



DESIGNING AND DELIVERING
A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

APPENDIX 12

CULTURAL HERITAGE

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APPENDIX 12.1

Archaeological Inventory Entries

Appendix 12.1 Archaeological Inventory Descriptions

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
TN042-039001-	Road - class 1 togher	LEIGH, LONGFORDPASS EAST	<p>Situated in flat bog with good views in all directions. Discovered in 1960 and recorded by Rynne (1965a, 138-44) who described the togher as a trackway (Wth 3m) orientated on a SW-NE direction consisting of roughly hewn planks laid transversely across runners running parallel to the track. The transverse planks had square holes in their ends which accommodated long pegs (L 50cm) which anchored the planks to the track. The planks used were identified as oak, while the runners were of oak, cherry or blackthorn and probably alder while the pegs were of ash and willow-poplar. A Late Bronze Age leaf-shaped sword was discovered between the timbers of the exposed togher in 1990 (Cherry et al. 1991, 52). This togher, identified for a length of 593m, was being destroyed by peat milling when inspected by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (UCD) in 1995.</p> <p>The Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (UCD) also identified a number of other toghers (TN042-039002) in the immediate vicinity. These included a togher composed of roundwoods with peripheral brushwoods (Wth 4.2m; D 0.55m) orientated WNW-ESE; one of half-split planks and roundwoods (Wth 0.58m; D 0.11m) orientated E-W; one of roundwoods and brushwoods (Wth 0.66m; D 0.12m) orientated E-W; one of substantial roundwoods with very compact and lighter roundwoods (Wth 5.8m; D 0.05m) and one of irregularly laid roundwoods and brushwoods (Wth 1.97m; D 0.56) orientated N-S (pers. comm. Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (UCD)).</p> <p>A survey carried out by Archaeological Development Services in 2006 found that 'within the bog itself are two areas of archaeological activity, in the townlands of Leigh (TN042-056----) and Longfordpass South (TN042-039001-). Three trackways recorded in the townland of Leigh (TN042-056) in the 1960s and in 1995 were not re-identified during the 2006 survey, but the substantial gravel and wood trackway in Longfordpass South (TN042-039001-) was recorded as LTNO01. There are a large number of stray finds recorded from Littleton Bog and its environs in the files of the NMI.</p>

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
			<p>These finds consist of five bronze swords, one of which was found in the trackway site (TN042-039), several leather shoes and wooden objects, two bog butter containers, a leather and wooden shield, a bronze spearhead and several stone objects. The majority of these finds came from the townlands of Clonoura and Derryhogan, to the south of the bog, although there have also been several finds from the northern part of the bog, where archaeological sites were recorded during the course of the survey in the townlands of Leigh and Longfordpass. This trackway was dated to 1190-900BC and was described by ADS as a 'plank trackway was visible, on the field surface and in the drain faces, at eighteen sightings across the northwestern corner of Littleton Bog. The trackway was orientated northwest-southeast and sixteen of the eighteen sightings were recorded (TI-LTNO01i and TILTNOO1q were very ephemeral and consisted of displaced stone spreads). The site was composed of transverse planks supported by longitudinal planks overlaid or underlain by brushwood and roundwood longitudinals. Gravel, pebbles and stones were also recorded, both -above and below the planks. Pegs were also recorded at some sightings. This site is recorded in the RMP as TN042-039 and was also recorded during the IAWU pilot survey in 1995. A late Bronze Age leaf-shaped sword was discovered between the planks of this site in 1990 by a BnM worker' (Whitaker 2006, 56).</p>
TN042-039002-	Road - class 2 togher	LEIGH	<p>Situated in flat bog with good views in all directions. Discovered in 1960 and recorded by Rynne (1965a, 138-44) who described the togher as a trackway (TN042-039001) orientated on a SW-NE direction consisting of roughly hewn planks laid transversely across runners running parallel to the track. The transverse planks had square holes in their ends which accommodated long pegs (L 50cm) which anchored the planks to the track. The planks used were identified as oak, while the runners were of oak, cherry or blackthorn and probably alder while the pegs were of ash and willow-poplar. A Late Bronze Age leaf-shaped sword was discovered between the timbers of the exposed togher in 1990 (Cherry et al. 1991, 52). This togher, identified for a length of 593m, was being destroyed by peat milling when inspected by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (UCD) in 1995.</p>

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
			<p>Recorded by ADS in 2006 and described as a 'plank trackway was visible on the field surface at three sightings across the northern corner of Littleton Bog, 400m south of TS-LTN001e—h. The trackway was orientated east-west and was composed of transverse planks interspersed with squared pegs. It was not possible to ascertain the full composition of the trackway, as it had been extensively damaged by machinery, and it appeared that only the lower levels of the structure were present at the time of recording. TS-LTNP002a, 223198,158678, Width 20m, Depth unknown This sighting was located at the eastern end of the trackway and was exposed on the field surface. It was composed of several small plank-like timbers that were transversely laid and squared pegs. The planks measured 0.6 to 1.2m in length and 0.1-0.25m in width. The squared pegs measured 0.05m by 0.05m. The peat was composed of moderately humified Sphagnum-rich peat with moderate amounts of Eriophorum, woody material and ericaceous remains' (Whitaker 2006, 62-3). The trackway was dated to 1740-1420 BC (Whitaker 2006, 62).</p>
TN042-039003-	Road - road/trackway	LONGFORDPASS NORTH	<p>Surveyed by Archaeological Development Services in 2006 and catalogued as TI-LTN004. The trackway was described as 'this site was visible in the drain face, 0.25m below the field surface. It was composed of a high concentration of brushwoods and roundwoods. The peat surrounding and above the wood indicated that it was located at the base of a small pool. The wood was in a moderate state of preservation, except where exposed in the drain face. The elements were densely laid and predominantly composed of brushwood (90%). All elements were orientated east-west. The roundwoods measured 0.05 to 0.08m and the brushwood 0.01 to 0.03m in diameter. Moderately humified pool moss was located above the site, while the peat within which the site was located was composed of well-humified Sphagnum-rich peat with occasional Calluna and Eriophorum. Trackway dated to 420-390BC (Whitaker 2006, 63)</p>
TN042-039004-	Road - class 1 togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	<p>Recorded by ADS in 2006 and described as a class 1 togher measuring in Width 0.2-1.57m, Depth 0.07-0.18m, Length 210m. This togher was not dated. Described by Whitaker (2006, 64-5) as a 'plank trackway was visible, on the field surface and in the drain faces, at eleven sightings across the northwestern part of Littleton Bog. The trackway was orientated east-west and was composed mainly of longitudinally laid single planks supported by interspersed transverse planks and roundwoods.</p>

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
			<p>The trackway was in a poor to moderate state of preservation, as it had been exposed to machine damage at numerous locations along its length. TI-LTNO06a, 223410,158781, Width 0.7m, Depth 0.18m The western extent of the trackway was exposed in the drain face, 0.7m below the field surface. It was composed of a large longitudinally laid plank underlain by a small amount of brushwood. The wood was dried out where exposed in the drain face and the plank had split in the centre but was in a good state of preservation within the peat. The plank measured 0.56m in width and 0.1m in depth. The brushwoods had an average diameter of 0.04m' (Whitaker 2006, 64-5).</p>
TN042-039005-	Road - class 1 togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	<p>Recorded by ADS in 2006 and described as a class 1 togher measuring in width 0.1-3.66m, Depth 0.12-0.42m, Length 90m. The togher was undated. Described by Whitaker (2006, 67) as 'this togher was visible at five sightings across the northern corner of Littleton Bog, in proximity to a high density of sites. The togher was orientated east-west and was composed of longitudinally laid roundwood and brushwood elements. The composition of the togher varied somewhat along its length, as it was sparsely laid at the western end, at sightings TI- LTNP007a and TI-LTNO07b, and was recorded as being substantially more densely laid at sightings TILTNOO7c and TI-LTNOO7e'.</p>
TN042-039006-	Platform - peatland	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	<p>Recorded by ADS in 2006 and described as a platform measuring in width 1.3m, Depth 0.4m, Length unknown. This platform was not dated. Described by Whitaker (2006, 68) as 'this sighting was located 4m south of TI-LTNO07a and was visible on the field surface and in the drain face. It was composed of a series of irregularly and sparsely laid roundwoods and brushwoods. The elements were in a moderate state of preservation and retained some bark, but those exposed in the drain face were somewhat dried. All elements were orientated north-south and measured between 0.07 and 0.45m in exposed length and 0.02 to 0.07m in diameter. The peat was composed of poorly humified Sphagnum peat with occasional Eriophorum and Calluna inclusions'.</p>

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
TN042-039007-	Road - class 2 togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	Recorded by ADS in 2006 and described as a platform measuring in Width 0.1-0.65m, Depth 0.1-0.25m, Length 30m. The togher was dated 390-160BC. Described by Whitaker (2006, 69) as 'this togher was visible at three sightings, visible on the field surface and in the drain face, across the northern corner of Littleton Bog, in proximity to a high density of sites. The togher was orientated northeast-southwest and was composed of longitudinally and transversely laid roundwood and brushwood elements. The composition of the togher varied across its length. It was composed primarily of longitudinal elements at the northeastern and middle sighting. The southwestern sighting was composed of transversely laid elements. The reason for this variation in composition may become apparent with further investigation'.
TN042-039008-	Road - class 2 togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	Surveyed by ADS in 2006 and described as measuring in width 3.3-5.7m, Depth 0.18-0.22m, Length 35m. The togher was dated 360BC-50AD. Described by Whitaker (2006, 70) as 'this togher was visible at three sightings, in the drain faces, across the northern side of Littleton Bog, in proximity to a high density of sites. The togher was orientated northwest-southeast and was composed of transversely laid roundwood and brushwood elements supported by similar longitudinally laid elements. No longitudinal elements were visible in TI-LTN010c, but this may be due to the angle at which the machinery truncated the togher at this location. For the most part, this togher is located below the field surface and is therefore moderately to well preserved, but some of the wood is exposed on the field surface'.
TN042-039009-	Road - class 3 togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	Surveyed by ADS in 2006 and described as measuring in width 1.9m-2.2m, depth 0.16m, length 15m. Described by Whitaker (2006, 72) as 'this sighting was located at the northwestern end of this possible togher, 2m south of TI-LTN008. It was exposed in the drain face, 0.08m below the field surface. It was composed of transversely laid brushwood supported by occasional brushwood pegs. The wood was in a moderate state of preservation but was slightly dried out and cracked where it was exposed in the drain face. The elements were quite densely laid and measured 0.06 to 0.25m in exposed length and 0.02 to 0.14m in diameter. The peat was composed of moderately humified Sphagnum-rich peat with frequent Eriophorum inclusions'.

