of Abhalloirt
Ballinrath	Irish	<i>Baile an Rátha</i>	The town of the ringfort
Ballykilleen	Irish	<i>Baile an Chillín</i>	The town/homestead of the little church
Ballynakill	Irish	<i>Baile na Cill</i>	The town/homestead of the church
Cloncreen	Irish	<i>Cluain Críon</i>	The withered meadow
Clongarret	Irish	<i>Cluain Gearóid</i>	Garrett or Gerald's meadow
Esker More	Irish	<i>An Eiscir Mhór</i>	<i>The big esker</i>
Rathvilla or Rathclonbrackan	Irish	<i>Ráth Cluana Breacáin</i>	The fort of the meadow of Breacáin

3.9.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Cloncreen Bog were examined but no features of archaeological interest were identified.

3.9.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings in the immediate vicinity of Cloncreen Bog. There are two buildings of architectural interest located to the east and south of the bog.

RPS NO.	NIAH REF.	STRUCTURE NAME	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM BOG
422	14919004	Kilcumber Bridge	Kilcumber	0.41km
406	14919005	Cloncrane House	Cloneen	0.68km

3.9.9 Potential Impacts

The initial 2001 survey of Cloncreen Bog identified 117 sites including 13 artefacts while the excavations carried out by ADS in 2003 recovered more artefacts. The dates for the sites and artefacts and the sites ranged from the Neolithic to the Early Medieval with the majority of the dates clustering in and around the Bronze Age. There are a significant number of monuments on the surrounding dryland and while the recent re-assessment survey recorded two extant sites a high potential remains

for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Clonad Bog.

3.10 CLONSAST BOG

This assessment of Clonsast Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.10.1 Location and General Topography

Clonsast (South) Bog is located c. 5km west of Clonbollogue, co Offaly. Access is along the northern extent of the bog from a minor road that connects the R400, Rhode to Portarlinton and the R442 Clonbollogue to Bracknagh and separates Clonsast North and South. The bog measures 1,919ha in size and has not been in industrial peat production since 1997; with extensive natural tree cover over most of the area. The central and southern extents have been reclaimed for agriculture and there is forestry plantations in the eastern extent (Bulge).

3.10.2 Recorded Monuments

There are several recorded monuments in the vicinity of Clonsast South Bog. To the northwest of the bog there is a cillín (OF019-005). To the west there is church and graveyard (OF027-001) in Ballintemple. To the south of this there is a ringfort (OF027-002) and a castle and enclosure (OF027-003). To the east of the bog there is a ditched enclosure (OF020-001). There are a cluster of sites on the dryland that juts into the bog at the southeast. These sites include a holy well (OF027-006), a cairn (OF027-007), an ecclesiastical complex (OF027-008) which includes a church, graveyard and enclosure. To the south of this is a holy tree (OF027-009001), a bullaun stone (OF027-009002) and a cairn (OF027-009003). Running across the southern part of the main Clonsast Bog there is a togher (OF027-005) known as St. Broghan's Road which is said to have run across the bog from Clonsast graveyard to Derries House in Raheenakeeran townland. The togher was composed of brushwood, sand and gravel and was dated to 780±80 AD.

3.10.3 Topographical Files

There are several stray finds recorded in the topographical files of the National Museum for Clonsast South Bog and its environs. One stray find of a leather bag (2010:287) which was found during turf cutting is recorded from Cushina townland. A leaf-shaped, side looped bronze spearhead (1967:210) was found c. 8-9ft deep in a bog in Clonsast townland while a wooden vessel containing bog butter (1960:619) was recovered from a depth between 2ft and 5ft in the bog in Enaghan townland.

Artefacts are also recorded for the bog at Clonsast Upper. These items (1965:26, 27) included 26 pointed stakes and 27 wooden forks. A wood and leather boot (1951:13) were also recovered from at Clonsast. However, the topographical records do not specify whether the townland was Clonsast Upper or Lower where the boot was recovered.

The topographical files also note stray finds of 14 objects from the bog at Nahana. These were given to the National Museum by the Bord Na Mona Clonsast Works.

Thirteen of these stray finds (1954:91-101) included three horn spoon fragments, one drinking horn, one tracked stone, five wooden handles and three wooden fragments of an object. The last object recovered from the bog at Nahana was a wooden paddle (1942:410).

Two artefacts have been recovered from the townland of Walsh Island. The first is a Lucas Type 2 stitched leather shoe (2012:218) which was discovered while cutting turf. The second artefact is a bronze leaf shaped sword with four rivet holes (1932:6556). However, the topographical records do not specify where the sword was recovered from within the townland and it cannot be linked to the study area with any certainty.

There are also records of two finds from Clonmore townland a Bronze spearhead (in private possession) was reported to have been found 1974 along with a tanged flint arrowhead (IA/27/74) found in a tillage field.

3.10.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Clonsast Bog has not previously been archaeologically surveyed as it has been out of production since 1997 and is substantially overgrown.

3.10.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third edition of the Ordnance Survey (OS) 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. A stream flows from the northwest of the bog and exits the bog at the dryland in Cloonshannon townland. There is a second stream which flows in a southerly direction and exits the bog in Cushina townland. To the north of the bog in Clonavoe there is a building marked as 'Bawn' on the first and third edition maps. However, this is not listed as a site in the RMP. The building is just south of a mill race leading to a corn mill to the east. The millrace is not marked on the first edition map and is labelled as 'disused' on the third edition map. On the area of dryland which juts into the southeast corner of the bog the holy well is labelled 'St. Braghan's Well' on both edition maps. It is situated just east of Cloonshannon house. A spa well (saline) is also depicted on the west of the headland. Clonsast Church is depicted as 'in ruins' on both maps. The graveyard is marked and the church is surrounded by an enclosure. St. Broghan's Stone and Thorn are labelled just to the southeast of the church. The cairn to the southwest of the church is depicted on the first edition map but is not marked on the third edition map. Cloghrans House is located just southeast of the main bog in Clonsast Upper townland. Derries House in Raheenakeeran townland is depicted on both edition maps. To the north of this there is a small island which is surrounded by bog and is labelled 'Derries of Coolagary' on both edition maps. At the west of the bog in Bunnagappagh townland a road extends from dryland into the centre of the bog, where it peters out. No potential features were identified.

3.10.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cushina	Irish	<i>Cois Eidhní</i>	Beside Eidhní

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Clonsast Lower	Irish	<i>Cluain Sosta Íochtarach</i>	The meadow of rest/tranquillity
Clonsast Upper	Irish	<i>Cluain Sosta Uachtarach</i>	The meadow of rest/tranquillity
Enaghan	Irish	<i>Eanachán</i>	Little marshy or marshy land
Raheenakeeran	Irish	<i>Ráithín an Chaorthainn</i>	<i>The small ring-fort of the rowan-tree</i>
Cloonshannon	Irish	<i>Cluain Seanáin</i>	St. Senan's meadow
Coolagary	Irish	<i>Cúl an Gharraí</i>	Back of the garden
Bunnagappagh	Irish	<i>Bun na gCeapach</i>	The bottom of the plot of land
Nahana	Irish	<i>Na hEanaigh</i>	The marsh
Cloncassan	Irish	<i>Cluain Caisín</i>	Casan's lawn or meadow
Clonmore	Irish	<i>Cluain Mór</i>	The big meadow/ pasture
Aghameelick	Irish	<i>Achadh Mílic</i>	The field of the meelick (or inland peninsula)
Derrymore	Irish	<i>Doire Mór</i>	The great oak wood
Clonad	Irish	<i>Cluain Fhada</i>	The long meadow/pasture
Clonavoe	Irish	<i>Cluain Dá Bhó</i>	<i>pasture of (the) two cows</i>
Walshisland	English	<i>Inis na mBreatnach</i>	-
Ballaghassaan	Irish	<i>Bealach Asáin</i>	The pass of Asáin

3.10.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Clonsast Bog were examined but no features of archaeological interest were identified. The bog is very overgrown and covered in greenery, with very little peat remaining exposed in the very southern part of the bog. The stream running across the northern part of the bog is clearly evident and the road extending from the dryland in Bunnagappagh townland is also evident.

3.10.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are two buildings of architectural interest located north of Clonsast Bog. Both are in the townland of Clonavoe and both are late 18th century thatched vernacular single storey structures (NIAH Ref.: 14919006 & 14919007) and are within 500m of the northern extent of Clonsast Bog.

3.10.9 Potential Impacts

Clonsast bog has not previously been the subject of systematic archaeological survey and therefore its full archaeological status remains unknown. The early medieval St Brogan's Road and the considerable number of stray finds from the area as well as the presence of 'dryland' monuments in the vicinity demonstrates the presence of human activity in the immediate hinterland. As per the NRA Guidelines, 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 future development works in Clonsast South Bog.

3.11 CLONAST BULGE BOG

This assessment of Clonsast Bulge Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.11.1 Location and General Topography

Clonsast Bulge Bog is located c. 500m west of Clonbollogue, Co. Offaly. Access is from the northern extent of the Clonsast South bog off a minor road that connects the R400, Rhode to Portarlinton and the R442 Clonbollogue to Bracknagh and separates Clonsast North and South. There are forestry plantations on this part of Clonsast Bog.

3.11.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments within Clonsast Bulge Bog. There are a cluster of sites on the dryland to the south. These sites include a holy well (OF027-006) in Clonshannon townland, a cairn (OF027-007), an ecclesiastical complex (OF027-008) which includes a church, graveyard and enclosure in Clonsast Upper townland.

3.11.3 Topographical Files

The topographical files note stray finds of 14 objects from the bog at Nahana. These were given to the National Museum by the Bord Na Mona Clonsast Works. Thirteen of these stray finds (1954:91-101) included three horn spoon fragments, one drinking horn, one tracked stone, five wooden handles and three wooden fragments of an object. The last object recovered from the bog at Nahana was a wooden paddle (1942:410).

There are also records of two finds from Clonmore townland a bronze spearhead (in private possession) was reported to have been found 1974 along with a tanged flint arrowhead (IA/27/74) found in a tillage field.

3.11.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Clonsast Bulge Bog was selected for survey as part of the 2004 Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. Field survey was not possible however as the bog is completely forested.

3.11.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third edition of the Ordnance Survey (OS) 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
Aghameelick	Irish	<i>Achadh Mílic</i>	The field of the meelick (or inland peninsula)
Clonad	Irish	<i>Cluain Fhada</i>	The long meadow/pasture
Clonavoe	Irish	<i>Cluain Dá Bhó</i>	<i>pasture of (the) two cows</i>
Clonmore	Irish	<i>Cluain Mór</i>	The big meadow/ pasture

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Clonshannon	Irish	<i>Cluain Seanáin</i>	St. Senan's meadow
Derrymore	Irish	<i>Doire Mór</i>	The great oak wood
Nahana	Irish	<i>Na hEanaigh</i>	The marsh

3.11.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Clonsast Bulge Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified in the bog as it is entirely overgrown with forestry.

3.11.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog. To the east of the bog in Clomore townland are three structures; a Curate's House dating to the late 18th early 19th century (NIAH Ref.: 14927001), a wall mounted cast iron post box dating to the early 20th century (NIAH Ref.: 14927009) and a late 18th early 19th century four bay single storey thatched cottage (NIAH Ref.: 14927002).

3.11.9 Potential Impacts

Clonsast Bulge Bog has not previously been the subject of systematic archaeological survey and therefore its full archaeological status remains unknown. There are a considerable number of stray finds from the area and the presence of 'dryland' monuments in the vicinity demonstrates the presence of human activity in the immediate hinterland. As per the NRA Guidelines, 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 future development works in Clonsast Bulge Bog.

3.12 CLONSAST NORTH BOG

This assessment of Clonsast North Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.12.1 Location and General Topography

Clonsast North Bog is located c. 500m west of Clonbollogue, Co. Offaly. Access is along the southern extent of the bog from a minor road that connects the R400, Rhode to Portarlinton and the R442 Clonbollogue to Bracknagh and separates Clonsast North and South. The bog measures 192ha in size and has not been in industrial peat production since 1997 with extensive natural tree cover over most of the area.

3.12.2 Recorded monuments

There are no RMP sites in the immediate vicinity of Clonsast North Bog. The closest RMP is a cillín (OF019-005) located to the southwest of the bog in Ballaghassan townland.

3.12.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds recorded in the Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland for the townlands in Clonsast North bog.

3.12.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Clonsast North Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2004 during the course of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. The survey was problematic as the bog has been out of production since 1997 and is substantially overgrown. No potential archaeological features were recorded.

3.12.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) 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. This bog is separated from Clonsast Bog by an east-west running road that is depicted on both maps. On the first edition map there is a cornmill (in ruins) depicted to the very west of the bog in Ballaghassaan townland. The building is marked on the revised map but is not labelled. The Wouge River flow immediately north of the bog and is depicted on both maps. On the first edition map a field to the north of the bog is labelled 'Colgagh'. There are several buildings in this area but several of them had been removed by the time the revised map was drawn. There is a road running northwest–southeast along the eastern part of the bog which is depicted on both maps. No potential features were identified within the bog.

3.12.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballaghassaan	Irish	<i>Bealach Asáin</i>	The pass of Asáin
Colgagh	Irish	<i>An Cholgach</i>	A place of thorns
Clonavoe	Irish	<i>Cluain Dá Bhó</i>	<i>pasture of (the) two cows</i>

3.12.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Clonsast North Bog were examined but no features of archaeological interest were identified. Some of the fields are overgrown, especially in the south of the bog.

3.12.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are two buildings of architectural interest located southeast of Clonsast North Bog. Both are in the townland of Clonavoe and both are late 18th century thatched vernacular single storey structures (NIAH Ref.: 14919006 & 14919007) and are within 500m of the bog.

3.12.9 Potential Impacts

Clonsast North bog has been out of production since 1997 and is substantially overgrown and therefore its archaeological status remains unknown. While there are no records of stray finds from the area the presence of 'dryland' monuments in the wider vicinity demonstrates the presence of human activity in the immediate

hinterland. As per the NRA Guidelines, 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 potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Clonsast North Bog.

3.13 CODD NORTH BOG

This assessment of Codd North Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.13.1 Location and General Topography

Codd North Bog is situated south of Edenderry, Co. Offaly, west of the unclassified road from Edenderry to Rathangan, which forms its eastern limit. It is bordered to the south and southwest by Codd South Bog, from which it is separated by the Figile River. To the west is an area of private bog and to the northwest an area formerly used for sod peat production but now overgrown. The northern limit is defined by an industrial railway line beyond which there is pastureland. Access to the bog is provided by a lane running west from the Edenderry – Rathangan road. Codd North Bog covers an area of 270 hectares and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh/Allen group of works. The bog is made up of 93 fields with drains running north-south. The northern edge of the bog was formerly hand-cut and later levelled by Bord na Móna.

3.13.2 Recorded Monuments

There are three sites recorded in the RMP in the area surrounding this bog. OF012-008, a standing stone is located to the north, OF012-007, a church and graveyard, is to the northwest and OF020-005, a ringbarrow, to the west. The standing stone, OF012-008 is situated in low lying land standing 1.10m above ground surface in the townland of Cloncannon. The girth of the stone is 2m. OF012-007 is a small graveyard in the townland of Shean. There is a slight rise in the centre of doubtful antiquity but is thought that it may indicate the foundations of a building. OF020-005, also in the townland of Shean is a small flat-topped earthen mound surrounded by the remains of a filled in ditch. The mound is 1m in height with a diameter of 7.3m at the top and 12.3m at the base.

3.13.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds recorded from the surrounding area in the files of the NMI.

3.13.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Codd North was archaeologically surveyed in 2004 by Archaeological Development Services under licence number 04E0998 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Whitaker 2004). Two sites were found at Codd North, one of these was a circular wooden artefact, the other contained two small pieces of brushwood. Neither of these sites were dated.

3.13.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps was examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. There is very little change between the first edition maps and the area today as it is denoted as bog.

3.13.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cloncant	Irish	<i>Cluain Ciontach</i>	Lawn of the controversy
Codd	Irish	<i>Cod</i>	Shares or allotments
Cushaling	Irish	<i>Cois Loinge</i>	The foot of the pool or pond
Shean	Irish	<i>An Síán</i>	Fairy mound

3.13.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of the area were examined but no potential archaeological features or sites were identified.

3.13.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Codd North Bog.

3.13.9 Potential Impacts

The two sites recorded during the 2004 Peatland Survey and the three sites recorded in the RMP in the area surrounding this bog indicate a moderate potential for additional archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in this bog.

3.14 CODD SOUTH BOG

This assessment of Codd South Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.14.1 Location and General Topography

Codd (South) Bog is situated south of Edenderry, Co. Offaly, west of the unclassified road from Edenderry to Rathangan and separated from it by a band of pasture, woodland and a small private bog. It is bordered to the north by an area of private bog and also Codd North Bog, from which it is separated by the Figile River. Ballydermot North bog adjoins to the south and the western limit is defined by an industrial railway line beyond which there is pastureland. Access to the bog is provided by a track running west from the Edenderry – Rathangan road, which skirts the northeastern edge of the bog before continuing to Clonbulloge. Codd South Bog covers an area of 230 hectares. There are 63 fields running E-W and culminating to the south in an arterial drain and an industrial railway track, which form the border with Ballydermot North.

3.14.2 Recorded Monuments

A single RMP site is located to the west of the bog margins. This site, OF020-006, is the find spot of a sheela-na-gig and architectural fragments. It is thought that these may have originated from a reputed church site near Clonbulloge village.

