

## Appendix 14-4- Summaries of previous archaeological surveys, excavations, and reassessment surveys



#### 14.4 SUMMARIES OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEYS, EXCAVATIONS, AND REASSESSMENT SURVEYS

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

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

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

	possibly to cover a particularly wet patch. The bundles rested on some light brushwood transverses, and the middle one was held in position by two slanting pegs or pins.
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Cloonfore	-	N/A	Bogland Sites	E 604802m, N 768021m
County:	Longford			
Site Name:	CLOONFORE AND CORLEA EXCAVATIONS			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3			
Description	<p>Introduction to Sites 2002:0617 to 2002:00631.</p> <p>Excavations were carried out in County Longford boglands in the summer of 2000 as part of a mitigation strategy designed to resolve known archaeological sites threatened by Bord na Móna milled peat production. The work was undertaken by Bord na Móna through its consultants, ADS Ltd.</p> <p>The excavations followed on from an archaeological reassessment of approximately two-thirds of the Longford bogs that was undertaken during the summer of 1999, where a total of 361 archaeological sites were recorded.</p> <p>Seven high-priority areas with regard to Bord na Móna production requirements were noted, and a mitigation strategy document was compiled for those areas. This document was produced by Dr Ann Lynch, Dúchas The Heritage Service, Mr Raghnaill Ó Floinn, NMI, and Prof. Barry Raftery, UCD.</p> <p>Excavation took place at all eight sites listed for investigation in Lough Bannow 2 bog and at all seven sites listed for Derryad bog. The Lough Bannow 2 sites form part of a concentration of 35 features that is located immediately north of the Keenagh to Lanesborough road, in the townland of Corlea. This archaeological zone is approximately 2.5km to the west-south-west of Keenagh village and 1km north-north-west of the Corlea visitor centre. Excavation took place here between 3 July and 4 August 2000.</p> <p>The Derryad sites form part of a concentration of twenty features in the north-west corner of that bog, in Cloonfore townland. This concentration is located at the rear of the Bord na Móna Mountdillon headquarters and approximately 4.5km to the east-south-east of Lanesborough village. Excavations took place here between 1 August and 1 September 2000.</p>			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Cloonfore	00E0516	N/A	Plank Togher	E 605020m N 768300m
County: Site Name:	Longford DERRYAD, CLOONFORE			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3			
Description	<p>This very substantial togher extends east-north-east/west-south-west across 28 milled fields for a distance of 420m. Three cuttings were excavated, two of which measured 10m x 3m, at the visible western and eastern ends of the site. The third cutting measured 5m x 3m, at sighting 1R of the 1999 reassessment. The western cutting was in the headland field on that side of the bog. Here, the togher lay undisturbed by the Bord na Móna milling operations, and the maximum depth of peat over the site was 1.5m.</p> <p>Four thin, longitudinal oak planks that originally formed the upper walking surface of the togher extended along the length of the cutting. Three were radially split timbers with wedge-shaped cross-sections of maximum dimensions 0.31m x 0.12m. The fourth plank consisted of an outer tangential split, with the bark still adhering to its rounded undersurface. It had an original length of c. 3.9m, and its maximum cross-section was 0.43m x 0.12m. The planks were supported by a series of substantial transverse branches or light tree trunks, which were orientated either north-north-west/south-south-east or north-south. These were up to 2.85m long and 0.2m in diameter. Many displayed worked tips, including wedge-, chisel- and pencil-point varieties, while others had snapped or broken ends. The planks and transverses were held in place by a number of posts or pegs, two of which were very substantial, with diameters of 90mm and 85mm. One of the tips had been formed by burning, while many of the others displayed wedge-point ends. Similar retaining pegs were uncovered in the other two cuttings, including another example with a burnt tip.</p> <p>In the other two cuttings, the togher was located at, or close to, the present surface and was in a very degraded state owing to the milling operations. The cutting at location 1R revealed a radially split, thin, longitudinal oak plank that was up to 3.45m long, 0.46m wide and 25–80mm thick. Another radially split oak and a natural yew branch formed transverse supports at either end. These were 1.7m and 2.38m long, respectively. Two shorter, crossed transverses supported the plank in the middle.</p> <p>In the eastern cutting, owing to the cambered profile of the field, the site was largely milled out at either end, and only the bottoms of retaining pegs were located in those areas. The centre of the cutting revealed a thin, longitudinal oak plank that was formed by a tangential split. It was 4.35m long, 0.47m wide and up to 0.06m thick. Three transverse branches supported the plank at either end and in the middle. These were up to 2.75m long and 0.09m in diameter.</p>			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Cloonfore	00E0517	N/A	Brushwood and twig togher	E 605006m N 768348m
County: Site Name:	Longford DERRYAD, CLOONFORE			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3			
Description	<p>This very substantial togher can be traced for 173m, extending in an east-north-east/west-south-west direction across eleven milled fields. Site No. 619 below is located close to its east-north-east end and is evident as a number of patches of tightly packed, light brushwood and twigs, which may be the remains of a platform that was located out on the bog. The present site could not be picked up on the opposite side of No. 619, and its function, therefore, may have been to provide access to the platform.</p> <p>Two cuttings were excavated, both of which measured 5m x 2m. One was positioned in the headland field at the visible west-south-west end of the togher, and the other was located on the fifth milled field to the east.</p> <p>The western cutting uncovered a very well-preserved togher with an upper walking surface that consisted of longitudinal light brushwood and twigs. These elements were long, straight coppiced rods, which formed a very dense band with a convex upper surface in cross-section. The width of this band was generally 0.75–0.8m. These elements were underlain and bordered by heavier brushwood that mostly ranged in diameter from 20mm to 45mm. The heavier brushwood extended either longitudinally or slightly across the line of the site and was further underlain by additional longitudinal light brushwood and twigs. The dense core of the site was 0.1–0.14m thick, and the overall thickness was up to 0.22m. A number of light brushwood pegs or pins, with snapped or split ends, helped to hold the longitudinal elements in position.</p> <p>The togher dipped quite dramatically to the west-south-west in the eastern cutting. Here, the upper walking surface was generally 0.75–0.85m wide and was also constructed with longitudinal light brushwood and twigs. At the west-south-west end, in particular, these elements consisted of further long, straight coppiced rods. The upper surface was supported by heavier transverse brushwood that was arranged either at right angles to or diagonal to the line of the site. These transverse elements mainly ranged in diameter from 20mm to 45mm and were underlain by further longitudinal light brushwood and twigs. The overall thickness of the site was up to 0.17m. The longitudinal and transverse elements were held in place by pegs, 12.5–25mm in diameter, and by heavier posts, 27.5–40mm in diameter.</p>			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Cloonfore	00E0518	N/A	Possible brushwood and twig platform	E 605154m N 768448m
County: Site Name:	Longford DERRYAD, CLOONFORE			
Author	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3			
Description	<p>This site was evident in the course of the 1999 reassessment as a number of patches of tightly packed light brushwood and twigs, which were exposed over a quite large area in the domed centre of one milled field. The remains may have formed part of a platform that was located out on the bog and that measured at least 11m north-south by 6m. It is located close to the visible east-north-east end of togher site No. 618 above, and the function of the latter may have been to provide access to the platform.</p> <p>Initial cleaning of the milled surface in 2000 showed that scrappy, degraded fragments of light brushwood and twigs were present over a considerable area in the centre of the field. Similar fragments uncovered in the excavation cutting were likely to be the remains of a hurdle. These elements ranged in diameter from 7.5mm to 32.5mm. Two possible sails were uncovered, one of which had a surviving length of 0.54m and was 0.03m in diameter. It was orientated north-west/south-east, and seven short lengths of rods were positioned at right angles, running either over or under the sail. The rods had diameters of 10-20mm. Two possible pegs were located closeby, to the south-west.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the junction with the possible access togher (above No. 618), if such originally existed, no longer survives owing to the milling operations. The cambered profile of the surface of the milled field has probably resulted in the truncation of the western side of the present brushwood/twig spread, and the surface of the milled field immediately to the west is at an even lower level.</p>			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Cloonfore	00E0519	N/A	Brushwood and twig togher	E 605211m N 768542m
County: Site Name:	Longford DERRYAD, CLOONFORE			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3			
Description	<p>Prior to excavation, this site was evident as a togher that extended for a visible distance of 5.6m across the domed centre of a milled field. It was orientated east-west to east-south-east/west-north-west and is likely to have been more extensive before the present Bord na Móna milling operations. Its upper surface consisted of a</p>			

