

Appendix 8A

Gazetteer of Cultural Heritage Assets  
and Site Visit Photographs

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# Appendix A Appendix 8A Gazetteers

## Recorded Monuments

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
OF003-001----		Enclosure	Uncertain	This site is located on Knockdrin Hill which is enclosed on all sides by Derrygreenagh Bog. No visible surface remains on this site in the area where the site was marked on the OS 6-inch map. May have been destroyed by agricultural practices in the area. Potential site identified as a cropmark on GSI aerial photograph that was taken in 1973 (GSI N 587/8).	No visible remains
OF003-032----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A single roundwood and two fragmentary pieces of brushwood on the field surface (L 3.25m min.; Wth 0.65m; D 0.075m). A bulldozer machine has extensively damaged this site. The brushwood (diam. 0.015-0.03m) survives as fragments and bark. A very fragile, possible stone toolmark survives at one end of the roundwood. The site lies in well-humified fen peat with Phragmites and woody roots. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Unknown
OF003-033----		Road - class 1 togher	Neolithic	Uncovered during survey in 2002. The site (L 68.5m; Wth 2.95m; D 0.26m) is orientated N-S and is constructed of morticed planks, roundwoods and brushwood. It varies in surviving width (Wth 2.7-3.25m) and depth (D 0.08-0.26m) along its length. At the N extent, it is constructed of two layers with a basal layer of predominantly longitudinal brushwood with some transverses and fragments of split timbers. Above this is a morticed plank, secured by a peg. The upper surface is formed of longitudinal planks (Wth 0.06-0.22m; D 0.01-0.048m), roundwoods (diam. 0.065-0.09m) and brushwood. The larger elements are concentrated on the W side of the site and a deposit of lighter brushwood elements is present at the E extent. Three pegs (diam. 0.055m) are set at 75-90° angles securing the larger elements in place. Woodworking is evidenced by the seven, very thin, radially split planks, by stone toolmarks on the end of one of the pegs and by the D-shaped mortice. This portion of the site is in moderately humified fen peat with Sphagnum and a very high proportion of unidentified reeds.  Beyond this, to the S, there is no discernable structure evident, although there is brushwood on the field surface, along the line of the site. The S extent consists of a transverse plank, brushwood, roundwoods and some possible pegs. A chert scraper (02E0942:2) was recovered from the field surface 1.4m to the N of this sighting. This site was dendrochronologically dated to 3643±9 BC or later (Q10345).	Unknown
OF003-034----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A regular deposit (L 2.55m min.; Wth 1.04m; D 0.06m) of densely packed brushwood and twigs on the field surface. The elements (diam. 0.012-0.036m) are predominantly orientated N-S, one to two pieces deep. Twigs are dispersed throughout the deposit, which is in well-humified fen peat with Sphagnum and unidentified reeds. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Unknown
OF003-035----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A single roundwood and a piece of light brushwood on the field surface (L 0.38m; Wth 0.26m; D 0.08m)	Unknown

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				min.). The pieces lie 0.09m apart and are orientated N-S. They are in poor condition and the roundwood has a metal-cut chisel point. This site lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum and ericaceous remains. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	
OF003-036----		Road - class 3 together	Prehistoric	Uncovered during survey in 2002. The site (L 2.01m min.; Wth 1.97m; D 0.04m min.) is orientated NNW-SSE. It consists of closely laid mixed brushwood, a single roundwood and a peg. The majority of the elements are longitudinals but there are four transverses and occasional, irregularly laid brushwood. The peg is located in the centre of the site and is set at 80°. This site lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains and occasional Eriophorum.	Unknown
OF003-037----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	Three pieces of light brushwood and one roundwood (L 2.32m min.; Wth 1.05m; D 0.051m) in the drain face. The elements are irregularly laid and spaced 0.02-0.6m apart. The wood is in good condition with a degraded wedge point present. This site lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Unknown
OF003-038----		Road - class 2 together	Bronze Age	Uncovered during survey in 2002. The site (L 14.4m min.; Wth 1.394m; D 0.166m) is orientated NW-SE in the drain face and on the adjacent field surface. At one sighting it consists of a dense bed of light brushwood and twigs overlain by heavy brushwood and a single roundwood. All the elements are transversely laid apart from the roundwood and a single piece of heavy brushwood, which are longitudinally laid. In another location, at a slightly lower level, it consists of longitudinal brushwood, a single roundwood and a peg. This material is very fragmentary due to milling and exposure. Woodworking is evidenced by a degraded chisel point. It lies in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum and ericaceous remains. Radiocarbon dated to 1683-1409 cal. BC (Wk-11724).	Unknown
OF003-039----		Post row - peatland	Prehistoric	Uncovered during survey in 2002. The site (L 2.62m; Wth 0.107m; D 0.37m) is orientated NW-SE and consists of three posts (diam. 0.06-0.1m) set 0.80-1.4m apart. These are set at 75-90°. The condition of the wood is very good, with a wedge point and pencil point present.	Unknown
OF003-040----		Road - class 3 together	Prehistoric	Uncovered during survey in 2002. The site (L 1.07m min.; Wth 1.84m min.; D 0.07m) consists of an extensive deposit of light brushwood and occasional twigs on the field surface. The elements are densely laid with the majority orientated N-S. The overall orientation of the site is indiscernible. Although many of the elements are broken, the wood is generally in good condition. It lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum and ericaceous remains.	Unknown
OF003-041----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A single roundwood (L 2.48m; diam. 0.095m) on the field surface. It is in good condition and has a metal-cut toolmark. It lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Unknown

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OF003-042----		Road - class 3 togher	Prehistoric	Uncovered during survey in 2002. The site (L 3.21m min.; Wth 2.54m; D 0.05m) is orientated N-S and consists of light brushwood and twig beds, which are longitudinally and densely laid, up to two pieces deep. The brushwood occurs both above and below the twig beds. The wood is in good condition with a number of metal-cut chisel points present. This site lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum and ericaceous remains.	Unknown
OF003-043----		Road - class 3 togher	Prehistoric	Uncovered during survey in 2002. The site (L 0.8m min.; Wth 0.72m min.; D 0.08m min.) is orientated E-W and is constructed of tightly laid longitudinal brushwood (diam. 0.015-0.05m) bordered by transverse brushwood. A single transverse roundwood (diam. 0.062m) lies 0.2m from the E edge of the site. The wood is in good condition with a degraded toolmark on the roundwood. This site lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with occasional Eriophorum.	Unknown
OF003-044----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	An irregular deposit of mixed brushwood and light roundwoods on the field surface (L 2.34m; Wth 0.9m; D 0.05m). The site had no clear structure and the wood was degraded and fragmentary. There was a large amount of ex situ material in the vicinity. Woodworking was evidenced by a degraded pencil point and two chisel points. This site lay in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with a high amount of Eriophorum and some ericaceous remains. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Unknown
OF003-045----		Road - class 3 togher	Bronze Age	Uncovered during survey in 2002. The site (L 8.7m min.; Wth 2.1m; D 0.07m) is orientated ENE-WSW and consists of light brushwood overlain by roundwoods. The majority of the elements are transversely and densely laid. Three pieces of brushwood appear to be longitudinally laid but this may be due to disturbance. The wood is in poor condition due to exposure and two chisel points are present. It lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with occasional Eriophorum. Radiocarbon dated to 1187-830 cal. BC (Wk-11723).	Unknown
OF003-046----		Road - class 2 togher	Bronze Age	Uncovered during survey in 2002. The site (L 15.96m; Wth 1.33m; D 0.06m min.) is orientated NE-SW and is composed of light brushwood, a small twig bed and occasional twigs. The elements are well spaced and very irregularly laid, probably partially due to disturbance. The wood is in moderate condition with woodworking evidenced by a chisel point. At a second location, the site is more substantial and consists of heavy brushwood which is transversely laid but well spaced. This site lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum.	Unknown
OF003-047----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A deposit of brushwood, roundwoods and twigs on the field surface (L 5m; Wth 0.78m; D 0.05m). The site appears to run NE-SW but the brushwood (diam. 0.02-0.03m) and roundwoods (diam. 0.06-0.08m) are fragmentary and irregularly laid with no clear structure. The elements are highly degraded and there is a large amount of ex situ material in the area. This site lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with a high amount of Eriophorum and some ericaceous remains. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain

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OF003-048----		Post row - peatland	Bronze Age	Uncovered during survey in 2002. The site (L 7.25m; Wth 2m; D 0.46m) is orientated NW-SE and consists of three stakes (diam. 0.05-0.06m) which are set at 45° angles. Two of the stakes are 0.02m apart, the third lies 7.25m NW of these. The condition of the wood ranges from poor to good with a well-preserved wedge point present on one element.	Unknown
OF003-049----		Road - class 3 together	Bronze Age	Uncovered during survey in 2002. The site (L 12.9m min.; Wth 3.3m; D 0.1m min.) is orientated N-S and consists of mixed brushwood, roundwoods, twig beds, pegs and a single post. The brushwood is irregularly deposited, up to four pieces deep, amongst which lie three longitudinal roundwoods. Four pegs (diam. 0.02-0.05m), two at each edge of the site, are set at 20-90° angles. There is a vertical post (diam. 0.08m) in the centre of the site. Woodworking is evidenced by two metal-cut chisel points. This site lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum and Calluna.	Unknown
OF003-050----		Road - class 3 together	Bronze Age	Uncovered during survey in 2002. The site (L 4.1m min.; Wth 1.14m min.; D 0.13m min.) is orientated WNW-ESE and is constructed of five roundwoods, which are closely and longitudinally laid. At the NE extent of the site is a single transverse roundwood. Scattered throughout are occasional irregularly laid, light brushwood and twigs. The elements are in good condition with a metal-cut pencil point present. The main body of the site lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with a high amount of Eriophorum and some Calluna. Overlying this material are two roundwoods orientated NE-SW. One is extremely decayed, the other has intact bark and is similar to a tree trunk.	Unknown
OF003-051----		Post Row	Prehistoric	Uncovered during survey in 2002. The site (L 22.19m; Wth 3.08m; D 0.29m min.) is orientated NW-SE and consists of twelve posts and thirteen stakes set 0.06-0.63m apart. Both extremities of the site consist of a single line of stakes with a dense concentration near the SE end where up to five elements span the width of the site. The posts (diam. 0.062-0.11m) and the stakes (diam. 0.036-0.058m) are set at 15-90° angles. Although the wood is quite well preserved, overall the site is in poor condition. Only the tips of the elements remain (D 0.29m max.). A large number of metal-cut chisel points are present.	Unknown
OF003-052----		Post Row	Prehistoric	Uncovered during survey in 2002. The site (L 1.53m; Wth 0.06m; D 0.39m) is orientated N-S and consists of two stakes (diam. 0.053-0.056m). They lie 1.48m apart and are set at angles of 30° and 60°. They are in a moderate to good condition and both have metal-cut toolmarks.	Unknown
OF003-053----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A single stake (L 0.6m min.; diam. 0.045m) set at a 10? angle on the field surface. It is in good condition and has a torn end. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2002. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-004-001		Barrow - bowl-barrow	Prehistoric	This site is a hilltop prehistoric burial mound (H 3.75m; top diam. 4m; base diam. 21m) standing on the summit of Croghan Hill, with panoramic views of the surrounding landscape. This extinct volcano and prominent landscape feature in NE Offaly stands 4km SE of the boundary with County Westmeath. In the mythology of Ireland this hill was called Brí Éile named after Éile, daughter of Eochaidh Feidhleach, king of Ireland, who divided the country into five provinces and their respective provincial kings (O'Donovan 1856, 87-8, 148). The burial mound	Some remains

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				<p>stands in the Gaelic territory of Uí Failghe (Offaly) ruled by the O'Connor clan in the province of Leinster close to the provincial border with Meath. According to O'Donovan this burial mound was the 'monument of Congal' mentioned in the 'Laoidh na Leacht' or 'Poem of the Monuments' (Herity 2008, 42). Congal Cáech was king of the Dál nAraidi in Ulster and ally of the Clann Cholmáin of Westmeath. He was killed at the battle of Mag Rath in the year 637 AD.</p> <p>Nearby monuments include Glenmore Holy Wells or St. Patricks Well (OF010-004006-/007-) which lies 460m to the NNE. A possible fifth century church site (OF010-004002-), known locally as 'Bishop Mac Caille's Church', lies 150m to the E on the shoulder of Croghan Hill. The deserted medieval village (OF010-010001-) of Croghan, Croghan Church (OF010-010006-) and castle (OF010-010003-), the residence of the O'Connor clan and a medieval road known as 'The Togher of Croghan' stands clustered together 920m to the WSW of the hilltop. In 1997 a small burial ground was partially excavated by Dominic Delany in a field 510m SSW of Croghan Hill and N of Cannakill School. This burial ground was located between two holy wells (OF010-011-/012--).</p> <p>The burial mound is annotated as a 'Carn' on the 1838 edition of the Ordnance Survey [OS] 6-inch map, however there is no stone material visible on the grass-covered mound and no evidence of any stone kerbing around the base of the monument. A trig point was constructed by the OS on the summit of the mound which marks the height 769 feet [234m] above sea level. The burial mound on top of Croghan Hill is a prominent landmark in the landscape of the region which is exaggerated by the low-lying nature of the surrounding countryside. In 1838 John O'Donovan described the hilltop setting and the extensive views from the mound when he wrote; 'you can survey at a glance the Clár or level plain of Ofalia and its natural boundaries. It stretches, nearly as level as a lake southwards to the foot of the Slieve Bloom mountain [27km SW], and to the Sugar Loaf hills at Killowen [Killone 32km], in the Queen's County [Laois], and eastwards to the hill of Allen [30km SE] in the county of Kildare. I never enjoyed a finer prospect than that commanded by this hill, which may be called O'Connor Faly's Carn' (Herity 2008, 43). The plain at the foot of Croghan Hill was described in the Irish annals as 'Magh- Dairbhreach' or the 'Plain of the Oaks' (O'Donovan 1856, 36).</p> <p>The prehistoric mound which presumably covered a grave or graves although not necessarily so consists of a small gently sloping flat-topped earthen mound with the remains of a shallow fosse encircling the base. Around the base of the mound there are traces of a berm or step which appears to be artificial and could have been caused by grazing livestock. The summit of the monument was damaged by sappers when they were building the trig point in the 19th century (Herity 2008, 43). The earthen mound with enclosing fosse suggests that this monument may be the remains of a bowl-barrow possibly dating from the Bronze Age. Alternatively the mound may cover the remains of a megalithic tomb or a large cist like structure such as a Linkardstown type cist. It is also possible that the mound may be a multi-period monument covering multiple cists inserted over several centuries.</p> <p>In 1974 it was suggested the grass-covered hilltop mound could have covered the remains of a passage tomb even though it was not a type of tomb found in this region (Herity 1974, 261). However this site was not listed as a possible passage tomb in the Survey of Megalithic Tombs of Ireland carried out in 1972. In</p>	