3.14.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds recorded in the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland that can be attributed finds spots within Codd (South) Bog or its immediate environs.

3.14.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Codd (South) Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2004 by Archaeological Development Services as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey under licence 04E0997 (Whitaker 2004). Three sites were identified; two were classified as Wood Remains, the third as Non-Archaeological Wood as it was modern in origin. No further archaeological work has taken place since the Peatland Survey.

3.14.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps was examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. There is very little change between the first edition maps and the area today as it is denoted as bog.

3.14.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cloncant	Irish	<i>Cluain Ciontach</i>	Lawn of the controversy
Cushaling	Irish	<i>Cois Loinge</i>	The foot of the pool or pond
Ballydermot	Irish	<i>Baile Mhic Dhiarmada</i>	Diarmuids town
Kilcumber	Irish	<i>Coill Chomair</i>	Wood of ...?

3.14.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of the area were examined but no potential archaeological features or sites were identified.

3.14.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There is only one building of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Codd South Bog, Ballydermot House (RPS No. 423, NIAH Ref.:14920002), c. 69m from the bog.

3.14.9 Potential Impacts

The two archaeological sites recorded during the course of the 2004 Peatland Survey along with the RMP site to the west (OF020-006) indicate a moderate potential for additional archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in this bog.

3.15 DAINGEAN NORTH (DERRIES) BOG

This assessment of Daingean North (Derries) Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.15.1 Location and General Topography

Daingean bog is situated c. 3km west-northwest of Daingean Town and is divided into a northern and a southern part by the Kilmurry-Kilclonfert road. Daingean Bog covers a total area of 760 hectares within Bord na Móna's Derrygreenagh Works.

Daingean North, also known as 'Derries', is located north of the Kilmurry-Kilclonfert Road and east of the Kilmurry-Rahugh road. The bog is located mainly in Co. Offaly with the northern extent in Co. Westmeath. The initial drainage and development of the bog began pre 1988 and it has been in milled peat production since 1999. A private peat company operates a significant area of milled peat to the west and southwest of the bog.

3.15.2 Recorded Monument

The archaeological sites in this area predominantly indicate a landscape dominated by Early and Late Medieval activity and settlement. The closest archaeological sites to Daingean North are a cluster of sites in Bracklin Big townland a short distance to the southwest of the bog consisting of an archaeological complex of a tower house (OF009-019001), a church (OF009-019002) and a bawn (OF009-019001). North of Daingean South (Rathdrum) and close to Daingean North (Derries) is the ecclesiastical complex of Kilclonfert (OF010-021). This complex includes a church (OF010-021002) and graveyard (OF010-021004).

3.15.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds recorded in the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland that can be attributed find spots within Daingean North Bog.

3.15.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Daingean North Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2001 by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit under licence number 01E0477 during time which no archaeological sites were identified (IAWU, 2002e). The bog was subject to a re-assessment Survey in September 2013 under licence number 13E0230 by Archaeological Development Services and once again no archaeological sites were recorded (Whitaker 2013).

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. To the southwest of Daingean North Bog Bracklins Castle is marked as 'in ruins' on both maps. To the south of this the 'site of church' is also marked. To the east of the castle and church there is a corn mill and corn kiln depicted on the first edition map. The kiln is not labelled on the third edition map but a sluice is. On the first edition map a mill stream extends from the mill towards a small lake c. 200m to the southeast. This is marked as a millrace on the third edition map

and it is possible that this may have served as a mill pond. A field to the east of the bog is labelled 'Lackan Hill' on the third edition map. The third edition map depicts a possible lake in the southeast of the bog and a drier area in the east of the bog.

3.15.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Bracklin Big	Irish	<i>Breaclainn Mhór</i>	<i>Great speckled place</i>
Bracklin Little	Irish	<i>Breaclainn Bheag</i>	<i>Small speckled place</i>
Derries	Irish	<i>Na Doirí</i>	Oak-woods
Lackan	Irish	<i>An Leacain</i>	Hillside
Monasset	Irish	<i>Móin?</i>	Bog?

3.15.7 Aerial Photography

Aerial photographs of Daingean North Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified.

3.15.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings of architectural interest located near Daingean North Bog.

3.15.9 Potential Impacts

While no sites were identified in Daingean North (Derries) during either the 2001 or 2013 Peatland Surveys Daingean South has demonstrated a high potential for archaeological sites and finds. When combined with the large number of recorded monuments in the surrounding dryland there remains a high potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Daingean North Bog.

3.16 DAINGEAN SOUTH (RATHDRUM) BOG

This assessment for Daingean South (Rathdrum) Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.16.1 Location and General Topography

Daingean bog is situated c. 3km west-northwest of Daingean Town and is divided into a northern and a southern part by the Kilmurry-Kilclonfert road. Daingean Bog covers a total area of 760 hectares within Bord na Móna's Derrygreenagh Works.

Daingean South Bog (Rathdrum) runs in a southeast-northwest direction from the Grand Canal to the Kilmurry-Kilclonfert road. A private peat company operates a significant area of milled peat located between Daingean (South) and the Grand Canal. Areas of private peat banks and turbury plots are located on the eastern end and along the northeastern side of the bog. Initial drainage and development of the bog began in 1989 and was completed c. 1999. A BnM works area and associated roads, drainage and parking space occupy the northern end of the bog and services both Daingean North and South.

3.16.2 Recorded Monuments

The archaeological sites in this area predominantly indicate a landscape dominated by Early and Late Medieval activity and settlement. North of Daingean South (Rathdrum) and close to Daingean North (Derries) is the ecclesiastical complex of Kilclonfert (OF010-021). This complex includes a church (OF010-021002) and graveyard (OF010-021004). To the southwest of the ecclesiastical complex and c. 500m from Daingean South (Rathdrum) is a tower house (OF010-021001) and bawn (OF010-021003) recorded as "Kill Castle" on the OS six-inch map. A holy well, known as "St. Clavin's Well" (a local corruption of the name Colman), is located to the southwest of the church and tower house, close to the northeastern corner of Daingean South (OF010-022). The site of a destroyed earthwork is also located in Kilclonfert townland c. 200m to the north of the church (OF010-020).

To the southeast of Kilclonfert is another ecclesiastical complex, Killaderry (OF010-035) consisting of an enclosure (OF010-035001) incorporating a church (OF010-035002) and graveyard (OF010:035003). In the dryland zone between the route from Killaderry to Kilclonfert and the edge of Daingean Bog are a number of enclosures including a possible substantial circular enclosure (OF010-033) to the southwest of Killaderry. This site is evident in the field pattern with a road respecting the southern section. On either side of the routeway between the two churches there are two smaller enclosures, (OF010-032) and (OF010-023), in Clyduff townland. To the northwest of Daingean town are three wells including a holy well known as 'Toberronan Well' (OF018-005). The town of Daingean (OF018-006) had origins in plantation policy commencing with the building of Fort Governor (OF018-006001) by Sir William Brabazon in 1546. Two armorial plaques (OF018-008), both dated 1566, are believed to have been originally incorporated into the gate piers at the entrance to Fort Governor. To the west of the village of Ballycommon at the southern end of Daingean South is an 18th century Protestant church (OF018-003001) with an associated graveyard (OF018-003002). Located halfway between the village and the bog is the site of a possible enclosure (OF018-002). There are eight archaeological sites in Rathdrum townland the earliest of which is a possible 'cairn' (OF009-027001), one of the few sites of likely prehistoric date within the immediate environs of Daingean South. A bullaun stone (OF009-027002), with reputed curative properties, is located directly south of the 'cairn' site. Close by is a possible sheela-na-gig (OF009-028) incorporated into a farmhouse wall, which is suggested to have come from a castle (OF-009-029001) site 700m to the east. There is a motte associated with this castle (OF-009-029002). There are two enclosures between the castle and the bog. The northernmost enclosure (OF010-030) was identified as a faint circular outline on aerial photographs but is not visible on ground level. The second enclosure (OF018-001) was identified on aerial photographs but is not visible at ground level. Its location is partially defined by a track on its northern and western sides. The most easterly enclosure (OF010-031) is within the wetland margins of Daingean Bog in reclaimed farmland close to the BnM boundary. This site is adjacent to the largest distribution of peatland sites and the terminals of a number of primary toghers as identified during the 2001 and 2013 archaeological surveys in Daingean Bog (see 15.4 below).

Sites included in the RMP after the 2001 Peatland Survey of Daingean Bog south include several toghers (OF010-065, -069, -070, -096, -159, -160, -161, -166,-183, -189, -200, -203, -266, -267, -283, -305, -316, OF018-064, -075).

3.16.3 Topographical Files

A single known artefact may have been recovered from Daingean South (Rathdrum). The find is a Late Bronze Age axehead (1943:99) found in Kilclonfert townland. This townland, however, covers parts of both Daingean South (Rathdrum) Bog and Raheenmore Bogs and it is not known in which area it was recovered. Extensive peat cutting has occurred in the southern part of Kilclonfert townland in Daingean South and it is possible that it came from deeper peat levels in this area.

3.16.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Daingean South Bog was surveyed under licence 01E0477 by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit and a total of 354 sites and 6 artefacts were recorded during the course of this work (IAWU, 2002e). The IAWU report notes that during the summer of 2001 a 'screw leveller' was used on the fields in the northern part of Daingean South to produce the camber on the field in advance of production. No milling had taken place, the drains were generally quite shallow with visibility typically limited to 60cm in depth or less. The majority of the sites identified in Daingean (South) are single sighting structures and deposits. There were nineteen toghers, most of which were tertiary toghers identifiable in a single location. The sites were located in two distinct distributions to the north and south of the area. The northern distribution of sites in Daingean (South) was overwhelmingly characterised by a large number of irregular deposits of worked (77) and unworked wood (56). The remainder of the distribution consisted of a single tertiary togher and five artefacts, three of which were recovered during the course of the survey.

The largest number of sites (212) was located in the southern distribution. The vast majority of these sites were worked wood in situ (125) and unworked wood in situ (67). The remaining sites were three primary toghers, two secondary toghers and thirteen tertiary toghers. Two artefacts were also identified in the area.

Archaeological excavations were carried out in Daingean South (Rathdrum) Bog in 2004 by Archaeological Development Services as part of the BnM Mitigation Project in Rathdrum townland (Turrell 2005). Three of these sites were primary toghers, with two single plank trackways dating to AD 773 (OF-RDM0001) and AD 555 (OF-RDM0009). Another trackway (OF-RDM0004), dating to between AD 1159 and AD 1230, was of mixed construction, with gravel, brushwood, scraps of plank and possible hurdles all being used. Two secondary toghers, one of these (OF-RDM0047), dating to AD 547 was of single plank construction, while the other (OF-RDM0002), of unknown date, was of brushwood.

In September 2013 a re-assessment survey was carried out by Archaeological Development Services (Whitaker 2013) at which time a total of 51 sites and one artefact (a medieval leather shoe) were recorded in Daingean South (Rathdrum). As mentioned above no sites were recorded in Daingean North (Derries). The sites

concentrated mainly in the southern extent of the bog with a scattering of sites in a second concentration reflecting the pattern to that of the earlier survey site distribution.

Twelve sites were selected for excavation in 2014 as part of the ongoing Bord na Móna archaeological mitigation works carried out under the Code of Practice (Whitaker 2014c). The excavations took place in August and September 2014 under licences 14E0300 – 14E0311 consisting of one Class 2 togher (OF-DAS008a-b), 2 Class 3 toghers (OF-DAS017a-c & OF- DAS051a-b), one platform (OF-DAS044) and eight peatland structures (OF-DAS003, OF-DAS004, OF-DAS021A-C, OF-DAS023, OF-DAS025, OF-DAS028, OF-DAS029, OF-DAS037) in the townlands of Rathdrum and Barnaboy. Dates received for these range from the Iron Age to the late medieval periods.

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. Both Daingean Bog, north and south, are depicted as wetland areas in both maps. On the third edition OS map at the centre of Daingean South Bog there is a footpath extending from the west of the bog towards the centre of the bog. This follows the line of a path depicted on the first edition map which extends towards the east of the bog and turns to the southeast following the edge of the current bog. To the east of Daingean South Bog there is a large circular field in Barnaboy townland. This possible site was identified by the IAWU (IAWU, 2002d). This possible site is 36m from the edge of Daingean Bog, as indicated on the Geological Survey of Ireland map. This possible site is not a designated RMP site but they note the possibility of an oval enclosure indicated by the field pattern on the OS six-inch maps (on the first edition in particular). Similar to the Killaderry enclosure (OF010-033), the northern limits of this are respected by a road. The size of this possible enclosure is considerable (320m east-west and 260m north-south) and is comparable with the dimensions of that at Killaderry.

3.16.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Bracklin Big	Irish	<i>Breacclainn Mhór</i>	<i>Great speckled place</i>
Derries	Irish	<i>Na Doirí</i>	Oak-woods
Cruit	Irish	<i>An Chruit</i>	Hump-backed hill
Ballycommon	Irish	<i>Baile Uí Chomáin</i>	<i>The town of Ó Comáin</i>
Ballylennon	Irish	<i>Baile Uí Leannáin</i>	<i>The town of Ó Leanáin</i>
Barnaboy	Irish	<i>An Bhearna Bhuí</i>	The yellow gap
Cappagh	Irish	<i>An Cheapach</i>	Plot of land, tillage plot
Derrygrogan Little	Irish	<i>Doire Uí Ghruagáin Beag</i>	The small oak-wood of Uí Ghruagáin
Kilclonfert	Irish	<i>Cill Chluana Fearta</i>	<i>The church of the pasture of the mound</i>

Kilmurry	Irish	<i>Cill Mhuire</i>	The church of Mary
Rathdrum	Irish	<i>Ráth Dromainne</i>	<i>Ring-fort of the ridge</i>

3.16.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Daingean North were examined. The road extending from the west of the bog can be traced as an overgrown linear feature running east-west across the centre of the bog. There is a second linear feature to the south of this that runs in a northwest-southeast direction. This feature is evident as a grey linear and may be the remains of the gravel trackway (OF010- 161). To the north of these linear features there is a curvilinear feature evident on the aerial photographs. This possible feature extends from the west of the bog and curves to the north and back south towards the eastern side of the bog. The possible enclosure in Barnaboy townland is evident in the field boundaries on the aerial photographs.

3.16.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There is one building of architectural interest located south of Daingean South Bog, a house (RPS No. 386, NIAH Ref.: 14918001), c. 450m from the bog.

3.16.9 Potential Impacts

The 2001 and 2013 Peatland Surveys and subsequent excavations in 2005 and 2014 have demonstrated a high potential for archaeological sites and finds in Daingean South Bog. When combined with the large number of recorded monuments in the surrounding dryland there remains a very high potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Daingean Bog.

3.17 DAINGEAN TOWNPARKS BOG

This assessment of Daingean Townparks Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.17.1 Location and General Topography

Daingean Townparks Bog is located immediately south of the Grand Canal and north of the R402 2km west of Daingean village. To the north of the canal is Daingean (Rathdrum) Bog and to the south of the R402 is Clonad Bog both of which are in peat production. Townparks has never been in industrial peat production and there are no drains present.

3.17.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no known monuments from Daingean Townparks bog. The nearest dryland sites are an enclosure (OF018-011) in Clonad townland to the southwest and a possible enclosure (OF018-015) identified by aerial photography in Knockballyboy townland to the southwest. The enclosure in Clonad (OF018-011) is depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch maps but is noted as having been levelled by 1945.

3.17.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds recorded from the townlands within Townparks Bog in the topographical files of the National Museum.

3.17.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Daingean Townparks Bog has not been previously archaeologically surveyed as it was never brought into industrial peat production.

3.17.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey 6" 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 enclosure in Clonad townland (OF018-011) is depicted on the first edition OS map.

3.17.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Clonad	Irish	<i>Cluain Fhada</i>	Long pasture
Knockballyboy	Irish	<i>Cnoc an Bhaile Bhuí</i>	Homestead of the yellow hill
Townparks	English	<i>Pháirceanna an Bhaile</i>	-

3.17.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs show the area as uncut bog with no visible drainage. The possible enclosure (OF018-015) in Knockballyboy townland was identified on aerial photography.

3.17.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. The nearest site on the register is a late 18th early 19th century thatched four bay single storey house (NIAH Ref.: 14918001) immediately north of the canal to the northwest of the bog in Knockballyboy townland.

3.17.9 Potential Impacts

Daingean Townparks Bog has not previously been the subject of systematic archaeological survey and therefore its full archaeological status remains unknown. There are a considerable number of peatland sites and stray finds from both Daingean (Rathdrum) Bog to the north and Clonad Bog to the south demonstrating human activity in the peatlands in the immediate hinterland. As per the NRA Guidelines, 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 is a moderate to high potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Daingean Townparks Bog.

3.18 DERRYBRENNAN BOG

This assessment of Derrybrennan Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.18.1 Location and General Topography

Derrybrennan Bog is located south of the Grand Canal and is accessed from an unclassified road off the R403, 7km south of Derrinturn and 4km north of Allenwood, Co. Kildare. This small road runs southwards to Lullymore dryland island along the eastern side of Derrybrennan Bog. It is bordered to the southwest by Glashabaun South Bog and to the north and northeast by pastureland. Derrybrennan Bog covers an area of 148 hectares and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh Group of bogs. Derrybrennan Bog was initially milled to supply peat for the briquette factory at Derrybrennan and in later years milled to supply peat to Edenderry Power Station at. There is a total of 95 production fields running north-northeast to south-southwest. The fields to the east close to the Lullymore access road are overgrown and some have large trees growing on them.