	<p>band of longitudinal light brushwood that was 0.5–0.73m wide. This band was narrower than the longitudinal brushwood of the substructure. Its northern and southern edges were 0.35–0.4m and 0.15–0.18m, respectively, inside the lower edges. The upper longitudinal elements rested on five transverse or slightly diagonal brushwood, which ranged in length from 0.95m to 2.9m and in diameter from 15mm to 45mm. These extended for up to 0.95m beyond the longitudinal edges of the site. Sixteen longitudinal rods, up to 65mm in diameter, formed the upper elements of the togher substructure. These consisted of light and heavy brushwood, along with a single roundwood, and had lighter brushwood and twigs placed in between. The overall substructure consisted of a band of longitudinal brushwood and twigs that was up to 1.08m wide. It was 0.25m thick at the southern edge and narrowed consistently to 0.1m on the opposite side. The diameters of the individual brushwood also decreased across the site, from a maximum of 50mm at the southern edge to a maximum of 15mm on the opposite side.</p>
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Annaghbeg	13E0222	N/A	Peatland	E 605678m N 768148m
County: Site Name: Author:	Longford Derryad Bog Jane Whitaker, ADS Ltd, Unit 4 The Printhouse, 22-23 South Cumberland Street, Dublin 2			
Description	<p>A re-assessment field walking survey was carried out in Derryad Bog in August and September 2013 on behalf of Bord na Móna. The bog is 1km south-west of Killashee, is accessed at its eastern extent via an unclassified road that runs south 1.5km west of Killashee and at its eastern extent via the BnM Mountdillon Works. Large tracts of the southern part of the bog are no longer in production and are overgrown with substantial shrubs and small trees.</p> <p>Derryad Bog was archaeologically surveyed 1991 by the IAWU at which time eighty sites were identified the majority of which were located in Annaghbeg townland in close proximity to a dryland island. The majority of these sites were on the field surface and were destroyed between the time they were identified and recording took place.</p> <p>The 1999 BnM/ADS Re-Assessment identified twenty sites located in an area to the east of the Bord na Mona Mountdillon Works with none of the original 1991 sites relocated. Seven of these sites were excavated during the 2000 BnM Mitigation season under licences 00E0517-522</p> <p>A single, Road – Class 3 Togher, site was recorded in Derryad Bog during the course of the 2013 Re-Assessment Survey. This site was located at the eastern extent of the bog immediately south of the BnM Mountdillon workshop and offices in Clonfore townland.</p>			