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				<p>2005 it was suggested that the mound represented the remains of a Neolithic cairn possibly covering a passage tomb dating from the period 3500 BC – 2500 BC (Rohan 2005, 24). Further archaeological research on the mound will be required in order to ascertain whether there is any validity to these suggestions. The lack of any kerb stones around the edge of the mound along with the presence of a berm with enclosing fosse would argue against the cairn classification for this monument. Based solely on surface inspection the visible features or morphology of the earthwork would argue for a bowl-barrow classification, although it is possible that it may be the remains of a sod-covered cairn.</p> <p>The evidence for the existence of such a hillfort is uncertain and requires more fieldwork and survey in order to confirm the existence of such a monument on Croghan Hill. It is possible that the burial mound stood inside a small hilltop-enclosure the partial outline of which is visible on various aerial photographs (CUCAP APH070/071; Digital Globe). Oblique aerial photographs taken in July 1966 suggest the possibility that the natural slope of the hill was used to define the hilltop edge from E to S with a possible double bank and intervening fosse defining the remaining area best visible to the N of the burial mound. A linear feature running E-W consisting of a possible double bank with intervening fosse can be clearly seen 17m N of the mound on Google Earth aerial photography (2003). This earthwork combined with the natural slope of the hill which may have been artificially enhanced in places may be the remains of a hilltop enclosure (approx. int. dims. 65m N-S x 58m E-W). Post-medieval cultivation ridges roughly running E-W across the hillslope are visible on aerial photographs. A meandering low earthen bank visible on aerial photographs 126m N and 315m E of the burial mound could be the remains of a larger enclosure, possibly indicating the existence of a rampart belonging to a hillfort. This earthwork follows the contour line marking 600 ft. OD on the OS 6-inch map. However the meandering nature of the bank and the lack of an enclosing element on the S and W sides of the hill may suggest that it is the remains of a prehistoric field system rather than the rampart of a hillfort. The curving section of this earthwork to the E of Bishop Mac Caille's Church and graveyard marks the boundary between the parishes of Croghan and Ballyburly.</p> <p>The burial mound on Cruacháin Brí Éile was reputedly used as the inauguration site for the rulers of this region, the Ó Conchobhair (O'Connor) of Uí Failge (Faly/Offaly) (Fitzpatrick 2004, 32). This ritual function may be an example of a prehistoric burial mound being re-used in the medieval period by the local Gaelic clan. Through the inauguration process the O'Connor family could legitimately rule over this territory by establishing an ancestral link with the prehistoric people buried beneath the mound of Cruacháin Brí Éile.</p>	
OF010-017----		Hilltop - enclosure	Uncertain	<p>Enclosure (max. int. diam. NW-SE c. 45m) situated on highest point of hill defined by bank at W, scarp at S and E, N side levelled. Originally had a bank with exterior fosse all the way round but now much degraded.</p> <p>Recently described in the Atlas of Hillforts of Britain and Ireland as following; 'Sub-rectangular contour fort with a total site footprint of approximately 0.4ha positioned at summit of domed hilltop at the E edge of an isolated hill ridge. Univallate for the entire circuit with no obvious entrance features recorded. No evidence for any internal features on the surface. Rampart has been heavily affected by ploughing and</p>	Some remains



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				is visible as a low scarp at the E, S and W. Originally the enclosing elements had an external ditch (O'Brien and Sweetman, 1997). First map depiction in first edition Ordnance Survey mapping. More detailed earthwork survey in second edition Ordnance Survey mapping. Site survey by O'Brien and Sweetman in 1997.' ( <a href="http://hillforts.arch.ox.ac.uk/records/IR0987.html">http://hillforts.arch.ox.ac.uk/records/IR0987.html</a> )	
OF010-018----		Road - class 3 togher	Uncertain	Modern roadway appears to run on line of togher as indicated on OS 6-inch map. In low lying boggy area with no visible evidence of ancient roadway. (P.R.I.A. 1985C, 49). O'Donovan states that this tochar or pass through the bogs still remains and was guarded by a castle (see OF010-019 and OF010-018----) (Lucas 1985, 49). Modern roadway appears to run on line of togher as indicated on OS 6-inch map. In low-lying boggy area with no visible evidence of ancient roadway. (Lucas 1985, 49)	No visible remains
OF010-019----		Castle- unclassified	Uncertain	Located on flat land which was located alongside an important togher marked on the 1838 ed. OS 6-inch map as the 'Togher of Croghan'. No surface trace of castle remains. May have been confused with nearby tower house at Toberdaly (OF011-013----) which was occupied by Mary Warren (Down Survey (1655-6)). The Site of Lady Mary Warrens Castle is depicted at the wrong location on the revised 1909 ed. OS 6-inch map and on the OS 25-inch map. On the 1838 ed. OS 6-inch map the location of the castle is depicted as a rectangular area shown in dotted outline in the adjoining field west of where the castle is depicted on the revised 1909 ed. OS 6-inch map.	No visible remains
OF010-028---		Ringfort - unclassified	Early Medieval	Large flat-topped mound (H. c. 3.5m, diam. at top 26m E-W) situated in low lying area, almost circular platform cut away slightly at NW. Not enclosed by outer defences except a possible slight bank N through to SE.	Some remains
OF010-029---		Enclosure	Uncertain	No evidence of an archaeological site, appears to be a natural rise possibly an old field enclosure. Potential enclosure identified from aerial photograph taken in 1973 (GSI, N 547/6).	No visible evidence
OF010-058---		Mound	Uncertain - Prehistoric	Almost circular flat-topped mound (H 2-2.5m, max base diam. c. 28m N-S, c. 11m at top) composed of earth and stone. Possibly a tumulus as shown on aerial photo (GSI N 547/546) but not previously recorded.  Situated on flat low-lying land with platform ringfort (OF010-028----) to the SE. Small circular mound (diam 32m E-W; 30m N-S) with rounded top with no evidence of an enclosing fosse or external bank. Possible burial mound.	Some remains
OF010-383----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	Two pieces of heavy brushwood (L 1.08m min.; Wth 0.89m min.; D 0.08m min.). The pieces are set perpendicular to each other and set in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with some ericaceous remains and pockets of Eriophorum. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, which includes SMR OF010-414----, 20m to the N, and SMR OF010-410----, 11m to the S. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-384----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A dispersed deposit of fragmentary mixed brushwood (L 0.3m max.), twigs and a stake (L 3.9m; Wth 2.2m; D 0.1m min.). The site is very disturbed and may	Uncertain

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				represent the remains of a more substantial structure. A single stake is located on the N side of the site and there is a small concentration of twigs on the S side. Two degraded worked ends, a wedge point and a chisel point, are evident on the stake and a piece of brushwood, respectively. The wood is in poor condition and set in well-humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum and ericaceous remains. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	
OF010-385----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	An irregular scatter (L 1.94m; Wth 1.08m; D 0.07m) of six pieces of fragmentary brushwood (diam. 0.025-0.05m) and a light roundwood. There is no apparent structure and the site has been disturbed by milling. The wood is in moderate condition and set in well-humified Sphagnum peat. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, which includes SMR OF010-410----, 23m to the N, and SMR OF010-386----, 11m to the S. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-386----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	Twelve pieces of brushwood (diam. 0.02-0.04m) and a light roundwood (L 2.85m; Wth 1.32m min.; D 0.1m min.). The elements (L 0.3m max.) are dispersed and slope obliquely into the peat. The wood is in moderate condition and set in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, which includes SMR OF010-385---- located 11m to the N. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-391----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	An irregular scatter (L 6.2m min.; Wth 5m min.; D 0.1m min.) of light brushwood. The material is in very poor condition and may be largely ex situ due to milling. The site lies in what appears to be disturbed/redeposited poorly humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum and ericaceous remains. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-392----		Road - class 3 togher	Prehistoric	The site (L 8.94m min.; Wth 2.8m min.; D 0.09m) is orientated ENE-WSW and consists of mixed brushwood, miscellaneous split timbers and a vertical stake. The majority of the elements are transversely laid but there are some longitudinals and irregularly laid pieces. The wood is machine damaged and is in poor condition. The site lies in well-humified Sphagnum peat with occasional ericaceous remains, which may be redeposited.	Poorly preserved
OF010-393----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	Two pieces of brushwood on the field surface (L 0.44m; Wth 0.39m; D 0.04m). A toolmark was noted at the identification stage but had been destroyed by the time of recording. The wood is in very poor condition and lies in well-humified Sphagnum peat, which may be redeposited. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain

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OF010-394----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A single brushwood and two vertical stakes (Wth 5.4m; D 0.26m). Two of the elements have toolmarks. The wood is in moderate condition and sits in well-humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-395----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	An irregular, sparse spread (L 3.3m; Wth 2.7m; D 0.05m min.) of brushwood and twigs on the field surface. No clear structure is evident. A toolmark was noted at the identification stage but had been destroyed by the time of recording. The wood is in poor condition and sits in well-humified Sphagnum peat with some ericaceous remains. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-396----		Road - class 2 together	Prehistoric	The site (L 45.15m min.; Wth 2.05m; D 0.08m min.) is orientated NNE-SSW and consists of an irregular deposit of mixed brushwood and roundwoods. The wood has suffered machine damage and is in poor condition. A single chisel point is present. The site lies in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains and some Eriophorum. SMR OF010-397---- lies 3.6m to the S.	Poorly preserved
OF010-397----		Road - class 2 together	Prehistoric	The site (L 16.13m min.; Wth 0.95m; D 0.2m) is orientated NNE-SSW and consists of five pieces of brushwood, one roundwood and a split timber densely packed. The wood is in poor condition and lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with fibrous roots. SMR OF010-396---- lies 3.6m to the N.	Poorly preserved
OF010-398----		Road - class 3 together	Prehistoric	The site (L 1.18m min.; Wth 1.4m min.; D 0.1m min.) consists of a dense deposit of light brushwood and roundwoods with twigs throughout. The majority of the elements are orientated E-W but the overall site orientation is indiscernible. The site has suffered severe machine damage and the condition of the wood is extremely poor. A number of elements identified as stakes may represent displacement due to milling. Two toolmarks are evident in associated ex situ material. The site lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains. SMR OF010-399---- lies 3.94m to the SE.	Poorly preserved
OF010-399----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	An irregular deposit of mixed brushwood and roundwoods in the drain face (L 0.9m min.; Wth 4.55m; D 0.72m min.). No clear structure is evident. The wood is in good condition with two toolmarks present. The site lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains. SMR OF010-398---- lies 3.94m to the NW. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Poorly preserved
OF010-400----		Road - class 3 together	Prehistoric	The site (L 2.08m min.; Wth 1.73m; D 0.17m) is orientated N-S and consists of five separate layers. The basal layer (L 1.75m min.; Wth 0.72m; D 0.08m) consists of transverse brushwood and roundwoods. Above this is a layer (L 2.08m min.; Wth 1.18m; D 0.12m) of longitudinal brushwood and roundwoods. The third layer (L 1.56m min.; Wth 0.24m; D 0.03m) consists of very densely packed longitudinal brushwood. Above this, but only present on the E side of the site, lies a tightly packed bed of twigs (L 0.36m; Wth 0.34m; D 0.03m). The uppermost layer (L 1.17m min.; Wth 0.7m; D 0.04m) consists of densely laid transverse brushwood, up to three pieces deep. This	Poorly preserved

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				layer has been subject to machine damage and is very degraded. The lower layers are in poor to moderate condition. Woodworking is evidenced by two toolmarks. This site lies in well-humified Sphagnum peat with some ericaceous remains.	
OF010-401----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	The site (L 5.4m min.; Wth 1.22m; D 0.1m) is orientated NNW-SSE, and consists largely of mixed brushwood with a single roundwood and twigs throughout. The material is compactly laid and has been damaged by milling. A single metal-cut toolmark is present. This site lies in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with Menyanthes seeds and pockets of Eriophorum. This site is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-402----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	Two pieces of brushwood and a single roundwood (L 1.34m min.; Wth 1.85m; D 0.2m). The elements are very widely spaced and irregularly laid. They lie in well-humified Sphagnum peat containing Menyanthes seeds and fibrous remains. This site is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog. SMR OF010-405---- lies 2.4m to the N. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-403----		Road - class 3 together	Prehistoric	The site (L 0.5m min.; Wth 1.93m; D 0.27m) is orientated NNW-SSE and consists of two layers. The basal layer consists of roundwoods and occasional twigs, above which is a layer of mixed brushwood and twigs. In both layers the material is longitudinally laid. This site is in poor condition with the uppermost material having suffered machine damage. There is no evidence of woodworking. This site sits in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains. SMR OF010-404---- lies 0.7m below this site at its E edge.	Poorly preserved
OF010-404----		Road - class 2 together	Prehistoric	The site (L 41.76m min.; Wth 1.35m; D 0.1m min.) is orientated NNW-SSE at its most S end the site but arcs around as it moves N where it is orientated NE-SW. The site consists of brushwood and roundwoods with occasional twigs and a single timber. The material is sparse and irregularly laid with no clear structure and has been damaged by machinery. The split timber may be ex situ. This site lies in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains. SMR OF010-403---- lies 0.7m above the first sighting of this site.	Poorly preserved
OF010-405----		Road - class 3 together	Prehistoric	The site (L 5.4m min.; Wth 2.55m min.; D 0.09m) is orientated WNW-ESE and consists of longitudinally laid mixed brushwood and roundwoods with transverse brushwood, occasional twigs and two uprights. The material is densely packed but is very fragmentary. The site lies in well-humified Sphagnum peat containing pockets of Eriophorum. This site lies 2.4m N of SMR OF010-402----.	Poorly preserved
OF010-408----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	An irregular deposit (L 0.41m min.; Wth 2.26m; D 0.21m) of mixed brushwood in the drain face. The elements are densely laid with many overlying each other but no clear structure is evident. The wood is in poor to moderate condition. Two wedge points are evident. This site lies within moderately humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains. SMR OF010-409---- lies 1.05m to the SE. Recorded by the	Uncertain

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	
OF010-409----		Platform - peatland	Uncertain	A platform (dims. 13.9m E-W x 12.5m min. N-S; D 0.35m) which is approximately circular in shape and consists of a dense, irregular deposit of mixed brushwood, roundwoods, twigs, a timber and six near vertical pegs. The wood is very gnarled and knotty, and a large number of pieces are forked. One of the roundwoods has evidence of burning. The wood is in poor condition and lies within well-humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains. Radiocarbon dated to 2282-1952 cal. BC (UCD 0209). SMR OF010-408---- lies 1.05m to the NW.	Some remains
OF010-410----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A dispersed, irregular deposit (L 7.7m min.; With 2.21m; D 0.11m min.) of brushwood (diam. 0.02-0.036m), roundwoods (diam. 0.065-0.09m) and twigs on adjacent field surfaces. Metal tool marks are evident on one piece of brushwood. The wood is machine damaged and desiccated and set in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with some ericaceous remains. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, which includes SMR OF010-383----, 11m to the N, and SMR OF010-385----, 23m to the S. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-411----		Road - class 3 together	Prehistoric	Six roundwoods (L 0.26m min.; With 0.71m; D 0.18m) which are (diam. 0.07-0.12m) parallel and closely packed. The wood may be longitudinally laid giving the site a NW-SE orientation. Woodworking is not evident. The site is in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum and ericaceous remains.	Some remains
OF010-412----		Road - class 3 together	Prehistoric	The site (L 1.85m min.; With 1.35m min.; D 0.06m) consists of brushwood (diam. 0.011-0.05m), one roundwood (diam. 0.084m), occasional twigs and a peg. The elements are densely packed, set one/two pieces deep and are both regularly and irregularly laid. The majority of the elements are orientated WNW-ESE with a number of pieces set perpendicular to them; however, the overall orientation of the site is unclear. There are a number of other upright elements in the deposit but their position may be due to machine disturbance. Only one element, a peg set at 50°, appears to be a definite upright. Worked wood was noted when the site was first identified but was not evident during the recording stage. Milling had taken place prior to recording and may have destroyed any woodworking evidence. The site is in well-humified Sphagnum peat.	Some remains
OF010-413----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	Six light roundwoods (L 2.86m min.; With 1.18m; D 0.05m min.) arranged in two groups of three at each end of the exposure and have a general NE-SW orientation. Some of the roundwoods are oblique to the main axis of the site. Two metal-cut chisel points are evident. The wood is in good condition where not machine damaged and is set in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-414----		Road - class 2 together	Prehistoric	The site (L 22.2m min.; With 3.46m min.; D 0.4m) is orientated NNE-SSW and consists of roundwoods, brushwood, one timber and twigs. At the N end most of the roundwoods (diam. 0.065-0.12m) are	Substantial remains