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
TN042-039010-	Road - class 2 togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	Surveyed by ADS in 2006 and described as measuring in width 3.1-3.2m, depth 0.12-0.02m, length 30m. The togher was not dated. Described by Whitaker (2006, 73) as 'this short possible togher was visible at two sightings, in the drain faces, and was orientated northwest- southeast. It was composed of transversely laid roundwood and brushwood elements that were orientated northeast-southwest and were in a good state of preservation. The elements were densely laid and measured 0.02 to 0.06m in diameter. The peat was composed of poorly humified Sphagnum-rich peat with moderate Calluna and Eriophorum inclusions'.
TN042-039011-	Road - class 2 togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	Surveyed by ADS in 2006 and described as measuring in width 0.9-2.6m, depth 0.04-0.07m, length 20m. Described by Whitaker as (2006, 74) as 'this possible togher was visible at two sightings that were recorded on the field surface of opposing fields. It was orientated west-northwest/east-southeast and had been extensively milled. The elements were sparsely laid, which is possibly due to prolonged exposure to machine damage. TI-LTNP015a, 223612, 159122, Width 2.6m, Depth 0.07m. This sighting was located at the western end of this possible togher, to the south of TI-LTNO014a. It was exposed on the field surface and was composed of one transverse roundwood and three transverse fragmented brushwood elements, all of which were orientated northeast-southwest. The elements were poorly preserved and had been milled on their upper sides. They were sparsely laid and measured 0.6 to 1.2m in length and 0.02 to 0.1m in diameter. The peat was composed of poorly humified Sphagnum-rich peat with occasional Calluna and Eriophorum inclusions'
TN042-039012-	Road - class 3 togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	Surveyed by ADS in 2006 and described as measuring in width 0.75-1.97m, depth 0.11-0.17m, length 25m. Described by Whitaker (2006, 75) as 'this possible togher was visible at two sightings that were recorded on the field surface of opposing fields on the north side of Littleton Bog, in proximity to other sites. It was orientated northwest-southeast and was composed of transversely laid heavy brushwood elements. TI-LTNO16a, 223590, 159222, Width 0.75m, Depth 0.17m. This sighting was located at the northwestern end of this possible togher, approximately 17m north of TI- LTNO17a. It was exposed in the drain face, 0.21m below the field surface. It was composed of regularly laid transverse brushwood elements, all of which orientated northeast-southwest.

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
			The wood was in a moderate state of preservation, with some bark remaining on some of the elements. The elements were moderately densely packed and measured 0.01 to 0.04m in diameter’.
TN042-039013-	Road - class 2 togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a possible togher measuring in ‘width 0.75-1.97m, depth 0.11-0.17m, length 25m’ (Whitaker 2006, 76). The possible togher was not dated. Described by Whitaker (2006, 76) as ‘this possible togher was visible at two sightings that were recorded on the field surface and in the drain face. It was orientated northwest-southeast, broadly parallel to TI-LTNO16a- b, and was composed of longitudinally laid roundwood and brushwood elements. TI-LTNO17a, 223590,159205, Width 2.4m, Depth 0.3m This sighting was located at the northwestern end of this possible togher, approximately 17m south of TI- LTNO16a. It was exposed on the field surface and was composed of regularly laid longitudinal roundwoods with some brushwoods. The elements were orientated northwest-southeast and were in a poor state of preservation due to exposure on the field surface. They were densely laid and measured 0.01 to 0.15m in diameter. The peat was composed of poorly humified Sphagnum-rich peat with frequent Eriophorum inclusions’.
TN042-039014-	Platform - peatland	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a possible platform measuring in ‘width 1.85m, depth 0.35m. The platform was not dated. Described by Whitaker (2006, 77) as ‘this sighting was located on the north side of Littleton Bog between TI-LTNO16b and TI-LTNO17b. It was visible in the drain face, 0.41m below the field surface, and was composed of regularly laid parallel roundwoods. The elements were orientated northeast-southwest and were damaged where they were exposed in the drain face but better preserved where within the peat. There were nine roundwoods, four of which overlay the other five. They measured 0.12 to 0.6m in exposed length and 0.08 to 0.24m in diameter. This site is different in composition to the other sites in proximity to it. The peat was composed of poorly humified Sphagnum-rich peat with frequent Eriophorum inclusions’.

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
TN042-039015-	Road - unclassified togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a togher measuring in 'width 0.75-1.97m, depth 0.11-0.17m, length 25m' (Whitaker 2006, 77). The togher was not dated. Described by Whitaker (2006, 78) as 'this togher was visible at three sightings that were recorded on the field surface and in the drain face at the northern end of Littleton Bog. It was orientated southeast of TI-LTNO2a-b. This togher was very sparse at its northwest end but was significantly more substantial at the centre and southeast end, where it was composed of densely laid transverse elements. This variation in composition may be due to the fact that the northwest end of the togher was at a higher level in the drain face. The roundwoods measured 0.05 to the bog and therefore subject to machine damage. TI-LFP020a, 223574,159258, Width 1.5m, Depth 0.09m. This sighting was located at the northwestern end of this togher. It was exposed on the field surface and was composed of a longitudinally laid roundwood and a transversely laid roundwood. The transverse was in a poor state of preservation and was unstable on the field surface. The longitudinal had been milled but was moderately well preserved where it continued below the field surface. The transverse was located 0.7m to the northeast of the longitudinal. They measured 0.1m and 0.12m in length and 0.04m and 0.09m in diameter, respectively. The peat was composed of poorly humified Sphagnum-rich peat with frequent Eriophorum inclusions'.
TN042-039016-	Platform - peatland	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a wooden platform measuring in 'width 0.55m, depth 0.04m, length 0.85m' (Whitaker 2006, 79). The platform was not dated. Described by Whitaker (2006, 79) as, 'this sighting was located to the north of TI-LTN19. It was visible on the field surface and was composed of three brushwood elements. The elements were orientated northwest-southeast and were well preserved. They measured 0.14 to 0.57m in exposed length and 0.04m in diameter. The peat was composed of well-humified Sphagnum-rich peat with occasional Eriophorum inclusions'.
TN042-039017-	Platform - peatland	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a wooden platform measuring in 'width 3.54m, depth 0.17m' (Whitaker 2006, 79). Described by Whitaker (2006, 79) as 'this site was located to the north of TI-LTN16a and was visible in the drain face, 0.42m below the field surface.

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
			It was composed of regularly laid roundwood elements interspersed with occasional brushwood. All elements were orientated northeast-southwest and were well preserved. They measured 0.03 to 0.12m in diameter. The peat was composed of moderately humified Sphagnum-rich peat with frequent Calluna inclusions’.
TN042-039018-	Road - class 2 togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a togher measuring in ‘width 0.75-1.15m, depth 0.03-0.63m, ength 60m’ (Whitaker 2006, 80) the togher was not dated. Described by Whitaker (2006, 80) as ‘this togher was visible at three sightings at the northern end of Littleton Bog. It was orientated east-west and was visible in the drain faces. The togher was more substantial at the western end, at TI-LTNO23a, but was composed of fewer elements in the remaining sightings. TI-LTNO23a, 223616, 159288, Width 0.77m, Depth 0.11m. This sighting was located at the western end of the togher. It was exposed in the drain face, 4.63m below the field surface. It was composed of a roundwood and five brushwoods. Two of the brushwoods were orientated east-west but the remaining elements were orientated northeast-southwest. The wood was moderately preserved but was quite dried out where exposed in the drain face’.
TN042-039019-	Road - class 1 togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a togher measuring in ‘width 4.3-11m, depth 0.2-0.7m, length 100m’ (Whitaker 206, 81). The togher was dated to AD130-420. Described by Whitaker (2006, 81-2) as ‘this substantial togher was visible at four sightings at the northern end of Littleton Bog. It was orientated northwest-southeast and was composed of regularly laid transverse roundwoods. The togher was more substantial at the western end, at TI-LTN423a, but was composed of fewer elements in the remaining sightings. TI-LTNO24a, 223573, 159323, Width 0.77m, Depth 0.11m. This sighting was located at the northwest end of the togher: and was exposed on the field surface and in the drain face. It was composed of eight regularly laid and closely spaced transverse roundwoods interspersed with occasional brushwood that was randomly laid. The wood was moderately preserved, but the upper surfaces had been machine damaged’.