3.18.2 Recorded Monuments

A togher KD012-002, recorded in this bog in 1964 was discovered by BnM workers and was subsequently investigated by Rynne (1964). The togher was composed of longitudinal planks laid side by side and supported by transverse timbers at their ends. The longitudinals were secured in place with long split pegs in some cases through mortice holes in the upper planks. Although dating samples were taken there are no dates available for this site. To the north of the bog, south of Ticknevin bridge there are two other RMP sites KD012-008, a holy well and KD012-012 a church and graveyard. The holy well (KD012-008) is located in the townland of Ticknevin and is situated in an old graveyard and is said to have been a cure for warts. Notes on a field visit by 'AK' and 'DS' from DOE H & LG say that site is not a well but is a bullaun stone. The late church and graveyard site, KD012-012, is located immediately east of KD012-008. It consists of a late medieval church of uncoursed limestone rubble. The western gable is missing. The only feature in the partly enclosed graveyard is a late medieval hammer-dressed limestone grave marker. To the east of the access road along the eastern extent of Derrybrennan Bog a togher was also recorded in 1964 by Etienne Rynne of the National Museum of Ireland and is noted in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as KD012-003. This togher was described as a 'Dane's Road' by Rynne and was thought to be the northern part of a significant road that traversed the northwestern extent of Killinagh Bog (KD012-003), southwards along the eastern extent of Lullymore Bog (KD012-004) and the eastern extent of Barnaran Bog (KD012-007). In Killinagh Bog the road consisted of gravel and marl and was 3m in width and 20-25cm in thickness. This part of the road (KD012-003) ran from Ballybrack townland to the southeastern extent of Derrybrennan dryland island. At that time the road was visible as an area of more luxuriant growth on the surface in an uncut part of the bog.

The second stretch (KD012-004) of the 'Dane's Road' ran from the southwestern extent of Derrybrennan island southwards to Lullymore island through Lullymore Bog. This section of the road was composed of planks some of which appeared to have been laid transversely. It was not found in a continuous stretch but in areas of

particularly wet peat. The final stretch of the 'Danes Road' (KD012-007) was recorded in the southeastern extent of Barnaran Bog in private turbury close to the current Rathangan to Lullymore road. This short stretch of trackway was 4.5m in width but there is no further record of its construction type. There are no dating results to support the theory that these sites were connected and the differing construction types would in fact appear to suggest otherwise. Their locations are unsurprising as all of the recorded stretches traverse the narrowest stretches of bog between areas of dryland. Interestingly all three have similar orientations to the current roads. None of these trackways were re-located during the 2004 Peatland Survey carried out under the direction of the author. It is possible that the trackway in Killinagh Bog (KD012-003) may still remain under heavy overgrowth in the northern part of the bog. The stretch of track in Barnaran (KD012-007) was visited by the author some years ago but extensive domestic peat cutting appeared to have removed all traces of this site by the time of the 2004 Peatland Survey.

3.18.3 Topographical Files

Stray finds of a leather shoe (1987:140) and a stone axehead (1937:2423) are recorded in the NMI files from Ticknevin townland. Although these finds came from the BnM Bog there is no exact location available for them and it is possible that they may have come from Glashabaun South Bog some of which is also located in Ticknevin townland.

3.18.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Derrybrennan Bog was surveyed by ADS as part of the 2004 Peatland Survey of Ireland under licence number 04E1003. The RMP site recorded in Derrybrennan Bog in 1964 (KD012-002) was not re-located but three sites were identified, surveyed and recorded in the northwestern extent of Derrybrennan bog during the course of the Survey. These consisted of a tertiary togher and two isolated pieces of worked wood. All three sites were disturbed or damaged and there was evidence of disturbance in the form of buried plastic particularly in the northwestern part of the bog. Two of the sites were dated and both were modern in origin (KD-DBN001 & 003).

Following a proposal to re-develop a portion of the bog for forestry, Jane Whitaker and Eoin Halpin, ADS Ltd, carried out a site inspection of the area on 2nd February 2011 to assess the potential for recently uncovered archaeological remains. No archaeological features were recorded but in accordance with a request from Emmet Byrnes, Archaeologist with the Forestry Service the forestry development was archaeologically fieldwalked once pre-planting ploughing was completed in October 2011. Each field surface and drain face in the ploughed area was inspected by Jane Whitaker and Eimear O'Connor from ADS. As with the initial site visit in February no sites of archaeological potential were discovered.

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. No potential features were identified within the bog.

3.18.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cushaling	Irish	<i>Cois Loinge</i>	The foot of the pool or pond
Derrybrennan	English	-	Brennan's Wood
Lullymore	Irish	<i>Loilíoch Mór Thoir</i>	Great milch cow
Ticknevin	Irish	<i>Tigh Mhic Neamhain</i>	The house of Mhic Neamhain

3.18.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Derrybrennan Bog were examined but no features of archaeological interest were identified.

3.18.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings of architectural interest located in the immediate environs of Derrybrennan Bog.

3.18.9 Potential Impacts

The RMP site KD012-002 originally recorded in Derrybrennan Bog along with the sites recorded in the neighbouring bogs suggests that there may be potential for sites to be uncovered during the course of any future development.

3.19 DERRYCRICKET BOG

This assessment of Derrycricket Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.19.1 Location and General Topography

Derrycricket bog is situated in the south of Derrygreenagh Works, west of Clonbulloge. It forms part of a large tract of wetlands which continue from all its sides. At its western edge, the R400 road, between Portarlinton and Rhode, separates it from Mountlucas Bog. Ballycon Bog is directly to its north and the two are divided by a Bord na Móna (BnM) industrial railway. To the east is Cloncreen Bog from which it is separated by reclaimed land, and at its southern edge is the Wogue River which divides it from Clonsast North Bog. Derrycricket covers a total area of 186ha within BnMs Derrygreenagh Works. It was in industrial production from c. 1960 until the 1990s since when it has been extensively planted with forestry.

3.19.2 Recorded Monuments

The closest known sites to Derrycricket Bog lie to its extreme north on the sides of an esker which borders Ballycon Bog. These are also discussed in relation to Ballycon Bog. They consist of an enclosure and a graveyard (OF019-001) and a possible earthwork (OF019-002) in Ballycon townland. To the extreme southwest is a children's burial ground (OF019-005), also discussed in relation to Mount Lucas Bog.

3.19.3 Topographical Files

A wooden wheel (1944:858) of uncertain date was recorded from the townland of Derrycricket. The wheel was found 1m below the bog surface and is described as a

portion of a block wheel, one side of which is now missing. It is c. 36cm in diameter and of uncertain date, however, its size and form suggest that it may be from a turf barrow and it is likely that the Derrycricket wheel is Late Medieval or later in date. As this townland extends east into Mountlucas Bog it is unclear from which bog this find may have come. In addition to this, a wooden paddle-like object (IA/76/1975) was reported to the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) from Esker More townland. Esker More townland extends north into Ballycon Bog and east into Cloncreen Bog, it is uncertain which bog, if any, this find came from.

3.19.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Derrycricket Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2002 by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit under licence number O2E0840 (IAWU 2003). No archaeological sites or artefacts were recorded during the course of the survey. Derrycricket Bog is almost entirely covered by forestry and only a very small portion in the northwest was available for examination. This area was milled out and overgrown.

3.19.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch Maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. On the first edition OS map Derrycricket Bog is separated from Ballycon Bog by a small stretch of dryland. Just east of this is a small cluster of houses labelled Derryrobinson. This settlement is still evident on the later map and the associated field system is formed by a series of drains. On the first edition map there is an east-west running road running across the southern part of the bog towards the Derryrobinson settlement. This is not marked on the third edition map. The graveyard and enclosure in Ballycon townland (OF019-001) mentioned above are situated on the end of the esker ridge is indicated on the 1913 edition of the OS map as 'Downan Grave Yard'. East of this site in Esker More townland is the possible earthwork (OF019-002) is shown as a small hachured enclosure of which there are no visible remains at ground level. This site is not shown on the earlier OS map.

3.19.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Derrycricket	Irish	<i>Doire Croitheach</i>	The oak wood of Mic Riocaird(?)
Esker More	Irish	<i>An Eiscir Mhór</i>	The big esker

3.19.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Derrycricket Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified in the bog which is very overgrown. The outline of the field system associated with the Derryrobinson settlement is evident in the east of the bog.

3.19.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Derrycricket Bog.

3.19.9 Potential Impacts

Derrycricket Bog was systematically surveyed in 2002 at which time no archaeological sites were recorded and the stray finds in the Topographical Files of the National Museum cannot be attributed a definite find spot. The dryland monuments in the vicinity are some distance from the bog margins and the bog is now extensively afforested. As per the NRA Guidelines, 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 potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Derrycricket Bog.

3.20 DERRYLEA BOG

This assessment of Derrylea Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.20.1 Location and General Topography

This bog is situated in County Offaly to the northeast of Portarlinton town, east of a minor road between Portarlinton and Clonbulloge and to the north of a minor road between Portarlinton and Monasterevin. On the east the bog is bordered by a mixture of pasture and forestry. The only access to the bog is from the west and provided by a lane beside a BnM railway off the minor road between Portarlinton and Clonbulloge. Derrylea Bog covers an area of 640 hectares within BnM's Derrygreenagh Works. This bog has been in industrial peat production since the late 1960s and was initially in sod peat production for Portarlinton power station. It was brought into production later than some of the other bogs and with advances in bagger machinery the drains were closer together. It is currently in full production supplying milled peat to Edenderry Power Station.

3.20.2 Recorded Monuments

A number of RMP sites are recorded from around the environs of Derrylea Bog. To the east of the bog in County Kildare eight sites are recorded. All eight are only visible as cropmarks on aerial photographs and are therefore classified as potential sites (KD021-008001 to 008005, KD021-009, KD021-010). There is a possible enclosure site (OF034-003) located immediately south of the bog in the townland of Trascaun. In the same townland further south is an earthwork (OF034-004) consisting of a low, elongated mound of alluvial silt on low-lying poorly drained floodplains. It is noted in the RMP file that this may be a natural feature. OF034-001 is located to the west of the bog immediately north of the Portarlinton to Rathangan road (R419). This site is recorded on the Ordnance Survey map as 'The Friars Toghers'. The RMP file notes that the site was most likely to be a 17th/18th century farm track given its name by juxtaposition of penal traditions and real toghers found at Clonsast 2 miles to the northeast. During excavation to the west of the bog at the quarry in Derryvillia townland an enclosure (OF032-008002) and burial ground were identified (OF034-008001) on the dryland island separating Derrylea and Derryounce Bog.

3.20.3 Topographical Files

The NMI files contain a report of a find of bone fragments and worked wooden pegs possibly originating from Hodgsons Briquette Factory, Derrylea, Co. Kildare.

3.20.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Derrylea Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2004 by Archaeological Development Services as part of the Archaeological Survey Peatland Survey under licence number 04E1126 (Whitaker 2004). No archaeological sites were identified during the survey, which was attributed to the apparent relatively low depth of peat left in parts of this bog.

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 county boundary between Offaly and Kildare runs through the bog. The entire bog is depicted as wetland and is separated from Derrycastle Bog by the road from Cushina to Portarlinton, which is depicted on the first edition map. There is a dryland island in Derrycastle townland which is depicted on the first and third edition maps. There is a house on the centre of the island and on the third edition map a gravel pit (disused) is depicted to the west of the house. The Friar's Toghher is marked on both maps and runs from the centre of the island to the south-southeast towards the dryland. There is a road depicted on both edition maps running along the northern and east edge of the bog which is now reclaimed farmland. Just southeast of the bog there is a small settlement with several house and a police station on the first edition map. By the time of the third edition map the police station has been replaced by Derry Lea House. No potential features were identified.

3.20.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Aughrim	Irish	<i>Eachroim</i>	Hill-ridge of the horses
Bishopswood	English	-	-
Clondoolusk		<i>Cluain Dúloiscthe or Cluain Dubh-Lusca</i>	Meadow of Dúloiscthe or Lawn of the black cave
Derrylea	Irish	<i>Doire Liath</i>	The grey oak-wood
Tinacrannagh	Irish	<i>Tigh na Cranncha</i>	House of the trees
Trascan	Irish	<i>An Treascán</i>	Furniture

3.20.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Derrylea Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified within the bog. However, the possible enclosures to the east of the bog were evident. There is a quarry on the dryland island to the west of the bog. Some of the fields on the bog are overgrown.

3.20.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Derrylea Bog.

3.20.9 Potential Impacts

Derrylea Bog was systematically surveyed in 2004 at which time no archaeological sites were recorded. While the stray finds from the area don't have a definite find spot within the bog their presence, when combined with the number of dryland monuments in the vicinity, demonstrates the presence of human activity in the immediate hinterland. As per the NRA Guidelines, 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 future development works in Derrylea Bog.

3.21 DERRYOUNCE BOG

This assessment of Derryounce Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.21.1 Location and General Topography

This bog is situated in County Offaly to the northwest of Portarlington town south of a minor road between Portarlington and Monasterevin. Derrylea Bog is to the east the bog while the eastern extent is bordered by a mixture of pasture and private turbary. The only access to the bog is from the east and is provided by a lane beside a BnM railway off the minor road between Portarlington and Clonbulloge. This bog was in industrial peat production from the late 1960s and was initially in sod peat production for Portarlington power station. It has been out of production since the 1990s and bog is now completely overgrown and includes amenities in the form of fishing lakes managed by a local group.

3.21.2 Recorded Monuments

A number of RMP sites are recorded from around the environs of Derryounce Bog. To the east of the bog there is a site recorded on the ordnance survey map as 'The Friars Togher' (OF034-001). The RMP file notes that the site was most likely to be a 17th/18th century farm track given its name by juxtaposition of penal traditions and real toghers found at Clonsast two miles to the northeast. The NMI files contain a report of a find of bone fragments and worked wooden pegs possibly originating from Hodgsons Briquette Factory, Derrylea, Co. Kildare. During excavation to the east of the bog at the quarry in Derryvilla townland an enclosure (OF032-008002) and burial ground were identified (OF034-008001) on the dryland island separating Derrylea and Derryounce Bog. To the west of bog there are two earthworks (OF033-003, -004) which were identified on the revised Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch maps but are no longer visible at ground level.

3.21.3 Topographical Files

A flint arrowhead (1941:1140) 'found in the bog' is recorded from the townland of Derryvilla. Also in Derryvilla townland, metal detecting on Derryvilla Hill in the vicinity of the Friars Togher revealed 13 musket balls and a gun rest (2009C2:14-28(excl. 27)) while a number of skeletal remains were found during bulldozing on the Island in Derryvilla near the Friars Togher (IA/114/70 A).

3.21.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Derrycastle bog has not been subject to systematic archaeological field survey or mitigation.

3.21.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch Maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. No potential features were identified. The entire area is marked as wetland on both edition maps. The dry-land island which separates Derrycastle and Derrylea Bog is depicted on both maps. On the first edition OS map there is a house on the island and the third edition maps depicts a disused quarry. The Friar's Togher is depicted running from this island to the south-southeast. The bog is much smaller today that it was depicted on the early maps thus indicating that extensive land reclamation has taken place, especially to the south of the bog. On the first edition map there is a small settlement in the centre of the bog, which is now the southern part of the Bord na Mona bog. There is a small house with several fields surrounding it. By the third edition map a second structure is evident and there is also a well to the north of these buildings. There is a road extending from the north of this settlement which runs northwards towards Lough Lurgan. On the first edition map a small structure and field is located to the west of this road and midway between the first settlement and Lough Lurgan. The structure is no longer evident on the third edition map but the field is still there. To the west of this and at the north of the bog there is a second small, un-named lake depicted on both maps. The third edition map depicts two footpaths cross the bog in the vicinity of this small lake. One runs east towards the settlement and the other extends south across the bog. The earthworks (OF033-003, -004) are depicted as small hachured mounds on the third edition map.

3.21.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cushina	Irish	<i>Cois Eidhní</i>	Beside <i>Eidhní</i>
Derrycastle	Irish	<i>Doire Fhuinsigh or Doire uinsighe</i>	Oak-wood of <i>Fuinsigh</i> or grove of the ash trees
Derryvilla	Irish	<i>Doire an Bhile</i>	Oak-wood of the ancient trees
Moanvane	Irish	<i>An Mhóin Bhán</i>	The white/grassy bogland
Kilcappagh	Irish	<i>Coill Cheapach</i>	Wood of the tillage plots

3.21.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Derrycastle Bog were examined. The bog is very overgrown and nothing of archaeological importance could be identified. There is a quarry on the

dry-land island to the east of the bog. The outline of the settlement at the south of the bog is distinguishable on the aerial photographs.

3.21.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Derryounce Bog.

3.21.9 Potential Impacts

Derryounce bog has not been subject to systematic archaeological field survey or mitigation. There are some stray finds from the area and those combined with the presence of 'dryland' monuments in the vicinity demonstrates the presence of human activity in the immediate hinterland. The bog has been out of production since the 1990s and parts are currently being used by local community groups. As per the NRA Guidelines, 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 future development works in Derryounce Bog.

3.22 ESKER BOG

This assessment of Esker Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.22.1 Location and General Topography

Esker Bog is located approximately 3km southeast of Rhode Co. Offaly and is adjacent to Cavemount Bog, which lies to the west. It covers a total of 580 hectares within Bord na Móna's (BnM) Derrygreenagh Works and has been in production since 1959. The northern and eastern sides of Esker are bounded by the dryland that extends southwards from Rhode. This dryland partially subdivides the eastern and western parts of Esker in the form of a reclaimed peninsula of dryland which has been forested. The bog is accessed on its western side along a railway line and centrally through the forestry on the reclaimed peninsula.