Derryglogher as below: -

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Derryglogher	01E0697	N/A	Trackways (4)	E 606033m N 763719m
County:	Longford			
Site Name:	Lough Bannow III Bog, Derryglogher and Derraghan More			
Author:	Jane Whitaker, ADS Ltd, Unit 4 The Printhouse, 22-23 South Cumberland Street, Dublin 2			
Description	<p>These excavations were carried out as part of the 2001 Bord na Móna (BnM) Mitigation Project. This area of bog has undergone previous surveys, excavations and reassessments by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit in 1991 and by ADS Ltd in 1999. These sites were recorded in 1999 as brushwood and oundwood toghers, hurdles and worked wood in situ. At this point they were already substantially milled out, so by the time mitigation began it was difficult to distinguish several sites from each other. Four separate sites were excavated.</p> <p>One definite togher was excavated which was, for the most part, in a good state of preservation. It consisted primarily of longitudinal roundwoods, with some brushwood and twigs infilled between the roundwoods. It was very compact and was three to four layers deep in places. It was traced along the BnM field surface for c. 60m in a north-east/south-west direction. The remaining sites, which were in a poor state of preservation, appeared to radiate out in different directions from this substantially constructed togher.</p> <p>Two cuttings that measured 3m by 5m were placed over the roundwood and brushwood togher (99DR0001a). A 2m by 2m cutting was placed over 99DR0005a. A cutting measuring 2m by 2m incorporated the excavation of site 99DR0007 and 8a. The first cutting was located beside a drain as the site (99DR0001a), which had been cut obliquely by the drain, could be seen protruding from the drain face. The site was located in well-humified Sphagnum spp peat with inclusions of reeds (Phragmites spp) and white sedge-type material. The upper surface of this site was constructed of c. 30 relatively large roundwood timbers and some brushwood placed longitudinally along the line of the togher in a north-east/south-west direction. The roundwoods were compacted together and formed the main body/walking surface of the togher. At the western edge of the togher there were concentrations of brushwood, twigs and some tree roots. The brushwoods averaged 0.03m in diameter and were slightly disturbed by milling. The substructural elements of this togher were very similar to the upper surface layer. They were composed of roundwoods and brushwood between which was a compact collection of smaller brushwood. It appears that this site may have been constructed using layers of similar wood and that is why</p>			