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
TN042-039020-	Road - unclassified togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	<p>A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a togher measuring in 'width 0.2-1.65m, depth 0.05-0.1m, length 20m'. (Whitaker 2006, 83). Described by Whitaker as 'this possible togher was visible at two sightings at the northern end of Littleton Bog. It was orientated northeast-southwest and was composed of transverse and longitudinal brushwood elements. It has been milled and was possibly more substantial before sustaining machine damage. TI-LTNO25a, 223580, 159303, Width 1.65m, Depth 0.05m, Length 1m. This sighting was located at the southwest end of the possible togher and was exposed on the field surface. It was composed of three well-spaced transverse brushwood and roundwood elements. The wood was moderately preserved, although the upper surfaces had been milled. The elements ranged in length from 0.16 to 0.18m and in diameter from 0.03 to 0.06m. The peat was composed of well-humified pool peat with frequent Eriophorum inclusions. TI-LTNO25b, 223591, 159315, Width 0.2m, Depth 0.1m, Length 0.3m. This sighting was located approximately 20m southeast of TI-LTNO24a and was exposed on the field' surface. It is composed of one roundwood and three brushwood longitudinals. The wood was in a poor state of preservation and had been damaged by machinery. The roundwood and brushwoods measured 0.1m and 0.02m in diameter, respectively'.</p>
TN042-039021-	Road - class 2 togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	<p>A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a togher measuring in 'width 0.08m, depth 0.05m-0.1m, length 30m' (Whitaker 2006, 84). Described by Whitaker (2006, 84) as 'this possible togher was visible at two sightings at the northern end of Littleton Bog close to the dryland on the eastern side of the bog. It was orientated east-west humified and was composed of longitudinally laid roundwood at the eastern end of the possible togher. There were no further sightings of this site. TI-LTNO26a, 223664, 159215, Width 0.08m, Depth 0.05m, Length 1m. This sighting was located at the southwest end of the possible togher and was exposed in the drain face, 0.12m below the field surface. It was composed of four longitudinally laid brushwoods that overlay each other'.</p>

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
TN042-039022-	Platform - peatland	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a platform measuring in 'width 0.3m, depth 0.31m' (Whitaker 2006, 85). Described by Whitaker (2006, 85) as 'this site was located to the northeast of TI-LTN26a and was visible in the drain face, 0.75m below the field surface. It was composed of two brushwoods that protruded from the drain face. One was located 0.25m above the other. The wood was in a moderate state of preservation but was dried out where it was exposed in the drain face. Both elements measured 0.04m in diameter. The peat was composed of poorly humified Sphagnum-rich peat with occasional Eriophorum and Calluna inclusions'.
TN042-039023-	Road - class 3 togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a togher measuring in 'width 1.55-1.83m, depth 0.22--0.26m, length 30m and was dated to 390-40Bc' (Whitaker 2006, 85). Described by Whitaker (2006, 85-6) as 'this togher was visible at two sightings at the northern end of Littleton Bog close to the dryland on the eastern side of the bog. It was orientated east-west and was composed of longitudinally laid brushwood and roundwood elements supported by transverse brushwoods. This togher runs parallel to and 0.78m south of LTNO029a b. The two sites were located at the same level in the bog and may therefore be broadly contemporary. TI-LTNO28a, 223682, 159265, Width 1.55m, Depth 0.22m. This sighting was located at the western end of the togher and was exposed in the drain face, 0.49m below the field surface. It was composed of longitudinally laid roundwoods and brushwoods supported by transversely laid brushwood. The wood was well preserved but had been damaged by machinery at the drain face. The elements measured 0.01m to 0.08m in diameter'.
TN042-039024-	Road - unclassified togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a togher measuring in 'width 1.68-2.08m, depth 0.15-0.17m, length 30m, togher dated to 390-40BC' (Whitaker 2006, 86) Described by Whitaker (2006, 86-7) as 'this togher was visible at two sightings at the northern end of Littleton Bog close to the dryland on the eastern side of the bog. It was orientated east-west and was composed of longitudinally laid brushwood and roundwood elements supported, in places, by transverse brushwoods. This togher ran parallel to and 0.78m and 0.89m south of LTNO028a-b.

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
			<p>As mentioned above, the two sites were located at the same level in the bog and may therefore be broadly contemporary. TI-LTNO29a, 223683, 159268, Width 1.55m, Depth 0.22m. This sighting was located at the western end of the togher and was exposed in the drain face, 0.59m below the field surface. It was composed of longitudinally laid roundwoods and brushwoods supported occasionally by transversely laid brushwood. The wood was in a good state of preservation but had been damaged by machinery at the drain face. The elements ranged in diameter from 0.02 to 0.09m. The peat was composed of well-humified Sphagnum-rich peat with occasional Eriophorum inclusions’.</p>
TN042-039025-	Road - class 3 togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	<p>A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a togher measuring in ‘width 3.6m, depth 0.6m’ (Whitaker 2006, 87). Described by Whitaker (2006, 87) as ‘this site was located to the south of TI-LTN23c and TI- LTN29a. It was visible in the drain face, 0.25m below the field surface. It was composed of densely laid roundwood and brushwood elements, up to four elements deep. The wood was well preserved but had been damaged by machinery where it was exposed in the drain face. The elements measured 0.02 to 0.1m in diameter. The peat was composed of poorly humified Sphagnum-rich peat with frequent Eriophorum inclusions’.</p>
TN042-039026-	Road - class 3 togher	LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	<p>A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a togher measuring in ‘width 1.2m, depth 0.07m,length unknown, dated to 170BC— AD110 (Whitaker 2006, 87). Described by Whitaker as ‘this site was located to the east of TI-LTN23c and was visible on the field surface. It was composed of a substantial hurdle platform that was orientated northeast—southwest. It was moderately preserved but had been milled where exposed on the field surface. The hurdle panel was underlain by irregularly laid roundwood transverse elements. The hurdle was typically composed of regularly spaced heavy brushwood sails interwoven with light brushwood rods. The brushwood varied in diameter from 0.02 to 0.04m. The roundwoods had average diameters of 0.08m. The peat was composed of poorly humified pool peat with moderate Eriophorum and Calluna inclusions’.</p>

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
TN042-056001-	Road - unclassified togher	LEIGH, LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	Situating in high ground in bogland with Liathmore churches (TN042-055001/003) nearby to the W and another togher (TN042-039001/002) to the N. One of these toghers was discovered in the 1960s and recorded by Rynne (1965a, 138-44) who described the togher as a roadway (Wth 8m) running in a WSW-ENE direction consisting of a brushwood and gravel track anchored in position by wooden pegs (L 1m; diam. 4cm) located c. 1m below the surface of the bog. Excavation revealed that the trackway was built with rounded beams laid side by side positioned transversely across the line of the togher. The beams used were of oak, ash and birch while the pegs were of birch and hazel. This togher was being destroyed by peat milling when inspected by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (UCD) in 1995. Other toghers (TN042-056002) in the immediate vicinity include a brushwood and plant togher (Wth 1m; D 0.1m) and a togher of split planks in poor condition (Wth 1.46m; D 0.06m) orientated E-W (pers. comm. Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (UCD)).
TN042-056002-	Road - unclassified togher	LEIGH, LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	Situating in high ground in bogland with Liathmore churches (TN042-055001/003) nearby to the W and another togher (TN042-039001/002) to the N. One of these toghers (TN042-056001) was discovered in the 1960s and recorded by Rynne (1965a, 138-44) who described the togher as a roadway (Wth 8m) running in a WSW-ENE direction consisting of a brushwood and gravel track anchored in position by wooden pegs (L 1m; diam. 4cm) located c. 1m below the surface of the bog. Excavation revealed that the trackway was built with rounded beams laid side by side positioned transversely across the line of the togher. The beams used were of oak, ash and birch while the pegs were of birch and hazel. This togher was being destroyed by peat milling when inspected by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (UCD) in 1995. Other toghers in the immediate vicinity include a brushwood and plant togher (Wth 1m; D 0.1m) and a togher of split planks in poor condition (Wth 1.46m; D 0.06m) orientated E-W (pers. comm. Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (UCD)).

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
TN042-056003-	Road - class 1 togher	LEIGH, LONGFORDPASS SOUTH	Situated in high ground in bogland with Liathmore churches (TN042-055001/003) nearby to the W and another togher (TN042-039001/002) to the N. One of these toghers (TN042-056001) was discovered in the 1960s and recorded by Rynne (1965a, 138-44) who described the togher as a roadway (Wth 8m) running in a WSW-ENE direction consisting of a brushwood and gravel track anchored in position by wooden pegs (L 1m; diam. 4cm) located c. 1m below the surface of the bog. Excavation revealed that the trackway was built with rounded beams laid side by side positioned transversely across the line of the togher. The beams used were of oak, ash and birch while the pegs were of birch and hazel. This togher was being destroyed by peat milling when inspected by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (UCD) in 1995. Other toghers (TN042-056002) in the immediate vicinity include a brushwood and plank togher (Wth 1m; D 0.1m) and a togher of split planks in poor condition (Wth 1.46m; D 0.06m) orientated E-W (pers. comm. Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (UCD)).
TN042-057----	Road - unclassified togher	LEIGH	Situated on flat bog with good views in all directions. Discovered in 1960 and recorded by Rynne (1965a, 138-44) who described the togher as a trackway orientated NW-SE which was not possible to examine because it was located 3.5m below the surface.
TS042-057----	Road - class 2 togher	BAWNREAGH	On flat commercial bog worked by Bord Na Mona with good views in all directions, Leighmore churches (TN042-055001- and TN042-055003-) are located 1.5km to the NW. One of three toghers which were identified by Bord Na Mona while harvesting peat in Littleton Bog and were subsequently investigated in 1960 by the National Museum. All three toghers were 1km apart and were built to provide a bridge between dryland in the townland of Leigh to the W and Bawnreagh to the E. Two of the toghers are located in North Tipperary (TN042-039001- and TN042-056001-). This togher ran in a NW-SE direction and was c. 4m below the surface of the bog when inspected. This togher was identified in a number of excavated trenches and components identified included a plank, stake and peg (Rynne 1965, 142; Lucas 1985, 39-40). It runs into North Tipperary (TN042-057----).