3.22.2 Recorded Monuments

There are a number of sites in the environs of the bog including two enclosures on the northwestern margins. These are OF011-027 and OF011-053 (a possible enclosure), located on the marginal land on the north-western side of the bog in Clonmeen townland. To the northeast, in Rathlumber townland, there is a known ringfort (OF011-028) and a rectangular enclosure (OF011-029). The latter site is only evident on aerial photographs. Within the enclosure are two rectangular platforms, which are possibly houses. Beyond the southern margins of the bog, in Ballycon townland, are two further sites, a church and graveyard (OF019-001) and an enclosure (OF019-002).

3.22.3 Topographical Files

A number of artefacts have been discovered in and around it, although the precise find-spots are not known. Three artefacts have been recorded from this bog by the National Museum in recent years. The first of these is a bronze axehead (1983:80) from Rathlumber townland on the eastern side of the bog. The others are two separate pieces of bog butter (2000:55 and 1998:62). The first of these, from Clonmeen townland in the northwestern area of the bog, was "tub-shaped in form" although there was no surviving evidence of a container. The second, from Esker More townland, also had no associated container.

3.22.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Esker Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2001 by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey under licence number 01E0475 (IAWU, 2002c). A single archaeological site was discovered in the survey of this bog. It was located in the northwestern area of the bog, 1.02m below the field surface and consists of a single split timber and a piece of light brushwood. No further archaeological work has been carried out since the preliminary survey.

3.22.5 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. No potential features were identified. The entire area is marked as wetland on both edition maps with the dryland island/peninsula running north-south and separating the east and west of the bog. Just north of this island/peninsula Leitrim House is marked on both maps. Clonmeen House is depicted on both maps to the northwest of the bog. On the third edition map a possible road extends from the house and runs southeast across the bog to the very southeast corner of the western part of the bog. There is little of interest depicted on either map in the eastern part of the bog.

3.22.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballymorán	Irish	<i>Baile Uí Mhóráin</i>	The town of Uí Mhóráin
Clonmeen	Irish	<i>Cluain Mín</i>	Smooth meadow/ pasture
Esker More	Irish	<i>An Eiscir Mhór</i>	<i>The big esker</i>
Leitrim	Irish	<i>Liatroim</i>	<i>The grey ridge</i>
Newtown	English	-	-
Rathlumber	Irish	<i>Ráth Lumar</i>	Ringfort of Lumar (possibly Francis Lumms of Lumville)

3.22.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Esker Bog were examined. Nothing of archaeological interest was identified within Esker Bog. The dryland island/peninsula is covered with trees and no archaeological features could be identified.

3.22.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There is one building of architectural interest located c. 330m south of Esker Bog, a school (RPS No. 405, NIAH Ref. 14919003) located in the townland of Esker More.

3.22.9 Potential Impacts

A single archaeological site was discovered during the Peatland Survey 1.03m below the field surface and there are several finds recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum. It must be considered therefore that there is moderate potential for additional features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Esker Bog.

3.23 GARRYMORE BOG

This assessment of Garrymore Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.23.1 Location and General Topography

Garrymore Bog is located immediately west of Garryhinch Bog. It can be accessed from a laneway off an unclassified road that runs northeast off the N80 (Tullamore to Mountmellick road). There are considerable turbury plots surrounding the BnM production bog on its northern, western and southern extents. Garrymore Bog covers an area of 240 hectares with a total of 85 drains oriented east-west. Production started in circa 1988 but ceased after the 2000 season until 2010 and is in full production since.

3.23.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no RMP sites in the immediate vicinity of the bog but there is a single site in Garrymore townland (LA003-006) in farmland to the north of the bog. This site was recorded as an enclosure but field notes in the RMP file note that there are no visible above ground remains.

3.23.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds recorded from Garrymore bog in the topographical files of the NMI.

3.23.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Garrymore Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2004 by Archaeological Development Services under licence number 04E1163 (Whitaker, 2004). At that time, it was under development for milled peat production by BnM and had a single production season in 2002 but in the intervening period it had become overgrown with heather. It was originally developed for bagger peat production but was considered too wet when one of the bagger machines sank in the bog. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey of this bog.

3.23.5 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. This area is marked as bog on the first edition map. The wetland extends further to the west and south on the maps that is evident today indicating that some land reclamation has taken place in the intervening years. A stream extending from the centre of the bog to the southeast corner is marked. The county boundary between Laois and Offaly runs north-south to the east of the bog. No potential features were identified.

3.23.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Garrymore	Irish	<i>An Garraí Mór</i>	The great/big garden
Dernacart	Irish	<i>Doire na g-cairt</i>	Oak wood of the carts
Forest Upper	Irish	<i>An Seisceann</i>	Swamp/Bog
Forest Lower	Irish	<i>An Seisceann</i>	Swamp/Bog

3.23.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Garrymore Bog were inspected but no potential archaeological features were identified. The stream identified on the OS maps is evident on the aerial photographs as a meandering line running towards Cottoner's Brook at the east of the bog.

3.23.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings in the immediate vicinity of Garrymore Bog.

3.23.9 Potential Impacts

Garrymore Bog was systematically surveyed in 2004 at which time no archaeological sites were recorded. While there are no records of stray finds from the area the presence of 'dryland' monuments in the vicinity demonstrates the presence of human activity in the immediate hinterland. As per the NRA Guidelines, 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 potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Garrymore Bog.

3.24 GLASHABAUN NORTH BOG

This assessment of Glashabaun North Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.24.1 Location and General Topography

Glashabaun North Bog is situated southwest of Edenderry, east of the unclassified road from Edenderry to Rathangan, which forms its western limit. It is bordered to the north by Ticknevin bog and to the south and southeast by Blackriver and Glashabaun South bogs from which it is separated by the Cushaling River. There is pastureland to the east. Access to the bog is provided by a lane running east from the Edenderry –

Rathangan road. Glashabaun North Bog covers an area of 498 hectares and consists of 79 fields with the drains running east-west.

3.24.2 Recorded Monuments

An enclosure site, OF012-009, is the single RMP site in the vicinity of this bog. It is located in the northern extent of the bog between Glashabaun and Ticknevin Bogs in the townland of Derries. The enclosure is noted in the field notes of the RMP as of doubtful archaeological interest.

3.24.3 Topographical Files

The NMI files contain a record of a paddle-shaped wooden beetle also from the townland of Derries. This was found while cutting turf and was hewn from a single piece of wood. It is noted as having been broken while digging and the middle portion of the handle is now lost.

3.24.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Glashabaun North Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2004 by Archaeological Development Services as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey under licence number 04E0999 (Whitaker 2004). A total of seven sites were identified and recorded consisting of a possible Secondary Togher and six sightings of isolated pieces of Wood Remains. It was thought at the time of the survey that some of these sites may be modern in origin and this was later confirmed by dating. No further archaeological work has taken place since.

3.24.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. There is very little change between the first edition maps and the area today as it is denoted as bog. The site of the enclosure noted in the RMP as OF012-009 is marked on the map as a circular area with a trig point but is not marked as an enclosure.

3.24.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cushaling	Irish	<i>Cois Loinge</i>	The foot of the pool or pond
Derries	Irish	<i>Na Doirí</i>	Oak-woods
Ticknevin	Irish	<i>Tigh Mhic Neamhain</i>	The house of Mhic Neamhain

3.24.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Glashabaun North Bog were inspected and the site recorded as OF-012-009 is visible as a tree covered circular area. No additional potential archaeological sites were identified.

3.24.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Glashabaun North Bog.

3.24.9 Potential Impacts

The sites recorded during the course of the 2004 Peatland Survey combined with the stray find of a wooden beetle and the RMP sites in the environs of Glashabaun bog indicate a moderate potential for additional archaeological additional features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in this bog.

3.25 GLASHABAUN SOUTH BOG

This assessment of Glashabaun South Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.25.1 Location and General Topography

Glashabaun South Bog is located immediately southwest of Derrybrennan Bog and southeast of the Cushaling river. The now overgrown Lullymore Bog runs along its southeastern extent while a small unclassified road along its southwestern extent. Glashabaun South Bog covers an area of 382 hectares and there are 84 drains oriented northeast-southwest. It was originally partially in sod peat production supplying sod peat to the Allenwood power station as well as milled peat for the Lullymore Briquette factory prior to being converted to milled peat production for Edenderry Power Station. It is afforested in places with wild birch.

3.25.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no RMP sites in immediate proximity to Glashabaun South. The nearest sites are the trackway sites that were identified in 1964 in Derrybrennan Bog (KD012-002), Killinagh Bog (KD012-003) and Lullymore Bog (KD012-004).

3.25.3 Topographical Files

Stray finds of a leather shoe (1987:140) and a stone axehead (1937:2423) are recorded in the NMI files from Ticknevin townland. Although these finds came from the BnM Bog there is no exact location available for them and it is possible that they may have come from Derrybrennan Bog some of which is also located in Ticknevin townland.

3.25.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Glashabaun South Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2004 by Archaeological Development Services as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey under licence 04E1004 (Whitaker 2004). No archaeological sites were identified during the survey of this bog and no further archaeological work has taken place since.

3.25.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey six-inch map was examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage

significance. There is very little change between the first edition maps and the area today as it is denoted as bog.

3.25.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cushaling	Irish	<i>Cois Loinge</i>	The foot of the pool or pond
Lullybeg	Irish	<i>Loilgheach Beag</i>	A small milch cow
Lullymore	Irish	<i>Loilíoch Mór</i>	Great milch cow
Ticknevin	Irish	<i>Tigh Mhic Neamhain</i>	The house of Mhic Neamhain

3.25.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of the area were examined but no potential archaeological features or sites were identified.

3.25.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Glashabaun South Bog.

3.25.9 Potential Impacts

No sites were recorded in Glashabaun South bog during the 2004 Peatland Survey and there are RMP sites in immediate proximity to Glashabaun South. The exact location of the stray finds recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum from Ticknevin townland (which also extends into Derrybrennan Bog to the east) is unknown. It is considered that there is a low to moderate potential for additional archaeological additional features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in this bog.

3.26 KILLINAGH BOG

This assessment of Killinagh Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.26.1 Location and General Topography

Killinagh Bog, Co. Kildare is located at the eastern extent of the Derrygreenagh Group. It is immediately east of the unclassified road the runs southwards to Lullymore dryland island from Derrybrennan factory. The bog is bordered along the south by the Lullymore to Allenwood road R414. Along its northeastern and eastern extent are private turbury plots. Killinagh Bog covers an area of 164ha and is part of the Bord na Mona Allen Group of bogs.

Killinagh Bog was originally produced to supply milled peat to the briquette factory at Derrybrennan. It is now produced to supply peat to the power station at Edenderry. In the southwestern extent of the bog close to Lullymore Island there is a small area where trial growing of blueberries is being carried out. One third of Killinagh Bog, particularly its northeastern extent, is considerably overgrown and has been out of production for some time.

3.26.2 Recorded Monuments

A togher, KD012-003, was recorded within this bog in 1964 and was described as ‘the Danes Road’. It was thought to be the northern part of a significant road that traversed Killinagh Bog (KD012-003), Lullymore Bog (KD012-004) and Barnaran Bog (KD012-007). In Killinagh Bog the road consisted of gravel and marl and was 3m in width and 20-25cm in thickness. In the uncut part of the bog the road was visible as an area of more luxuriant growth on the surface. This part of the road ran from Ballybrack townland to the southeastern extent of Derrybrennan dryland island. The second stretch (KD012-004) of the ‘Dane’s Road’ ran from the southwestern extent of Derrybrennan island southwards to Lullymore island. This section of the road was composed of planks some of which appeared to have been laid transversely. It was not found in a continuous stretch but in areas of particularly wet peat. The final stretch of the ‘Danes Road’, (KD012-007) was recorded in the southeastern extent of Barnaran Bog in private turbury close to the modern Rathangan to Lullymore road. This short stretch of trackway was 4.5m in width but there is no further record of its construction type. There are no dating results to support the theory that these sites are connected. The differing construction types would in fact appear to suggest otherwise. Their locations are unsurprising as all of the recorded stretches traverse the narrowest stretches of bog between areas of dryland. Interestingly all three have similar orientations to the current roads. The trackway in Killinagh may still remain under heavy overgrowth, Lullymore bog has been entirely reclaimed for farmland while the stretch of track in Barnaran was visited by the author some years ago but extensive domestic peat cutting appears to have removed all traces of this site.

3.26.3 Topographical Files

There are no records of stray finds from Killinagh Bog in the topographical files of the NMI.

3.26.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Killinagh Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2004 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Whitaker 2004). No archaeological sites were identified during the survey of this bog. The togher (KD012-003) was not relocated but there remains the possibility that it may still be preserved under heavy overgrowth.

3.26.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) 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
Ballybrack	Irish	<i>Baile Breac</i>	‘Speckled’ town
Derrybrennan	Irish	<i>Doire Ui Bhroanain</i>	O’ Brennan’s wood

3.26.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Killinagh Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified in the bog a lot of which is very overgrown.

3.26.8 Architectural Heritage

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

3.26.9 Potential Impacts

Killinagh Bog was systematically surveyed in 2004 at which time no archaeological sites were recorded. The previously recorded togher (KD012-003) was not relocated but noted by the author that it may survive in overgrown areas. The dryland monuments in the vicinity are some distance from the bog margins and a lot of the bog is now considerably overgrown. As per the NRA Guidelines, 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 potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Killinagh Bog.

3.27 LODGE BOG

This assessment of Lodge Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.27.1 Location and General Topography

Lodge Bog is immediately south of the Lullymore to Allenwood road, R414 in Co. Kildare. It is also accessible further south along the R414 at the Barnaran/Lodge level crossing. A small laneway off the R414, at its southern extent also provides access alongside a pheasant farm. Extensive turbury plots surround this bog particularly along its eastern and southwestern extents while the dryland island of Lullymore is along the northwestern extent. There is a rail line running northeast-southwest through Lodge Bog and into Killinagh at the north and Barnaran at the west. Lodge Bog covers an area of 445 hectares. An area in the northwestern extent previously in BnM ownership was donated to the Irish Peatland Conservation Council.

3.27.2 Recorded Monuments

There are early ecclesiastical remains on the southeastern part of Lullymore (KD012-006) consisting of three enclosures, a graveyard, earthworks and cross inscribed stones. Also from Lullymore island was a cross inscribed stone (KD012-010) found near Lullymore Lodge while to the south in pastureland in Drumsru townland are a circular enclosure (KD017-002) and a rectangular enclosure/moated site (KD017-003) and a ringfort (KD017-004).

3.27.3 Topographical Files

A stone battle axe, a bronze sword blade (IA/194/64) and the lower part of a rotary quern (1989:16) are recorded in the NMI files from the townland of Lullymore East part of which is in Lodge Bog. The townland of Lullymore East however, spans parts of

Barnaran, Lodge Bogs and Lullymore East Bogs and it is not clear which of these bogs the finds came from.

3.27.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Lodge Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2004 by Archaeological Development Services as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey under licence number 04E1005 (Whitaker 2004). Eight sites were recorded which included seven Wood Remains and a single possible togher. The sites were scattered throughout the central part of the bog with no specific archaeological zone identified. A late medieval date was recovered from one of the sites while another site was modern.

3.27.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps was examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. There is very little change between the first edition maps and the area today as it is denoted as bog.

3.27.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Allenwood South	English	-	-
Drumsru	Irish	<i>Droim Sruth</i>	Hill of the stream
Lullymore East	Irish	<i>Loilíoch Mór Thoir</i>	Great milch cow

3.27.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of the area were examined but no potential archaeological features or sites were identified.

3.27.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Lodge Bog.

3.27.9 Potential Impacts

The sites recorded during the course of the 2004 Peatland Survey combined with the stray finds from Lullymore East townland and the RMP sites in the environs of Lodge bog indicate a moderate to high potential for additional archaeological features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in this bog.

3.28 LULLYBEG BOG

This assessment of Lullybeg Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.28.1 Location and General Topography

Lullybeg Bog is located in Co. Kildare, immediately southeast of Glashabaun South Bog and west of Lullybeg dryland island. It can be accessed at its northeast from Lullymore bog and at the southwest from the small unclassified road known locally as the

'German's road'. Lullybeg Bog covers an area of 185 hectares and was originally milled to supply peat to the Lullymore Briquette factory.

3.28.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no RMP sites in the vicinity of this bog.

3.28.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds recorded from Lullybeg bog in the topographical files of the NMI.

3.28.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Lullybeg Bog was archaeologically surveyed during the 2004 Peatland Survey under licence number 04E1010 (Whitaker 2004) at which time it was referred to as Bulge Bog. No archaeological sites were identified during the survey of this bog.

3.28.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps was examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. There is very little change between the first edition maps and the area today as it is denoted as bog.

3.28.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Lullybeg	Irish	<i>Loilgheach Beag</i>	A small milch cow

3.28.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Lullybeg Bog were inspected but no potential archaeological features were identified.

3.28.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Lullybeg Bog.

3.28.9 Potential Impacts

Lullybeg Bog was systematically surveyed in 2004 at which time no archaeological sites were recorded nor are there any records of stray finds from the bog. As per the NRA Guidelines, 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 potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Lullybeg Bog.