	<p>there was no definite super- or substructure noted. The track, as revealed in this cutting, measured 3m in maximum width and 0.15m in maximum depth. It consisted of layers of brushwood and roundwood compacted together to form a stable walking surface across the bog.</p> <p>The second cutting was located approximately 1m south-west of the first and revealed a continuation of the same togher. This sighting was also exposed in that it had been cut by a BnM drain. It was composed of over 60 brushwood and 10-20 larger roundwood elements, exposed on the field surface. The orientation of these elements appeared to be mainly longitudinal, running in a north-east/south-west direction, along the line of the site. There was some milling damage on the upper surfaces of the roundwood but bark was present on nearly all the wood pieces. Milling had also disturbed the arrangement of the brushwood and roundwood. The site measured 3.5m in width and was over 0.3m deep in this cutting. No pegs or transverse supports were recorded in either of the cuttings.</p> <p>The third cutting was placed along the western side of Cutting 2 as it was noted that a site (DR0005a) radiated out from this cutting towards the western edge of this bog. The brushwood associated with this site was exposed on the field surface prior to excavation and as a result the wood was broken up and had been extensively damaged. The peat surrounding the wood was dark brown in colour and was well humified. It contained a lot of grassy sedge material with inclusions of reed materials and tree roots. This brushwood site measured 2m in maximum width and was traced for a length of 3m. The site was badly disturbed on the western side of the cutting in comparison to the eastern half, where there was some structure evident. The site appeared to be composed of c. six roundwoods, 0.06-0.15m in diameter, and numerous pieces of brushwood as well as several outlying fragments. The diameter of the brushwood ranged from 0.02m to 0.05m. Fifty per cent of the elements ran transversely and 50% were placed longitudinally. The wood was not very compact, which may have been due to heavy damage from milling. Roots were dispersed throughout the cutting. Wood was scattered around this site and exposed all over the field surface. After the field surface was shovel-scraped it appeared that the site exposed in the cutting continued in a south-eastern and southern direction. It appears to have been a junction of tracks from various directions leading towards the substantial roundwood and brushwood togher exposed in Cuttings 1 and 2.</p> <p>The fourth cutting (99DR0007 and 8A) excavated was 10m to the west of Cutting 3 on the next BnM field surface. The site, which was similar in appearance, was composed of brushwood (60%), twigs (38%) and fragments of roundwoods (2%). The elements were densely restricted to the south-east corner of the cutting,</p>
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	<p>spaced 0.04–0.25m apart. The brushwood varied in diameter from 0.01m to 0.03m and up to 0.5m in length. The twigs varied between 0.01m and 0.02m.</p> <p>The majority of the elements were orientated in a north-west/south-east direction. The roundwoods were laid above the brushwood and twigs and were orientated east–west. The brushwood was laid at 0.06–0.12m intervals and the twigs were used as a packing between the brushwood to make the structure more stable. Seven twig pegs were noted. As at Cutting 17, numerous tree roots were spread throughout the cutting. This cutting was extended on the opposite (east) side of the drain. It measured 2.5m by 1m, and after excavation seven roundwoods and over 50 brushwoods were exposed. The site was covered in peat at this location and therefore the true composition of the structure was uncovered here. It consisted of roundwoods (30%) and brushwood (70%) and some twigs. The roundwoods, which were laid on top of the brushwood, measured 0.06–0.12m in diameter and up to 1.3m in length. The brushwood, which measured 0.02–0.05m in width, was located under and between the roundwoods. The site measured 2.2m in maximum width and was traced for a length of c. 4m.</p>
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Derryglogher	13E0219 13E0220 13E0223 13E0225	N/A	Peatland Survey	E 605678m N 768148m
County:	Longford			
Site Name:	Lough Bannow Bog			
Author:	Jane Whitaker, ADS Ltd, Unit 4 The Printhouse, 22-23 South Cumberland Street, Dublin 2			
Description	<p>A re-assessment field walking survey was carried out in Lough Bannow Bog in July 2013 on behalf of Bord na Móna (BnaM). The bog was previously referred to by BnM as Lough Bannow 1, 2, 3, and 4 (hence multiple licence numbers being issued although only 13E0219 was actually used). Lough Bannow 1, the southern extent of the bog, was also known as Corlea. The areas previously referred to as Lough Bannow 2 and 3 are north of the unclassified road that runs east-west towards Keenagh village while Lough Bannow 4 referred to the northern extent of the bog and is bounded on its northern extent by the R398 that runs north-eastwards from Derraghan. These numerical divisions are no longer in use by BnM but are included here to aid the description below of previous archaeological work carried out.</p> <p>The southern extent of Lough Bannow (Lough Bannow 1/Corlea) was the focus for the excavations carried out by Barry Raftery in 1989 at which time five sites were excavated including the substantial transverse plank trackway known as Corlea (LF022-</p>			

	<p>058001). The 1991 survey identified twelve sites in this part of the bog while the 1999 re-assessment survey identified two sites.</p> <p>Lough Bannow 2, the western part of the centre of the bog, was surveyed in 1991 at which time forty-nine sites were identified. A re-assessment Survey carried out in 1999 identified thirty-four sites, eight of which were subsequently excavated by Noel Dunne on behalf of ADS Ltd as part of the 2000 BnM Mitigation project.</p> <p>Lough Bannow 3, the eastern part of the centre of the bog, had eighteen sites when it was surveyed in 1991 by the IAWU (Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit). The BnM re-assessment survey carried out in 1999 identified 11 sites, 2 of which were subsequently excavated as part of the 2001 Mitigation project.</p> <p>Lough Bannow 4 is the largest part of the bog. Thirty-nine sites were excavated in the north-eastern extent of the bog in Derryoghil townland by Barry Raftery in the 1980s. The 1991 Peatland Survey carried out by the IAWU identified eleven sites, two of which were subsequently excavated as part of the 2001 Mitigation project.</p> <p>The 2013 re-assessment survey identified sixteen sites fifteen of which were located in the north-eastern extent in Derryoghil townland (Lough Bannow 4). The remaining site was located in Derryglogher townland (Lough Bannow 3). There were no sites recorded in the southern extent (Lough Bannow 1) or in the western extent (Lough Bannow 2).</p> <p>The recorded sites were similar to those previously recorded in Derryoghil townland and were mainly east-west oriented roundwood and brushwood structures that were exposed on the field surface or in drain face sightings.</p>
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Derrynaskea - no report on excavations.ie