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
TN042-068----	Road - unclassified togher	KILMAKILL	Situated in flat bog with good views in all directions. Three partially destroyed toghers were found in close proximity. Two were composed wholly of brushwood (Wth 0.37m; D 0.06m and Wth 0.9m; D 0.06m) and one was a mixture of roundwood and brushwood (Wth 0.97m; D 0.12m) (pers. comm. Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (UCD)).
TN042-070----	Road - class 1 togher	KILMAKILL	A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a togher measuring in 'width 1.2-5.3m, depth 0.1- 0.6m, length 525m, and was dated after 986BC' (Whitaker 2006, 90). Described by Whitaker (2006, 90) as 'this substantial oak plank trackway was visible on the field surface and in the drain faces, at 30 sightings across the narrowest section of Longfordpass Bog. The site was located at the northern end of the bog, was orientated northwest-southeast and ran parallel to the modern road. The trackway was composed of transversely laid planks secured, in places, by pegs and longitudinal roundwood runners. Many sightings also had an underlying layer of sand and gravel which could also be found between and occasionally over the elements. The composition was consistent along the length of the trackway and the level of preservation varied depending on the site's location on the field surface or within the peat. The eastern extent of the trackway was composed of a thin layer of sand, gravel and stones recorded on the field surface. The site had been mostly milled out in this area, so that all that remained were the lower levels of the trackway. The transverse elements were orientated north-northeast/south southwest and the longitudinal runners, where present, were orientated west-northwest/east-southeast. Bog butter was recovered to the northeast of TI-LFPOO1z at a similar level in the bog. The proximity of the bog butter to the trackway and the fact that they were found at similar levels in the bog would suggest that they are broadly contemporary in date. TI LFPOO1a, 222652,161918, Width 3.5m, Depth 0.2m. This sighting was located at the southwestern end of the plank trackway and was exposed on the field surface and in the drain face. It was composed of a single transverse plank with a peg at both ends and a patch of overlying sandy gravel. The elements were in a moderate state of preservation but were dried out due to exposure in the drain face. The transverse was orientated north-northeast south- southwest and measured 1.18m in length, 0.12m in width and 0.08m in depth.

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
			<p>The pegs had average dimensions that measured 0.2m in length and 0.04m in diameter. The peat was composed of moderately humified Sphagnum rich peat with frequent Eriophorum and moderate ericaceous remains’.</p>
TN042-071----	Road - class 3 togher	LONGFORDPASS NORTH, KILMAKILL	<p>A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a togher measuring in ‘width 0.4-2.5m, depth 0.1-0.3m, length 15m, dated after 1004BC’ (Whitaker 2006, 101). Described by Whitaker (2006, 101) as ‘this togher was located at the western edge of the bog and was visible, in the drain faces, at three sightings. It was orientated east-northeast/west-southwest and was composed of longitudinally laid planks, with gravel at the westernmost sighting. The sightings TS-LFP002a and TSLFP002b are described together, as they were located on the western and eastern drain faces of the same drain.</p> <p>TS-LFP002a, 221861, 161465, Width 1.05m, Depth 0.3m TS-LFP002b, 221862,161464, Width 2.5m, Depth 0.2m. As mentioned above, these sightings were located in opposing drain faces, 0.3m and 0.57m below the field surface respectively. The togher was composed of six longitudinally laid planks that had a fine layer of sand and gravel above and below the planks. They were regularly laid and orientated west-northwest/east-southeast, with the exception of the plank on the southern side of the sighting, which was orientated northeast-southwest. The wood was in a moderate state of preservation and was densely laid, with 0.05 to 0.1m between planks. The sighting TS-LFP002a was composed exclusively of small degraded stones and gravel that measured 1.1m in length and 0.1m in depth. The peat was composed of well-humified Sphagnum-rich peat with frequent reed material and moderate Eriophorum inclusions. TS-LFP002c, 221877,161482, Width 0.4m, Depth 0.1m. This sighting was located 15m northwest of TS-LFP002b in the drain face, 0.73m below the field surface. It was composed of a single roundwood and a small plank. They were in a moderate state of preservation and were orientated east-west. The roundwood measured 0.12m in diameter and the plank measured 0.14m in width by 0.1m in depth. The peat was composed of moderately humified Sphagnum-rich neat with moderate Eriophorum inclusions’.</p>

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
TN042-072----	Structure - peatland	KILMAKILL	<p>A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a togher measuring in 'width 2.7m, depth 0.14m, length 3.8m, dated to 420-390BC' (Whitaker 2006, 103). Described by Whitaker (2006, 103) as 'this site was located on the northern side of the bog and was visible on the field surface and in the opposing drain face. It had been truncated down the centre by drain-cutting machinery but it was dearly oval in plan. It was composed of regularly spaced brushwood pegs, with a smaller number of roundwood pegs, inserted into the peat at angles of between 40° and 60°. The elements were moderately preserved, but the upper part of the structure had been removed by machinery. Seven parallel brushwoods, orientated northwest-southeast, were located to the southwest of the structure. The brushwood pegs had an average diameter of 0.04m and the roundwood pegs of 0.07m. The peat in which the possible animal trap was located was composed of moderately humified Sphagnum peat with moderate Eriophorum and occasional Calluna inclusions'.</p>
TN042-073----	Road - class 2 togher	KILMAKILL	<p>A peatland survey carried out in 2006 by Archaeological Development Services recorded a togher measuring in 'width 0.3-2.8m, depth 0.05-0.17m, length 60m, dated to 1559±9BC' (Whitaker 2006, 104) Described by Whitaker (2006, 104-05) as 'this plank trackway was located on the northern side of the bog and was visible, in the drain faces and on the bog surface, at six sightings. It was orientated northwest-southeast and was composed of longitudinally laid oak planks and roundwood elements. The composition of the trackway was consistent at all six sightings.</p> <p>TS-LFP005a, 222622, 161744, Width 0.38m, Depth 0.07m. This sighting was located at the northwestern end of the trackway and was visible in the drain face, 0.15m below the field surface. It was composed of a single longitudinally laid plank that was in a moderate state of preservation. It was orientated northwest-southeast and measured 0.3m in width and 0.07m in depth. The peat was composed of poorly humified Sphagnum peat with occasional Eriophorum inclusions.</p> <p>TS-LFP005b, 222625, 161743, Width 0.7m, Depth 0.08m. This sighting was located 1m southeast of TS-LFP005a on the opposing field surface. It was composed of two longitudinally laid planks with a stone on their northern side. The planks were poorly preserved due to exposure to machinery on the field surface. The planks were 1m apart, indicating that they were originally laid end to end.</p>

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
			<p>They measured 0.37m and 0.5m in length, 0.18m and 0.26m in width and 0.08m and 0.06m in depth, respectively. The peat was composed of poorly humified Sphagnum-rich peat with frequent Eriophorum and moderate Calluna inclusions. TS-LFP005c, 222640,161736, Width 2.2m, Depth 0.17m. This sighting was located 10m southeast of TS-LFP003b and was visible in the drain face 0.26m below the field surface. It was composed of a longitudinally laid plank and three longitudinal roundwoods. The wood was in a moderate state of preservation, apart from where it was exposed in the drain face. The plank was located at the centre of the sighting, with one of the roundwoods laid directly on top of it. The other roundwood longitudinal was located 1m to the north and 0.65m to the south of the plank, respectively. The plank measured 0.3m in width and 0.07m in depth. The diameters of the roundwoods varied from 0.06 to 0.14m. The peat was composed of poorly humified Sphagnum-rich peat with occasional Eriophorum inclusions.</p> <p>TS-LFP005d, 222652,161752, Width 0.32m, Depth 0.05m. This sighting was visible in the drain face, 0.36m below the field surface. It was composed of a single longitudinally laid plank that was in a poor state of preservation. It was orientated northwest—southeast and measured 0.32m in width and 0.05m in depth. The peat was composed of moderately humified Sphagnum peat with occasional Eriophorum inclusions.</p> <p>TS-LFP005e, 222667,161715, Width 0.32m, Depth 0.05m. This sighting was located 15m southeast of TI-LFP005d and was visible in the drain face, 0.22m below the field surface. It was composed of a single longitudinally laid plank that was in a moderate state of preservation. It was orientated northwest—southeast and measured 0.45m in width and 0.12m in depth. The peat was composed of moderately humified Sphagnum peat with occasional Eriophorum inclusions.</p> <p>TS-LFP005f, 222684,161707, Width 0.32m, Depth 0.05m. This sighting was located at the southeastern side of the trackway, 15m southeast of TS-LFP005d. It was visible in the drain face, 0.05m below the field surface. It was composed of three parallel longitudinal planks laid 0.1 to 0.15m apart. They were in a moderate state of preservation. The plank on the northern side of the others was the largest and measured 0.25m in width and 0.09m in depth.</p>

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
			The smaller planks both measured 0.1m in width and 0.05m and 0.06m in depth. The peat was composed of moderately humified Sphagnum peat with occasional Eriophorum Inclusions'.
TS048-019----	Road - unclassified togher	CLONOURA	On flat bog with good views in all directions. Another togher (TS042-057----) was located c. 300m to the N. Discovered in 1960 by Bord Mona workers and recorded by Rynne (1965, 138-44) as a possible togher as it was only visible in one place in the bog and may have been a structure rather than a togher. This structure was located c. 4m below the surface of the bog.
TS048-056----	Structure - peatland	DERRYVELLA	In Derryvella, part of the Littleton Bog complex. This consists of closely laid transverse oak timbers (L 2m min.; Wth 0.15-0.25m) overlying irregularly laid roundwoods. Natural wood appears to lie in and around the timbers.
TS048-059----	Road - class 1 togher	DERRYVELLA	In Derryvella, part of the Littleton Bog complex. A togher (L 247.37m min.; Wth 4m; D 0.2m) orientated roughly E-W, which possibly connected the ecclesiastical enclosure (TS048-035002-) with a church (TS048-035001-) and graveyard (TS048-035003-) located on a dryland island to the W and an possible ringfort (TS048-036----) and enclosure (TS048-037----) on the NE side of the bog. It is composed of two layers. The upper layer consists of closely laid transverse oak timbers (L2.5m max.; Wth 0.25-0.3m; D 0.06-0.08m). Beneath this is a substructure of longitudinal runners, both planks and roundwoods (diam. 0.15-0.2m). A layer of brown, gritty, silty clay is incorporated into the substructure. The composition of the togher was consistent where it survived, but across its length it was fragmentary in some places and missing in others due to disturbance by machinery.
TS048-061----	Road - class 3 togher	DERRYVELLA	On the eastern side of Derryvella Bog and was visible in the drain face 0.06m below the field surface. It was composed of regularly laid longitudinal brushwood, with a single brushwood element running parallel 0.2m to the SE. The togher was orientated NW-SE and was in a poor state of preservation. The elements measured, on average, 0.35m in length and 0.3m in diameter. Approximately 10m to the E a single brushwood element and peg were visible on the field surface. It is possible that these elements are associated with the togher.