3.29 LULLYMORE BOG

This assessment of Lullymore Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.29.1 Location and General Topography

Lullymore Bog is located to the west of Lullymore dryland island. It is immediately west of the unclassified road that runs southwards to Lullymore dryland island from Derrybrennan briquette factory. This bog is completely overgrown and has not been in industrial peat production for over 20 years. The southwestern extent has been reclaimed.

3.29.2 Recorded Monuments

There is a record of a Road-Class 1 togher (KD012-00401) that was discovered in the 1960s. The site was composed of transversely laid planks up to 2.4m in length and was subsequently dated to AD 775–892. The nearest dryland sites are those on the adjacent Lullymore island; a cross inscribed stone (KD012-010) and ecclesiastical remains (KD012-006).

3.29.3 Topographical Files

The stray finds records of the NMI contain three references to the townland of Lullymore East. A stone battle axe, a bronze sword blade (IA/194/64) and the lower part of a rotary quern (1989:16) are recorded in the NMI files from the townland of Lullymore East. Lullymore East townland spans parts of Lullymore, Barnaran, Lodge and Lullymore East Bogs and it is therefore not clear which of these bogs the finds actually came from.

3.29.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Apart from the initial investigations carried out by the NMI in the 1960s on the togher site (KD012-004001) Lullymore Bog has not been archaeologically field surveyed due to the fact that it has been out of production for over twenty years.

3.29.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) 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.

3.29.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Derrybrennan	Irish	<i>Doire Ui Bhroanain</i>	O'Brennan's wood
Lullymore East	Irish	<i>Loilíoch Mór Thoir</i>	Great milch cow

3.29.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Lullymore Bog were examined. No features of archaeological interest were identified in the bog a lot of which is very overgrown.

3.29.8 Architectural Heritage

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

3.29.9 Potential Impacts

Lullymore Bog has not been archaeologically surveyed and is now overgrown and reclaimed in places. The recorded monument, the plank togher (KD012-004), may survive within this bog. The dryland monuments in the vicinity are some distance from the bog margins. As per the NRA Guidelines, 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 potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in Lullymore Bog.

3.30 MOUNTLUCAS BOG

This assessment of Mountlucas Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.30.1 Location and General Topography

Mountlucas Bog is located within the southern portion of the Derrygreenagh Works and is c. 1km southeast of Daingean town. It is bounded to the west by Clonad Bog and to the east by Ballycon, Derrycricket and Clonsast Bogs. A narrow expanse of dryland, incorporating a c. 6.5km long esker, limits the extent of the bog to the north. Mountlucas Bog covers a total area of 1226 hectares within Derrygreenagh Works and has been in industrial peat production since c. 1959. A later extension into Magheramore began production in 1969. Approximately 65% of Mountlucas is out of production and the recently constructed Mountlucas Wind Farm is located in the northern part of the bog. The remaining production areas comprise the western section (Mountlucas West) near Clonad Bog and the extreme southern extent (Mountlucas South) north of Ballykean Bog

3.30.2 Recorded Monuments

Mountlucas Bog is situated approximately 1km southeast of the historic town of Daingean (OF018- 006), which was a focal area for much activity from the Early Medieval period onwards. The sites around and within Daingean town include enclosures (OF018-004 and OF018-007), a holy well (OF018-005), a castle site (OF018-00901) and an armorial stone (OF018-008). In general, the archaeological sites in this area indicate a landscape dominated by Medieval activity with a continuous settlement pattern through to the Anglo-Norman and later periods.

Of the three sites immediately adjacent to the bog one is a mound (OF018-013) at the southern dryland extremity of Clonarrow or Riverlyons townland. It is marked on all Ordnance Survey (OS) editions as being small and circular but no visible remains survive at ground level. It is the best candidate for a prehistoric monument in the immediate area. Approximately 1.2km northwest of this is an enclosure (OF018-012) of unknown date. Within the same townland, there is a possible church site (OF018-001001) with a graveyard (OF018-001002). There is an 18th century dwelling (OF018-

001003) adjacent to these sites. Just north of this is a second possible church site (OF018-034) which survives as a rectangular mound of earth in a field known locally as the 'church field'. To the northeast of the bog, on the esker, is a church, graveyard and enclosure (OF019-001001, -001002, -001003) known as 'Downan Grave Yard'. These sites are also discussed in relation to Ballycon and Derrycricket Bogs.

On the dryland bordering the southern extent of the bog, there is an enclosure site (OF018-021) located in Ballynakill townland. There is a second enclosure (OF018-033) in Gorteenkeel townland which is sub-rectangular in shape with an annexe. Further to the south, is a possible graveyard site (OF018-022), which is named as 'Ballynakill Grave Yard' on all editions of the OSI. It is situated in marshy land with no visible remains at ground level. In Ballaghassaan townland, to the southeast of Mountlucas and west of Derrycricket Bogs, there is a children's burial ground (OF019-005), which is known as 'Kiltdownbrennan Grave Yard (children's)'.

Several sites were added to the RMP following the Peatland Survey (see section 3.30.4 below). These include toghers (OF018-027, -119, -120,-121,-122,-123,-125,-127, -132,-133,-134,-136, -140, -148, -151, -152, -154,-155,-156, -160, -161, -162, -164, -165, -169, -172,-174, -175, -180, -182, -183, -184, -185, -186, -189, -191), post rows (OF018-149, -171, -179, -181), a platform (OF018-168) and a house (OF018-173).

3.30.3 Topographical Files

A plank togher (1972:69-73) from Gorteenkeel townland, which was initially recorded by the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) after a report from BnM. The NMI file records it as being 800m in length and 2m deep in a bog called 'The Little Island'. The togher is listed in the 1988 SMR as OF018-027 but is located by townland only and is not shown on the accompanying Constraints Map. It was not included in the 1995 RMP, most likely because it could not be re-located. The remnants of this togher were securely identified during the IAWU survey and it is included in their catalogue (OF-GNK 0002). A whetstone (1936:3453) is recorded from Mountlucas or Drumcaw townland, which takes in the northeastern corner of the bog. An incomplete wooden wheel, likely to be provenanced to Mountlucas Bog, was recovered from Derrycricket townland. The wheel (1944:858) was found approximately 1m below the bog surface but its exact find spot is equivocal. A second wooden wheel was recovered from Clonarrow or Riverlyons townland. It was approximately 1m beneath the bog surface at a 30 ° angle but its precise location is not recorded. It consists of a portion of a block-wheel (1963:88), which is c. 0.75m in diameter and has a c. 4.0cm thick rim. A stave-built wooden vessel (1974:35) was recovered from Clonarrow or Riverlyons townland, found in virgin bog under c. 2.4m of peat. Fourteen staves, seven pieces of binding strip and a base fragment survive. Although broken, it can be reconstructed and forms an almost intact vessel.

3.30.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Mountlucas Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2002 by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit under licence number 02E0839 (IAWU, 2003a). A total of eighty-one individual sites and finds were recorded consisting of four primary toghers, ten

secondary toghers, twenty tertiary toghers, twenty-five worked wood in situ, eleven unworked wood in situ, a platform, three post rows and a number of recovered artefacts. Information concerning seven additional previously undocumented sites and finds were received from Bord na Mona personnel during the survey and these bring the site total to eighty-eight. Fourteen sites, including artefacts and the seven previously undocumented sites, were resolved and c. 80% of the remaining sites was 20cm or less below the bog surface. The extant sites were identified in three distinct distributions within the northwestern, southwestern and south central portions of the bog. The bulk of the sites were located in active production areas but approximately twenty sites south of Magheramore and portions of two sites in the south central distribution were located in non-production areas. Thirteen of the sites were dated, 4 of these were Bronze Age, 6 were Iron Age with the remaining 3 being Medieval in date. No archaeological excavations were carried out on the foot of the survey findings. However, an extensive archaeological monitoring programme commenced in March 2012 by Dominic Delaney and Associates and completed by Shanarch archaeologists in mid-2013 owing to the construction of Mountlucas Wind Farm in the northern part of the bog. Some sites were identified during the course of this work and were subsequently excavated by Archaeological Development Services (Turrell 2012a-g). These sites included two fulacht fiadh, a platform, post rows and a trackway in the townlands of Ballynakill and Clonarrow or Riverlyons. In April 2013 several previously unrecorded trackways were discovered in Ballynakill townland and were subsequently excavated by Dominic Delaney and Associates. The dates for these recent excavations showed all sites to be prehistoric in date.

3.30.5 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. An east-west running 'proposed road' is indicated on both maps but this road appears to have never been built. At the centre of the bog on a dryland island a cluster of buildings is indicated on the first edition map. This area is labelled 'Derrylesk'. A road runs from the north of the settlement across the bog to the dryland. There are several fields associated with the settlement. This settlement is evident on the later map. To the east of this there are several small irregular features marked on both the first and third edition maps. It is unclear what they represent but they may be small ponds. The road that extends from Derrylesk reaches the dryland in the vicinity of the mound (OF018-013) which is marked on both maps. To the east of Derrylesk there is another small island with ten fields on it which is marked on the first edition map. By the time of the third edition map there are several additional fields and a few structures on this island. The possible graveyard site (OF018-022), which is named as 'Ballynakill Grave Yard' is noted on all editions of the OS. Clonarrow House is indicated on both maps but is marked as 'in ruins'. The burial ground is also marked and is labelled 'disused' on the third edition map. There is a footpath on the third edition map which crosses several fields to the southeast of the house and leads to the road crossing the bog to Derrylesk. To the south of the house both maps indicate a circular field boundary which may possibly represent the site of an enclosure.

3.30.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballynakill	Irish	<i>Baile na Cille</i>	The town or homestead of the church
Brackagh	Irish	<i>An Bhreacach</i>	The speckled?
Clonad	Irish	<i>Cluain Fhada</i>	Long meadow/pasture
Clonarrow or Riverlyons	Irish	<i>Cluain Arbhach</i>	The pasture of slaughter
Derrycricket	Irish	<i>Doire Croitheach</i>	The oak wood of Mic Riocaird(?)
Drumcaw or Mount Lucas	Irish	<i>Droim Cáithe</i>	Ridge of (the) chaff, waste
Gorteenkeel	Irish	<i>An Goirtín Caol</i>	The narrow marshy stream or little field
Island	English	-	-
Oldtown	English	-	-
Scrub or Pigeonpark	English	-	-

3.30.7 Aerial Photography

Aerial photographs of Mountlucas Bog were examined. Several of the fields in Mountlucas Bog are over grown. The settlement in Derrylesk is evident of the aerial photographs as a tree covered area in the centre of the bog. The road extending north of the settlement is still present and a trainline runs alongside it. The island to the east of Derrylesk is also evident and the field boundaries are still distinguishable. The circular field boundary to the south of the Clonarrow House is evident of the aerial photographs but only the west part remains. The faint outline of the eastern part can be discerned.

3.30.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There is one building of architectural interest located c. 390m southeast of Mountlucas Bog, Gprteenkeel House (NIAH Ref.: 149180009).

3.30.9 Potential Impacts

The Peatland survey and subsequent monitoring and excavation projects as part of the Mountlucas Wind Farm development identified a very high archaeological potential in the bog. It is recommended that any future work in any part of Mountlucas Bog should be carried out with the understanding that sites will most likely be encountered and will require mitigation.

3.31 TICKNEVIN BOG

This assessment of Ticknevin Bog was carried out in 2014.

3.31.1 Location and General Topography

Ticknevin Bog, Co. Offaly, is situated southwest of Edenderry, east of the unclassified road from Edenderry to Rathangan. It is bordered to the southeast by Glashabaun North Bog and the northern limit is defined by the Grand Canal. Adjoining the

northwest is an area of private bog and there is pastureland to the southwest and east. Access to the bog is provided by a lane running east from the Edenderry – Rathangan road to a BnM tea centre. Ticknevin Bog covers an area of 463 hectares and is part of the Bord na Móna Derrygreenagh group of works.

3.31.2 Recorded Monuments

An enclosure site, OF012-009, is the single RMP site in the vicinity of this bog. It is located in the northern extent of the bog between Ticknevin and Glashabaun Bogs in the townland of Derries. The enclosure is noted in the field notes of the RMP as of doubtful archaeological interest.

3.31.3 Topographical Files

The NMI files contain a record of a paddle-shaped wooden beetle (1989:17) from the townland of Derries. This was found while cutting turf and was hewn from a single piece of wood. It was broken while digging and the middle portion of the handle is now lost. Part of Glashabaun North Bog is also in the townland of Derries and as a result it is uncertain which bog this was found in.

3.31.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Ticknevin Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2004 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey under licence number 04E1000 (Whitaker, 2004). Five sites were identified and recorded on this bog consisting of a possible tertiary togher, a possible structure and three isolated pieces of worked wood. All of the sites were disturbed or damaged and there was much evidence for redeposited peat across the bog.

3.31.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first edition of the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps was examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. There is very little change between the first edition maps and the area today as it is denoted as bog. The site of the enclosure noted in the RMP as OF012-009 is marked on the map as a circular area with a trig point but is not marked as an enclosure.

3.31.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cloncanon	Irish	<i>Cluain Canann</i>	Spotted meadow
Clonkeen	Irish	<i>Cluain Caoin</i>	Pleasant meadow
Derries	Irish	<i>Na Doirí</i>	Oak-woods

3.31.7 Aerial Photography

Aerial photographs of Ticknevin Bog were inspected and the site recorded as OF-012-009 is visible as a tree covered circular area. No additional potential archaeological sites were identified.

3.31.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are three buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Ticknevin Bog.

RPS NO.	NIAH REF.	STRUCTURE NAME	TOWNLAND	DISTANCE FROM BOG
-	14912011	Little Tunnel	Cloncannon	0.37km
218	14912010	Milestone/milepost	Drumcooly	0.42km
217	14912008	Blundell Aqueduct	Edenderry	0.44km

3.31.9 Potential Impacts

Five sites were recorded in Ticknevin bog during the course of the 2004 Peatland Survey. These sites combined with the nearby enclosure site (OF012-009) and the stray find of the wooden beetle from the vicinity indicate a moderate potential for additional archaeological sites to be uncovered during the course of future development works in this bog.

3.32 TIMAHOE NORTH BOG

This assessment of Timahoe North Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.32.1 Location and General Topography

Timahoe Bog is located 11km southeast of Edenderry and 6km northwest of Prosperous. A third-class road, the L5025, separates Timahoe North from the larger Timahoe South Bog to the south. The Timahoe Bogs were first brought into industrial peat production in the 1950s and peak production was achieved during the 1960's when the bog was in sod peat production. Industrial production was gradually phased out over the course of around 15 years as most of the bog was cut away and the poor quality of the remaining peat made further peat harvesting uneconomical. A large waste management facility is currently located in Timahoe South while Timahoe North remains fallow.

3.32.2 Recorded Monuments

In the dryland to the northeast of Timahoe North Bog are two ringforts (KD009-001 & KD004-011) located in Mulgeeth townland. To the southeast is castle at Timahoe West (KD009-009) while there is a church and graveyard (KD009-008 (001, 002)) c. 1.5km to the east at Timahoe East. In the townland of Drehid there is a ringfort (KD008-011001), souterrain (KD008-011002) and a moated site (KD008-024) to the northwest of the bog while in the southwestern extent of bog itself, also in Drehid townland, there are three Road - unclassified togher sites (KD008-025, 026, 027) and a Road- Gravel/stone trackway (KD008-039).

3.32.3 Topographical Files

There are several stray finds from Timahoe North bog listed in the Topographical Files of the. These include wooden (1972:355:1-2) and an iron horse shoe (1972:355:3) from Drehid townland, two quernstone rubbers (1966:28:1-2) and three leather

shoes (1945:60,61.1, 61.2) from Mucklon, a wooden object (1980:46) from Mulgeeth and a large stone axehead (1938:8560), a silver bracelet (1943:286) and a wooden yoke, perforated timber and vessel fragment (1943:130–132) from Timahoe East were found in the bog. In the nearby dryland two saddle quernstones and a sherd of medieval pottery were found while ploughing a field in Mucklon (1968:36–38).

3.32.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A field survey was carried out in spring 1992 by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit in Timahoe Bog as a follow up to fieldwork carried out some years previously as part of a Masters Thesis by one of the team members. It is uncertain how many sites were recorded during the course of that work as there was no formal report completed. The IAWU subsequently revisited Timahoe north bog in March 2004 to ascertain if the sites previously recorded remained extant prior to their inclusion in the Record of Monuments and Places.

3.32.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third edition of the Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. There is very little change between the first edition maps and the area today as it is denoted as bog.

3.32.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballynamullagh	Irish	<i>Baile an mallacht</i>	Town of the curses or maledictions
Drehid	Irish	<i>An Droichead</i>	The bridge
Kilmurry	Irish	<i>Cill Mhuire</i>	The church of Mary
Mucklon	Irish	<i>Muc-chluain</i>	Pasturage of the pigs
Mulgeeth	Irish	<i>Mul gaoithe</i>	Windy summit
Timahoe East	Irish	<i>Tigh Mochua Thoir</i>	House of Mochua

3.32.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Timahoe North Bog were inspected and no additional potential archaeological sites were identified.

3.32.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Timahoe North Bog.

3.32.9 Potential Impacts

The substantial number of sites in the surrounding dryland and the large number of stray finds from Timahoe North Bog combined with the previously recorded Peatland sites indicate a high potential for additional archaeological additional features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in this bog.

3.33 TIMAHOE SOUTH BOG

This assessment of Timahoe South Bog was carried out in 2018.