Corlea as below: -

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	-	N/A	Wooden trackways in bog	E 609449m N 762821m
County:	Longford			
Site Name:	'Corlea Bog', Corlea, Cloonbreany			
Author:	Barry Raftery, Department of Archaeology, UCD			
Description	<p>Corlea 1</p> <p>The Iron Age corduroy road was further excavated, confirming the broad details of constructional technique. Numerous examples of worked timbers were taken away for further analysis. Otherwise, the only find was a wooden pot-stave.</p> <p>Corlea 2</p> <p>A brushwood trackway first examined in 1985, was more</p>			

	<p>extensively investigated in 1986. A continuous 10m-long cutting showed that it had been made by laying down longitudinal bundles of birch rods in three layers giving a thick, dry walking surface. These rods are almost certainly a product of coppiced woodland. A single row of pegs along one edge of the trackway was probably intended to secure it in position.</p>
	<p>Corlea 3</p> <p>This was first noticed in the face of a Bord na Móna drainage channel. Upon investigation it proved to have incorporated in its construction both longitudinal birches and a carefully-made birch hurdle. Only 6.50m of this track have been as yet uncovered but it will be interesting to see if the track made use of further hurdles.</p>
	<p>Corlea 4</p> <p>This ran across Corlea 3 and is little removed from it in time. It is the crudest and roughest of the tracks uncovered and was made by throwing down branches of birch and oak longitudinally on the bog surface. There were many spaces between the timbers, giving the structure an appearance of impermanence.</p>
	<p>Corlea 5</p> <p>This was almost totally obliterated before its existence was brought to notice. It consisted of a series of narrow oak planks laid end to end on short transverse sleepers. Perfectly drilled circular holes in the ends of some of the planks suggest that they came from a dismantled structure of some sort. Fragments of a wooden shovel or spade lay close to the fragmentary track.</p>
	<p>Chronology</p> <p>Corlea 1 has been dated to 148 BC on the basis of dendrochronological analysis carried out by Dr M.G.L. Baillie, Queen's University, Belfast. A radiocarbon date of <math>1020 \pm 30</math> bc has been established, courtesy of Dr Ian Laming, Groningen University, for wood from Corlea 2. Wood from Corlea 3 and 4 is currently being subjected to radiocarbon dating in Groningen. These tracks are either broadly contemporary with Corlea 2 or somewhat earlier. Samples for dendrochronological analysis have been taken from Corlea 5 and are now in Queen's University, Belfast. It is not, however, certain if these are suitable for accurate dating. This track is higher than any of the others in the bog (hence its almost total destruction) and may date to the Early Historic or early medieval period.</p>

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	-	N/A	Bog trackways	E 609449m N 762821m
County:	Longford			
Site Name:	'Corlea Bog', Corlea, Cloonbreany, Derryoghil			
Author:	Barry Raftery, Department of Archaeology, UCD			
Description	<p>Excavations continued in Corlea Bog, Co. Longford, in June and July 1987. The work was financed by the Office of Public Works and considerable material assistance was received from Bord na Mona.</p> <p>Most of the investigations were concentrated on a section of the great Iron Age timber road (Corlea 1), which was well preserved under almost 1.5m of bog in a privately-owned section of the bog in the townland of Cloonbreany. A continuous length of about 35m was uncovered. Details of construction were similar to those encountered in previous seasons. The upper timbers, however, were among the most massive found. These were transverse oak planks, many up to 4m in length. All were mortised at their ends and pegged to the bog. Several of the largest had double pegs piercing them at one end.</p> <p>Finds, casually discarded by the road-builders, included pot-staves, a knife handle and two carefully-shaped pegs, all of wood. Of the latter, one had a triangular notch cut into one end and was barbed at the other in the manner of a modern tent peg.</p> <p>Three other tracks already investigated in previous seasons were further examined. Two (Corlea 2 and 3) were brushwood constructions of a later Bronze Age date. The third (Corlea 5) was a simple plank walkway dating to the 6th century A.D.</p> <p>In addition to the work in Corlea, brief investigations also took place in a nearby Bord na Móna bog in the townland of Derryoghil. Here no fewer than 14 trackways were discovered, exposed on the surface of the bog by peat-milling activities. One was made of transverse oak planks on a brushwood foundation. The rest were of brushwood construction. Only six could be very superficially examined in the time available. They included examples made of longitudinally placed birch or hazel rods and examples of hurdle construction. None has as yet been dated.</p> <p>These sites have been published in <i>Antiquity</i> 60 (1986), 50-53 and <i>Archaeology Ireland</i> Vol. 1, No. 2 (1987), 60-64.</p>			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	-	N/A	Toghers	E 609449m N 762821m
County:	Longford			
Site Name:	Derryoghil, Corlea, Cloonbony			
Author:	Barry Raftery, Department of Archaeology, UCD			
Description	<p>Thirteen weeks of excavation took place in the summer of 1988 as part of an extensive EC sponsored training and research programme on the archaeology of Irish wetlands. The funding was provided under the auspices of the European Social Fund. Following on the experience of previous years, work was centred in Derryoghil townland where it had already become apparent in 1987 that at least 16 wooden trackways existed. Detailed investigations in 1988 revealed the presence of over 40 trackways in the bog, 39 of which were subjected to archaeological examination.</p> <p>Considerable variety in construction was revealed. The simplest of which there were two examples consisted of straight wooden poles of medium size laid lengthwise on the bog surface with the occasional support of short transverse timbers. One of these has been given a preliminary radiocarbon date of around 2000BC. More common are tracks made of bundles of hazel rods laid lengthwise on the surface of the bog. Two tracks with carefully laid transverse rods were also uncovered and there were at least six tracks made of skillfully woven hurdles. The most massive of the tracks consisted of substantial split oak planks, up to 2.5m in length, laid transversely on a bed of irregular brushwood. A dendrochronological date in the mid 10th century B.C. has been established for the construction of the track. A number of the brushwood tracks have been tentatively dated to the 10th and 9th centuries BC by radiocarbon methods.</p> <p>One track in the neighbouring townland of Corlea was investigated. It consisted of transversely laid planks and logs with a substructure of irregularly laid brushwood and larger logs. This has been dated by radiocarbon to around 1900 BC.</p> <p>A trackway in Cloonbony townland, not far from Lanesboro, was also excavated. This was composed of two layers of tightly packed transverse logs of alder which rested on a parallel pair of longitudinal runners.</p>			