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
			The underlying peat was composed of poorly humified sphagnum peat with occasional eriophorum and calluna inclusions. A single piece of wood was identified as hazel.
TS048-062----	Road - class 3 togher	DERRYVELLA	In Derryvella Bog. This togher was composed of transversely laid roundwood and brushwood supported by longitudinal roundwood and brushwood runners. It was orientated NE–SW towards a plank trackway (TS048-059----), which is located 10m to the N. The togher was visible at two sightings on the surface of two fields and had been extensively milled. It was intersected on its SW side by (TS048-063----), a togher that ran parallel to the plank trackway. Its proximity to the plank trackway would suggest that this togher was intended to join with the more substantial plank trackway, which crosses the width of the bog.
TS048-063----		DERRYVELLA	In Derryvella bog. This togher was visible on the field surface immediately to the SW of (TS048-062----). It was composed of longitudinally laid brushwood elements interspersed with brushwood. The wood was densely laid but fragmentary, and the longitudinals had an E–W orientation. The togher was poorly preserved. The elements measured 0.05 to 0.6m in length and 0.02 to 0.04m in diameter. There was no trace of this togher to the E or W of this sighting. The peat was composed of poorly humified sphagnum peat with frequent eriophorum inclusions. A single piece of wood was identified as willow.
TS048-064----	Road - unclassified togher	DERRYVELLA	At the northern end of Derryvella bog, this togher (Wth 1.32-2.5cm, D 0.04-0.12, L 22.4m) was visible running along the field surface at two sightings. It was orientated NW-SE and what remained of the togher was very fragmentary due to exposure to machinery. The original composition of the togher was difficult to discern due to the damaged it had sustained. At the SE end of the togher there were three poorly preserved brushwood elements (diam. 0.04-0.05m; L 0.11 to 0.57m) visible on the field surface, orientated roughly E-W. The underlying peat was composed of poorly humified sphagnum-rich peat with moderate bog bean and occasional eriophorum inclusions.

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
TS048-066----	Structure - peatland	DERRYVELLA	In Derryvella bog, located c. 20m W of TS048-067---- and was visible in the drain edge 0.21m below the field surface. This possible structure (Wth 0.53m; D 0.09m; L 5.42m) was composed of two roundwood elements protruding from the drain face and a single roundwood on the field surface 5.42m to the S. It appeared to be randomly laid, with each element orientated in different directions. The northernmost elements (diam. 0.1m; L not discernible as under peat) were 0.05m apart and were orientated NW-SE and NE-SW, while the element to the S (diam. 0.05m; L 0.19m) was orientated NW-SE. The underlying peat was composed of poorly humified sphagnum peat with frequent eriophorum inclusions. A single piece of wood was identified as oak.
TS048-069----	Road - unclassified togher	DERRYVELLA	In Derryvella bog, this possible togher (Wth 0.15m; D 0.08m; L 4.71m) was visible on the field surface and in the drain face. It was composed of two parallel roundwood elements (diam. 0.06 - 0.12m; L 0.17 – 0.32m) protruding from the field surface and the drain face at a 45° angle. They were orientated E-W and were in a moderate state of preservation where covered with peat. The underlying peat was composed of moderately humified sphagnum peat with occasional calluna and small occasional patches of eriophorum. A single piece of wood was identified as hazel.
TS048-070----	Road - unclassified togher	DERRYVELLA	In Derryvella bog, this possible togher (Wth 0.24m; D 0.06m; L c. 50m) was visible on the field surface. It was composed of two planks, both orientated NW-SE, located c. 50m apart. The SE plank (Wth 0.13m; D 0.03m; L 0.8m) consisted of a single fragmented split oak plank which was poorly preserved due to machine damage. The NW plank (Wth 0.24m; D 0.06m; L 1.05m) was poorly preserved where it had been exposed to machinery. The underlying peat was composed of moderately humified sphagnum peat with occasional calluna inclusions.
TS048-071----	Structure - peatland	DERRYVELLA	In Derryvella bog, this possible structure (Wth 0.56m; D 0.04m; L 0.8m) was visible on the field surface. It was composed of brushwood elements (diam. 0.03-0.4m; L 0.05-0.17m), but no clear structure was discernible. The site appeared to be orientated N-S and was in a poor state of preservation. The underlying peat was composed of moderately humified sphagnum peat with frequent patches of eriophorum. A single piece of wood was identified as hazel.

Monument	Classification	Townland	ASI Description
TS048-072----	Road - class 3 togher	DERRYVELLA	In Derryvella bog, this togher (Wth 0.42-1.2m; D 0.04m; L 9.3m) was visible on the field surface. It was composed of a number of longitudinal and transverse brushwood elements (diam. 0.04-0.7m; L 0.12-0.56m) that appeared to represent the remains of a more substantial structure. The togher was orientated NE-SW and was in a poor state of preservation. The underlying peat was composed of moderately humified sphagnum peat with occasional calluna and eriophorum inclusions. A single piece of wood was identified as ash.
TS048-073----	Structure - peatland		In Derryvella bog, this structure (Wth 0.04-0.1m; D 0.34m; L 23.2m) was visible at two sightings, 21m apart, on opposing fields. Only three elements remained, suggesting that this was the remains of a structure that was orientated SW-NE across this part of the bog. The eastern sighting consisted of two pegs (diam. 0.02-0.07m) which were located 1.7m apart and appeared to be orientated E-W. The tops of the elements were poorly preserved due to prolonged exposure to machinery on the field surface. The western sighting consisted of a single peg (diam. 0.04m) protruding from a drain face. It was machine damaged but in a moderate state of preservation. All the pegs had an inclination axis measuring 60°. The underlying peat was composed of poorly humified sphagnum peat with occasional calluna and eriophorum inclusions. A single piece of wood was identified as hazel.

APPENDIX 12.2

Nation Museum of Ireland Topographical Files

Appendix 12.2 NMI Topographical File Entries

Townland Leigh

Reg No 1954:46

NMI File No IA/171/1954

OS map 42

Description Pointed wooden stake. Presented by B.N.M. 1954. Found by bagger, find spot unknown.

Townland Leigh

Reg No N/A

NMI File No IA/94/1960

OS map 48/42

Description Bog road. Samples of wood and pollen taken. Reported by Mr Cantwell, 06/1960. Not B.N.M. Investigated by E. Rynne from NMI.

Townland Leigh

Reg No N/A

NMI File No IA/94/1960

OS map 42,48

Description Bog road. Samples of wood and pollen taken. Reported by Mr. Cantwell 06/1960, not B.N.M. Investigated by E Rynne from NMI.

Townland Leigh

Reg No N/A

NMI File No IA/94/1960

OS map 42,28

Description Bog Road. Evidence of this section very doubtful. Samples of wood and pollen taken. Reported by Mr Cantwell, 06/1960, Not B.N.M. investigated by E Rynne from NMI.

Townland Leigh

Reg No N/A

NMI File No IA/116/1979

OS map 42

Description Animal bone. Giant deer mandibles.

Townland Leigh

Reg No N/A

NMI File No IA/94/1960

OS map 42,48

Description Bog Road/Togher. Samples of wood and pollen taken. Reported by Mr. Cantwell 06/1960. Not B.N.M. Investigated by E Rynne of NMI.

Townland Leigh

Reg No 1955:36

NMI File No IA31/1955

OS map 48

Description Leather shoe. Discovered by Mr Ruddy while using screw conveyor. Found about half a mile from 1955:39.

Townland Leigh
Reg No 1954:7
NMI File No N/A
OS map 42,48

Description Wooden sword, weavers sword, highly decorated with stylised handle Also decorated with ogham/pseudo-ogham. Stylistically, it may be dated to 1100AD. Found in BNM Littleton Works.

Townland Leigh
Reg No 1984:12
NMI File No N/A
OS map —

Description Bronze sword. File not present.

Townland Leigh
Reg No 1955:93
NMI File No N/A
OS map 48

Description Woollen jacket c. 15th-16th Century. Found on body. Found in B.N.M. Littleton Works. Purchased from finders through r. P.J. Ruddy, Manager B.N.M.

Townland Leigh
Reg No 1955:94
NMI File No N/A
OS map 48

Description Woollen cloak c.15th-16th Century. Found on body. Found in B.N.M. Littleton Works. Purchased from finders through Mr P.J. Ruddy, Manager, B.N.M., Thurles.

Townland Leigh
Reg No 1975:5
NMI File No IA/141/48
OS map 42,48

Description Leather shoe. Found in spoil from a drain in B.N.M. Littleton Works. Donated by B.N.M.

Townland Leigh
Reg No 1979:5
NMI File No IA/141/1978
OS map 42,48

Description Leather boot. Stem file 1979:6. made of 3 pieces of leather with additional repairs to sole.

Townland Leigh
Reg No N/A
NMI File No IA/56/61
OS map —

Description Fragmented human bones and a piece of hide/skin.

Townland Leigh
Reg No 1979:5
NMI File No N/A
OS map —

Description Leather shoe/boot. Found in drain spoil from bog. Acquired from Bord na Mona.