3.33.1 Location and General Topography

Timahoe Bog is located 11km southeast of Edenderry and 6km northwest of Prosperous. A third-class road, the L5025, separates Timahoe North and South. Timahoe South Bog, also known as Drehid Bog, and was first brought into industrial peat production in the 1950s. Peak production at Drehid Bog was achieved during the 1960's when the bog was in sod peat production. Industrial production was gradually phased out over the course of around 15 years as most of the bog was cut away and the poor quality of the remaining peat made further peat harvesting uneconomical. A large waste management facility is currently located in the bog.

3.33.2 Recorded Monuments

There are a number of recorded archaeological monuments within Timahoe South Bog. Two substantial trackways or toghers, (KD009-018 & 019, also known as KD008-029 & 030) in Kilkeaskin, Loughnacush and Parsonstown townlands were excavated by E. Rynne in the 1960's and by Monroe in 1986. In Timahoe West townland are 13 peatland structures and toghers (KD009-006, 009, 027, 028, 029, 030, 034, 035 & 037002) and a Children's burial ground (KD009-006001). In Coolcarrigan & Corduff townland are three trackways all of which were fairly substantial in length (KD008-032 & 038 and KD009-029). In the dryland to the north east is a castle in Timahoe West (KD009-009) while in Cooleragh West townland are two ringforts (KD013-001 and KD013-002). A moated site (KD012-005) is located in dryland to the southwest of the bog in Killinagh Upper townland while in farmland to the northwest in Parsonstown townland are an enclosure (KD008-023) and a multi-vallate enclosure (KD008-016) and a house (KD008-01600).

3.33.3 Topographical Files

There is a single find of a bog butter (1929:1298) from Killinagh townland recorded as coming from the bog itself listed in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland. Two stone axeheads (1968:438-439) are recorded as coming from the 'River Field' in Kilkeaskin townland in which an earlier stone axehead (1937:2420) was also recovered. In 2010 a polished stone axehead (2010C2:700) was also recovered from Kilkeaskin.

3.33.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

The trackway sites (KD009-018 & 019, also known as KD008-029 & 030) in Kilkeaskin, Loughnacush and Parsonstown townlands mentioned in Section 1.2 above were excavated by Etienne Rynne in the 1960's and by Monroe in 1986. One of the trackways was a substantial oak plank trackway whilst the other was a less substantial birch trackway. Monroe thought that the trackways were broadly contemporary and the oak plank trackway was dendrochronologically dated in the Middle Bronze Age. A site visit and walkover survey carried out by Archaeological Development Services and conducted in preparation for an EIS in advance of the construction of Drehid Waste

Management Facility in 2002 found no extant trace of either trackway (O'Carroll 2002).

A field survey was carried out in spring 1992 by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit in Timahoe Bog as a follow up to fieldwork carried out some years previously as part of a Masters Thesis by one of the team members. It is uncertain how many sites were recorded during the course of that work as there was no formal report completed. Some of the site information was subsequently submitted to the Archaeological Survey of Ireland and are listed in the sites mentioned in Section 4.12.2 above.

In 2006 archaeological monitoring of the initial phases of groundworks in Timahoe South Bog, associated with the construction of the Drehid Waste Management Facility, was carried out by Archaeological Development Services. Several phases of work have been carried out in intervening years the most recent phase of which was in early 2017 by IAC. No archaeological remains have been discovered during the course of these monitoring works.

3.33.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first and third editions of the Ordnance Survey 6" 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 rectangular enclosure / moated site (KD012-005) was recorded on the first edition OS map in Killinagh Upper but is not noted on later maps and no above ground remains are extant.

3.33.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Coolcarrigan	Irish	<i>Cúil Charraigín</i>	Back of the little rock
Corduff	Irish	<i>Cor dubh</i>	Black round hill
Drummond	Irish	<i>Dromainn</i>	A ridge
Kilkeaskin	Irish	<i>Cill Cascain</i>	Cascain's church
Killinagh Lower	Irish	<i>Coill an átha</i>	Wood of the ford
Killinagh Upper	Irish	<i>Coill an átha</i>	Wood of the ford
Lougnacush	Irish	<i>Loch-na-coise</i>	Lake at the foot (of a hill, farm etc.)
Parsonstown	English	-	-
Timahoe West	Irish	<i>Tigh Mochua Thiar</i>	House of Mochua

3.33.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of Timahoe South Bog were inspected and no additional potential archaeological sites were identified.

3.33.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no buildings of architectural interest located in the vicinity of Timahoe South Bog.

3.33.9 Potential Impacts

While no new archaeological sites have been recorded during the course of archaeological monitoring works carried out for the Drehid Waste Management a number of Peatland sites were previously recorded in Timahoe South by both the National Museum of Ireland and early IAWU surveys. There are also a considerable number of stray finds from this bog in the Topographical Files of the National Museum as well as a large number of RMP sites in the surrounding dryland which indicate a high potential for additional archaeological additional features to be uncovered during the course of future development works in this bog.

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CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Ordnance Survey maps of County Offaly, 1838, 1909–10

Ordnance Survey maps of County Kildare, 1837–8, 1907–9

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

www.excavations.ie– Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970-2017

www.archaeology.ie– DoCHG website listing all SMR sites.

www.osiemaps.ie– Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000 & 2005 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

www.heritagemaps.ie– The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

www.googleearth.com– Satellite imagery of the landscape.

www.bingmaps.com– Satellite imagery of the landscape.

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

ON BEHALF OF: BORD NA MONA

IPC LICENCE: P0504-01

AUTHOR: JANE WHITAKER

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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 Forgney, 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 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 Derryaroge 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 Moundillon 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 Moundillon 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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www.excavations.ie– Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970-2017

www.archaeology.ie– DoCHG website listing all SMR sites.

www.osiemaps.ie– Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000 & 2005 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

www.heritagemaps.ie– The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

www.googleearth.com– Satellite imagery of the landscape.

www.bingmaps.com– Satellite imagery of the landscape.

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

ON BEHALF OF: BORD NA MONA

IPC LICENCE: P0506-01

AUTHOR: JANE WHITAKER

JUNE 2018

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1 INTRODUCTION

The following report details the results of cultural heritage assessments that have been carried out at five bogs within County Kildare. 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: P0506-01).

Bogs under assessment:

- Gilltown Bog
- Kilberry Bog
- Mouds Bog
- Prosperous Bog
- Ummeras 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 County Kildare;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Kildare;
- 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;
- Kildare County Development Plan 2017–2023
- 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 Kildare, 1837–8, 1907–9.

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 Kildare County Development Plan (2017–2023), was 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 County Kildare was completed during 2003. 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 County Kildare. 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 GILLTOWN BOG

3.1.1 Location and General Topography

Gilltown Bog is situated 2km northwest of Staplestown. It is surrounded by farmland, with some private turf plots to the northeast. There are further extensive areas of bog beyond the farmland to the west and northwest. Access to the bog is via the peat works, which are situated to the south of an unclassified road running from Timahoe Crossroads west to Ballagh Crossroads. The bog covers an area of 355ha and forms part of the Bord na Móna Kilberry Group of works.

3.1.2 Recorded Monuments

There are two Road-Class 1 Toghers within the bog listed in the Sites and Monuments record. In the northeast in Derryvarogue townland, KD009-032 was composed of longitudinal roundwoods and planks oriented northwest-southeast. This site was traced for 180m and dated to AD 660-890. The second site, KD009-0033, in Gilltown townland, was oriented northeast-southwest and composed of roundwood and planks with sand deposits and dated to 1490-1200 BC.

There are four recorded monuments in the environs of Gilltown bog, all of which are located in farmland around the bog margins. To the southeast, in the townland of Gilltown, is an enclosure site (KD009-010) and in the townland of Timahoe East is a church and graveyard site (KD009-008). There is a castle site in the adjacent Timahoe West (KD009-009) and there is an enclosure site to the west of the bog in the townland of Coolmartin.

3.1.3 Topographical Files

There are five stray finds from the general area, all from the townland of Timahoe East. These are a wooden yoke (1943:131), a perforated timber (1943:130) and part of a block wheel (1943:132), an iron axe (1950:7), a bronze spearhead (1941:1120) and a leather shoe (IA/7/1978). It is uncertain whether these finds came from Gilltown Bog or the nearby Timahoe Bog as the townland spans both bogs.

3.1.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Gilltown Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2005 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Whitaker 2006) The bog consists of 111 fields running north-south, all of which were in production with the exception of a small area to the northeast of the bog, which was out of production and overgrown with scrub. The drains faces were in excellent condition, many having been freshly cut, and the field surfaces were in generally good condition, although some were covered in recent drain cleanings.

There was a gravel ridge, visible in the base of the drains, running east-west in the central area of the bog and associated with a number of oak stumps. Gilltown Bog was first developed in the late 1970's, when it was levelled and the drains cut, with

peat moss production beginning in the early 1980's. The Bord na Móna workers reported local stories of a mass path running across the bog, although none of them had ever seen it and no traces were found during the survey (Whitaker 2006). Three sites were initially identified in Gilltown Bog during the course of the survey, one of which was later discounted as non-archaeological. The two archaeological sites were both Road-Class 1 Toghers KD009-032 (KKD-GTN001) and KD009-033 (KD-GTN005). Both were substantial toghers oriented northwest-southeast and recorded at several locations across the bog.

Excavations were carried out on the two sites in 2007 by ADS Ltd as part of the BnM Excavation Mitigation Project (Corcoran 2007). A single cutting was excavated at each site.

3.1.5 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.

3.1.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Coologmartin	Irish	Cúlóg Mháirtín	Martin's corner
Derrycrib	Irish	Doire Choirb	Oak wood of Corb
Derryvarogue	Irish	Doire Mhairge	Oak wood of the boundary
Gilltown	English	-	-
Timahoe East	Irish	Tigh Mochua Thoir	Saint Mochua's house
Timahoe West	Irish	Tigh Mochua Theas	Saint Mochua's house

3.1.7 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.

3.1.8 Architectural Heritage

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

3.1.9 Potential Impacts

The two sites recorded in 2005 and partially excavated in 2007 were both traced for over 100m and both had sightings that were very deep in the peat in places and may continue below the current depth of the drains. They may also continue into uncut bog to the east. 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 high potential for additional buried features to be uncovered during the course of any future development works in Gilltown Bog.

3.2 KILBERRY BOG

3.2.1 Location and General Topography

Kilberry Bog is located 6km north of Athy, west of the R417. This large bog is bordered by farmland to east and by forestry to the southwest and northwest. There are areas of private bog on the north, north-western, north-eastern and southern sides of the bog. The western edge of the bog is bordered by the railway line from Athy to Kildare. There is a densely wooded island, Derryvullagh Island, in the central area with a smaller wooded island to the northwest of this. The bog is accessed via the peat works, which are reached via a short road leading from the R417 at Kilberry Village.

The bog covers an area of 978ha and forms part of the Bord na Móna Kilberry Group of works. The bog consists of around 163 fields running southwest-northeast. An industrial railway runs parallel to the fields from the works to the centre of the bog, just northeast of the islands, where it turns to the southwest.

3.2.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no sites recorded within the production bog itself. There are four recorded monuments around the margins of Kilberry Bog with a fifth site, (enclosure KD031-013), located on Derryvullagh bog Island at the centre of the bog. The four sites around the bog margins are: an enclosure and annexe site (KD031-004) to the northeast of the bog; an enclosure site (KD031-021) to the southeast of the bog; a church and graveyard site (KD031-020) to the south of the bog and a rectangular enclosure site (KD021-019) within Sheean townland.

3.2.3 Topographical Files

There are no finds recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland for Kilberry Bog.

3.2.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Kilberry Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2005 by ADS Ltd as part of the 2005 Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Whitaker 2006). The areas in production at that time were located on the southern edge of the bog and on the western side, just north of the islands, the drain faces and field surfaces here being in good condition. There was an area in the southeast corner that was being prepared for production. The drains here had been freshly cut by a mechanical excavator but the field surfaces were heavily encrusted with excavated peat. The rest of the bog consisted either of areas that were out of production and heavily overgrown or worked out areas, with shallow, gravel-bottomed, heavily silted drains and a great deal of natural wood (mostly pine, oak and birch). No archaeological features were recorded during the survey of this bog.

3.2.5 Cartographic Analysis

The second edition OS map depicts a peat works in the same location as the current works, with a tramway leading out onto the bog. A farm track is also marked on this

map running south of Derryvullagh island to the edge of the bog. No traces of this track remain but a Bord na Móna worker informed the 2005 survey team that he recalled that when he began working at Kilberry, 30 years earlier, older workers referred to 'a line of stones' that had existed south of the island (Whitaker 2006).

3.2.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ardmore	Irish	Ard Mór	Great height or hill
Blackwood	English	-	-
Boherbaun Lower	Irish	Bóthar bán	White road
Boherbaun Upper or Monapheeby	Irish	Bóthar bán Móin a phibe	White road Bog of the pipes
Clogorrow	Irish	An Chloch Gharbh	Rough stone
Loughabor	Irish	Loch Abair	
Newtownbert	English	-	-
Oldcourt	English	-	-
Rathconnell	Irish	Ráth Chonaill	Conall's fort
Rathconnellwood	Irish	Coill Ráth Chonaill	Oak wood of Conall's fort
Sheean	Irish	An Sían	Fairy mound
Skerries North/South	Norse	Sceire	Rocky Island
Smallford	Irish	An tÁth Beag	Small ford
Tinnakill	Irish	Tigh na Coille	House of the wood

3.2.7 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.

3.2.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no sites listed in the NIAH within Kilberry Bog. The nearest sites are a mid-19th century, three-bay two-storey house (NIAH Ref.: 11903107) in Skerries North to the southeast of the bog and Kilberry Church (NIAH Ref.: 11903101) a mid-19th century chapel. A detached two-bay single-storey gable-fronted former Royal Irish Constabulary barracks (NIAH Ref.: 11903102) currently in use as a residence, is located to the southwest.

3.2.9 Potential Impacts

While no archaeological sites were recorded during the 2005 Survey the enclosure site (KDO31-013) on the dryland island of Derryvullagh in the centre of the bog and the monuments in the dryland vicinity clearly demonstrate human activity in the area. 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 future development works in Kilberry Bog.

3.3 MOUDS BOG

3.3.1 Location and General Topography

Mouds Bog covers c. 400ha in Co. Kildare. It is located within the townlands of Kilmeage, Coolaght, Mylerstown, Newtowndonore, Oldtowndonore, Raheens, Derreens, Lattensbog, and Rathernan. It is part of the Bord na Móna Kilberry group of bogs. The topography of the area is dominated by low-lying flat land, occasional low hills, thickets and bogs. The town of Sallins is located c. 7km to the east and Carragh can be found c. 2.6km to the east-southeast.

3.3.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments located in Mouds Bog. There is one recorded monument located within 500m. This consists of an enclosure (KD018-031), c. 265m to the east-northeast with the townland of Oldtowndonore.

3.3.3 Topographical Files

The National Museum Topographical files hold a number of records relating to archaeological artefacts that have been identified within the townlands containing Mouds Bog. Two finds are recorded from the townland of Oldtowndonore and consists of a bog butter found within bogland (2009:266) and a stone axehead, recovered from plough soil to the east of the bog (1976:21). A wooden bowl is recorded from bogland in Newtowndonore (2016:226).

3.3.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970-2017) has shown that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out within Mouds Bog. However, ADS Ltd. carried out a peatland survey for Allen Bog (to the south) in the townlands of Coolaght, Derreens, Kilmeage, Lattensbog, Mylerstown, Newtowndonore, Oldtowndonore, Raheens, and Rathernan in 2005 under the licence number 05E0819. There was a site recorded in Rathernan in 1909 (SMR 18:7), no longer extant. Two sightings, both likely to be modern, were found on the field surface of the bog, which consisted of a wooden bow (KD-ALN001) and a single worked piece of wood (KD-ALN002).

3.3.5 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. Kildare was produced in 1837-8. It shows the area of Mouds Bog as wetland. By the time of the third edition map of 1907-9 the area of the bog remains largely unchanged.

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

3.3.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballintine	Irish	Baile an Tsiadhain,	Town of the fairy-hill
Barrettstown	English	-	-
Blacktrench	English	-	-
Carragh	Irish	Céarach	Rocky land
Clongorey	Irish	Cluain Guaire	The pasture of Guaire
Coolaght	Irish	Cúlacht	Colony, settlement
Derreens	Irish	Doirín	Little oak-wood
Donore	Irish	Dún Uabhair	The fort of pride
Downings South	English	-	-
Grangeclare East	English	-	-
Grangeclare West	English	-	-
Grangehiggin	English	-	-
Kilmeage	Irish	Cill Maodhóg	Maidoc's church
Lattensbog	English	-	-
Moods	Irish	Móid	A void
Mylerstown	English	-	-
Newtowndonore	English	-	-
Oldtowndonore	English	-	-
Raheens	Irish	Na Ráithíní	Small forts
Rathernan	Irish	Ráth Earnáin	Ernan's fort
Robertstown East	English	-	-
Russellstown (Rathernan ED)	English	-	-
Stickins	Irish	Na Stoicíní	The monasteries or tree trunks
Thomastown	English	-	-
Yeomanstown	English	-	-

3.3.7 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.

3.3.8 Architectural Heritage

No NIAH structures located in or within the vicinity of Mouds Bog. The closest consists of rectory c. 900m to the west northwest (NIAH Ref.: 11901804)

3.3.9 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.