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

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



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

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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	00E0455	N/A	Roundwood and brushwood togther	E 609736m N 763278m
County: Site Name:	Longford LOUGH BANNOW 2, CORLEA			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.			
Description	Further investigations in 2000 revealed that this feature could be traced from one peat stockpile to another, across eleven Bord na Móna milled fields for an overall visible distance of 159m. This togther is orientated east-north-east/west-south-west. The excavation showed that the site possessed an upper walking surface, which consisted of a core of closely spaced roundwood and brushwood longitudinals, with longitudinal outliers placed parallel to these central elements. The width of the upper walking surface was 0.4–0.7m. This superstructure rested on transverse, diagonal and longitudinal roundwoods and brushwood. The largest transverse was a curving oak roundwood up to 3.5m in length. A natural tree root was preserved in the peat close to one of the ends of that transverse and at the same level. The wood from the site was very soft and decayed; consequently, no well-preserved worked ends were recovered. The largest of the upper longitudinals was a half-split, roundwood trunk that was hollowed through decay and that may have been in that rotted condition when it was originally put in place.			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	00E0456	N/A	Brushwood togther	E 609669m N 763600m
County: Site Name:	Longford LOUGH BANNOW 2, CORLEA			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.			
Description	This togther is evident on the Bord na Móna milled surface for a distance of at least 27.5m. Excavation revealed that it was constructed with longitudinal light brushwood and had an original width of 1.1–1.2m. Three heavier light brushwood elements, orientated north-east/south-west, formed both sides and an internal spine for the site. The body of the togther was formed with a single layer of lighter brushwood, orientated north-north-east/south-south-west. The heavier elements were aligned slightly differently to the lighter brushwood for some reason that is unclear, but it is unlikely that the differing alignments are the result of the former having become dislodged or displaced relative to the main body of the site, or vice versa. Construction details exposed in the course of the excavation differed greatly from those noted in the course of the 1999 reassessment at the same			

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	site, only 7.5m to the south-west. This site and No. 631 (below) are on the same alignment and located c. 50m apart, but they were assigned separate numbers during the 1999 reassessment on the grounds that they also differed markedly in construction details. However, given the immense variation that is now apparent within the one site, it is possible that this site and No. 631 (below) are in fact parts of the one togher.
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	00E0457	N/A	Hurdle	E 609796m N 763409m
County Site Name:	Longford LOUGH BANNOW 2, CORLEA			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.			
Description	This site consisted of a hurdle that was partly evident on the Bord na Móna milled surface in 1999 and again in 2000. Excavation showed that it survived in a degraded and cracked state owing to milling, pressure from machinery passing over it and exposure to the elements. The screen measured 2.9m west-south-west/east-north-east by 2m and was constructed with five sails, orientated north-north-west/north-west to south-south-east/south-east, and woven rods. Much of the weave pattern did not survive owing to the cracked nature of the site. The hurdle rested on an oak roundwood, orientated east-north-east/west-south-west and 2m long. Some fragments of light brushwood were also evident at this lower, foundation level. Further exposure through milling and some trowelling in 2000 confirmed that the hurdle is distinct from Site 31A of the 1999 reassessment, which is located only 3.6m to the north. The latter is a togher constructed with longitudinal roundwoods, brushwood and pegs. Both features are at the same level in the bog and are likely to be contemporary. Some brushwood elements partly bridge the gap between the two sites.			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	00E0458	N/A	Roundwood, brushwood and twig togher(s)	E 609852m N 763329m
County: Site Name:	Longford LOUGH BANNOW 2, CORLEA			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.			
Description	This togher extends in an east-north-east/west-south-west direction across two milled fields for a minimum visible distance of 35.5m. Two cuttings were excavated along its length, with Cutting A being the easternmost one. The investigations revealed that the site was constructed with longitudinal roundwoods, brushwood and twigs. It ranged in width from 0.95m to 2.5m and was up to			