Townland Leigh

Reg No 1960:617

NMI File No N/A

OS map 48

Description Clay tile. Acquired from Bord na Mona, Seamus Moore.

Townland Longfordpass

Reg No N/A

NMI File No IA/192/1990

OS map 36,42

Description Wooden bog road. Excavations in 1960's and 90's C14 dates : 2720+/-60 years. Oak planks upon birch logs upon discarded adzed oak planks perforated for pegs (originally part of Rd. surface). Redeposited marl and cobblestones. Brushwood support at the bottom.

Townland Longfordpass

Reg No 1990:25

NMI File No IA/192/1990

OS map 36,42

Description Bronze sword. Found by Jim Kelly 15/08/1990 by casual observation, sticking from timbers of ancient bog roadway.

Townland Longfordpass

Reg No 1996:222

NMI File No IA/120/1996

OS map 42

Description Leather shoe. Found harrowing milled peat bog by Mr. Christopher Bracken, B.N.M. fuel stores, Littleton, Thurles, Co. Tipperary. Togher close by.

Townland Longfordpass

Reg No 1962:1121

NMI File No IA/144/1962

OS map 36,42

Description Leather shoe, Lucas type 4. Found during bog development by Pope Bros. 29/09/1962. Made from a single piece of leather, laced at the heel; with a thong and around the bridge. Probably worn on left foot.

Townland Longfordpass

Reg No 1960:781

NMI File No IA/128/1960

OS map 42

Description Whetstone/hone. Slender, rectangular sectional hone of grey-brown stone. Squared at both ends, tapers slightly down its length, near wide end is hour-glass perforation.

Townland Longfordpass

Reg No N/A

NMI File No IA/128/1960 (B)

OS map 42

Description Wooden spade. Not preserved. Report by finder John English who found it while turf cutting 1941.

Townland Longfordpass

Reg No 1990:25

NMI File No IA/192/90

OS map 36,42

Description Bronze sword of copper alloy. Found in bog by Mr. Jim Kelly, Littleton Works, Co. Tipperary. B.N.M.

Townland Longfordpass

Reg No 1965:25

NMI File No IA/40/1965

OS map 36,42

Description Leather shoe. Lucas type 5. Found by Pope Bros. 31/03/1965. 4-piece upper, sole, welt and skived insole. Made for left foot?

Townland Longfordpass

Reg No 1960:780 a/b

NMI File No IA/127/1960

OS map 42

Description Bog butter container. Found by Michael O'Mahony 12/1959. Sample of butter retained. Only fragment of container survives.

Townland Longfordpass North

Reg No 1990:25

NMI File No IA192/1990

OS map 36,42

Description Bronze sword, copper alloy. Acquired by Frank Connolly, Bord na Mona, Littleton.

Townland Longfordpass North

Reg No 1965:25

NMI File No N/A

OS map 36,42

Description Leather shoe. Lucas type 5. Found about 7 feet deep in bog. Acquired from Messrs Pope Bros

Townland Longfordpass North

Reg No 1960:781

NMI File No N/A

OS map 42

Description Whetstone/hone (perforated). Found on the surface of the bog. Acquired from Michael O' Mahony, Noard, Twomileborris.

Townland Longfordpass South

Reg No 1955:39

NMI File No N/A

OS map 42

Description Leather shoe. Gift of Bord na Mona. Found in Littleton Bog.

Townland Longfordpass South

Reg No 2000:69

NMI File No IA/20/2000

OS map 42

Description Leather shoe. Desiccated portion of the toe end of the sole and attached upper of a leather shoe. The toe is pointed. Its edge is folded in on itself and fastened to the upper which has a similarly folded edge with a fine leather thong. Likely to be of medieval/post-medieval date. It was a surface find in milled peat from which an estimated 1.2m had been removed.

Townland Longfordpass South

Reg No 1966:222

NMI File No IA/120/1996

OS map 42

Description Leather shoe. Associated monument: Togher close by. Acquired from Frank Connolly, Bord na Mona Fuels Division.

Townland Clonoura

Reg No 1956:431

NMI File No IA/165/1956

OS map 48

Description Wooden shaft. Found by James Fanning while cutting turf. Pollen samples taken but useless as bank collapsed. Fractured in 3 places, worked to a point at one end. Pierced 10.40cm from this end to receive a peg or rivet.

Townland Clonoura

Reg No 1974:11

NMI File No IA/34/74

OS map 48

Description Bronze dagger found in Bord na Mona Littleton Works. Presented by Bord na Mona.

Townland Clonoura

Reg No 1971:1012

NMI File No IA/38/71

OS map 48

Description Wooden beam found c. 3-5m below original surface of bog in Bord na Mona Littleton Works. Presented by Bord na Mona.

Townland Clonoura

Reg No none

NMI File No N/A

OS map —

Description Possible bog road found 4m deep NMAJ. 9. (1965), File not present.

Townland Clonoura

Reg No 81:64

NMI File No IA/85/1959

OS map 48

Description Bronze axehead, decorated. Found by Matthew Ryan using a bagger machine 06/1959. On each of the narrow edges there is a hammered cable pattern. Slight side flanges.

Townland Clonoura

Reg No 1971:924

NMI File No IA/83/1971

OS map 48

Description Bog butter container. Round bucket shaped wooden vessel containing bog butter. Made of 2 pieces of timber - body and base.

Townland Clonoura

Reg No 1971:1012a

NMI File No IA/38/1971

OS map —

Description Timber, square piece of timber found lying horizontally in a bag pegged into position through circular hole at the edge. File contains no suggestion as to the function

Townland Clonoura

Reg No 1971:1012c

NMI File No IA/38/1971

OS map —

Description Wooden pegs in bag. File contains no suggestion as to function

Townland Clonoura

Reg No 1960:661

NMI File No IA/193/1960

OS map 48

Description Leather and wooden shield (Clonoura Shield). Found by J Ryan 11/10/1960. Pollen and wood samples taken made from oak and alder. Ancient cuts on the front surface. (A body was found with this container IA/81/71 see file IA/83/71)

Townland Cooldine

Reg No 81.64

NMI File No N/A

OS map —

Description Bronze axehead found in Littleton Bog. Picked up by the 'Bagger'. A gift of Bord Na Mona.

Townland Cooldine

Parish Killenaule

Barony Slievardagh

County Tipperary

Reg No 2004:130

NMI File No IA/128/2004

OS map —

Description Bog Butter. Acquired from Seamus Moore, Bord na Mona Briquette Factory, Littleton

APPENDIX 12.3

Bord na Móna Archaeological Code of Practice

Code of Practice



Code of Practice between
the Department of Arts, Heritage and the
Gaeltacht, the National Museum of Ireland
and Bord na Móna

BORD NA MÓNA 

museum

National Museum of Ireland
Ard-Mhúsaem na hÉireann



*An Roinn
Ealaíon, Oidhreachta agus Gaeltachta*

*Department of
Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht*

National Monuments Service
Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
February 2012

Email: nationalmonuments@ahg.gov.ie
www.archaeology.ie



Minister's Foreword

As Minister with responsibility for Ireland's rich natural and built heritage I am delighted to publish this Code of Practice developed by my Department in co-operation with the National Museum of Ireland and Bord na Móna. This publication brings the existing *Agreed Principles for the Protection of Wetland Archaeology in Bord Na Móna Bogs* into an updated format

similar to the Codes of Practice already agreed between my Department and other utility service providers.

In a dryland context organic material such as wood, leather, cloth and human tissue decomposes. In wetlands, however, the most fragile of materials may be preserved by surrounding anaerobic conditions. Peat itself is, in fact, a repository of environmental information which can be used to re-create both the local and the regional environment. Distinct types of monuments, toghers platforms and post rows were built to traverse, access and use the resources of these wetland environments. From prehistoric times many valuable artefacts have been deposited or lost in bogs. During the later prehistoric period ritually sacrificed individuals or 'bog bodies' were placed in boggy pools, only to be rediscovered many centuries later. The archaeological deposits and features recovered from bogs are a key resource of knowledge and learning, giving us information which, with careful handling and interpretation, tells us so much about the past.

My Department's involvement with archaeology in Bord Na Móna raised bogs dates back to the 1980s and the significant excavations at Corlea Bog which identified, and enabled the subsequent conservation of, a section of Iron Age roadway built in 148 B.C. across the boglands of Longford. This oak road is one of the most impressive of its kind to have been uncovered in

Europe and an eighteen-metre stretch of the preserved togher is now on permanent display at the Corlea Visitor Centre in Longford with a further portion of the roadway preserved in-situ in adjacent peatland. Since the excavations at Corlea my Department has continued to fund the identification and survey of wetland monuments in Bord na Móna lands.

The importance of archaeology has long been recognised by Bord na Móna. Both my Department and the National Museum of Ireland have had very positive experiences in working with the Bord over the years and I believe that this Code successfully formalises the co-operation required to manage ongoing peat extraction, while affording our valuable archaeological heritage the care and protection it deserves. I look forward to the practical implementation of the guiding principles set out in this document over the coming years.

Jimmy Deenihan

Jimmy Deenihan TD
Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht
February 2012



A Message from the Director of the National Museum of Ireland

As Director of the National Museum of Ireland I applaud the professional progress embodied in this Code of Practice, and the partnership it formalises between the Minister, the National Museum of Ireland and Bord na Móna. It sets a positive trajectory for the future treatment of Ireland's peatland archaeology.

Finds from peatland contexts are amongst the most prized in the national assemblage with one of the first reports of the discovery of trumpets in an Armagh bog dating to 1799. With reports now numbering almost three thousand entries, they show the wealth of archaeological material retrieved from Irish bogs and underline the archaeological potential of Ireland's peatlands. Artefacts preserved in the unique anaerobic conditions offered by peat ecosystems succeed in a tangible fashion in bridging the time gap between the archaeological moment of deposition and the present day student.