3.4 PROSPEROUS BOG

3.4.1 Location and General Topography

Prosperous bog is located just north of Prosperous Village. It is surrounded by farmland with some private bog on the western side and is accessed via an unclassified road running from north from Prosperous. The bog covers an area of 229ha and forms part of the Bord na Móna Coolnamona group of works. The bog consists of 59 fields running north-south. Bord na Móna began preparing the bog in 1978, levelling and cutting drains, although moss peat production only began in 2003.

3.4.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded sites in the immediate vicinity of Prosperous bog. The sites closest to the bog in surrounding farmland are a ringfort (KD013-011) in Curryhills townland and an enclosure site (KD013-006) in Ballynafagh townland.

3.4.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds recorded from Prosperous Bog in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland. A polished stone axehead (1987:152) was recovered from a ploughed field in the townland of Ballynafagh.

3.4.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Prosperous Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2005 by ADS Ltd as part of the 2005 Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. The bog was in full production and both drain faces and field surfaces were in excellent condition. Five sightings of Archaeological Wood were recorded. These were in the townlands of Ballynafagh and Colt. Two were subsequently dated to the medieval period.

3.4.5 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.

3.4.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballynafagh	Irish	Baile na Fiache	The town of the green
Ballynagappagh	Irish	Baile na gCeapach	Town of the plits
Betaghstown	Irish	Baile na mBiatach	Betagh's town
Corkeragh	Irish	Corcach Rath	Marsh Fort
Cott	Irish	Cot	Small Boat
Curryhills	Irish	Corr Coill	Smooth wood
Kilmurry	Irish	Cill Mhuire	Mary's Church

3.4.7 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.

3.4.8 Architectural Heritage

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

3.4.9 Potential Impacts

There were two sites recorded in the 2005 Peatland Survey in Prosperous Bog dating to the Bronze Age and early medieval periods. While there were no stray finds from within the bog a polished stone axehead was recovered from a nearby ploughed field in the townland of Ballynafagh. 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 Prosperous Bog.

3.5 UMMERAS BOG

3.5.1 Location and General Topography

Ummeras Bog is located 3km north of Monasterevin, east of an unclassified road running from Monasterevin to the R419, just east of Bracknagh Village. It is surrounded by farmland, with some forestry to the south and east and private plots to the south and west. Beyond this, the Slate River runs to the north of the bog, the Black River is to the west and the Grand Canal is to the east. Access to the bog is via the peat works, to the west of the unclassified road. The bog covers an area of 305ha and forms part of the Bord na Móna Kilberry Group of works. The bog consists of 73 fields running north-south, with an industrial railway running along the southern edge of the bog. Bord na Móna started levelling the bog and cutting drains in 1973, with production of sod moss peat starting in 1980. In 1989 production switched to milled moss peat production.

3.5.2 Recorded Monuments

There are three recorded sites in reclaimed farmland immediately south of the production bog. These are a decoy pond site (KD021-002) and an enclosure site (KD021-003) in Coolsickin/Quinnsborough townland and a potential site (KD021-011) identified from aerial photography in Derrylea townland.

3.5.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland from Ummeras Bog.

3.5.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Ummeras Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 2005 by ADS Ltd as part of the 2005 Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. The bog was in full production and the fields and drains were in good condition, with a large amount of natural wood apparent in the drain faces. There were no archaeological sites recorded during the survey.

3.5.5 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.

3.5.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Clogheen	English	-	-
Clonbrin	Irish	Cluain Brain	Bran's meadow
Clonmoyle West	English	-	-
Coolatogher	Irish	Cúl a tochair	Bank of the causeway
Coolsickin or Quinnsborough	English	-	-

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Pollagorteen	Irish	Poll a ghoirtín	Hole of the pits
Ummeras Beg	Irish	lomaire beag	Little ridge
Ummeras More		lomaire mór	Big ridge

3.5.7 Aerial Photographs

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

3.5.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures within the bog. The nearest structures are 1km to the east in Ummeras More townland and consists of a four-bay single-story thatched cottage (NIAH Ref.: 11902112) dating to 1830-1870 and a single arch hump-backed road bridge (NIAH Ref.: 11902111) over the Royal Canal dating to 1784.

3.5.9 Potential Impacts

While no archaeological sites were recorded during the 2005 Survey the presence of stray finds from the area and the monuments in the dryland vicinity demonstrate human activity in the area. 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 Ummeras Bog.

4 REFERENCES

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CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Ordnance Survey maps of County Kildare, 1837–8, 1907–9.

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

www.excavations.ie – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970-2017

www.archaeology.ie – DoCHG website listing all SMR sites.

www.osiemaps.ie – Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000 & 2005 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

www.heritagemaps.ie – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery of the landscape.

www.bingmaps.com – Satellite imagery of the landscape.

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

ON BEHALF OF: BORD NA MONA

IPC LICENCE: P0507-01

AUTHOR: JANE WHITAKER

JUNE 2018

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1 INTRODUCTION

The following report details the results of cultural heritage assessments that have been carried out at three bogs within County Laois. 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: P0507-01).

Bogs under assessment:

- Cashel Bog
- Coolnacarton Bog
- Coolnamona 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 County Laois;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Laois;
- 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;
- Laois County Development Plan 2017–2023
- 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 Laois, 1838–41, 1906–7

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 Laois County Development Plan (2017–2023), was 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 County Laois was completed during 1997. 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 County Laois. 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 CASHEL BOG

3.1.1 Location and General Topography

Cashel Bog is located to the southeast of the N8 road, 2km south of Portlaoise. There is farmland to the northwest and forestry to the west and southeast, with extensive private peat cuttings to the north and, to a lesser extent, to the south. Access to the bog is from a short track connecting with the N8. Cashel Bog covers an area of 242ha and forms part of the Bord na Móna Coolnamona Group of works. The bog consists of 106 fields running north-south, with an industrial railway along its north-western edge.

3.1.2 Recorded Monuments

There is a single recorded site within Cashel Bog itself (LA018-064). This site is a small roundwood platform recorded by ADS Ltd during the 2005 Peatland Survey as LS-CSL004 and subsequently dated to 3780-3640BC.

There is an enclosure site adjacent to the bog at the south-eastern extent in Cashel townland (LA018-019) while approximately 2km to the east there are four sites in the townland of Kilvahan. These include a possible house site (LA-0118-016), a church, enclosure and graveyard (LA018-017) and an architectural fragment in Pass townland (LA018-018).

3.1.3 Topographical Files

Several finds are reported in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland from Clonaddoran townland, which spans Cashel and Coolnacartan bogs. The files do not specify in most cases which bog these were found in. These are a slate spearhead (1966:98), leather bag (1973:194), wooden stakes, flint arrowhead with shaft, leather bag with hazelnuts and a leather sandal (IA/148/60), a leather shoe (1943:115), a leather shoe (1960:576) and an animal skin (1986:38). From this bog there was a wooden beetle (1984:139) from Ballyruin townland and two bog butters from Cashel townland (IA/244/1998 & 1971:1007). A third bog butter was discovered during the 2005 production season in Ballyruin townland. A bog body was discovered in 2011 by a BnM worker and subsequently excavated by the National Museum and dated to the late Bronze Age.

3.1.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Cashel Bog was archaeologically surveyed by ADS Ltd in 2005 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Whitaker 2006). At that time seven sites were identified which consisted of two post rows, a possible platform and three sightings of archaeological wood. It was thought that one of the post rows (LS-CSL009) may represent the last remains of an early medieval single plank trackway whose upper surfaces have been removed during the milling process. Dates obtained for the sites ranged from the Bronze Age to the early medieval periods. The main body of the bog was in production, with c. 40 fields on the eastern side of the bog out

of production and covered in scrub. The drain faces in the production areas were clean but, at the time of the survey, the water level in the drains was high following heavy rain and many of the fields were covered in unharvested peat. Some natural wood was visible in the drain faces.

3.1.5 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.

3.1.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballycarnan	Irish	Baile an Charnain	Town of the small cairn
Ballyknockan	Irish	Baile an Chnocáin	Town of the hillock
Ballyruin	Irish	Baile Átha Roine na Móna	Town of the ford of the bog
Cashel	Irish	An Caiseal	The stone fort
Clonaddadoran	Irish	Cluain Fada Ó nDeoráin	The long pasture of the UíDheoráin
Colt	English	-	-

3.1.7 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.

3.1.8 Architectural Heritage

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

3.1.9 Potential Impacts

Seven sites were recorded in the 2005 Peatland Survey in Cashel Bog dating from the Bronze Age to early medieval periods. The numerous stray finds, including the human remains found in 2011, along with the monuments in the surrounding dryland indicate an area potentially rich in human activity. 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 Cashel Bog.

3.2 COOLNACARTAN BOG

3.2.1 Location and General Topography

Coolnacartan Bog is situated between the N7 and N8 motorways, 2km southwest of Portlaoise. The bog is very irregular in shape with the two main production areas to the northeast and southwest being linked by a narrow section of bog and extensive private turf cutting around the fringes, especially on the north-western, south-western and north-eastern sides, which have eaten into the main body of the bog. Coolnacartan Bog is surrounded by farmland with areas of forestry on the north-eastern, south-western and eastern sides. The bog covers an area of 529ha and forms part of the Bord na Móna Coolnamona Group of works. It consists of 225 fields running widthways in a northwest-southeast direction, with an industrial railway running along the south-eastern edge.

3.2.2 Recorded Monuments

There are two recorded monuments immediately adjacent to the bog at the north-western extent. These are a church site in Clonkeen townland (LA017-007) and a field system site in Oldtown townland (LA017-008). Some distance to the southeast in the townland of Colt there is an enclosure site (LA017-022) while to the southwest in Ardlea there is a horizontal watermill (LA017-010).

3.2.3 Topographical Files

Several finds are noted in the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland from Clonaddoran townland which spans Coolnacartan and Cashel bogs. The files do not specify in most cases which bog these were found in. The finds are a slate spearhead (1966:98), leather bag (1973:194), wooden stakes, flint arrowhead with shaft, leather bag with hazelnuts and a leather sandal (IA/148/60), a leather shoe (1943:115), a leather shoe (1960:576) and an animal skin (1986:38). From Colt and Oldtown townlands the finds were a bog butter (IA/254/1990) and a leather shoe (1943:115) respectively.

3.2.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Coolnacartan Bog was archaeologically surveyed by ADS Ltd in 2005 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Whitaker 2006). Two possible sites were identified at that time consisting of a small field surface deposit of wood (LS-CTN001) and a site identified as a possible togher, recorded on two separate field surfaces (LS-CTN002). The latter was discounted when the dating results were received as it was modern in origin and neither were submitted to the Archaeological Survey of Ireland for inclusion in the RMP. Production concentrated in the central, eastern and south-western area of the bog and was also taking place in the north-eastern corner of the bog where the fields were almost worked out. There were areas of heavy scrub in the south-eastern, central western and north-western parts of the bog, some of which were inaccessible. In some production areas the drain faces were overgrown and in the north-eastern corner the field surfaces were also covered with loose peat.

3.2.5 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.

3.2.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballynamuddagh	Irish	Baile na mBodach	The town of the churls (low bred persons)
Clonaddadoran	Irish	Cluain Fada Ó nDeoráin	The long pasture of the UíDheoráin
Clonkeen	Irish	Cluain Caoin	Pleasant pasture
Cloosecullen	Irish	Cluas Coileáin	The whelp's ear
Colt	English	-	-
Coolnacartan	Irish	Cúil na Ceártan	Back of the forge/smithy
Oldtown	English	-	-
Togher	Irish	Togher	Raised road

3.2.7 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.

3.2.8 Architectural Heritage

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

3.2.9 Potential Impacts

There were two sites recorded in the 2005 Peatland Survey in Coolnacartan Bog one of which was later discounted as the date returned was modern. Several finds are noted in the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland from Clonaddoran townland which spans Coolnacartan and Cashel bogs. 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 Coolnacartan Bog.

3.3 COOLNAMONA BOG

3.3.1 Location and General Topography

Coolnamona Bog is situated to the northwest of the N7 motorway, 2km west of Portlaoise. To the south it is separated from the motorway by farmland, which also borders the bog on the western and eastern sides. There is forestry to the north, as well as extensive areas of private turf plots. The main access is via the peat works in the south-eastern corner of the bog, accessed by a track, which links to a small road running parallel to the N7. The bog covers an area of 661ha and forms part of the Bord na Móna Coolnamona Group of works. The bog consists of 95 fields running east-west along its long axis. There is an industrial railway in the eastern half of the bog which runs east-west before branching north-south around the centre of the bog.

3.3.2 Recorded Monuments

There are two recorded monuments sites close to the bog along the rail line at the southeast extent. These are an enclosure (LA012-007) and a possible holy well (LA017-006) in the townland of Clonkeen

3.3.3 Topographical Files

There are four stray finds from Coolnamona Bog recorded in the Topographical Files of the National Museum. These are a perforated hammerhead stone, from Cloncourse townland (1946:329), a leather shoe from Clonacasey townland (1943:115), a stone object from Gorteen townland and a gold dress fastener from Iry townland (1979:87).

3.3.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Coolnamona Bog was archaeologically surveyed by ADS Ltd in 2005 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey (Whitaker 2006). Most of the bog was in production, although there are extensive areas of scrub around the southern, eastern and north-eastern fringes. No archaeological sites were identified during the course of the survey.

3.3.5 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.

3.3.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballina	Irish	Baile an Fheá	The town of the woods
Boghlone	Irish	Bóchlúain	Cow pasture
Cappagh South	Irish	An Cheapach Theas	The tillage plot
Clonadacasey	Irish	Cluain Fada Ó'gCathasaigh	O'Casey's meadow
Clonboyne	Irish	Cluain Buaine	The white pasture/meadow

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cloncourse	Irish	Cluain Cuas	The pasture of the hollows
Clondouglas or Conkeen	Irish	Cluain Dughlaise Thuidh	Pasture of the black stream
Coolnamona	Irish	Cúil na Móna	The corner/nook of the bog
Gorteen	Irish	An Goirtín	The little field
Iry	Unvalidated	An tOidhre	unvalidated
Ross	Irish	An Ros	The wooded height

3.3.7 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.

3.3.8 Architectural Heritage

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

3.3.9 Potential Impacts

While no archaeological sites were recorded during the course of the 2005 Peatland Survey there are four stray finds from Coolnamona Bog. 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 Coolnacartan Bog.

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CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

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ELECTRONIC SOURCES

www.excavations.ie – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2017

www.archaeology.ie – DoCHG website listing all SMR sites.

www.osiemaps.ie – Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000 & 2005 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

www.heritagemaps.ie – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

www.googleearth.com – Satellite imagery of the landscape.

www.bingmaps.com – Satellite imagery of the landscape.

**CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT
OF THE
BORD NA MONA RAIL LINKS**

ON BEHALF OF: BORD NA MONA

AUTHOR: FAITH BAILEY

JULY 2018

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1 INTRODUCTION

The following report details the results of cultural heritage assessments that have been carried out within the study area of six existing sections of Bord na Mona railways within the Counties of Roscommon, Offaly, Meath 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 Faith Bailey of IAC Ltd on behalf of Bord na Mona.

The stretches of railway under assessment consisted of the following:

- Cloonshannagh Rail Link
- Clonsast Power Station Railway
- Daingean Rail Link
- Boora Blackwater Link
- Boora Lemanaghan Rail Link
- Hill of Down Railway

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

2 METHODOLOGY

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

2.1 PAPER SURVEY

- Record of Monuments and Places for Counties Offaly and Kildare;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Offaly and Kildare;
- 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;
- Offaly County Development Plan 2014–2020;
- Meath County Development Plan 2013–2019;
- Westmeath County Development Plan 2014–2020;
- Roscommon 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 Offaly, 1838, 1909–10
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Meath, 1837, 1907–11
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Westmeath, 1838, 1911–1913
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Roscommon, 1838, 1911–1913

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape of the proposed scheme.

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The Offaly County Development Plan (2014–2020), Meath County Development Plan (2013–2019), Westmeath County Development Plan (2014–2020) and Roscommon County Development Plan (2014–2020) were consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed scheme.

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 Meath, Westmeath, Roscommon and Offaly were completed during 2003 and 2004. 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 Meath, Westmeath, Roscommon and Offaly. This was examined in relation to the surviving demesnes within the surrounding area of the proposed scheme.

3 RESULTS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE ASSESSMENT

3.1 CLOONSHANNAGH RAIL LINK

3.1.1 Location and General Topography

The Cloonshannagh Rail Link consists of a section of Bord na Mona railway line that runs between Derrycashel Bog to the south and Cloonshannagh Bog to the north. The link is located within the north-western part of the Mountdillion Group (IPC Licence P0504-01) and has a length of c. 2.56km. The link passes directly beneath the N5 and two regional roads within the townland of Cloonmore, County Roscommon. The southern section crosses the Feorish River and it travels through a relatively marginal boggy landscape.

3.1.2 Recorded Monuments

There is one recorded monument located within 500m of the rail link. This consists of a recorded ringfort (RO030-009), which is situated c. 165m to the east. The site is located on the crest of a low north-south ridge and consists of a circular grass covered area defined by a low scarp.

3.1.3 Topographical Files

Two stray finds from Cloonshannagh Bog to the north are recorded in the National Museum of Ireland files. Both of these finds consisted of bog butter (2004:121, 2001:2) and one was contained in an organic container, which no longer survives. To the south human remains and wool (1945:146) were recorded as found in Drinagh townland, although it is not certain exactly where these finds originated.

3.1.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2017) has shown that no previous archaeological fieldwork has been carried out along the path of the Cloonshannagh Rail Link. However, multiple archaeological surveys have been carried out within Cloonshannagh Bog to the north. A large number of sites have been identified at the centre of the bog, which range in date from the Neolithic to the medieval periods.