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				longitudinally laid in the upper part of the site and set approximately 0.3m apart. Underlying the roundwoods in the central portion of the site are brushwood, twigs and woody matter below which is an irregular scatter of brushwood (av. diam. 0.03m). There is an irregular, half-split timber on the W side of the site beyond which there is a horizon of natural wood. The wood is in moderate condition and set in well-humified Sphagnum peat with fibrous roots and twigs. The S end the site is less substantial (Wth 2.3m) and composed of brushwood and a single roundwood. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, which includes SMR OF010-383---- 20m to the S.	
OF010-415----		Road - class 2 togher	Prehistoric	The site (L 15.81m min.; Wth 3.5m; D 0.12m) is orientated NNW-SSE and consists of brushwood (diam. 0.03-0.05m), roundwoods (diam. 0.06-0.12m) and twigs. At one sighting, it is composed of two layers of material. The basal layer consists of transverse roundwoods laid one piece deep. Overlying this is a densely packed layer of longitudinally and irregularly laid brushwood and roundwoods, laid two pieces deep. Twigs are deposited throughout this layer as discrete beds. At another sighting, it is composed of a single layer of brushwood and roundwoods. Woodworking is evidenced by a number of metal-cut chisel points. The site is situated in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains. SMR OF010-429---- lies to the N at a comparable level.	Unknown
OF010-416----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	Eight pieces of mixed brushwood (L 2.12m min.; Wth 0.75m; D 0.17m), laid two pieces deep and unevenly spaced. The majority of the wood is laid parallel and there is an outlying element 1.3m to the S of the main deposit. This piece is set at an angle and may have been dislodged from the main deposit. It has four toolmarks in addition to chop and tear marks. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-417----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A deposit of roundwoods (diam. 0.09-0.11m), brushwood (diam. 0.04-0.05m) and two timbers (L 1.64m min.; Wth 1.51m; D 0.16m). The elements are regularly laid and unevenly spaced. The majority of the wood is laid parallel. The timbers are tangentially (Wth 0.12m; D 0.06m) and radially (Wth 0.12m; D 0.11m) split. The material in the drain face to the NW is devoid of timbers and is more densely packed. Additional woodworking is evidenced by pieces of brushwood cut to chisel points. The site is in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some ericaceous remains. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-418----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	Eight pieces of brushwood (diam. 0.025-0.05m), one roundwood (diam. 0.07m), occasional twigs and a vertical peg (Wth 1.9m; D 0.58m). The elements are irregularly laid and widely spaced. The site is situated in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains. A number of regularly laid pieces of brushwood are located on the field surface 3.5m to the N and may be related to this site. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
OF010-419----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A single piece of brushwood (L 0.66m; diam. 0.05m) in the drain face. The wood is in moderate condition and set in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum and ericaceous remains. This site is 0.5m above SMR OF010-421----. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-420----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A single piece of brushwood (L 0.31m; diam. 0.053m) on the field surface in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum and ericaceous remains. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-421----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	Two pieces of light brushwood (L 0.89m; Wth 0.43m; D 0.04m) in the drain face. The wood is in good condition and set in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum. This site is 0.5m below SMR OF010-419----. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	
OF010-422----		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	Three pieces of heavy brushwood, with a stake 2m to the SE, on the field surface (L 2.98m min.; Wth 0.5m; D 0.1m min.). The pieces of brushwood are 0.14-0.37m apart and are approximately parallel. The stake (L 0.2m max.; diam. 0.04m) is cut to an irregular wedge point. The site is in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-423---		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A single piece of brushwood (L 0.56m; diam. 0.06m) on the field surface. It has been broken into three pieces and is partially milled away but a multi-faceted pencil point survives at one end. It lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-424----		Road - class 2 together	Prehistoric	The site (L 37.6m min.; Wth 2.27m; D 0.39m) is orientated N-S and consists of brushwood (diam. 0.012-0.06m) and roundwoods (diam. 0.062-0.1m). The majority of the elements are densely packed and longitudinally laid but composition and scale (Wth 0.98-2.27m) is slightly variable along its length. At the initial sighting the brushwood and roundwoods are densely packed and longitudinally laid, while twigs are deposited as two discrete beds at the center and W extent of the site. There are a small number of irregularly laid pieces, two of which sit outside the main concentration. Woodworking is evidenced by four pieces with metal-cut toolmarks and a split timber at the central sighting. The site is in well-humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum and ericaceous remains.	Substantial remains
OF010--425--		Road - class 3 together	Prehistoric	A dense deposit (L 1.88m min.; Wth 0.68m min.; D 0.07m min.) of over eighty pieces of mostly light brushwood and occasional twigs on the field surface. The pieces are closely set, overlap and are up to three pieces deep. Most of the elements are orientated E-W and the remainder are orientated N-S. The overall orientation of the site is indiscernible. Two pieces of heavy brushwood, orientated N-S, are	Substantial remains

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				situated at the N limit of the site. The condition of the wood is variable with a wedge point evident on one of the pieces. The site is in moderately humified Sphagnum and Eriophorum peat. It is possible that this site may be a hurdle given that the majority of the elements are uniform in size and are both straight and regular. SMR OF010-438---- is 4.47m to the S.	
OF010--426--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A heavy roundwood, with a piece of light brushwood overlying it (L 1.32m min.; Wth 1.4m min.; D 0.08m min.). A second roundwood is present in the opposing drain face. This latter piece has a degraded pencil point at one end. The wood is in poor to moderate condition and lies in poorly humified Sphagnum and Eriophorum peat. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010--427--		Road - class 3 togher	Prehistoric	The site (L 1.5m min.; Wth 2.14m; D 0.2m) is orientated NNE-SSW and consists of brushwood (diam. 0.01-0.06m), roundwoods (diam. 0.085m max.) and twigs. The elements are closely spaced and the majority of the wood is longitudinally laid. A number of roundwoods are set perpendicular to these but their position may be due to machine disturbance. Occasional twigs are scattered on top of the other elements. A number of pieces have metal-cut chisel points. The site is in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some ericaceous remains.	Substantial remains
OF010--428--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	Six pieces of light brushwood and a stake (L 0.39m; Wth 0.39m; D 0.02m) on the field surface. The elements are closely set and irregularly laid, with the stake positioned at one edge of the deposit. Worked wood was noted when the site was first identified but was not evident during the recording stage. Milling had taken place prior to recording and may have destroyed any woodworking evidence. The site is in well-humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains and Menyanthes seeds. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010--429--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A complex (dim. 71m min. E-W x 18.26m min. N-S; D 0.66m min.) of archaeological deposits identified in five drains and on the adjacent field surfaces. The complex (Wth 18.26-9.47m; D 0.66-0.19m) consists of a large area, approximately 1200m <sup>2</sup> , with numerous wooden deposits whose general orientation appears to be NNE-SSW. Some deposits are regularly laid and exhibit a distinct structure, others are dispersed and irregularly laid. Overall, the material is unevenly spaced and alternates from very dense, sometimes multi-layered, deposits to widely spaced, sparse deposits. The complex is located at the W edge of an extensive area of natural wood and incorporates what often appears to be natural wood (i.e. tree trunks, stump and root material). The extent of the archaeological complex may therefore be much greater. This site is radiocarbon dated to 2576-2294 cal. BC (UCD 0210).  A number of deposits incorporate parallel tree trunks (diam. 0.24m max), along with roundwoods (diam. 0.07-0.2m), mixed brushwood (diam. 0.015-0.06m) and split timbers. Other deposits are less substantial in composition, utilising light brushwood and twigs almost exclusively. Upright elements, set between 45-80°, are evident at a number of locations and some of these may have functioned as pegs to secure the structures. The wood is generally in good condition	Uncertain



RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				<p>but has suffered machine damage and desiccation where it has been exposed.</p> <p>The site occurs in poorly consolidated, well-humified Sphagnum peat mixed with wood, twigs, bark and pine cones. There is a dense collection of sites (SMR OF010-430----, SMR OF010-431----, SMR OF010-434---- and SMR OF010-415----) in the drain to the S at a comparable level. Both SMR OF010-430---- and SMR OF010-431---- consist of elements regularly aligned towards the direction of the complex and it is highly conceivable that they are related to it. A flint arrowhead, (01E0663:4) found ex situ on the field surface, was approximately 6m E of the E extent of the site. SMR OF010-432---- is approximately 0.3m above this site but its association is unclear.</p> <p>Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.</p>	
OF010--430--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	<p>A deposit of brushwood and roundwoods (L 0.9m min.; Wth 2.57m; D 0.29m). The elements are regularly laid and appear to be deposited at regular intervals, 0.1-0.2m apart. The site is in well-humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains and Phragmites. SMR OF010-431----, SMR OF010-434---- and SMR OF010-435---- are within a 1m radius of the site. SMR OF010-429---- lies to the N at a comparable level. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.</p>	Uncertain
OF010--431--		Road - class 3 togher	Uncertain	<p>The site (Wth 1.35m; D 0.32m) consists of brushwood (diam. 0.025-0.04m) and occasional twigs. The majority of the wood is densely packed and laid parallel, with the heaviest elements dominating the upper portion of the site. It appears as though there are two separate deposits set 0.28m apart but this impression may be due to machine disturbance. To the W, the elements are parallel and tightly packed, while the pieces to the E are dispersed and less regular. There is no evidence for woodworking. The site is in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum. SMR OF010-430----, SMR OF010-434---- and SMR OF010-435---- are within a 1m radius of the site. SMR OF010-429---- lies to the N at a comparable level.</p>	Substantial remains
OF010--432--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	<p>Two pieces of brushwood (diam. 0.04-0.025m), one roundwood (diam. 0.08m) and a near vertical stake (L 0.7m min.; Wth 0.56m; D 0.07m). The elements are dispersed and irregularly laid. The site is in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with a large amount of Eriophorum. SMR OF010-429---- is approximately 0.3m below the site. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.</p>	Uncertain
OF010--433--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	<p>A deposit of brushwood and a yoke fragment (01E0663:3) on the field surface (L 1.24m; Wth 0.62m; D 0.11m). The site consisted of eight pieces of irregularly laid brushwood (diam. 0.012-0.051m), set two pieces deep. The heaviest pieces were situated to the S and the lighter elements dominated the N extent of the site. The brushwood were widely spaced with the artefact deposited among the lightest elements to the N. The yoke fragment (L 0.56m; Wth 0.16m; D 0.08m min.) was recovered and is a finely carved composite object of wood and leather. The main body consists of the curved terminal end of the yoke with the remains of a perforated shaft. This is</p>	Uncertain

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				attached to a semi-circular wooden toggle by a leather strap looped through a perforation at the end of the main body, secured by a piece of a dressed brushwood. The site was in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum. Small woody roots were evident within the peat to the SE. Radiocarbon dated to 889-543 cal. BC (UCD 0211). A horn (01E0663: 24), was recovered 26.7m to the E. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	
OF010--434--		Structure - Peatland	Uncertain	A roundwood, two pieces of light brushwood and seven possible stave fragments in the drain face (Wth 0.84m; D 0.27m). The roundwood and the pieces of brushwood are unevenly spaced and irregularly laid. The stave fragments overlie these and are closely packed together, one/two pieces deep. Woodworking with a metal tool is clearly evident. The site is in well-humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum. SMR OF010-430----, SMR OF010-431---- and SMR OF010-435---- are within 1m of the site. SMR OF010-429---- lies to the N at a comparable level. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010--435--		Road - class 3 togher	Uncertain	The site (Wth 2.56m; D 0.25m) consists of disturbed roundwoods (diam. 0.08-0.14m) and brushwood (diam. 0.03-0.06m), densely packed and regularly laid. The majority of the wood has a NE-SW orientation but the orientation of the site is unclear. Three roundwoods, orientated NW-SE may represent transverse elements. There is no evidence of woodworking. The site is in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum. SMR OF010-430----, SMR OF010-431---- and SMR OF010-434---- are within 1m of the site.	Uncertain
OF010--436--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A roundwood with a degraded chisel point on the field surface (L 2.64m min.; diam. 0.08m). The piece has been extensively damaged by machinery and desiccation. It is situated in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum and ericaceous remains. A split timber fragment (Wth 0.03m), is located 0.2m to the S but its association is unclear. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010--437--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A deposit (L 0.68m min.; Wth 4.33m; D 0.7m min.) of brushwood (diam. 0.02-0.06m), roundwoods (diam. 0.062-0.1m) and occasional twigs. The elements are unevenly spaced, irregularly laid and are between two to five pieces deep. The wood is situated in two different peat strata. The majority of the pieces are in well-humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains, while the remaining material is located above this in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with fibrous roots. This upper material is lighter in character and most likely constitutes a separate structure. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010--438--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A large roundwood, three pieces of light brushwood and occasional twigs (L 0.76m; Wth 0.27m min.; D 0.08m min.). The wood is in poor to moderate condition. SMR OF010-425---- is 4.47m to the N. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is	Uncertain

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	
OF010--439--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A dense deposit (Wth 1.14m; D 0.4m) of brushwood (diam. 0.02-0.05m) and some twigs in the drain face with some outlying pieces. The elements are predominantly orientated N-S. The wood is in good condition and set in moderately to poorly humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Well preserved
OF010--440--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	Three pieces of mixed brushwood (Wth 0.11m; D 0.1m). The brushwood is closely spaced, irregularly laid and in moderate condition. This material lies in poorly humified Sphagnum peat. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-468---- to the N, SMR OF010-459---- to the S and SMR OF010-444----, 1.5m to the NW, which is 0.4m above SMR OF010-440----. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010--441--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	Two parallel, overlapping roundwoods (Wth 0.22m; D 0.14m). The roundwoods (diam. 0.07-0.085m) are in moderately humified Sphagnum and Eriophorum peat. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-453---, 1.43m to the N, which is 0.4m above this site. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010--442--		Road - class 3 together	Uncertain	The partially destroyed remains of a hurdle panel (L 1.43m min.; Wth 1.39m min.; D 0.07m min.) of light brushwood. The panel has an apparent N-S orientation with two portions, up to 0.46m apart, surviving. The rods (diam. 0.01-0.02m) are smaller in the E portion. Eight sails (diam. 0.015-0.03m) survive in the W and three in the E portion. There is a single peg, (diam. 0.02m), cut to a pencil point. Additional woodworking is evidenced by eleven pieces of brushwood with metal-cut wedge points. Where not machine damaged the wood is in good condition and set in poorly to moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum.	Some remains
OF010--443--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	Nine pieces of brushwood on the field surface and two pieces in the opposing drain face (L 7.56m; Wth 0.89m; D 0.07m). The wood (diam. 0.02-0.04m) is orientated in a N-S direction. A larger natural branch overlies the site on the field surface. A single degraded chisel point is evident on one piece in the drain face. The wood is in moderate condition and set in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum and ericaceous remains. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010--444--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A single piece of brushwood (L 0.11m min.; diam. 0.015m) in the drain face. The piece is in poor condition and lies in poorly humified Sphagnum peat. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-468--- to the N and SMR OF010-440---, 1.5m to the SE,	Uncertain