Since the foundation of the Museum the archaeological exploration of peatlands and the study of artefacts from peatland contexts have been amongst its core goals. The flood of information that has come from our recent accession of Iron Age bog bodies and the Early Medieval Faddan More Psalter, parallels the well-established involvement of the Museum in the investigation of antiquities from wetlands. The Museum has witnessed changing trends in the numbers of artefacts accessioned from peatlands reflecting adaptations in work practices in the industrial exploitation of Ireland's peatlands and legislative changes which offer greater protection to monuments and artefacts alike. In the period 1945-1985 awareness of the archaeological potential of peatlands increased through museum

Code of Practice

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fieldwork pioneered by Ellen Prendergast, Etienne Rynne, A. T. Lucas and Michael Ryan's Lough Boora excavation co-funded by Bord na Móna. The contribution of Bord na Móna officials, such as P.J. Ruddy, T.A. Barry and J. Cooke, were most helpful to the Museum. The great part played by the late Barry Raftery and his excavation at Corlea in promoting Irish peatland studies has to be acknowledged. The 1980s saw a dramatic expansion in peat processing which led to National Monuments Service's licensing of excavations initially conducted by UCD's Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (IAWU) and subsequently by archaeological contractors funded by Bord na Móna.

This Code of Practice endorses the current practice of cooperation between the Minister, The National Museum of Ireland and Bord na Móna in the Archaeology Management Liaison Committee. In this light we must applaud the framework set out in this Code and must strive to stay abreast of diversification in peatland usage and trends in the care of peatland archaeology. Through the auspices of these practices we can progress towards attaining the highest standard of monument and artefact care in the future preservation of our nation's peatland heritage. I look forward to a closer engagement, facilitated by this Code of Practice, between the Minister, Bord na Móna and the National Museum of Ireland and hope that it will further our growing appreciation of the peatlands as a national resource.

Ar aghaidh leis an obair,



Patrick F. Wallace
Director
National Museum of Ireland



A Message from the Managing Director, Bord na Móna

Bord na Móna is pleased to be associated with this new Code of Practice on peatland archaeology, which outlines the principles to be applied for the protection of Ireland's peatland archaeological heritage. This Code was developed by Bord na Móna in cooperation with the National Monuments

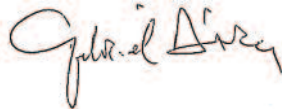
Service of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and the National Museum of Ireland.

Bord na Móna is Ireland's leading environmentally responsible integrated utility service provider encompassing electricity, heating solutions, resource recovery, water, horticulture and related services. Our Feedstock Business consists of the production and supply of milled peat for power generation and the manufacture of peat briquettes and horticultural grade peat for a range of growing media products.

Peatlands are a very important source of archaeological information in Ireland as objects are preserved in peatlands because of the acidity of peat and the anaerobic environment which exists within peatland deposits. For many years Bord na Móna has played its part as best it could to properly deal with archaeological finds in its bogs and has worked with the relevant authorities and agencies to preserve this unique heritage. The company's recently adopted vision for the future: A New Contract with Nature elevates the good practices of the past onto an entirely new plane of responsibility on which this Code of Practice elegantly sits.

The purpose of this Code is to provide a framework within existing legislation, policy and practice to enable Bord na Móna to proceed with our programme of peat extraction within the framework of Government strategy, whilst carrying out appropriate archaeological mitigation having regard to a set of principles and actions agreed by all three parties. The Code also highlights that Bord na Móna is fully committed to ensuring that all its activities are carried out in an environmentally sensitive manner that ensures the safeguarding of the State's archaeological heritage.

Bord na Móna is looking forward to working with the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and with the National Museum of Ireland, as agreed in this Code, with a view to protecting our archaeological heritage.



Gabriel D'Arcy
Managing Director
Bord na Móna plc



Code of Practice agreed between the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, the National Museum of Ireland and Bord na Móna

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The purpose of this Code is to provide a framework within existing legislation, policy and practice to enable Bord na Móna to progress with its programme of peat extraction within the framework of Government strategy, whilst carrying out archaeological mitigation having regard to a set of principles and actions agreed by all parties. The Code draws from *Agreed Principles for the Protection of Wetlands Archaeology in Bord na Móna Bogs*, and refers exclusively to the extraction of peat from peatlands where this extraction lies outside the scope of the Planning and Development Acts.

The Code is guided by the following agreed principles

1. The Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht has a responsibility to protect the archaeological heritage and to exercise powers of preservation, under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004, taking account of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta).
2. The Minister's statutory responsibilities include the maintenance of the *Record of Monuments and Places*, with the aim of providing protection to all known archaeological monuments including those uncovered in Bord na Móna bogs.
3. The Director of the National Museum of Ireland has a responsibility to enforce state ownership of all archaeological objects and to safeguard the treatment of all archaeological objects before their accession into the State's repository, under National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 and the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997, taking account of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta).

4. Bord na Móna plc is a company with a statutory mandate, under the Turf Development Acts 1946-1998, to develop the national peat resource.
5. The development of peatlands has considerable archaeological implications which must be addressed given that the archaeological heritage is a non-renewable resource.
6. Bord na Móna has a statutory duty under the Turf Development Act 1998 (section 56) to afford appropriate protection for the environment and the archaeological heritage.
7. Bord na Móna will finance a balanced and cost effective approach to archaeological investigation, excavation, post-excavation and mitigation on the basis of the *developer pays* principle and in keeping with the Minister's stated policy in this regard.
8. Bord na Móna will engage a Project Archaeologist to develop archaeological strategy and to oversee the smooth running of the archaeological response to peat extraction in Bord na Móna bogs.

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9. The adoption of a partnership approach between the Minister, the Director and Bord na Móna in pursuit of the delivery of Government policy taking account of the implications for archaeology. To this end the Archaeology Management Liaison Committee has been set up consisting of representatives of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, the National Museum of Ireland and Bord na Móna, including the Project Archaeologist and Consultant Archaeologists working on Bord na Móna peatlands. The Committee will meet regularly to agree overall strategies in relation to the mitigation of peat extraction.
10. Appropriate strategies will be developed by the Archaeology Management Liaison Committee to minimise direct impacts on archaeology taking account of Bord na Móna's contractual obligations, annual production plans, design and safety implications, environmental and other impacts and costs.
11. All parties agree that mitigatory planning at the earliest opportunity minimises the impact on the archaeological heritage.
12. Bord na Móna will strive, as far as is reasonably possible, within its statutory remit, to avoid negative impacts on archaeological monuments. In cases where it is not possible to avoid impacting on monuments Bord na Móna, the Minister and the Director will cooperate to ensure, as far as possible, that appropriate archaeological mitigation is carried out in advance of peat extraction.
13. Prospecting for archaeological monuments, archaeological objects and other such remains, other than in circumstances approved by the Minister, in consultation with the Director, is limited to the confines of the area under peat extraction.
14. All parties are committed to dealing with the archaeological implications of peat extraction in a balanced and cost-effective manner consistent with

- a. Observing Bord na Móna's requirement to extract peat on an extensive scale
 - b. Annual production targets in relevant bogs
 - c. A level of excavation, post-excavation and recording of archaeological monuments and archaeological objects, impacted upon by peat extraction, that is acceptable to the Minister, having consulted with the Director, and preservation in-situ of monuments in those particular circumstances where required by the Minister and which would be reasonable in practice.
15. Each party reserves the right to review decisions.
16. All parties agree that the Archaeology Management Liaison Committee will monitor the operation of this Code of Practice and carry out a formal review within three years of its adoption and at agreed intervals thereafter.



Agreed Actions

Bord na Móna will

1. Engage a Project Archaeologist. (The role of the Project Archaeologist is defined in Appendix I. Appendix II sets out the relationship between the Project Archaeologist and the Consultant Archaeologist.)
2. Maintain the network of Archaeological Liaison Officers. (The role of the Archaeological Liaison Officers is defined in Appendix III.)
3. Disseminate a set of Archaeological Protection Procedures (Appendix IV) for employees engaged in peat drainage, extraction and associated activities.
4. Ensure that any monuments or archaeological objects discovered during peat extraction are protected in an appropriate manner by following the Archaeological Protection Procedures.
5. Ensure that any newly discovered monuments on Bord na Móna lands are reported in a timely manner to the National Monuments Service of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
6. Ensure that any archaeological objects discovered on Bord na Móna lands are reported immediately to the Duty Officer of the National Museum of Ireland. (Appendix V)
7. Prioritise monuments for investigation taking account of monument vulnerability, contractual obligations and peat production targets.
8. Prepare tenders for archaeological mitigation of impacts on monuments, to include excavation and recording, in consultation with the Project Archaeologist and the Minister.

9. Engage professional Consultant Archaeologists to carry out mitigation of monuments, including the required palaeo-environmental assessment and post-excavation studies.
10. Provide the necessary finance to fulfil the post-excavation requirements of the Minister and the Director including the conservation of archaeological objects and the provision of scientific analyses and dating, as well as the production of reports on all archaeological work, to a standard which will meet the approval of the Minister.



The Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (through the National Monuments Service of the Department) will

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1. Be responsible for commissioning archaeological surveys on active production lands owned by Bord na Móna.
2. Ensure that the results or outcomes of such surveys are made available to Bord na Móna.
3. Respond to consultations from the Project Archaeologist and Consultant Archaeologists in a timely manner.
4. Agree with the Project Archaeologist an appropriate final methodology for the preservation in-situ or excavation and recording of archaeological monuments prior to the tender document stage. This to be applied by the Project Archaeologist subject to overall control and monitoring by the Minister.



5. Issue licences for archaeological excavation within 3 weeks of receipt of an application from the Consultant Archaeologist.
6. Agree that a single site director will be sufficient for excavating sites where the subject sites form part of a discrete complex or are in close proximity to each other, having regard to the recommendations of the Project Archaeologist.
7. Specify the format and standard of the reports to be submitted on foot of the licences issued.
8. Assist the National Museum of Ireland in the carrying out of training, on a periodic basis, to ensure that the skills and knowledge of the Archaeological Liaison Officers are kept up to date.