	<p>0.3m thick. The upper walking surface was located at a depth of 0.05–0.45m.</p> <p>In Cutting A, the principal surface elements consisted of eight roundwoods or heavy brushwood, arranged in four pairs. Similar paired rods were evident at the base of the structure in Cutting B. In that cutting, densely packed longitudinals formed the upper levels and were bordered by heavier roundwood elements. A small number of transverses may have been deliberately inserted through the upper levels in order to counteract a possible tendency of the longitudinal rods to spring upwards, because of the weight exerted by traffic on the trackway. The lowest level in Cutting B was orientated north-east/south-west, in contrast to the general east-north-east/west-south-west direction of the site. This level was aligned on Site 13A of the 1999 reassessment, which is a togher that is located in the drain face only a short distance to the north-east. It is possible that the present site was constructed on top of Site 13A in Cutting B. Additional timbers were encountered at a depth of 0.2m in the peat directly underlying the excavated structure in that cutting and almost definitely belong to a new site. Following on from the 1999 numbering sequence, this possible new structure was labelled 37A but was not investigated further as the feature was located under the water level in the adjacent drain and was consequently waterlogged.</p> <p>A large number of pegs and posts were used to hold the togher in position. These displayed a variety of worked ends, including wedge-, chisel- and pencil-point examples. Many of the tips were blunted and buckled from being hammered into the bog and impinging on lower elements of the structure.</p>
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	00E0459	N/A	Brushwood & twig togher; roundwood, brushwood & twig togher	E 609709m N 763646m
County:	Longford			
Site Name:	LOUGH BANNOW 2, CORLEA			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.			
Description	<p>The primary togher excavated under this licence was constructed with longitudinal twigs and light brushwood, arranged in a shallow band 0.5–0.8m wide and orientated north-east/south-west. The sighting on the opposite side of the drain to the excavation and recorded in the course of the 1999 reassessment was also constructed with longitudinal twigs and light brushwood, but here single longitudinal, heavy brushwood formed both sides of the feature, with a similar longitudinal element placed in between. The removal of fill from a disturbed band accidentally uncovered a</p>			

	<p>new, separate togher underneath. Following on from the numbering sequence used during 1999, this new site was numbered 36A.</p> <p>A layer of peat, 0.2–0.25m deep, was sandwiched between both toghers, and numerous pine cones were preserved in the lower levels of that peat and scattered on the surface of the underlying site. The latter was 3.55m wide and orientated north-east/south-west to north-north-east/south-south-west. It contained a central band of longitudinal light brushwood and twigs, 1.15m wide. On the north-west side were four main, spaced roundwood and brushwood longitudinals, together with other transverse and longitudinal roundwoods, brushwood and twigs.</p> <p>Underlying the central band and extending for 1.25m to the south-east were up to fourteen roundwood and brushwood transverses. This area also included some irregularly placed light/heavy brushwood and roundwoods. Up to seven posts or pegs used to contain the site were also uncovered. One displayed a compacted tip and marked buckling along its length from having been driven into the bog. Both toghers extended towards the southern slope of an east-west ridge, located immediately to the north-east of the excavated area.</p>
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	-	N/A	Bogland sites	E 604802m N 768021m
County:	Longford			
Site Name:	CLOONFORE AND CORLEA EXCAVATIONS			
Author:	Noel Dunne, ADS Ltd, Windsor House, 11 Fairview Strand, Fairview, Dublin 3.			
Description	<p>Introduction to Sites 2002:0617 to 2002:00631</p> <p>Excavations were carried out in County Longford boglands in the summer of 2000 as part of a mitigation strategy designed to resolve known archaeological sites threatened by Bord na Móna milled peat production. The work was undertaken by Bord na Móna through its consultants, ADS Ltd.</p> <p>The excavations followed on from an archaeological reassessment of approximately two-thirds of the Longford bogs that was undertaken during the summer of 1999, where a total of 361 archaeological sites were recorded.</p> <p>Seven high-priority areas with regard to Bord na Móna production requirements were noted, and a mitigation strategy document was compiled for those areas. This document was produced by Dr Ann Lynch, Dúchas The Heritage Service, Mr Raghnaill Ó Floinn, NMI, and Prof. Barry Raftery, UCD.</p> <p>Excavation took place at all eight sites listed for investigation in Lough Bannow 2 bog and at all seven sites listed for Derryad bog. The Lough Bannow 2 sites form part of a concentration of 35 features that is located immediately north of the Keenagh to Lanesborough road, in the townland of Corlea. This archaeological</p>			