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 path of the rail link runs across marginal land for the most part, although the two regional roads that it crosses are shown on the first edition OS map. By the time of the third edition OS map, large scale drainage has been carried out within the landscape and small fields have been established.

3.1.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cloonmore	Irish	Cluain Mór	Large meadow / pasture

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cloonshannagh	Irish	Cluain Sionnagh	Meadow of the foxes
Derrycashel	Irish	Doire an Chaisil	Oak wood of the stone fort
Drinagh	Irish	Draighneach (poss)	Black thorns
Northyard	English	-	-

3.1.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of the rail link were examined. No previously unrecorded features of archaeological interest were identified within the immediate vicinity of the existing infrastructure.

3.1.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures recorded along the existing rail link or its immediate environs.

3.1.9 Potential Impacts

It is clear that the construction of the existing rail link has resulted in ground disturbance along its length, especially where the line passes beneath existing road infrastructure (in cut). However, if any works in the future required the disturbance of the existing ground level outside of the existing footprint, it is possible that works may have an impact on buried archaeological remains. The potential for archaeological remains should be deemed to be high when the marginal and boggy nature of the surrounding landscape is considered.

3.2 CLONSAST POWER STATION RAILWAY

3.2.1 Location and General Topography

The Clonsast Power Station Railway is a stretch of Bord na Mona railway, c. 2.32km long running from Clonsast Bog to the north to Derryounce Bog to the southwest, in the Allen Group of Bord na Mona bogs (IPC Licence P0503-01), in County Offaly. The railway is located north of Portarlinton. The link crosses the Cushina River and the R500. The surrounding landscape is largely low-lying bogland with pastoral fields occupying the dryland between.

3.2.2 Recorded Monuments

There are three recorded monuments within 500m of the rail link; a burial ground with enclosure and a road/trackway. The burial ground (OF034-008001) was discovered during excavations at a quarry, c. 395m south of the rail link. An enclosure (OF034-008002) was identified during archaeological testing of the burial ground under licence 98E0315 (Bennett 1998:550). The enclosure and burial ground are located on a hilltop. To the south, c. 630m from the rail link, a road or trackway known as “The Friar’s Togher” is recorded (OF034-001). This trackway may have been an access route to the burial ground dating to the medieval period.

3.2.3 Topographical Files

There are several stray finds recorded in the topographical files of the National Museum for area surrounding the Clonsast Power Station Railway. One stray find of a leather bag (2010:287) which was found during turf cutting is recorded from Cushina townland. A leaf-shaped, side looped bronze spearhead (1967:210) was found c. 8–9ft deep in a bog in Clonsast townland while a wooden vessel containing bog butter (1960:619) was recovered from a depth between 2ft and 5ft in the bog in Enaghan townland.

Artefacts are also recorded for the bog at Clonsast Upper. These items (1965:26, 27) included 26 pointed stakes and 27 wooden forks. A wood and leather boot (1951:13) was also recovered from at Clonsast. However, the topographical records do not specify whether the townland was Clonsast Upper or Lower where the boot was recovered.

A flint arrowhead (1941:1140) ‘found in the bog’ is recorded from the townland of Derryvilla. Also in Derryvilla townland, metal detecting on Derryvilla Hill in the vicinity of the Friars Togher revealed 13 musket balls and a gun rest (2009C2:14-28(excl. 27)) while a number of skeletal remains were found during bulldozing on the Island in Derryvilla near the Friars Togher (IA/114/70 A).

3.2.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Neither Clonsast Bog to the north or Derryounce Bog to the southwest have been archaeologically surveyed to date. The burial ground (OF034-008001) was uncovered during quarry excavations on a hilltop, c. 395m south of the rail link. The site was

subsequently tested under licence 98E0315 (Bennett 1998:550). During testing, an enclosing element of the burial ground was identified, enclosure (OF034-008002).

3.2.5 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 first edition Ordnance Survey Map of 1840 shows the wider area as marginal bogland. The area between Clonsast Bog and Derrycastle Bog is shown as agricultural land along the Cushina River. Most notably, “The Friar’s Togher” (OF034-001) is depicted c. 630m south of the rail link. There is little significant change to the area by the time of the third edition map (1909–10).

3.2.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Cushina	Irish	<i>Cois Eidhní</i>	Beside Eidhní
Clonsast Lower	Irish	<i>Cluain Sosta Íochtarach</i>	The meadow of rest/tranquillity
Clonsast Upper	Irish	<i>Cluain Sosta Uachtarach</i>	The meadow of rest/tranquillity
Derrycastle	Irish	<i>Doire Fhuinsigh or Doire uinsighe</i>	Oak-wood of <i>Fuinsigh</i> or grove of the ash trees
Derrycastle	Irish	<i>Doire an Bhíle</i>	Oak-wood of the ancient trees

3.2.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs of the rail link were examined. No previously unrecorded features of archaeological interest were identified within the immediate vicinity of the existing infrastructure.

3.2.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures recorded along the existing rail link or its immediate environs.

3.2.9 Potential Impacts

While the construction of the existing rail link resulted in ground disturbance along its length, if any works in the future should require the disturbance of the existing ground level outside of the existing footprint, it is possible that works may have an impact on archaeological remains. The potential for archaeological remains should be deemed to be high when the wetland nature of the surrounding landscape is considered.

3.3 DAINGEAN RAIL LINK

3.3.1 Location and General Topography

The Daingean Rail Link runs for 1.33km between Daingean Rathdrum Bog to the northwest and Daingean Townparks Bog to the southeast, in County Offaly. It is part of the Allen Group of Bord na Mona Bogs (IPC Licence P503-01). The link crosses over the Grand Canal, c. 2.95km west of the town of Daingean. The surrounding landscape is low-lying pastureland with marginal land and bogs.

3.3.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments within 500m of the route of the rail link. The closest is a cluster of redundant records and trackways within Daingean Rathdrum Bog, between 615m and 1.34km to the northwest.

3.3.3 Topographical Files

There are no stray finds recorded in the topographical files of the National Museum for area surrounding the Daingean Rail Link. However, several leather shoe fragments were recovered from the southern portion of Daingean-Rathdown Bog.

3.3.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Daingean Townparks Bog to the southeast, has not been previously archaeologically surveyed as it was never brought into industrial peat production. Daingean Rathdrum Bog was surveyed by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit in 2001 (Bennett 2001:1085). Two concentrations of sites were identified, the southern most concentration consisted of 212 sites and are located between c. 630m and 1.36km to the north of the rail link.

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 first edition map (1840) shows the entire area as marginal boggy land. The Grand Canal is depicted running east-northeast to Daingean, which is labelled as Philipstown. By the time of the later third edition (1909–10), little had changed in the area. The towing path along the Grand Canal is now labelled.

3.3.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballycommon	Irish	<i>Baile Uí Chomáin</i>	Homestead/town of Chomáin
Ballylennon	Irish	<i>Baile Uí Leannáin</i>	Homestead/town of Leannáin
Ballymullin	Irish	<i>Baile an Mhuilinn</i>	Mill town
Knockballyboy	Irish	<i>Cnoc an Bhaile Bhuí</i>	Homestead/town of the yellow hill
Townparks	English	-	-

3.3.7 Aerial Photographs

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995, 2000, 2005), Google Earth (2008) and Bing Maps revealed no features of archaeological potential within the vicinity of the existing railway.

3.3.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. A vernacular house is listed, c. 250m southwest of the rail link where it crosses the bridge over the Grand Canal (NIAH Reg. No. 14918001). The house is thatched and with garden fronting on to the tow path and canal, and dates to 1780–1820.

3.3.9 Potential Impacts

While the existing rail link will have previously caused ground disturbance during its construction, any ground works outside the current footprint have the potential to impact previously unknown archaeological features. The archaeological potential of the area should be deemed high given the close proximity to wetland areas.

3.4 BOORA BLACKWATER LINK

3.4.1 Location and General Topography

The Boora Blackwater Link connects Ballaghurt/Glebe Bog of the Blackwater Group (IPC Licence P0502-01) to the northwest to Lemanaghan Bog in the Boora Group to the southeast (IPC Licence P0500-01). It runs for 2.9km and crosses pastoral countryside in County Offaly. The rail link beneath the N62.

3.4.2 Recorded Monuments

There are three recorded monuments within 500m of the rail link. The nearest is an enclosure (OF006-068) c. 270m southwest. There is also a ringfort (OF015-001), located c. 340m to the south and a holy well (OF014-008) located c.470m southwest.

In addition, there are 214 records (OF015-275 to OF015-488) within Corhill Bog, part of the larger Lemanaghan Bog, within 1.3km of the rail link. These consist of a Road-Class 1 Togher, a Road-Gravel/Stone trackway, 13 Road-Class 2 Toghers, 14 Road-Class 3 Toghers, a post row and 184 redundant records.

3.4.3 Topographical Files

Nine finds were recovered in Corhill Bog in the northwest of Lemanaghan Bog during the IAWU survey. These consisted of a flint side scraper (92E148:28), two leather shoe fragments (92E148:06 & 92E148:07), 14 silver coins (92E148:14-27), six further silver coins (92E148:33-38) from Lisdermot townland. An ash perforated wooden shaft (92E148:31) was recovered from Lisdermot townland.

3.4.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Ballaghurt Bog was archaeologically surveyed in 1992 by the IAWU as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. At that time a total of 29 sites were identified and lodged with the Sites and Monuments Record. The majority of these sites were located in proximity to the western edge of the bog in Clonfinlough and Carrowkeel townlands with three sites in the eastern extent in Lackagh Beg and Lackagh More townlands. A re-assessment survey of the bog was carried out by ADS Ltd in 2009 on behalf of Bord na Mona. A handheld GPS was used to locate the previously recorded sites; however, none remained extant. Lemanaghan Bog has been archaeologically surveyed by Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit. A total of 753 sites were identified in Lemanaghan Bog, of which, 24 are located in Corhill extent of the bog.

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 first edition OS map (1840) shows the area as marginal boggy land. An “old corn mill” is depicted c. 190m east of the rail link. This is also shown on the third edition map (1909–10).

3.4.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballylin	Irish	<i>Baile Linne</i>	Town of the pond
Corbane	Irish	<i>Cor Bán</i>	White round hill
Cormore and Corbeg	Irish	<i>An Currach Mór agus An Currach Beag</i>	The big marsh and the small marsh
Endrim	Irish	<i>Aondroim</i>	-
Lisdermot	Irish	<i>Lios Diarmada</i>	Diarmad's ringfort

3.4.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography held by the Ordnance Survey (1995, 2000, 2005), Google Earth (2008) and Bing Maps revealed no features of archaeological potential with the area of the Boora Blackwater Link.

3.4.8 Architectural Heritage

There are no structures listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage within 500m of the rail link. The nearest is a pair of gate lodges formerly associated with Ballylin Demesne, located c. 1.48km to the south (NIAH Reg. No. 14914005).

3.4.9 Potential Impacts

The construction of the existing rail link will have involved ground disturbance, should any ground disturbance be carried out outside the extent of the current rail link footprint has the potential to impact archaeological deposits or features that may survive below ground level. The potential for archaeological remains should be deemed to be high when the marginal and boggy nature of the surrounding landscape is considered.

3.5 BOORA LEMANAGHAN RAIL LINK

3.5.1 Location and General Topography

The Boora Lemanaghan Rail Link runs for c. 2.63km north to south, from Lemanaghan Bog to Derries Bog, in the Bord na Mona Boora Group, Co. Offaly (IPC Licence P0500-01). It crosses the River Brosna and runs through pasture and dryland and in the northern section, through mature forestry. It crosses the Grand Canal at its southernmost extent.

3.5.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments within 500m of the rail link. The closest is a cluster of monuments in Ballydaly/Curraghlassa Bog, between 730m and 1.12km east. This part of Lemanaghan Bog has 135 records (OF015-131 to OF015-265) consisting of a Road-Class 2 Togher, 38 Road-Class 3 Toghers and 96 now redundant records.

3.5.3 Topographical Files

A leather shoe (92E148:05) and a leather shoe fragment (92E148:95) were recovered from Ballydaly townland. An ash wooden vessel base (92E148:12) and alder lid (92E148:11); a perforated alder wooden shaft (92E148:09) and alder stave fragments (92E148:13) were also recorded in Ballydaly townland.

3.5.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin revealed no previous archaeological investigations have been carried out along the route of the Boora Lemanaghan Rail Link. Lemanaghan Bog has been archaeologically surveyed by Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit. A total of 753 sites were identified in Lemanaghan Bog of which, 135 sites were located in the Ballydaly extent closest to the rail link. In addition, Derries Bog was surveyed in 1993 and 6 brushwood sites were identified.

3.5.5 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 first edition OS map (1840) shows the majority of the area as marginal bogland. By the time of the third edition (1909–10), there were no significant changes to the study area. No previously unrecorded features of archaeological potential were identified in the historic maps.

3.5.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Ballydaly	Irish	<i>Baile Uí Dhálaigh</i>	Homestead/town of Dálaigh
Kilcolgan Beg	Irish	<i>Cill Cholgan Bheag</i>	Small church of St. Colgan
Rosfaraghan	Irish	<i>Ros Faracháin</i>	Faracháin's wooded height
Turraun	Irish	<i>Turán</i>	Little tower or round hill

3.5.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography of the area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995, 2000, 2005), Google Earth (2008) and Bing Maps revealed no features of archaeological potential.

3.5.8 Architectural Heritage

There are no structures listed on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage within 500m of the rail link. The closest is a bridge across the Grand Canal (NIAH Reg. No. 14915004) located c. 1.25km southwest of the rail link.

3.5.9 Potential Impacts

The current rail link will have involved ground disturbances along its route, however, if any works in the future required the disturbance of the existing ground level outside of the existing footprint, it is possible that works may have an impact on buried archaeological remains. The potential for archaeological remains should be deemed to be high when the marginal and boggy nature of the surrounding landscape is considered.

3.6 HILL OF DOWN RAILWAY

3.6.1 Location and General Topography

The Hill of Down Railway runs for 1.28km between Lislogher Bog to the north and Bracklin Bog to the south, in Bord na Mona's Derrynagreenagh Bog Group (IPC Licence P0501-01). The route of the railway crosses the boundary between Counties Meath and Westmeath. The railway crosses a short section of dryland between the bogs before running through peatland. The surrounding landscape is predominantly wetland.

3.6.2 Recorded Monuments

There are no recorded monuments within 500m of the Hill of Down Railway. The closest is the site of six burials (ME035-001), located c. 775m east in the townland of Coolronan, Co. Meath.

3.6.3 Topographical Files

Stray finds of bog butter, hair, textile and leather are recorded from Coolronan townland (IA/186/1952) found rolled together in a ball at a depth of 7-12ft in a bog. Bracklin townland spans both Bracklin and Lislogher bogs, the exact find spot of the four finds attributed to this townland is therefore uncertain. These finds are; a wooden lid (1964:83), a bronze sword blade (1959:31), a Neolithic pottery vessel (1959:09) and a polished stone axehead (1962.243).

3.6.4 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

Bracklin Bog and Lislogher Bog were included in 15 bogs selected for archaeological survey in 2005 as part of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland Peatland Survey. The bogs were field walked by ADS Ltd. No archaeological features were recorded during this survey.

3.6.5 Cartographic Analysis

The first edition (1837) and third edition of the Ordnance Survey (1907–11) maps were examined for this study for evidence of features of potential archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage significance. The entire area is marked as bog on both maps. No potential features within the bog were identified.

3.6.6 Toponyms

TOWNLAND	ORIGIN	DERIVATION	MEANING
Bracklin	Irish	<i>Breaclainn</i>	Speckled pasture
Coolronan	Irish	<i>Cúil Rónáin</i>	Rónán's corner/nook
Craddanstown	English	-	-

3.6.7 Aerial Photographs

Aerial photography of the area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995, 2000, 2005), Google Earth (2008) and Bing Maps were examined. No features of archaeological potential were identified.

3.6.8 Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage was consulted. There are no structures located within 500m of the railway.

3.6.9 Potential Impacts

It is clear the existing railway caused ground disturbances during its construction. However, any ground works outside the footprint of the existing railway has the potential to disturb the previously unknown archaeological features. The potential for archaeological remains should be deemed to be high when the marginal and wetland nature of the surrounding landscape is considered.

4 REFERENCES

Bennett, I. (ed.) 1987-2010 *Excavations: Summary Accounts of Archaeological Excavations in Ireland*. Bray. Wordwell.

National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. *Sites and Monuments Record*, Counties Offaly, Meath, Westmeath and Roscommon.

National Museum of Ireland. *Topographical Files*, Counties Offaly, Meath, Westmeath and Roscommon.

CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Ordnance Survey maps of County Offaly, 1838, 1909–10

Ordnance Survey maps of County Meath, 1837, 1907–11

Ordnance Survey maps of County Westmeath, 1838, 1911–1913

Ordnance Survey maps of County Roscommon, 1838, 1911–1913

ELECTRONIC SOURCES

www.excavations.ie– Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2017

www.archaeology.ie– DoCHG website listing all SMR & NIAH sites.

www.osiemaps.ie– Ordnance Survey aerial photographs dating to 1995, 2000 & 2005 and 6-inch/25-inch OS maps.

www.heritagemaps.ie– The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural and natural heritage.

www.googleearth.com– Satellite imagery of the landscape.

www.bingmaps.com– Satellite imagery of the landscape.