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The Director of the National Museum of Ireland, or a designated member of his staff, will

1. Be responsible for the care of any archaeological object found on Bord na Móna lands once it has been accepted into the State's repository.
2. Respond to consultations from the Project Archaeologist and Consultant Archaeologists in a timely manner.
3. Agree to be available for consultation with the Project Archaeologist and the Minister, should the need arise, on the appropriate final methodology for the preservation in-situ or excavation and recording of archaeological monuments prior to the tender document stage.
4. Provide comments to the Minister in relation to the issuing of licences for archaeological excavation within 3 weeks of receipt of an application from the Consultant Archaeologist.
5. Agree to process licences to Alter an Archaeological Object and Export an Archaeological Object within 3 weeks of receipt of an application from the Consultant Archaeologist.
6. Agree, subject to consultation with Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, to facilitate the issuing of National Museum of Ireland excavation (E) numbers for the registration of artefacts found during excavations on Bord na Móna lands. The museum will issue guidelines in relation to the application of these numbers and the registration of artefacts under the issued National Museum of Ireland excavation number.
7. Respond, if requested, to consultation from the Minister on the specifications of the format and standard of the reports to be submitted on foot of the licences issued.

8. Carry out training, with assistance from the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, on a periodic basis to ensure that the skills and knowledge of the Archaeological Liaison Officers are kept up to date.
9. Agree to keep the Project Archaeologist and the Consultant Archaeologists informed of any amendments to the National Museum of Ireland Advice Notes to Excavators or the required Excavation Finds Register Database.
10. Keep an up to date inventory of the archaeological objects found on Bord na Móna's lands and ensure that appropriate finder's rewards are issued within a reasonable time period.



Appendices

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- I. Role of the Project Archaeologist
- II. Relationship between the Project Archaeologist and the Consultant Archaeologist
- III. Role of the Archaeological Liaison Officer
- IV. Archaeological Protection Procedures
- V. Report of Discovery of Archaeological Objects in Bogs



Appendix I

Role of the Project Archaeologist

As part of the Code of Practice, Bord na Móna agrees that all archaeological activities on its peatlands will be carried out under the supervision of a professional archaeologist in consultation with the Department and the National Museum of Ireland. To this end, Bord na Móna agrees to engage the services of a Project Archaeologist with immediate effect.

The Project Archaeologist will

1. Advise Bord na Móna on all aspects of archaeology relating to its estate and assist in the development of a post-survey archaeology strategy for its peatlands.
2. Liaise with the Department in relation to archaeological surveys carried out on Bord na Móna's lands.
3. Agree with Bord na Móna the priority monuments for investigation, taking account of site vulnerability and Bord na Móna's contractual obligations and peat production targets.



4. Agree methodologies with the Department, subject to consultation by the Department with the Director, and prepare tender documents for the excavation and recording of archaeological monuments, by Consultant Archaeologists, on Bord na Móna's peatland areas.
5. Be responsible for ensuring that the applications for excavation licences are in order before they are submitted to the Department and the National Museum of Ireland.
6. Ensure that work is carried out in line with specifications outlined in the tender submission documents, method statements and conditions of excavation licence and within the agreed timescales, without prejudice to the role of the Minister and that of the Director to monitor the work.
7. Oversee the conduct of all archaeological excavations, palaeo-environmental assessment and post-excavation analysis by Consultant Archaeologists, and ensure that all excavation reports are completed to a standard acceptable to the Minister and the Director and submitted in a timely manner.
8. Assist with the certification and validation of all archaeological costs.
9. Assist with the development of a GIS database of archaeological monuments and find spots of archaeological objects on Bord na Móna's lands, which will be updated as surveys and excavations are completed.
10. Advise Bord na Móna on the long term management of monuments that are set aside and preserved in-situ.

Appendix II

Relationship between the Project Archaeologist and the Consultant Archaeologist (Licence Holder) in the conduct of Archaeological Excavations

1. The Project Archaeologist will, in cooperation with the Consultant Archaeologist, draw up method statements for the archaeological excavations required and will ensure that the licence applications are in order before they are submitted to the Department. The method statements will specify the way in which the excavations are to be conducted, as well as the timescales and personnel involved in the recording of the monuments.
2. Both the Project Archaeologist and the Consultant Archaeologist will have the responsibility to ensure that monuments being excavated are recorded to a standard acceptable to the Minister and in a manner consistent with the rescue nature of the excavations. The Project Archaeologist will provide periodic progress reports on the archaeological programme to the Department.
3. The Project Archaeologist will liaise with the Consultant Archaeologist to ensure the appropriate reports are submitted to the Department and the National Museum of Ireland in accordance with the conditions of the licence. Such reports will be submitted to the Department and the National Museum of Ireland via the Project Archaeologist.



Appendix III

Role of the Archaeological Liaison Officer

1. To communicate this Code of Practice and the *Archaeological Protection Procedures* (Appendix IV) to all personnel operating on the bog.
2. To ensure that all notices relating to the *Archaeological Protection Procedures* are posted and maintained at appropriate locations on the bog.
3. To report any stray finds, presented to the Liaison Officer from his/her group of bogs, to the Duty Officer of the National Museum of Ireland.
4. To provide for the appropriate protection of the stray find, whether in-situ or removed from the bog, as directed by the Duty Officer of the National Museum of Ireland.



5. To arrange for the delivery or collection of the stray find, as directed by the Duty Officer of the National Museum of Ireland.
6. To complete the Report of Discovery of Archaeological Object(s) in Bogs (Appendix V), as directed by the Duty Officer of the National Museum of Ireland.
7. To maintain a file of all stray finds and associated documentation and provide copies to the Project Archaeologist.
8. To provide assistance, where required, to the Department during archaeological surveys.
9. To provide assistance, where required, to Bord na Móna's Consultant Archaeologists, during investigation and mitigation of monuments.
10. To report to the Bord na Móna members on the Archaeology Management Liaison Committee any planned developments or new activities on cutaway peatland areas within his/her group of bogs.



Appendix IV

Archaeological Protection Procedures

WHAT TO EXPECT

Thousands of archaeological monuments and objects survive within and under our bogs. The most common type of site which will be encountered is the trackway, or togher, which can be made of planks, roundwoods, brushwood, gravel or flagstones. Brushwood platforms, rows of wooden posts and traces of timber huts may also be discovered. Ancient cooking places (fulachta fiadha) are often found close to bog margins, and can be recognised by the presence of large quantities of burnt stone.

Monuments are also found on the mineral soil underneath the peat, particularly under the blanket peats in western regions. These include stone banks, mounds, megalithic tombs, standing stones, and stone circles and rows.

Many objects have either been lost or deposited in our bogs over the centuries. These include tools, implements and weapons made from wood, stone or metal; ornaments made from bronze or even gold; wooden vessels, which sometimes contain bog butter; wooden deer traps and wheels and items of clothing made from leather or textile. Occasionally human bodies, or parts of bodies, as well as animal remains are found preserved in the peat.

All objects, sites or monuments, no matter how fragmentary, are important elements of our heritage.

WHAT TO DO

- Check whether there are any known archaeological monuments in your area.
- Be vigilant at all times - objects or traces of structures can be found on the field surfaces, in the drain faces, on the bog margins or caught within the mechanics of machinery.

Code of Practice

- If an object is found leave it in place, if it is safe to do so, note its position and immediately contact your Archaeological Liaison Officer who will assess the situation and contact the Duty Officer of the National Museum of Ireland. Resist the temptation to investigate the find spot as this may disturb fragile archaeological deposits.
- If the object is already dislodged or is in imminent danger, remove it carefully, mark its find spot and report it immediately to your Archaeological Liaison Officer.
- Objects made of wood, leather or textile, which are removed from peat should be kept in conditions similar to those in which they are found. This can be done by packing them in peat or, if waterlogged, placing them in a clean basin of water and sealing the container. Resist the temptation to clean or remove peat from the object.
- If timbers or other materials, such as gravel or stones, which could be part of a man-made structure are noted on the bog, mark the location and report it immediately to your Archaeological Liaison Officer. If you suspect the find is of archaeological importance, resist the temptation to expose it any further as this could result in damage to the structure.



- Report anything that looks unnatural in the bog - your Archaeological Liaison Officer will decide whether it should be referred to the appropriate authorities.

REMEMBER

Our archaeological heritage is a finite, non-renewable resource. Once a site is destroyed its information is lost forever and we have lost the chance to understand a little more about our past, where we have come from and perhaps the opportunity to learn for the future.

Your Archaeological Liaison Officer is



Appendix V

The Report of Discovery form is to be accompanied by a detailed map illustrating the bog and the drainage patterns, the find spot is to be clearly marked on the map and a grid reference supplied where possible. The form should be returned to the Duty Officer of the National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2.

Report of Discovery of Archaeological Object(s) in Bog

NMI File No: _____

Bord na Móna Works: _____

Archaeological Liaison Officer's name _____

ALO address: _____

Tel. No(s) _____

Finder(s) name(s): _____

Finder(s) address(es): _____

Tel. No(s): _____

Brief description of object(s) with measurements (add rough sketch if possible)

Name of Bog/Area Number: _____

Bord na Móna reference (drain no. etc.): _____

Townland (if different from bog name): _____

Parish: _____ O.S. 6" co-ordinates: _____

Barony: _____ County: _____

Details on how discovered: _____

Depth beneath present surface: _____

Estimated amount of peat removed above present surface (if any): _____

Total depth of peat in vicinity (if known): _____

Nature of peat in immediate vicinity (e.g. sphagnum etc): _____

Are there any monuments in the vicinity? (e.g. trackways, mound, fort): _____

Are there other finds of archaeological objects known from the vicinity?: _____