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				which is 0.4m below this site in the opposite drain face. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	
OF010--445--		Road - class 3 together	Uncertain	The site (L 3.9m min.; Wth 2.52m min.; D 0.22m) is orientated N-S and consists of heavy brushwood (diam. 0.025-0.06m), some roundwoods (diam. 0.075m) and twigs on the field surface. The wood is longitudinally laid. An upper layer may have been removed from this site. Two crude chisel points are evident. The wood is in good condition and set in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum and ericaceous remains. This site and SMR OF010-446----, 4.5m to the E, may have formed part of a larger structure orientated E-W.	Some remains
OF010--446--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	The site (Wth 2.3m; D 0.24m) with an apparent E-W orientation consists of two layers of brushwood and roundwoods. The substructure (Wth 2.3m) is composed of dispersed, mainly transverse, brushwood (diam. 0.012-0.056m), roundwoods (diam. 0.061-0.074m) and a small number of pegs. The superstructure (Wth 1.6m) consists of closely-set, longitudinal brushwood (diam. 0.025-0.058m) and roundwoods (diam. 0.07-0.073m). On the S side of the section, the site is up to three elements deep and is less dense on the N side. The wood is in moderate condition and set in well-humified Sphagnum peat with occasional Eriophorum and ericaceous remains. This site and SMR OF010-445----, 4.5m to the W, may have formed part of a larger structure.	Some remains
OF010--447--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	An irregular, dispersed deposit (L 1.47m min.; Wth 1.03m; D 0.11m) of brushwood (diam. 0.024-0.04m), twigs and pegs. Two pegs are evident at the N side of the site. The wood has been severely damaged by milling and is set in poorly humified Sphagnum peat at some Eriophorum and ericaceous remains. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010--448--		Road - class 2 together	Uncertain	The site (L 16.97m min.; Wth 1.9m; D 0.07m) is orientated NNE-SSW and consists of transverse heavy brushwood and some roundwoods on the field surface. At the N end the elements are set up to 0.17m apart. The brushwood (diam. 0.02-0.058m) is dispersed throughout the site. Some of the roundwoods (diam. 0.07-0.1m) have been partially half-split. The S exposure is similar although pegs are evident. A variety of worked ends are present, most of which have been crudely cut and split. Where not machine damaged the wood is in moderate condition and set in well-humified Sphagnum peat with occasional Eriophorum and ericaceous remains. There is a concentration of <i>Calluna vulgaris</i> underlying the site on the S side.	Some remains
OF010--449--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A sparse deposit of fragmented mixed brushwood and some twigs (L 1.23m min.; Wth 1m; D 0.05m). The wood is predominantly orientated N-S direction and concentrated on the W side of the site. The wood is in poor condition and set in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum and ericaceous remains. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Poorly preserved
OF010--450--		Road - class 3 together	Uncertain	The site (L 4.5m min.; Wth 2.1m; D 0.1m) appears to be orientated NNE-SSW and consists of extensively milled brushwood, one roundwood, twigs and pegs on	Badly disturbed

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				the field surface. Most of the central portion of the site has been removed by milling with a band of brushwood surviving along each side. The roundwood (diam. 0.085m) and most of the brushwood (diam. 0.011-0.045m) are longitudinally laid. A small amount of twigs are present throughout the site and at least six pegs are evident along the W and E sides. A single worked end cut to a wedge point is evident. Where not machine damaged the wood is in moderate condition and set in well-humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum.	
OF010--451--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A well-preserved roundwood (L 0.07m min.; diam. 0.07m) in well-humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum and ericaceous remains. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010--452--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A single piece of brushwood (L 0.12m min.; diam. 0.06m), in good condition, in moderately to well-humified Sphagnum peat with occasional Eriophorum pockets. It is 4.7m W of SMR OF010-456----, which is 0.26m above it, and is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Well preserved
OF010--453--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A single piece of brushwood (L 0.35m min.; diam. 0.055m) with branchtrimming on the field surface. It is in poorly humified Sphagnum peat rich in Eriophorum and ericaceous remains. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-460---- to the N and SMR OF010-441----, 1.43m to the S, which is 0.4m above SMR OF010-453----. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010--454--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	Three pieces of light brushwood and occasional twigs (Wth 0.66m; D 0.42m) dispersed within two separate peat strata. A single piece of degraded brushwood with a chisel point is in an upper U-shaped deposit of poorly humified Sphagnum with occasional Eriophorum. The two remaining pieces are 0.2m lower at the base of this peat in moderately humified Sphagnum. Despite occurring within two peat strata this material has been treated as a single site because of its association with a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog. SMR OF010-455----, to the N, and SMR OF010-465-- --, to the S, are similarly associated. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Some remains
OF010--455--		Road - class 3 togher	Uncertain	A possible hurdle (L 1.05m min.; Wth 0.6m min.; D 0.14m min.) which consists of over twenty-five pieces of brushwood, one/two pieces deep, predominantly orientated NW-SE with four possible transverse elements. The overall orientation of the site is indiscernible. The possible transverses (diam. 0.02-0.05m) are set 0.5m apart. The E part of the site is situated on the field surface and the remainder dips down over 0.16m following what appears to be the curved section of a possible palaeo-channel. The wood is in poor condition and very fragmentary. The	Poorly preserved

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				possible longitudinals (diam. 0.01-0.03m) are closely set. Chisel points are present on some elements. The E part of the site is set on a solid, compacted peat of moderately humified Sphagnum peat and ericaceous remains with voids occurring in some places between this and the site. Immediately above the site the peat is moderately humified Sphagnum with similar material on the field surface to the W but containing Phragmites and Menyanthes seeds. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-454---- to the S. SMR OF010-456----, 2m to the W, is 0.36m below SMR OF010-455----.	
OF010--456--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	Four parallel pieces of brushwood and a small band of twigs (L 0.16m min.; Wth 0.72m; D 0.37m). The band of twigs (Wth 0.6m; D 0.1m) has three pieces of light brushwood below it and a heavier piece of brushwood above it. All of the wood is in poor condition. The site is in moderately humified Sphagnum peat rich in ericaceous remains. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-457---- to the N. SMR OF010-452----, 4.7m to the E, is 0.26m below SMR OF010-456---- and SMR OF010-455----, 2m to the E, is 0.36m above it. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010--457--		Road - class 3 togher	Iron Age	An irregular deposit of fifteen pieces of brushwood, ten roundwoods and twigs (Wth 2.1m; D 0.7m) within two distinct peat strata. The overall orientation of the site is indiscernible. At the E base of the deposit there is a dense, compact deposit of overlapping heavy roundwoods, brushwood (diam. 0.02-0.12m) and twigs. One roundwood is half-split. The elements are in good condition and lie in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with fibrous roots and occasional ericaceous remains. The upper, heavier elements are predominantly parallel with some elements set at right angles. These elements have been damaged by milling. This material is in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with occasional ericaceous remains. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-466--- to the N and SMR OF010-456---- to the S.	Well preserved
OF010--458--		Road - class 3 togher	Iron Age	The site (L 1.92m min.; Wth 0.97m; D 0.09m) has an apparent N-S orientation and consists of densely packed light brushwood on the field surface. The elements are set parallel and up to two pieces deep with a heavy brushwood outlier 0.79m to the S, extending the overall width of the site. Within the main concentration of material (L 1.07m min.; Wth 0.47m) the elements are longitudinally laid and are fragmented. Two chisel points and one wedge point are evident. The site is in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with Phragmites and possible Menyanthes seeds. Radiocarbon dated to 1365-919 cal. BC (UCD 0219). This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-396---- to the N. SMR OF010-467----, 2.14m to the S, is 0.66m below SMR OF010-458---- and SMR OF010-469----, 3.31m to the S, is 0.23m below this site in the opposite drain face.	Substantial remains
OF010--459--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A dispersed spread of eight pieces of brushwood (diam. 0.015-0.04m), one timber and occasional twigs (Wth 1.85m; D 0.09m). At both extents the brushwood	Uncertain

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				is orientated NE-SW and the central elements are orientated N-S. It was not possible to determine the conversion of the timber (Wth 0.1m), as all the wood present is in poor condition. The twigs are dispersed but are more concentrated below the timber. One degraded pencil point is evident. The site is in well-humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-440---- to the N. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	
OF010— 460--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A single timber (L 1.6m min.; Wth 0.08m; D 0.035m) on the field surface with the upper surface split and damaged by milling. It is an irregular radial split with a metal-cut pencil point at one end. The timber is in moderately to well-humified Sphagnum and Eriophorum peat. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-453---- to the N and SMR OF010-468---- to the S. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010— 461--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	An irregular deposit (L 0.45m min.; Wth 0.95m; D 0.3m) of brushwood (diam. 0.02-0.04m) and roundwoods (diam. 0.06-0.08m). All of the wood is in good condition with a metal-cut wedge point on one element and branchtrimming on another. The site is in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some ericaceous remains and follows the slope of a possible palaeo-channel, sloping from close to the field surface at the W extent, toward the base of the drain at the E extent. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-463---- the N and SMR OF010-462----, which is 0.4m above SMR OF010-461----. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-- 462--		Road - class 3 together	Prehistoric	The site (Wth 1.1m; D 0.07m) consists of densely packed light brushwood and twigs (0.005-0.04m), orientated approximately N-S and are in poor to moderate condition. The overall orientation of the site is indiscernible. The deposit is concave in form and the majority of the elements are in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with Eriophorum and some ericaceous remains. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-470---- to the S and SMR OF010-461----, which is 0.4m below SMR OF010-462----.	Some remains
OF010-- 463--		Road - class 3 together	Iron Age	A deposit (L 1.13m min.; Wth 0.54m min.; D 0.11m min.) of brushwood (diam. 0.023-0.058m) and roundwoods (diam. 0.073-0.082m). The elements are closely spaced and predominantly orientated E-W but the overall orientation of the site is indiscernible. There are three pieces orientated N-S which are interwoven with the other elements. Some branchtrimming is evident. The wood has been damaged by milling and is in poorly humified Sphagnum peat with Phragmites and some fibrous roots. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-461---	Some remains

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				- to the S and SMR OF010-471----, 4.55m to the NW, which is 0.42m below SMR OF010-463----	
OF010-- 464--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A deposit (Wth 1.42m; D 0.35m) of brushwood and twigs on the field surface and in the opposing drain face. The main concentration of material is a deposit (Wth 0.5m) at the E extent with three pieces of brushwood 0.4m to the W. The brushwood (diam. 0.01-0.05m) is irregularly laid. There is a single stake 0.98m to the S on the field surface. This wood is in poor to moderate condition with one degraded chisel point evident. The site is in poorly humified Sphagnum peat rich in ericaceous remains with some Eriophorum. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-465----, 0.46m below this site, to the N and SMR OF010-472---- to the S. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Some remains
OF010-- 465--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A single roundwood (L 0.91m min.; diam. 0.075m) in the drain face in moderately humified Sphagnum with occasional fibrous roots and Eriophorum. The roundwood is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-473---, which is 0.46m above SMR OF010-465----, SMR OF010-464---- 0.46m above SMR OF010-465----, in the drain face to the S and SMR OF010-454----to the N. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-- 467--		Road - class 3 together	Prehistoric	The site (L 16.03m min.; Wth 1.74m; D 0.29m) is orientated NNW-SSE and consists of a substantial construction of brushwood and roundwoods. At the NW extent, the site is composed of longitudinally laid brushwood (diam. 0.02-0.05m) and roundwoods (diam. 0.06-0.09m) with twigs and a vertical peg. The elements are in a moderate condition. Occasional twigs occur throughout and there is a small bed of twigs at the N end of the exposure. Some of the uppermost material has been damaged by milling and is more degraded. A single degraded toolmark is evident. This site is in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with occasional ericaceous remains and some fibrous roots. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-469---- to the NW and SMR OF010-457---- to the S.	Some remains
OF010-- 468--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	A well-preserved, piece of brushwood (L 0.15m; diam. 0.03m) in poorly humified Sphagnum peat. A possibly associated similar, displaced piece of light brushwood is 5m to the N. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-460---- to the N and SMR OF010-440---- and SMR OF010-444---- to the S. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010-- 468--		Road - class 3 together	Iron Age	The site (Wth 2.05m; D 0.55m) consists of over forty pieces of densely packed light brushwood and twigs. The overall orientation of the site is indiscernible. The deposit is curved in form and is more concentrated on its E extent, where it is up to seven pieces deep. Within the site the elements are generally	Poorly preserved



RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				overlapping, orientated WNW-ESE and N-S. The condition of the wood is variable but is particularly poor where the site is deepest. Woodworking is evidenced by branch-trimming and a half-split timber. The site is in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains and fibrous roots. Radiocarbon dated to 1108-800 cal. BC (UCD 0212). This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-458---, 2.14m to the N, which is 0.66m above this site and SMR OF010-469----, 1.17m to the S, which is 0.18m below it.	
OF010--469--		Road - class 2 together	Iron Age	The site (L 15.16m min.; Wth 2.6m; D 0.06m min.) is orientated NNW-SSE and consists of an irregular deposit of roundwoods, brushwood and twigs. At the S extent, there are eight heavy roundwoods (diam. 0.08-0.13m), predominantly longitudinals, with some irregularly laid brushwood (diam. 0.036-0.04m). Most of the wood is in poor condition and no woodworking is evident. The site lies in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-466---- is to the SE. SMR OF010-467----, 1.17m to the N, is 0.18m above this site and SMR OF010-458----, 3.31m to the N, is 0.23m above it.	Poorly preserved
OF010--470--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	An irregular, dispersed deposit (Wth 1.2m; D 0.45m) of seven pieces of brushwood and four roundwoods. Toolmarks, produced with a metal tool, are present on some elements. This material is dispersed within a number of peat strata. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-462----to the N. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Some remains
OF010--471--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	An irregular, dispersed deposit (Wth 1.2m; D 0.34m) of two pieces of brushwood and two roundwoods in two distinct peat layers. Toolmarks and branchtrimming made using a metal tool are evident. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including MR OF010-472---- to the N and SMR OF010-463----, 4.55m to the SE, which is 0.42m above SMR OF010-471----. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010--472--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	An irregular, dispersed deposit of one large roundwood and eight pieces of brushwood (Wth 1.22m; D 0.35m). One piece of brushwood is possibly half-split. The wood is in poor to moderate condition and lies immediately below poorly humified Sphagnum peat. This is one of a number of sites running along the line of a possible palaeo-channel orientated in a N direction across the bog, including SMR OF010-464---- to the N and SMR OF010-471---- to the S. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	Uncertain
OF010--473--		Structure - peatland	Uncertain	An irregular deposit (Wth 0.7m; D 0.1m) of three roundwoods (diam. 0.08-0.13m) and two pieces of brushwood (diam. 0.045-0.055m). The wood is in moderate condition. SMR OF010-465---- is 0.46m	Some remains