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	<p>zone is approximately 2.5km to the west-south-west of Keenagh village and 1km north-north-west of the Corlea visitor centre. Excavation took place here between 3 July and 4 August 2000.</p> <p>The Derryad sites form part of a concentration of twenty features in the north-west corner of that bog, in Cloonfore townland. This concentration is located at the rear of the Bord na Móna Mountdillon headquarters and approximately 4.5km to the east-south-east of Lanesborough village. Excavations took place here between 1 August and 1 September 2000.</p>
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	01E0699	22:16	No archaeological significance	E 608590m N 763314m
County: Site Name:	Longford Kenagh, Corlea			
Author:	Christopher Read, North West Archaeological Services, Cloonfad Cottage, Cloonfad, Carrick-on-Shannon, Co.L Leitrim.			
Description	Pre-development testing took place in advance of the construction of a single house, access and septic tank. Four trenches ranging in depth from 0.4m to 0.6m were excavated across the area to be affected by the proposed development. No archaeological remains or features were revealed.			

Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Corlea	13E0219 13E0220 13E0223 13E0225	N/A	Peatland Survey	E 605678m N 768148m
County: Site Name:	Longford Lough Bannow Bog			
Author:	Jane Whitaker, ADS Ltd, Unit 4 The Printhouse, 22-23 South Cumberland Street, Dublin 2			
Description	<p>A re-assessment field walking survey was carried out in Lough Bannow Bog in July 2013 on behalf of Bord na Móna (BnaM). The bog was previously referred to by BnM as Lough Bannow 1, 2, 3, and 4 (hence multiple licence numbers being issued although only 13E0219 was actually used). Lough Bannow 1, the southern extent of the bog, was also known as Corlea. The areas previously referred to as Lough Bannow 2 and 3 are north of the unclassified road that runs east-west towards Keenagh village while Lough Bannow 4 referred to the northern extent of the bog and is bounded on its northern extent by the R398 that runs north-eastwards from Derraghan. These numerical divisions are no longer in use by BnM but are included here to aid the description below of previous archaeological work carried out.</p>			

	<p>The southern extent of Lough Bannow (Lough Bannow 1/Corlea) was the focus for the excavations carried out by Barry Raftery in 1989 at which time five sites were excavated including the substantial transverse plank trackway known as Corlea (LF022-058001). The 1991 survey identified twelve sites in this part of the bog while the 1999 re-assessment survey identified two sites.</p> <p>Lough Bannow 2, the western part of the centre of the bog, was surveyed in 1991 at which time forty-nine sites were identified. A re-assessment Survey carried out in 1999 identified thirty-four sites, eight of which were subsequently excavated by Noel Dunne on behalf of ADS Ltd as part of the 2000 BnM Mitigation project.</p> <p>Lough Bannow 3, the eastern part of the centre of the bog, had eighteen sites when it was surveyed in 1991 by the IAWU (Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit). The BnM re-assessment survey carried out in 1999 identified 11 sites, 2 of which were subsequently excavated as part of the 2001 Mitigation project.</p> <p>Lough Bannow 4 is the largest part of the bog. Thirty-nine sites were excavated in the north-eastern extent of the bog in Derryoghil townland by Barry Raftery in the 1980s. The 1991 Peatland Survey carried out by the IAWU identified eleven sites, two of which were subsequently excavated as part of the 2001 Mitigation project.</p> <p>The 2013 re-assessment survey identified sixteen sites fifteen of which were located in the north-eastern extent in Derryoghil townland (Lough Bannow 4). The remaining site was located in Derryglogher townland (Lough Bannow 3). There were no sites recorded in the southern extent (Lough Bannow 1) or in the western extent (Lough Bannow 2).</p> <p>The recorded sites were similar to those previously recorded in Derryoghil townland and were mainly east-west oriented roundwood and brushwood structures that were exposed on the field surface or in drain face sightings.</p>
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Townland	Licence No.	SMR	Site Type	ITM
Derryad	21E0110	N/A	Monitoring	607000/769400
County:	Longford			
Site Name:	Derryadd Windfarm			
Author:	Jane Whitaker, ADS Ltd, Unit 4 The Printhouse, 22-23 South Cumberland Street, Dublin 2			
Description	A total of 335 test pits were excavated across the 3 bogs. Two areas of archaeological potential were identified during the course of the works. The first located in the NE of Derryaroge Bog, in the townland of Ballynakill. In an area with peat depths of 2.2m, it contained an east-west orientated wooden structure and secondly. The second located in Lough Bannow Bog, in the townland of Kilmakinlan was comprised of two wooden stakes with worked ends and may represent stray or disturbed elements.			