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				below this site. Recorded by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit (University College, Dublin) in 2001. The evidence is not sufficient to warrant its acceptance as the remains of an archaeological monument.	
OF010-487--		Burial	Iron Age	The partial remains of a human body were recovered from a boundary drain in 2003. They consisted of the decapitated upper torso and arms of an adult male. A braided leather armband with metal attachments was on the upper left arm and the remains of a two-ply, twisted wooden withe inserted a hole cut through the upper portion of the same arm. The remains were subject archaeological investigation (License no. 03E1241) and removed to the National Museum of Ireland (2003:14). The date of the body is unknown. (Stanley 2003)	Some remains
OF011-001001-		Barrow - ring-barrow	Bronze Age	National Monument No. 532. In pasture on top of Clonin Hill with extensive views of the surrounding countryside. Impressive view of burial mound (OF010-004001-) on top of Croghan Hill 4.5km to W. Smaller ring-barrow (OF011-001002-) now levelled located c. 20 metres to NW. Circular flat topped mound (diam. 46.6m; H 2.5m - 0.5m) enclosed by inner fosse (Wth 2m) with external bank (Wth 5.3m; H 0.3m) intersected by stone wall/field boundary at W. Natural rock outcrop with decorated surface known locally as a mass-rock (OF011-001001-) protrudes from the surface of the fosse at SW.	Well preserved
OF011-001002-	National Monument No. 532	Barrow - ring-barrow	Bronze Age	National Monument No. 532. In pasture on top of Clonin Hill with extensive views of the surrounding countryside. Impressive view of burial mound (OF010-004001-) on top of Croghan Hill 4.5km to W. Smaller ring-barrow (OF011-001002-) now levelled located c. 20 metres to NW of ring-barrow (OF011-001----). No surface remains visible. Described in 1970 as following: 'Approx. 56m NW from centre of the barrow is a smaller barrow divided in two by a modern field fence wall. This smaller barrow measures 11m approx. in overall width, with the fosse measuring 3m in width' (SMR File 23/01/1970). The field boundary described in 1970 and indicated on all editions of the OS 6-inch maps has been removed in recent times and the ring-barrow was probably levelled when the field boundary was removed.	No visible remains
OF011-001001-	National Monument No. 532	Mass Rock	Post-Medieval	National Monument No. 532. In pasture on top of Clonin Hill with extensive views of the surrounding countryside. Impressive view of burial mound (OF010-004001-) on top of Croghan Hill 4.5km to W. Natural rock outcrop (H 0.6m x 1.4m x 1.6m) known locally as a mass-rock (SMR File) in SW quadrant of fosse of ring-barrow (OF011-001----). The weathered NW facing surface of the rock contains features of natural weathering except for two horseshoe-shaped symbols and a cross with expanded terminals (SMR File).	Well preserved
OF011-013----		Castle - tower house		In the SW corner of a raised formal walled garden (dims. c. 46m N-S x 35m E-W) belonging to the ruins of Toberdaly House constructed in the mid-18th century which stands 24m to the NE. Situated on top of high ground with commanding views over the surrounding countryside. Croghan Hill [769 ft. OD] clearly visible 4.1km to the W, the summit of Clonin Hill visible 1.8km to the N. Extensive views of bogland in the townland of Coole to the S. Toberdaly Castle (OF011-013----) with possible bawn was possibly built as a low squat-shaped tower originally by the O'Connor's in the 14th or 15th century, with an adjoining bawn or curtain wall that was reused as the wall of the formal garden belonging to Toberdaly House, built by the Nesbitt family in the 18th century. During this period the land around the N and E side of the tower was raised to create a formal garden for	Some remains

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				<p>Toberdaly House, when the medieval tower house became a corner tower on the SW angle of the formal walled garden. The ground floor doorway in the E wall was removed and inserted into the present location at second floor level in the 18th century in order to facilitate access to an octagonal-shaped gazebo constructed on top of the tower house. During this period the interior of the castle was converted into a dovecote with the insertion of stone nesting boxes into the inner face of the N wall at first and second floor levels. Toberdaly House was burnt down on the 15th of April 1923 during the Irish Civil War and only the S wall of this house survives standing today (McKenna 2017, 148).</p> <p>Present remains consist of a multi-period, three storey high tower-house (ext. dims. 9.3m by 7.4m; wall T 1.2) with a slight base batter and walls built of random rubble with dressed alternating quoin stones. The castle stands approximately 9.3m high from the top of the parapet wall to the outer ground surface on the S side of the castle. Sometime around the second half of the 16th century the castle walls were heightened with the insertion of a barrel vault and possibly the addition of an upper storey with diagonally opposite angle machicolations on the NE and SW corners of the wall-walk. During this rebuilding phase the floor levels were altered and a possible flat-headed fireplace was inserted into the north wall. The line of the original wooden ceiling over the ground floor cuts across the rear-arch of the ground floor window in the south wall showing that the floor levels of the castle have been altered. The stone vaulted ceiling over the entresol (intermediate floor between two main floors) chamber also cuts across the head of the window in the east wall of the castle confirming that this building was heightened when a stone vault was added to the castle in order to support the mural stairs leading up to the upper floor and wall walk of the castle. The stone vault over the entresol partially cuts across the head of the flat-headed doorway leading off the spiral stairs.</p> <p>Ground Floor:</p> <p>Entrance: Originally the castle was entered through a ground-floor doorway located in the centre of the E wall that is now blocked up. The pointed limestone punch-dressed doorway with externally rebated jambs measures 1.65m high by 0.9m wide. A yett-hole measuring 0.09m in diameter is visible in the S jamb-stone of the doorway with two pintle holes on the opposite side of the jambs which indicates that it was protected externally by an iron grill/grate or yett which sat into the external rebate of the door surround. The iron yett swung across from right to left and was supported by two iron hinges, the pintle holes of which are still visible in the N jamb-stones of the doorway. This iron yett when closed protected the inner wooden door of the castle. The yett was closed from the lobby area of the castle. The draw-chain of the yett was pulled through a yett hole from the mural passage leading into the spiral stairs at ground floor level. This yett hole is still visible in the inner face of the east wall of the mural passage off the lobby area leading into the spiral stairs now destroyed at ground floor level in the south-east angle.</p> <p>Ground floor lobby area &amp; spiral stairs: The main doorway leads into a ruinous lobby area measuring c.1m by 1.2m from which a spiral-stairs measuring 1.8m in diameter was located in the SE angle. From this stairs all the upper floors were accessed. An interesting feature of this stairs is that it is contained</p>	

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				<p>within a square tower which projects into the main chambers of the tower giving the first floor and entresol and unusual L-shaped floor plan. This interesting plan suggests that the spiral stairs was inserted into an earlier castle, resulting in a first-floor plan that is rarely found on other castles in county Offaly. The spiral stairs is lit by a series of narrow slit-opes and is capped by a beehive corbelled roof at entresol level. The lobby entrance of the ground floor was protected by a mural guard room measuring c.1.3m x 1.1m located to the N of the lobby in the NE angle. This guard chamber was lit by a slit-ope in the N wall. The purpose of the guard room was to protect the entrance-lobby area.</p> <p>Ground floor main chamber: The main ground floor chamber measures internally 5.45m x 5.2m and was accessed off the lobby area. The ground floor had a wooden ceiling c. 2.2m high that was carried in beam holes measuring 0.3m wide by 0.37m high by 0.45m deep that are visible in the N wall. The ground floor is poorly lit with only the remains of one broken out window in the centre of the S wall. The rear arch of this window cuts across the floor of the ceiling of this chamber suggesting that the floor level was altered in the 16th century. There are the remains of wicker centring visible on the underside of this window embrasure. There are no visible remains of any other windows lighting this chamber. However the W wall of the castle appears to have been rebuilt or refaced and there may originally have been a window in the centre of this wall similar to the window in the centre of the S wall. The ivy cover on the external face of the W wall makes it impossible to identify any blocked up window. The raising of the land on the N and E sides of the castle prevents examination of the external face of these walls at ground floor level.</p> <p>In the centre of the N wall there is a flat-headed aumbry or wall-cupboard measuring 0.9m wide by 0.6m deep by 0.75m high which may be the remains of an original window that was partially blocked up and converted into a wall-niche. The possible remains of a rear arch belonging to a window may still be seen above the flat-headed wall niche. There is a second small niche measuring 0.4m wide by 0.6m deep by 0.6m high located in the NW angle. There is a small wall niche measuring 0.65m wide by 0.6m deep located off centre to the S in the E wall and a fourth niche measuring 1m wide by 0.4m deep located in the SE angle of the S wall.</p> <p>First Floor: The first-floor chamber measures 6.65m long by 5.4m wide by 2.2m high and is accessed through a pointed dressed limestone doorway off the spiral stairs in the SE angle. Directly inside this doorway in the S wall there are the remains of 2 semi-circular rear-arches belonging to two blocked-up windows. The shape of the rear-arches is very similar to the rear-arches of the windows at Castlearmstrong (OF007-037----). The segmental headed rear-arch of a window embrasure now blocked up is visible located off centre to the E in the N wall of this floor. To the west of this window in the centre of the wall there is a possible large flat-headed fireplace of 16th century appearance measuring 1.5m wide by 1.43m high and c.1m deep. The identification of this feature as a fireplace is uncertain as the opening has been infilled in the 18th century when it was converted into a dovecote with insertion of stone nesting boxes. No evidence of a chimney flue could be found on the wall-walk of the castle, so this large flat-headed opening may be the remains of some other feature than that of a fireplace. As on the ground floor there is</p>	

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				<p>no window or any architectural feature visible in the W wall of the castle. Similarly the lack of a window or any architectural feature in this wall would suggest that it may have been rebuilt or refaced internally.</p> <p>In the external face of the N wall there is a wooden lintel of a large opening now blocked up. This timber lintel may have belonged to a doorway or window associated with the 18th century refurbishments of the castle. During this period the interior of the castle was converted into a dovecote and several nesting boxes were inserted into the back wall of the possible fireplace and also into the window embrasure to the E of the fireplace. There is a window with a flat-headed rear arch located in the centre of the E wall. The timber ceiling over the first floor was carried in large beam holes measuring 0.3m wide by 0.37m high that are still visible on the inner face of the N wall. The floor heights of this castle measured c. 2.2m high. There is an offset visible in the west wall of the first floor chamber halfway between the two existing floor levels. This type of offset is usually associated with a floor level and may be evidence of the line of the 14th/15th century floor of the castle.</p>	
				<p>Entresol: Above this ceiling there was a small chamber or entresol measuring internally 6.65m long by 5.4m wide that is roofed by a stone vaulted ceiling which is c. 7.5m above the original ground floor level. This chamber was entered through a flat-headed dressed limestone doorway off the spiral stairs in the SE angle. The stone vaulted roof cuts across the head of this doorway confirming that the vault was inserted later than the stairs tower and doorway which originally gave access to a 15th century chamber with a wooden ceiling.</p> <p>The vaulted entresol is lit by an unglazed flat-headed window in the S wall with dressed limestone jambs with iron grill holes. The rear arch of this window is lower than the external head of the window creating an unusual plunging shape to the window opening. The downward plunging nature of the window opening has been caused by the insertion of a stone barrel vault over the earlier 15th century floor cutting across the window in the S wall of this earlier chamber. The entresol was also lit by a single light window in the centre of the E and W walls. The vaulted ceiling over the main chamber is supported on the N and S side walls and its long axis is orientated on an east-west axis. The insertion of the stone barrel vault in the second half of the 16th century may be contemporaneous with the insertion of a possible fireplace and may have been inserted as a fireproof barrier to the upper floor of the castle. It also acted as a support for the upper floor with wall-walk and angle machicolations which were possibly added to the castle in the 16th century.</p>	
				<p>Hall and wall-walk: The 16th century main hall was replaced by an 18th/19th century gazebo with battlemented wall-walk above the stone vaulted chamber and was accessed from a mural stairs carried on a small vault which was entered off the spiral stairs. The drainage holes from the roof of this hall are still visible in the parapet wall of the wall-walk which measures overall 7.1m by 7.2m.</p> <p>At wall-walk level there are two diagonally opposite angle machicolations, a semi-circular shaped one at the SW angle and a square-shaped machicolation on the NE angle. The battlemented parapet walls measure 0.35m thick and survive 0.95m high and may have been rebuilt in the 18th century. The drainage holes are visible just above the string course of the parapet. The string course allows the side wall</p>	

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				<p>of the wall-walk to project out beyond the outer wall of the castle in order to create space for a walkway or wall-walk measuring 0.8m wide between the roof and the outer wall of the castle. It is possible that the stepped battlements of the parapet wall were rebuilt in the 18th century when constructing the octagonal-shaped gazebo on top of the tower house.</p> <p>18th Century Alterations: During the 18th century the interior and layout of the castle was considerably altered by the Nesbitt family of Toberdaly House when the original ground floor doorway was relocated in the E wall giving access to the 18th century gazebo at wall-walk level. This doorway cuts into the existing spiral stairs at the entresol level. At this time the land around the tower-house was raised to make a lawn or formal garden for Toberdaly House. An external timber stairs or steps would have provided access to the elevated doorway in the 18th century. From the doorway a mural stairs in the E wall opened up onto the wall-walk of the castle and from there the summer house could be accessed through a doorway in the S wall of the gazebo. The gazebo was described by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) as a 'Gothic style octagonal gazebo, built c.1780, surmounted on former ruined tower house in the grounds of Toberdaly House. Random coursed walls with coping. Pointed- and round-arched openings with red brick surrounds. Pointed-arched opening in tower house wall with tooled stone surround, moved to its present location to give access to folly. Bartizans to tower walls. Ruined Georgian house, to north-east, of limestone construction with vaulting surviving. Segmental-headed arch with cut stone voussoirs set in squared coursed bawn wall. Octagonal shaped gate piers with dome caps and cast-iron gates to road to north giving access to demesne' (NIAH Reg. No. 14911020; www.buildingsofireland.ie).</p> <p>Historical Background: This castle was originally built as an O'Connor castle and is described in the 1550 survey of the O'Connor lands of east Offaly. This survey stated that the castle then consisted of 'an old ruynouse base courte whereof a greate parte of the wallys standeth' in the 'Towne of Tobberdallaghe' that was situated in the 'Lordship of Towtemoyglyncholgen [Tuath Maigh Clann Colgain/Totmoy]' (Curtis 1930, 321). In 1551 the English Crown granted a 21 year lease to a soldier named Anthony Marche of the 'lands of Toberdallaghe, and Tolganboyr [Rhode?], parcel of the lordship of Towtemoy.' This lease also included the lands of 'Glyncholgen, Downe, and Gurtyn [Gorteen], parcel of the lordship of Townekylle [Tuath na Cill]. To hold for twenty-one years, at a rent of £19 2s. 4d., with a reservation of hawks (added in the lord deputy Sentleger's own hand). Personal residence of lessee required' (Nicholls 1994, 162).</p> <p>Twelve years later in 1563, the English Crown granted Henry Warren or Warn the lands of 'Ballybritten alias Warnston alias Warrenston, King's co., Ballym'william, Rathcolbykyn [Rathcobican], Tubberdaulaghe and Ballyesshell, except five acres on this side the ford of Ballym'william. To hold to him and the heirs male of the body of his father Humfrey [Captain Humphrey Warren], by the service of the twentieth part of a knight's fee, and a rent of £5 3s. 4d., during the first seven years, and £7 15s. afterwards. Maintaining four English horsemen, and other provisions' (Nicholls 1994, 54).</p> <p>A multi-towered castle and bawn is shown at 'Tuberdaly' on the Cotton map of Laois and Offaly c. 1565 (Cott. Aug. I ii. f. 40). This map shows a cluster</p>	

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				<p>of buildings situated around the castle suggesting that the castle may have acted as a focus for a small nucleated settlement. The terrier of the 1655-57 Down Survey Barony map of Warrenstown recorded that Margaret and Mary Warren were the owners of the lands of Toberdaly. On the terrier of the 1655-57 Down Survey map, Margaret Warren is described as being, 'late married to Coll. [Anthony] Preston [2nd Viscount Taragh]' (NLI MS 716). The two ladies between them, owned lands in Ballybrittan, Ballymacwillian, Thomastown, Ballyheashill, Toberdaly and part of Ballyboggan which amounted to c.1,689 acres of land, which were the lands granted to Henry Warren in 1563. In this survey the two ladies are described as sisters and 'Copartners, Ir [Irish] papt [papist]'. The Books of Survey and Distribution for County Offaly, listed Mary Warren and her nephew, Lord Viscount Tara [Thomas Preston, 3rd Viscount Taragh] as the owner of these lands c.1666. In the late 17th or early 18th century the lands of Toberdaly came into the possession of the Nesbitt family. Albert Nesbitt of Toberdaly was listed as High Sheriff of the county in 1710 (Hitchcock 1908, 301). His will written on the 5th of January 1709 described him as 'Albert Nesbitt, Toberdally, King's Co. Esq.', who died 29th of March 1720 (Eustace 1956, 82).</p> <p>See attached B &amp; W photos taken 26/07/1991</p>	
OF011-013001-		Bawn	Post-Medieval	<p>In the SW corner of a raised formal walled garden (dims. c. 46m N-S x 35m E-W) belonging to the ruins of Toberdaly House constructed in the mid-18th century which stands 24m to the NE. Situated on top of high ground with commanding views over the surrounding countryside. Croghan Hill [769 ft. OD] clearly visible 4.1km to the W, the summit of Clonin Hill visible 1.8km to the N. Extensive views of bogland in the townland of Coole to the S. Toberdaly Castle (OF011-013----) with possible bawn was possibly built as a low squat-shaped tower originally by the O'Connor's in the 14th or 15th century, with an adjoining bawn or curtain wall that was reused as the wall of the formal garden belonging to Toberdaly House in the 18th century. During this period the land around the N and E side of the tower was raised to create a formal garden for Toberdaly House, when the medieval tower house became a corner tower on the SW angle of the formal walled garden. An octagonal-shaped gazebo was constructed on top of the tower house and the interior of the castle was converted into a dovecote.</p> <p>Present remains consist of a multi-period, three storey high tower-house with a slight base batter and walls built of random rubble with dressed alternating quoin stones. A section of wall (L c. 29m) running out to the E from the SE angle of the tower which now acts as a retaining wall for the 18th century walled garden of Toberdaly House may be the remains of a medieval bawn wall contemporaneous with Toberdaly Castle. There is no straight joint visible at the junction between the lower S wall of the tower house and the S retaining wall of the raised formal garden which suggests that this wall is contemporaneous with the tower. A second wall now covered in ivy and impossible to examine, runs off the NW angle of the tower which also served as the W retaining wall for the raised garden of Toberdaly House that is depicted on the 1838 ed. OSi 6-inch map. It is unclear what section if any of this wall dates from the medieval period and what section dates from the 18th century. The 1550 survey of the O'Connor lands of east Offaly, described Toberdaly Castle as, 'an old ruynouse base courte whereof a greate parte of the wallys standeth' in the 'Towne of Tobberdallaghe' that was situated in</p>	Substantial remains

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				the 'Lordship of Towtemoyglyncholgen [Tuath Maigh Clann Colgain/Totmoy]' (Curtis 1930, 321). The description of the castle as a 'base courte' may be a reference to the bawn/curtain wall of an enclosure-type castle rather than a tower house but this is uncertain.	
OF011-014---		Designed landscape - tree-ring	Post-Medieval	Sited on a rise on eastern side of hill, completely levelled. Siting would suggest a ringfort. Marked as an earthwork possible on first edition of the OS 6-inch map. Its close proximity to tree-rings associated with Toberdaly House may suggest that this feature was a landscape feature associated with Toberdaly House.	No visible remains
OF011-015---		Enclosure	Uncertain	Aerial photo (GSI N 546/545) shows remains of possible enclosure. Not visible at ground level. Its close proximity to tree-rings associated with Toberdaly House may suggest that this feature was a landscape feature associated with Toberdaly House.	No visible remains
OF011-016---		Enclosure	Uncertain	Site levelled c. 1988, marked Bull Ring on OS 6-inch 2nd ed. Map and shows on aerial photo (GSI N 546/545) as a subcircular enclosure defined by a ditch. Not visible at ground level.	No visible remains
OF011-017001-		Ringfort - rath	Early Medieval	Univallate ringfort (int. diam. c. 45m E-W) situated in a low lying area and defined by an earthen bank mainly reduced to a scarp with external fosse. Present remains consists of a raised circular area defined by an earthen bank that has been much degraded (max int. H c. 0.5m; Wth 1.5m), with enclosing external fosse (Wth 4m; D 0.9m). No evidence of entrance. Roadside field boundary intersects edge of external fosse at north. No evidence of field system (OF011-017002-) as seen on aerial photo (CUCAP APH 76) at ground level.  Test excavation was undertaken by Dominic Delany under licence no. 99E0461, from 30 August to 3 September 1999, before application for planning permission for four detached dwellings. The sites are within the area of constraint around a ringfort that consists of a raised circular platform (diameter 44.8m, height 1m), enclosed by a slight bank largely reduced to a scarp, and an external fosse (width 4m, depth 0.9m). The SMR file for this site also notes that a field system (OF011-017002-) possibly associated with the ringfort exists in the area west and south-west of the monument. The ringfort (OF011-017001-) is 25m from the eastern edge of the proposed development site, which measures 70m north-south by 125m.  Three test-trenches were mechanically excavated, 125m long and 1.5m wide, extending east-west across the site. The features encountered were three spreads of burnt material, probably levelled fulachta fiadh, and portion of a circular enclosure, possibly a ring-ditch. Several linear and curvilinear features were also encountered, but it was not clearly established whether these were of archaeological significance.	Substantial remains
OF011-017002-		Field system		This site was on good pastureland beside the platform ringfort (OF011-017001-). There was no evidence of a field system in this area, however the field has been enlarged due to agricultural improvement. During this time the field systems may have been destroyed. Field systems were identified from aerial photographs taken in 1966 (CUCAP APH 76).  Test excavation was undertaken by Dominic Delany under licence no. 99E0461, from 30 August to 3 September 1999, before application for planning permission for four detached dwellings. The sites are within the area of constraint around a ringfort that consists of a raised circular platform (diameter 44.8m,	No visible remains



RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				<p>height 1m), enclosed by a slight bank largely reduced to a scarp, and an external fosse (width 4m, depth 0.9m). The SMR file for this site also notes that a field system (OF011-017002-) possibly associated with the ringfort exists in the area west and south-west of the monument. The ringfort (OF011-017001-) is 25m from the eastern edge of the proposed development site, which measures 70m north-south by 125m.</p> <p>Three test-trenches were mechanically excavated, 125m long and 1.5m wide, extending east-west across the site. The features encountered were three spreads of burnt material, probably levelled fulachta fiadh, and portion of a circular enclosure, possibly a ring-ditch. Several linear and curvilinear features were also encountered, but it was not clearly established whether these were of archaeological significance.</p> <p>Test excavations carried out by Aine Richardson for Eachtra under licence no. 02E0077 in field to SW of ringfort revealed linear features, cultivation ridges, pits and old field drains. All of this material may have been associated with earlier field systems which show up on aerial photographs.</p>	
OF011-017003-		Fulacht fia	Bronze Age	<p>Test excavation was undertaken by Dominic Delany under licence no. 99E0461, from 30 August to 3 September 1999, before application for planning permission for four detached dwellings. The sites are within the area of constraint around a ringfort that consists of a raised circular platform (diameter 44.8m, height 1m), enclosed by a slight bank largely reduced to a scarp, and an external fosse (width 4m, depth 0.9m). The SMR file for this site also notes that a field system (OF011-017002-) possibly associated with the ringfort exists in the area west and south-west of the monument. The ringfort (OF011-017001-) is 25m from the eastern edge of the proposed development site, which measures 70m north-south by 125m. Three test-trenches were mechanically excavated, 125m long and 1.5m wide, extending east-west across the site. The features encountered were three spreads of burnt material, probably levelled fulachta fiadh, and portion of a circular enclosure, possibly a ring-ditch. Several linear and curvilinear features were also encountered, but it was not clearly established whether these were of archaeological significance. The archaeological features were recorded as follows. A large spread of burnt material (OF011-017004-) was encountered midway along Trench 1. The burnt material directly underlay the sod and had an average thickness of 0.35m, lensing out to 0.05m at the east and west. The eastern edge of the spread is clearly defined by a curvilinear feature, 1.7m wide, and a second curvilinear feature, 1.2m wide, was encountered 22m west of the burnt material. It is possible that the curvilinear features represent the east and west limits of a large circular enclosure (OF011-017005-). A spread of burnt material (12.5m east-west) was encountered close to the east end of Trench 3. The east edge of the spread is defined by a curvilinear feature, 2.4m wide, and a second curvilinear feature, 2m wide, was encountered 25m east of the burnt material. A spread of burnt material (12.5m east-west) was encountered close to the east end of Trench 3. The east edge of the spread is defined by a curvilinear feature, 2.4m wide, and a second curvilinear feature, 2m wide, was encountered 25m east of the burnt material.</p>	Some remains
OF011-017004-		Fulacht fia	Bronze Age	<p>Test excavation was undertaken by Dominic Delany under licence no. 99E0461, from 30 August to 3 September 1999, before application for planning permission for four detached dwellings. The sites are within the area of constraint around a ringfort that consists of a raised circular platform (diameter 44.8m,</p>	Some remains

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				<p>height 1m), enclosed by a slight bank largely reduced to a scarp, and an external fosse (width 4m, depth 0.9m). The SMR file for this site also notes that a field system possibly associated with the ringfort exists in the area west and south-west of the monument. The ringfort (OF011-017001-) is 25m from the eastern edge of the proposed development site, which measures 70m north-south by 125m.</p> <p>Three test-trenches were mechanically excavated, 125m long and 1.5m wide, extending east-west across the site. The features encountered were three spreads of burnt material (OF011-017003-), probably levelled fulachta fiadh, and portion of a circular enclosure (OF011-017005-), possibly a ring-ditch. A large spread of burnt material (17m east-west) was encountered midway along Trench 1. The burnt material directly underlay the sod and had an average thickness of 0.35m, lensing out to 0.05m at the east and west. The eastern edge of the spread is clearly defined by a curvilinear feature, 1.7m wide, and a second curvilinear feature, 1.2m wide, was encountered 22m west of the burnt material.</p>	
OF011-017005-		Enclosure	Uncertain	<p>Test excavation was undertaken by Dominic Delany under licence no. 99E0461, from 30 August to 3 September 1999, before application for planning permission for four detached dwellings. The sites are within the area of constraint around a ringfort that consists of a raised circular platform (diameter 44.8m, height 1m), enclosed by a slight bank largely reduced to a scarp, and an external fosse (width 4m, depth 0.9m). The SMR file for this site also notes that a field system possibly associated with the ringfort exists in the area west and south-west of the monument. The ringfort (OF011-017001-) is 25m from the eastern edge of the proposed development site, which measures 70m north-south by 125m.</p> <p>A large spread of burnt material (OF011-017004-) was encountered midway along Trench 1. The burnt material directly underlay the sod and had an average thickness of 0.35m, lensing out to 0.05m at the east and west. The eastern edge of the spread is clearly defined by a curvilinear feature, 1.7m wide, and a second curvilinear feature, 1.2m wide, was encountered 22m west of the burnt material. It is possible that the curvilinear features represent the east and west limits of a large circular enclosure (diameter c. 44m).</p>	
OF011-019---		Enclosure	Uncertain	<p>Aerial photo (GSI N 546/545) indicates two rectangular shaped and one circular enclosure. N rectangular enclosure not to be seen at surface level, SE one appears as a slightly raised rectangular area but is unlikely to be of archaeological interest. The circular site (OF011-019001-) is a slight mound (diam c. 20m, max H 0.75m). May possibly be a barrow or merely a natural feature since it is not well defined.</p> <p>On good pasture land beside a drainage stream to the west and high bog to the south. This site consists of a sub-rectangular area enclosed by a bank on average 0.5m high and between 4.5m to 3m in width. The interior has a slight indulation in a NE/SW direction. The maximum NS diameter is 45m while the maximum EW diameter measures 34m. Close to the bank on the western side is a masonry ramp which allows access to the stream. This site is located near to the Grand Canal and may in fact be contemporary with the building of the canal.</p>	Some remains
OF011-019002		Enclosure	Uncertain	<p>No surface trace visible of rectangular shaped enclosure shown on aerial photographs (GSI N 545/6). The central circular enclosure appears on the ground as a slightly dished shaped mound (diam 20m; max. H 0.75m) most pronounced from E to S</p>	No visible remains

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				with no definite enclosing element. Possibly a barrow but may be a natural feature	
OF011-045---		Children's burial ground	Post-Medieval	Located on top of Madams Hill with tower house (OF011-013----) nearby. Not visible at ground level. Site was bulldozed a couple of years ago.	Destroyed
OF011-058-		Wayside Cross	Post-Medieval	<p>Fragment of shaft of late-medieval cross situated outside Parochial house in Rhode and said to have come from Coolcor (OF004-011004-) (Comerford 1883, 324). Rectangular shaped shaft (H 0.95m, W 0.25m x 0.2m) with crucifixion on front, Blessed Virgin and child at back, St Patrick on one side and St Francis with inscription below on other.</p> <p>Portion of late medieval wayside cross (H 1m; T 0.4m) located in the front garden of the parochial house in Rhode Village. According to the priest this cross came from the monastic site of Coolcor (OF004-011----) which is now destroyed. The cross is described by Comerford (1883, 324) as having four sculpted figures in relief one on each face. These figures according to Comerford are (1) the Crucifixion; (2) the blessed Virgin; (3) a Bishop (maybe St Patrick); (4) a monk (maybe St Francis). Below one of the Bishops there is an inscription in relief written in English which reads 'Blessed are the weak in Spirit'. According to the local priest there was a hole on top of the shaft of the cross with a metal spike attached, this was probably the method for attaching another piece onto the cross. This cross appears to belong to the 16th/17th-century.</p>	Current location not in situ
OF011-058-		Platform - peatland	Uncertain	An irregular deposit of stone, clay, sand and charcoal (L 4.8m; Wth 1.2m; D 0.06m min.). The material is intermixed, well compacted and very poorly sorted. A variety of stone types are present and these are angular, with occasional sub-angular examples, many of them are decayed and fragmentary. Larger ex situ stones are evident on the adjacent field surfaces but their relationship to the deposit is unclear.	Some remains
OF011-059-		Habitation site	Bronze Age	<p>A possible occupation site (dims. 26.6m min. NE-SW x 13.05m min. NW-SE; D 0.25m min.) comprised of a stone spread on the field surface. The stones may have formed a coherent structure; however, machine activity has substantially disturbed the deposit leaving a number of ex situ stones strewn across the field surface. There are four discrete deposits approximately 6-12m apart with ex situ stones scattered between them. The most intact deposit is a 3.66 x 2.53m area demarcating the NW extent of the site. The stones (av. L 0.08m; av. Wth 0.08m; av. D 0.04m) are angular cobbles, with a very few rounded examples. Flecks of charcoal are evident and present in the adjacent drain face to the SE. There is a great deal of natural wood in the area some of which has been burnt. Ten ex situ pieces of struck flint (01E0663:6-12; 01E0663:18-20) and a stone adze (01E0663:5) were recovered from the field surface. (01E0663:4), an arrowhead, may derive from this site. The site is in well-humified Sphagnum peat with ericaceous remains. Charcoal from the site was radiocarbon dated to 2565-2200 cal. BC (UCD 01130). SMR OF011-060---- is approximately 15m to the SE and may be associated.</p> <p>In 2008 archaeological testing was carried out by Jane Whitaker of ADS Ltd. in Toberdaly and Clonin townlands in Ballybeg Bog, Co. Offaly, on 22-26 September 2008. A stone enclosure (OF011-060---) and stone-lined hearths (OF011-059----) were initially identified during a survey by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit in 2001, when they were recorded as a barrow and prehistoric habitation site. The sites, which are located 15m apart, were partially excavated by Ellen O'Carroll (formerly of ADS Ltd) at the site, in</p>	Some remains

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				<p>2002. The area (NGR 251372 / 233357) subject to testing, in 2008, was located on a Bord na Móna production field between the two sites. This central production field was not investigated at the time of excavation but the northern drain face was cleaned and charcoal and stones were recorded within the section. The site has been set aside from production since 2002; however, Bord na Móna wished to establish the full extent of the site in order to put an appropriate programme of works in place. The purpose of the testing was to determine the full extent of the archaeological features/activity at the site. The licence was re-activated and transferred in September 2008. A total of five trenches were excavated by hand to archaeological levels. Archaeological features were recorded in three of the five trenches and were composed of charcoal spreads and charcoal and stone features. The archaeological activity was orientated north-west/south-east over three production fields and measured 45m in length and a minimum of 35m in width. A total of seventeen flint lithics were recorded and recovered from three of the trenches. The radiocarbon dates obtained after the survey and the excavation indicate that the site, as a whole, dates to between 4220 and 2300 bc (Bennett 2011, 302).</p>	
OF011-060-		Barrow - unclassified	Bronze Age	<p>A possible barrow (ext. diam. 10.8m; int. diam. 7.86m.) on the field surface. The site consists of a circular stone bank enclosing a flat interior. There is no evidence for an entrance feature, internal ditch or funerary deposit; however, it has been substantially disturbed by milling activity. The least disturbed sections, at the field center to the E and W, were cleared of loose peat revealing a bank (Wth 1.37-1.64m). The stones (av. L 0.22m; av. diam. 0.14m) are packed in a haphazard, irregular manner with various stone types and sizes in use. The majority of the stones can be described as cobbles, while a very small number of flags are present. There is a lot of natural wood in close proximity. An ex situ flint flake, a possible hone stone and a possible quartzite hammer stone (01E0663:14; 01E0663:15 and 01E0663:17) were recovered from the stone bank and a possible quartz hammer stone (01E0663:16) was recovered 24.8m to the W. (01E0663:4), a possible arrowhead, may also derive from this site. The site is in a soil-like peat with traces of minerals (e.g. sand) and a thin lens of charcoal immediately below this. SMR OF011-059---- is approximately 15m to the NW and may be associated.</p> <p>In 2008 archaeological testing was carried out by Jane Whitaker of ADS Ltd. in Toberdaly and Clonin townlands in Ballybeg Bog, Co. Offaly, on 22–26 September 2008. A stone enclosure (OF011–060---) and stone-lined hearths (OF011–059----) were initially identified during a survey by the Irish Archaeological Wetland Unit in 2001, when they were recorded as a barrow and prehistoric habitation site. The sites, which are located 15m apart, were partially excavated by Ellen O'Carroll (formerly of ADS Ltd) at the site, in 2002. The area (NGR 251372 / 233357) subject to testing, in 2008, was located on a Bord na Móna production field between the two sites. This central production field was not investigated at the time of excavation but the northern drain face was cleaned and charcoal and stones were recorded within the section. The site has been set aside from production since 2002; however, Bord na Móna wished to establish the full extent of the site in order to put an appropriate programme of works in place. The purpose of the testing was to determine the full extent of the archaeological features/activity at the site. The licence was re-activated and transferred in September</p>	Some remains

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				2008. A total of five trenches were excavated by hand to archaeological levels. Archaeological features were recorded in three of the five trenches and were composed of charcoal spreads and charcoal and stone features. The archaeological activity was orientated north-west/south-east over three production fields and measured 45m in length and a minimum of 35m in width. A total of seventeen flint lithics were recorded and recovered from three of the trenches. The radiocarbon dates obtained after the survey and the excavation indicate that the site, as a whole, dates to between 4220 and 2300 bc (Bennett 2011, 302).	
OF011-061-		Road - class 3 togher	Uncertain	The site (L 5.5m min.; Wth 1.66m; D 0.16m) is orientated NNE-SSW and consists of light brushwood and twigs on the field surface and in the opposing drain face. The majority of the wood is widely spaced and longitudinally laid but portions of it are densely packed, incorporating beds of twigs, and there are some transverse elements. Woodworking is evidenced by a single metal-cut chisel point. The site is in moderately humified Sphagnum peat with some Eriophorum and ericaceous remains.	Some remains
WM033-023---		Rath, Calverstown	Undated	On a slight N facing slope in gently undulating countryside. Ringfort (WM033-022----) located 480m to W. Circular area (diam. 48.5m N-S; 48.3m E-W) defined by a low earth and stone bank mainly reduced to a scarp with traces of a shallow external fosse which has been mostly filled in. A large portion of the enclosing element of the monument has been levelled on E side where a modern field boundary running N-S intersects the enclosure. One of the gaps at SSW (Wth 1.8m) and W (Wth 1.4m) may be the original entrance feature. Possible standing stone (WM033-023001-) located in SW quadrant.	Damaged
WM033-023001		Standing stone, Calverstown	Undated	On a slight N facing slope in gently undulating countryside. Ringfort (WM033-022----) located 480m to W. Possible standing stone located in SW quadrant of ringfort (WM033-023----) consists of a large boulder known locally as the 'Giant's Grave' (SMR File) but which appears to be the result of quarrying or a field clearance boulder. The boulder which does not have the classic appearance of a standing stone sits in a small hollow or depression. According to the local farmer bones were dug up from around the base of the stone which are now housed in the British Museum (SMR File)	Not known
WM033-024----		Rath, Calverstown	Undated	In pasture, on N facing slope at base of a ridge. Ringforts (WM033-026----; WM033-023----) located 330m and 350m to S and SW respectively. Roughly circular-shaped area (diam. 36.8m N-S; 43.6m E-W) enclosed by a low earthen bank best preserved from N-E, shallow poorly preserved fosse and traces of an external bank that has been levelled at NE. No entrance feature visible. Ringfort is bisected by a townland boundary fence running N-S through the centre of the monument. E half of monument depicted as a semi-circular curving tree lined field bank on the 1818 Boyd Belvedere Map of Kilbrennan townland (WCL/M/BBE/6).	Damaged
WM033-026----		Rath, Kilbrennan	Undated	A sub-triangular shaped enclosure is depicted on the first ed. OS 6-inch map. Depicted as a tree plantation and not as antiquity, on the 1818 Boyd Belvedere Map of Kilbrennan townland (WCL/M/BBE/6). On the OS Fair Plan the monument is depicted as a sub-triangular-shaped earthwork delimited by a scarp and annotated on the map as 'fort'. Situated on top of a prominent hillock with good views to NW and N of undulating pasture. The monument has been levelled and is not visible at ground level. On the first ed. OS	Damaged

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				6-inch map the monument is depicted as a sub-triangular shaped earthwork with straight side at S and W with bank at NE running diagonally from NW-SE. The cropmark of this bank on the NE side is visible on bing maps aerial photography taken in 2011.	
WM033-027----		Rath, Kilbrennan	Undated	On slight W facing slope of land with bogland to the SW. Roughly circular area (diam. 63m N-S; 62m E-W) defined by a poorly preserved earth and stone bank mainly reduced to a scarp with slight remains of an external fosse, no clear entrance visible. A gap (Wth 2m) at NNE may be the remains of an original feature was recorded in 1971 but this feature was not visible in 1976. The enclosing element of the monument has been levelled due to the removal of the townland boundary from NW-N and a field boundary ditch at NE. Both of these boundary hedges are visible on the current ed. OS 6-inch map. Monument is visible as a cropmark on 2005 OSI aerial photographs. Traces of cultivation ridges can be seen running E-W across the N quadrant of the ringfort interior.	Damaged
WM033-029----		Rath, Kilbrennan	Undated	On a slight rise of ground, on N face of a long low E-W ridge. Monument difficult to examine due to dense cover of trees and bushes. Roughly circular-shaped area defined by a low earthen bank with external fosse. No visible entrance. Depicted as a tree plantation and not as antiquity, on the 1818 Boyd Belvedere Map of Kilbrennan townland (WCL/M/BBE/6).	Not known
WM033-030----		Rath, Kilbrennan	Undated	On a slight NE facing slope in undulating countryside. Roughly circular-shaped area (diam. 31m N-S; 36m E-W) defined by a low earthen bank best preserved from W-N-NE, with slight remains of an external fosse best preserved from NE-E, no entrance visible. The enclosing element of the ringfort has been defaced at SW by a post-1700 field boundary running NE-SW which intersects the monument from S-SW. Depicted as an antiquity and annotated as 'Fort', on the 1818 Boyd Belvedere Map of Kilbrennan townland (WCL/M/BBE/6).	Damaged
WM033-032----		Barrow, Castlelost West	Undated	On a low rise of dry ground on marshy land, with restricted views of the surrounding countryside. Monument visited in 1971 and revisited in 1978 and described as a small circular area (dims. 7.3m NNW-SSE; 6.6m WSW-ENE) enclosed by a slight earthen bank (base Wth 2.4m; top Wth 0.4m; int. H 0.3m; ext. H 1.1m) with a narrow shallow external fosse (top Wth 1.3m; ext. D 0.25m). No entrance visible. A large stone is visible lying in the fosse at ESE. Not indicated on the 1837 ed. OS 6-inch map but depicted as a small barrow type monument on the revised 1910 ed. OS 6-inch map where it is annotated as 'Knocknakill'.	Not known
WM033-041----		Rath, Castlelost West	Undated	On a low rise of ground in undulating countryside with good views to the N. Monument depicted on the 1818 Boyd Belvedere Map of Castlelost West townland (WCL/M/BBE/23). Roughly circular-shaped area (diam. 44m N-S; 33m E-W) defined by an earth and stone bank best preserved from SE-S-W-N-NNE with external fosse only visible from S-W-N. No entrance. The enclosing bank and fosse are best preserved at S while both have been removed from NE-E-SE. This section of the enclosing element of the ringfort is located in tillage as visible on the 2005 OSI aerial photographs. The remainder of the monument is upstanding and is located in pasture.	Damaged
WM033-042----		Castle - motte and bailey, Castlelost	C12-C13	Situated on top of a natural glacial hillock with good views in all directions. Castle ruins (WM033-043----) located 20m to the E with medieval church (WM033-	Damaged

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				031----) and graveyard (WM033-031001-) located 400m to the N. This motte and bailey castle consists of a poorly preserved high, steep-sided mound of earth and stone the S side of which has been cut into by the construction of the Rochfortbridge road running NW-SE. A photograph of the monument taken in 1910, shows the motte as a high steep-sided mound with rounded summit, giving the mound a typical pudding bowl profile. The stone castle (WM033-043---) to the E of the motte appears to be standing on the scarp of a raised area which may be the remains of a bailey or courtyard associated with the motte castle.	
WM033-043----		Castle – unclassified, Castlelost	C14-C15	On raised hillock with good views in all directions. Castle appears to be standing on the E edge of a bailey belonging to Castlelost motte (WM033-042---) located 20m to the W. Church (WM033-031----) and graveyard (WM033-031001-) located 400m to the N. Remains consist of a rectangular castle (ext. dims. c. 15.5m E-W; 8.8m N-S; wall T 1.6 - 2m) aligned NNE-SSW surviving two storeys high with high stone vault (long axis E-W) over the ground floor. The castle had an adjoining building described in 1826 as a 'mansion house' but now reduced to earthworks with a large depression or hollow which has the appearance of a quarry-hole on the N side of the castle.	Damaged
WM033-046----		Ringfort, Oldtown	Undated	On a low natural rise of ground in gently undulating pasture. Levelled ringfort consisting of a large oval shaped area (diam. c. 56m NW-SE; 39m NE-SW) defined by a cropmark visible on the ground as a narrow zone (Wth 4m) of differential vegetation growth. Patches of gravelly earth visible in the interior of the monument may mark the site of a levelled house. Depicted as an oval-shaped enclosure, the E side of which is intersected by a townland boundary between Oldtown and Farthingstown (Fartullagh By.) running N-S, on the 1837 ed. OS 6-inch map. Marked 'Fort' on the OS Fair Plan map of the parish of Castlelost (SMR File).	Damaged
WM033-047----		Rath, Castlelost	Undated	Visited in 1971 and in 1978 when the monument was described as situated in pasture on a slight rise of ground with good views of undulating countryside. A large circular area (diam. 54m N-S; 59m E-W) with domed interior defined by a scarp with slight remains of an external fosse only visible from N-E-S. No entrance visible. Monument visible as a cropmark on Bing Maps aerial photograph taken between 06/07 November 2011.	Not known
WM033-048----		Rath, Castlelost	Undated	In level pasture. Circular area (diam. c. 38m N-S; 42.5m E-W) defined by a poorly preserved earthen bank mainly reduced to a scarp enclosed by a deep fosse, earth and stone bank, outer fosse with slight remains of a second external bank only visible from W-N. On S side of the ringfort, the external bank is incorporated into a post-1700 field boundary running E-W. Possible causewayed entrance gap (Wth 2m) at SE. Depicted as a rectangular tree plantation, similar to a moated site on the 1837 ed. OS 6-inch map. On the revised 1910 ed. OS 6-inch map the monument is hachured as a large circular bivallate ringfort.	Damaged
WM033-064----		Enclosure, Kilbrennan	Undated	Not depicted as an antiquity on any edition of the OS 6-inch maps or on the OS Fair Plan. Depicted as a small rectangular field or paddock c. 20m to the SE of a 19th century building on the 1837 ed. OS 6-inch map. The small field may be associated with this building that was constructed between 1818-1837. This small field is not depicted 1818 Boyd Belvedere Map of Kilbrennan townland (WCL/M/BBE/6). On this map the building located 20m to the NW is annotated as 'Proposed Site for Building' (ibid.).	Not known

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
WM033-067----		Rath, Farthingstown	Undated	On a low rise of ground in gently undulating pasture. Farthingstown House located 100m to the S. Circular area (diam. 38m N-S; 35m E-W) defined by an earthen bank best preserved from S-W-WNW, elsewhere it has been reduced to a scarp and wide shallow outer fosse. No entrance visible.	Damaged
WM033-070----		Ringfort - rath	Early Medieval	On top of a small prominent hillock, 50m N of bogland with good views to S of Croghan Hill, Co. Offaly. Large raised circular area (diam. 50m N-S; 53m E-W) enclosed by an earthen bank mainly reduced to a scarp, a wide fosse and substantial external bank best preserved from S-W-N. There are the remains of a second fosse outside this bank. Causewayed entrance gap (Wth 2.8m) at N. A low platform (dims. 7m SSE-NNW x 7m SSW-ENE) in the W quadrant of the ringfort interior could be the remains of a possible rectangular hut site although this is not certain. The banks and fosse of the ringfort are covered in trees and bushes making detailed examination impossible.	Substantial remains
WM033-073----		Burial, Kilbrennan	Undated	In 2002 human bone was found during ploughing in a raised area of a field known locally as the 'chapel field'. This was found near the site of a whitethorn 'mass bush' (pers com. J. Carey, Rochfortbridge).	Not known
WM033-075----		Enclosure, Castlelost West	Undated	Cropmark of roughly circular-shaped enclosure (approx. diam. 46m) visible on Google earth aerial imagery.	Not known
WM033-076		Cropmark, Calverstown	Undated	Cropmark of circular-shaped area (diam. c. 34m) defined by a ditch visible on Google Earth photograph taken 14/09/2019.	Not known
	7-07 14904016	Thatched Cottage Coolcor Edenderry Edenderry	1800	Detached five-bay single-storey thatched house, built c.1800, with direct-entry plan. Hipped oaten straw roof with decorative knotting, end bobbins and plastic conduit to ridge and hips and plastic conduit to eaves. Low rendered chimneystack.  Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered quoins and plinth. Square-headed window openings with replacement uPVC windows and concrete sills. Square-headed door opening with uPVC and glazed door. Extension at rear with flat felt roof.  Garden to front, having hedge and gravelled forecourt to road boundary. Water pump to front site and corrugated-iron outbuildings to south. NIAH	Substantially intact Regionally important
	16-13 14911012	Coolville House Coolville Rhode Edenderry	1776	Detached two-storey house, built in 1776, with three-bay two-storey front added c.1870. Return to rear and extension to east. Set within its own grounds. Hipped and pitched slate roofs with terracotta ridge tiles, red brick chimneystacks with terracotta pots and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls with rusticated quoins. Ruled-and-lined render to rear.  Replacement uPVC windows with rusticated surrounds to front. Round-headed door opening with rusticated surround, timber spoked fanlight and timber panelled door with sidelights. Limestone steps to door. Three-bay two-storey outbuilding to rear with hipped roof and random coursed walls. Integral carriage arch to central bay with cut stone surround. Oculus to first floor. Pitched single-storey outbuilding to east. Wrought-iron gates to front and rear. Ruled-and-lined rendered sweeping walls to entrance with wrought-iron railings and concrete piers.	Substantially intact Regionally important
	15-07 14911017	Toberdaly House Toberdaly Rhode Edenderry Offaly	1830	Pair of detached three-bay single-storey cottages, built c.1830, abutting walled garden to east. Cottage to south now in domestic use. Southern house with pitched slate roof, terracotta ridge tiles, red brick chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered wall to façade with squared coursed limestone walls to rear and side elevations with red brick quoins. Replacement uPVC windows with stone	Substantially intact Regionally important



RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				<p>sills. Square-headed door opening with replacement timber door with red brick surround accessed by stone steps. House to north with hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and random coursed limestone walls with yellow brick quoins. Timber sash windows with stone sills and yellow brick surrounds. Square-headed door opening with timber battened door, yellow brick surround and accessed by stone steps. Extensive walled gardens to east with random coursed walls.</p> <p>Toberdaly has been an occupied site for centuries with the remains of a tower house on the hill, along with the ruined walls of a once fine Georgian house. The gardens themselves cover a large area and have been separated into smaller sections, with the high boundary walls indicating that this was once an important and productive site. The two small cottages, which abut the high walls to the west, are likely to be the former homes of those who tended to the gardens. They form a group of important structures associated with the large Toberdaly Demesne.</p>	
15-08 14911019		Toberdaly House Toberdaly Rhode Edenderry Offaly	1830	<p>Complex of multiple-bay single- and two-storey farmyard buildings, built c.1830, around courtyard within Toberdaly House Demesne. Pitched slate and corrugated-iron roofs with terracotta ridge tiles. Single-pitch roof to central building. Cut stone bellcote to south-east corner. Random coursed walls with tooled stone eaves course to some buildings. Window openings with tooled stone sills and brick surrounds. Square-headed door openings with timber battened doors and moulded brick surrounds. Square- and round-headed integral carriage arches. Three-bay two-storey house to north with pitched slate roof, pebbledashed walls and timber sash windows. Complex entered through segmental-headed arch in south range with cut stone voussoirs. Ashlar gate piers to south. This interesting and finely built collection of outbuildings is associated with Toberdaly House. The structures display a high level of architectural design which is enhanced by the high quality workmanship evident in the stone surrounds to openings and the striking bellcote. The use of yellow brick to some openings provides a colourful contrast to the stonework. Together with the ruined house, folly, gate lodge, gate piers, walled gardens and other outbuildings, these outbuildings form an important group of demesne related structures.</p>	Substantially intact. Regionally important
16-07 14803010		Presbytery / House Rhode Rhode Edenderry Offaly	1870	<p>Detached three-bay two-storey former parochial house, built c.1870, with two-storey return to rear. Now used as a private house. Set back from road within its own grounds. Hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles, smooth rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Smooth render to walls with quoins. Replacement aluminum windows with tooled sills and rendered surround. Glazed porch added to entrance, round-headed door opening with block-and-start surround, timber panelled door and glazed fanlight. Outbuildings to rear site. Site bounded by timber fencing and accessed through rendered gate piers and wrought-iron gates.</p> <p>This fine, classically-proportioned house is located opposite the Catholic Church of Saint Peter's, just back from the crossroads in the village of Rhode. Built as the parochial house, this fine structure, with its round-headed central entrance and smooth</p>	Substantially intact. Regionally important

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				rendered detail around the window openings, stands out from much of the other simpler domestic village architecture	
16-08 14803011		Killure Lodge Rhode Rhode Edenderry Offaly	1820	<p>Detached four-bay single-storey house, built c.1820, with two-storey extension to rear. Set within its own grounds. Modern hipped slate roof with terracotta ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Modern skylights to rear of roof. Round-headed door opening with timber fanlight and timber panelled door. Accessed by stone steps with cast-iron bootscrapers. Stone outbuildings with pitched slate roofs to rear and side of house. Boundary timber fence to front of site.</p> <p>Located on the outskirts of Rhode village, this modestly designed house has been extended to create a larger, more impressive structure. The extension to the rear appears to be unusually early. Although renovated, the building is enhanced by the survival of original features such as the timber sash windows and door. The house, outbuildings and large gardens add a picturesque dimension to the road upon which it stands</p>	Substantially intact. Regionally important
16-11 14911010		Toberdaly House Toberdaly Rhode Edenderry Offaly	19 <sup>th</sup> century	<p>Ranges of two-storey terraced cottages and outbuildings, within former Toberdaly demesne, with two projecting ranges to south. Pitched slate, tiled and corrugated-iron roofs. With stone and rendered chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Variety of wall finishes; smooth render, random coursed stone, roughcast render and ashlar stone walls to southern range. Variety of window openings. Northern ranges with half-dormers with uPVC windows, stone sills and yellow brick surrounds. Round-headed window opening to projecting southern range with tooled stone surround, stone sill and timber battened shutters. Square-headed opening to southern range with uPVC window, tooled block-and-start surround and stone sill. Variety of door and carriage openings. Segmental-headed carriage arches to southern range with timber battened double doors. Square-headed door openings to southern range with block-and-start tooled limestone surrounds, stone thresholds and timber battened doors. Square-headed door openings to north within projecting gable-fronted porches with replacement uPVC door and timber panelled doors.</p> <p>These terraced cottages and outbuildings, situated within Toberdaly demesne, were built to accommodate the workers of a large estate and though Toberdaly House and the walled gardens associated with it are in a ruinous state and no longer in use, these structures continue in domestic use. With the varied window and door openings and fine stone detailing, seen especially in the southern outbuildings, these structures are important to the heritage of County Offaly.</p>	Substantially intact. Regionally important
16-17 14911020		Toberdaly House Toberdaly Rhode Edenderry Offaly	1780	<p>Gothic style octagonal folly, built c.1780, surmounted on former ruined tower house in the grounds of Toberdaly House. Now in ruins. Random coursed walls with coping. Pointed- and round-arched openings with red brick surrounds. Pointed-arched opening in tower house wall with tooled stone surround, moved to its present location to give access to folly. Bartizans to tower walls. Ruined Georgian house, to north-east, of limestone construction with</p>	Substantially intact. Regionally important

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				<p>vaulting surviving. Segmental-headed arch with cut stone voussoirs set in squared coursed bawn wall. Octagonal shaped gate piers with dome caps and cast-iron gates to road to north giving access to demesne.</p> <p>Though Toberdaly House is now a ruin, some of the former glory of its demesne survives as a reminder of its impressive past. This interesting folly is one such surviving example, located on a height with spectacular views over the surrounding area, including the walled gardens.</p> <p>Constructed on top of a ruined tower house, its solid construction and symmetrical design attests to the skill of its builders. The gate piers, also finely executed, create an imposing entrance, underlining the former importance of the demesne.</p>	
	14911009	Toberdaly, Offaly	1880	<p>Detached gable-fronted single-bay single-storey former forge, built in 1880. Now used as an outbuilding for animals. Fronting onto roadway. Corrugated-iron roof. Random coursed walls with tooled stone quoins. Window openings have been blocked. Horseshoe-arched opening with tooled stone surround and surmounted by date plaque 'AD 1880'. This former blacksmith's forge, located to the north of the former Toberdaly Demesne is a rare survivor, retaining some original features and materials of note, including the finely tooled limestone arch in the shape of a horseshoe. This building is an important piece of social history, and is a reminder of a by-gone age and highly skilled craft.</p>	Largely intact Regionally important
	033-001 15320002	Detached gable-fronted single-bay single-storey former forge/smithy Farthingstown Westmeath	1830	<p>Detached gable-fronted single-bay single-storey former forge/smithy, built c.1830. Now out of use. Pitched natural slate roof with clay ridge tiles</p>	Mostly intact Regionally important
	033-002 15320004	Sycamore House Castlelost Westmeath	1830	<p>Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1830. Formerly in use as a telephone exchange. Hipped natural slate roof with clay ridge tiles, cast-iron rainwater goods and central two red brick chimneystacks.</p>	Substantially intact Regionally important
	033-003 15320005	Attached four-bay two-storey house Castlelost Westmeath	1820	<p>Attached four-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, having a shallow single-bay flat-roofed entrance porch to the front elevation and a two-storey outbuilding attached to the southwest gable end.</p>	Substantially intact Regionally important
	033-004 15320006	Rochfortbridge Post Office Castlelost Westmeath	1820	<p>Corner-sited three-bay two-storey end of terrace house, built c.1820. Now in use as a post office and shop with living accommodation over. Modern shopfront to the northeast end of the main facade (southeast) and extensions to the rear (northwest).</p>	Substantially intact – some alterations Regionally important
	033-013 15320015	Castlelost Church of Ireland church (now house) Castlelost Westmeath	1815	<p>Freestanding Church of Ireland church, built c.1815, comprising two-bay hall with attached three-stage tower on square-plan to the west having a raised parapet with English-style crenellations. Now in use as a private house.</p>	Substantially intact – some alterations Regionally important
	033-014 15320016	Freestanding cast-iron vent pipe Castlelost Westmeath	1900	<p>Freestanding cast-iron vent pipe, erected c.1900, comprising a fluted pedestal with moulded necking, and cylindrical shaft over having splayed saw tooth-profiled parapet. Located to the northeast end of Rochfortbridge</p>	Intact Regionally important

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
	033-015	Detached six-bay single-storey house Castlelost Westmeath	1820	Detached six-bay single-storey house, built c.1820, having a projecting single-bay flat-roofed entrance porch to the main facade (northeast). Extended to the east end.	Intact Locally important
	033-016 15320018	Detached single-bay single-storey house Farthingstown Westmeath	1800	Detached single-bay single-storey house, built c.1800, having a projecting single-bay entrance porch to the centre of the main elevation (east). Steeply pitched corrugated metal roof with cast-iron rainwater goods and no chimneystacks	Well preserved Regionally important
	033-017 15320019	Sidebrook House Farthingstown Westmeath	1815	Detached four-bay two-storey house on L-shaped plan, built c.1815, having a projecting single-bay single-storey porch with modern conservatory over to the main elevation (south). Possibly containing the fabric of an earlier house. Hipped natural slate roof with clay ridge tiles and rendered chimneystacks. Set back from road in extensive mature grounds to the southeast of Rochfortbridge. Complex of outbuildings to the east (15320020) and main entrance gates to the northeast (15320021).	Substantially intact – some alterations Regionally important
	033-018 15320020	Outbuildings Sidebrook House Farthingstown Westmeath	1815 and 1850	Complex of single and two-storey outbuildings associated with Sidebrook House (15320019), built c.1815 and c.1850. The buildings are arranged around a courtyard to the east side of the house, built c.1850, with three additional outbuildings, built c.1815.	Substantially intact – derelict Regionally important
	033-018 15320022	Sidebrook House, Farthingstown	1800- 1840	Field gate, erected c.1820, comprising a pair of rubble limestone gate piers (on circular-plan) supporting a pair of wrought-iron flat bar gates. Located adjacent to the northwest of the main entrance gates to Sidebrook House (15320021). Single-arched rubble stone bridge over drain to the front of gateway (northeast).	Substantially intact Regionally important
	033-018 15320021	Sidebrook House, Farthingstown	1810- 1850	Main entrance gates serving Sidebrook House (15320019), erected c.1835, comprising a pair of roughcast rendered gate piers (on square-plan with cut stone capping over) supporting a pair of cast-iron gates. Entrance flanked to either side (northwest and southeast) by sections of rubble stone wall (on concave-plan having crenellated coping over) and terminated by roughly dressed limestone gate piers on square-plan with cut stone capstones over. Gives access to house over ditch. Located to the northeast of Sidebrook House and to the southeast of Rochfortbridge.	Substantially intact Regionally important
	033-027 15403311	West House, Castlelost West	1740- 1780	Detached five-bay two-storey over a basement country house with attic storey, built c.1760, having projecting single-bay wings to either end of the front façade (southeast) and a return to the rear (northwest).	Substantially intact Regionally important
	Recorded on NIAH building footprint layer	Glebe House, Rochfortbridge	1800	Detached three-bay two-storey former Church of Ireland rectory, built c.1800. Now out of use and ruinous. Original roof now collapsed having a central pair of red brick chimneystacks and a projecting eaves course. Roughcast rendered walls,	Substantially intact Locally important
	Recorded on NIAH building footprint layer	Bridge House Bar and Restaurant, Rochfortbridge	1860	Attached three-bay two-storey former house, built c.1860, having a later single-storey extension to the rear (southeast) having a barrel-vaulted corrugated metal over. Now forms part of a commercial premises with the building to the northeast.	Substantially intact Locally important
	NIAH Gardens Survey 48	Toberdaly House, Warrenstown, Castlejordan, Toberdaly Demesne	Medieval to Modern	Shown on all OS mapping- Buildings indicated, area labelled Toberdaly Demesne. Site footprint is visible, boundary is still defined and there is no significant development within the former demesne. Principal building some remains and outbuildings, walled	Substantially intact

RMP Ref	RPS / NIAH ref	Type	Period	Description	Condition
				garden still extant. Parkland and woodland still extant, follies and tree rings still extant. Access road still in use. Main entrance avenue still traceable but no longer in use.	
	NIAH 4232	Non-designated Designed Landscape, Castlelost West	Post-medieval to modern	Non-designated historic parkland shown on OS 6" 1st ed. and later maps at West House, Fartullagh (surviving elements of parkland surrounding house - 15403311, 033-027). Site ID – 4232.	Not known
	NIAH Gardens Survey 4237	Non-designated Designed Landscape, Castlelost	Post-medieval to modern	Non-designated historic parkland shown on OS 6" 1st ed. and later maps at site of Glebe House, Fartullagh (surviving elements of parkland and kitchen / walled garden surrounding house). Site ID – 4237.	Not known

## Appendix 8B Site Visit Plates



**Plate 8.1 Grassed areas around the reception building.**



**Plate 8.2 Gravelled area within the Main Development Area.**



**Plate 8.3 Evidence for drainage.**



**Plate 8.4 Grassed area and railway track on eastern extent of the Main Development Area.**



**Plate 8.5 Partially disturbed peat bog on the eastern side of the Main Development Area.**



**Plate 8.6 Looking north across the peat bog where the discharge pipe will run to the Mongagh River.**





**Plate 8.7 Electricity Connection Route- 220Kv substation location.**



**Plate 8.8 Electricity Connection Route Overhead Connection route.**



**Plate 8.9 Overhead Connection route - Gravelled area in centre of the bog.**



**Plate 8.10 Overhead Connection Route – Looking towards Croghan Hill.**



**Plate 8.11 Overhead Connection Route – Looking towards Clonin Hill.**



**Plate 8.12 Route of the 220kv buried cable with Croghan Hill in the background.**



**Plate 8.13 Looking across the bog at Togher where Neolithic and Early Bronze Age remains were uncovered.**



**Plate 8.14 Route of the 220kv buried cable following track and railway line.**



**Plate 8.15 Looking east towards the marked locations of Togher of Croghan (OF010-018) and the site of Lady Mary Warren's castle (OF010-019).**



**Plate 8.16 Looking south along final section of the route of the 220kv buried cable.**



**Plate 8.17 The Grand Canal.**



**Plate 8.18 Proposed location for the 440kv substation.**



**Plate 8.19 Proposed location for the substation compound.**



**Plate 8.20 Western extent of the 220Kv substation access route.**



**Plate 8.21 Eastern extent of the 220kv substation access route.**



**Plate 8.22 Bowl-barrow (OF010-004001) on Croghan Hill.**





**Plate 8.23 Looking northeast from Croghan Hill over the Site.**



**Plate 8.24 Gothic folly (RPS 16-17) on the tower house and 17th century worker's housing (RPS 16-11) at Toberdaly.**



**Plate 8.25 Killure Lodge (RPS. 16-08) on the outskirts of Rhode.**



**Plate 8.26 Presbytery / House (RPS 16-07) in Rhode.**



**Plate 8.27 Saint Peter's Roman Catholic Church (RPS 16-05) in Rhode.**

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