



An
ATLAS
of the Natural and
Cultural Heritage
of Lullymore,
Co. Kildare



An Atlas of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of Lullymore, Co. Kildare

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Cover Images from the top left (note all photographs © Catherine O'Connell unless otherwise stated): Bridge over the Slate River in Rathangan; The Grand Canal at Robertstown; The Barrow Way near Harberton Bridge; Barge near the old 19th Lock on the Barrow Canal; Ballyteige Castle; Decorated Cross Slab from Lullymore Monastic Site at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre; The Boardwalk on Lodge Bog; The Living Surface of Lodge Bog; Curlew Breed on Lodge Bog; The Bluebell Woods at Killinthomas © Greig Houghton; Carbury Hill and Castle © Peter Foss; The old 19th Lock on the Barrow Canal; Lullymore West Butterfly Haven; Turf Cutting Competition Bog of Allen © Stacey Anderson.

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Introduction

Lullymore is an area of Kildare located in the Bog of Allen that is steeped in heritage and culture. This Atlas is the result of a project supported by Kildare County Council. The project aimed to characterise the unique meaning and value of Lullymore to the people who live and work there. The first outcome of this process is to present an inventory of the natural, cultural and tourist resources of Lullymore. The project is an initiative of the Irish Peatland Conservation Council.

This Atlas covers an area of land within 8km of the Bog of Allen Nature Centre, Co. Kildare. It extends from the towns of Derrinturn and Carbury in the north, to Rathangan in the south; from Clonbulloge in the west to Robertstown in the east. The land includes parts of both Counties Kildare to the east and Offaly to the west. The Grand Canal forks near Allenwood in this area with a branch to the west joining the River Shannon at Shannon Harbour and another to the south to join up with the Barrow River at Athy. Most of the land in this area lies below 100m and its natural habitat would have been raised bog prior to its extensive development for fuel from the 19th century to the present day. Two significant areas of bogland are identified in the study area - Lullymore and Timahoe. Both of these would be part of the greater Bog of Allen landscape. Three land "islands" occur within the bog complexes that were not swallowed by the growing boglands - Lullymore, Lullybeg and Derrybrennan. There are four hills in the area: Carbury (142m) to the north; Kilmeague (133m), Hill of Allen (219m) and Boston Hill (159m) along the south eastern boundary of the area being studied.

Three maps are presented in this Atlas. The features on each map are described in the tables which follow. The maps include: Physical Features (Figure 1), Habitats and Wildlife (Figure 2) and Tourist Attractions and Heritage (Figure 3). The maps and this Inventory are available to download as a pdf from www.ipcc.ie.

During Heritage Week 2014, the IPCC organised an open day on the topic of the development of this Atlas. The event which was well attended by the local community included a slide show on the development of the Atlas which was followed by a walk along the Lullymore Biodiversity Trail to Lodge Bog (see Figure 4).



Figure 4: participants from Lullymore Community and the Bog of Allen walking on the Lullymore Biodiversity Trail with Tadhg Ó Corcora from the IPCC during Heritage Week 2014. Photo: S. Sheridan

Map of Physical Features

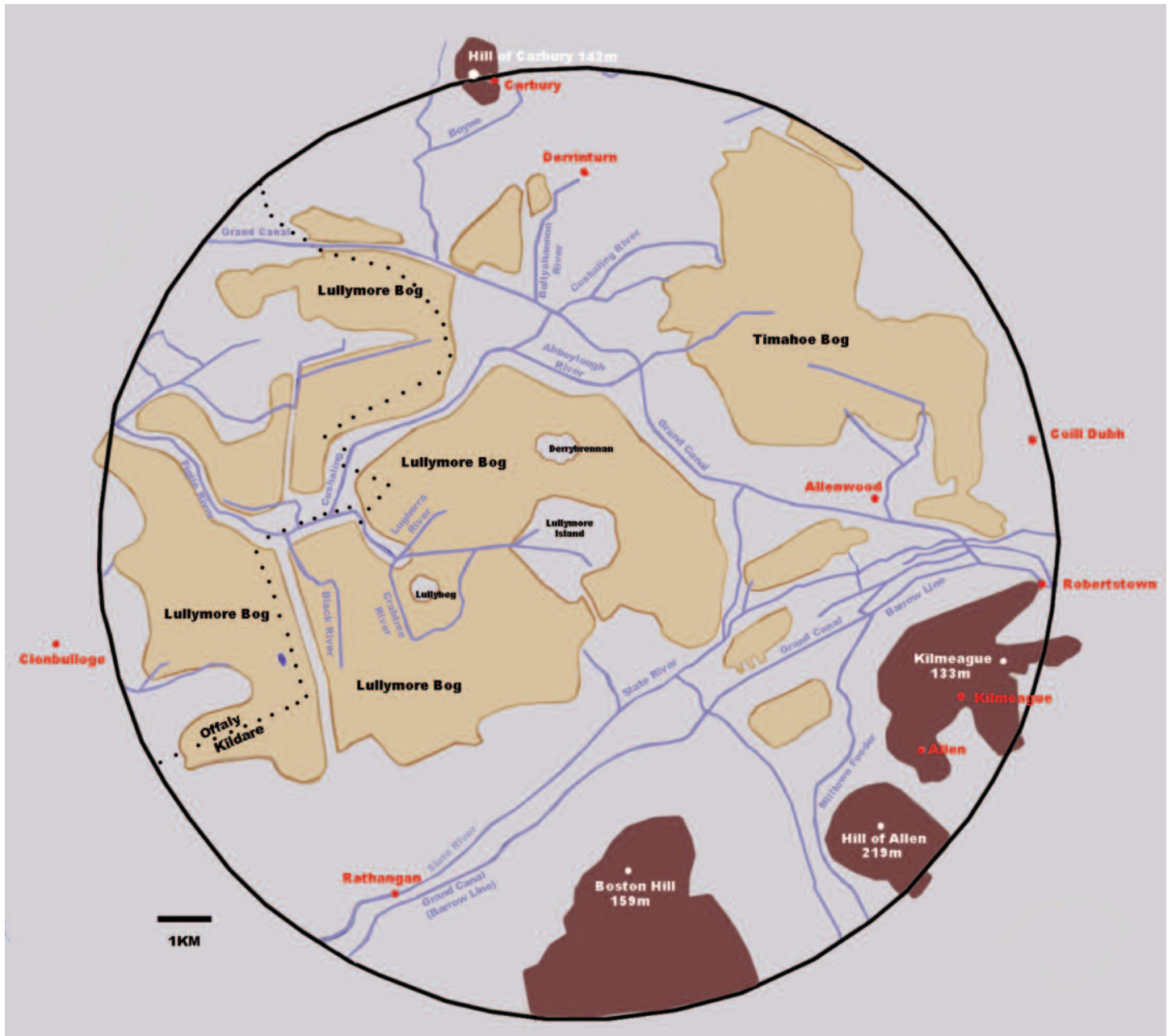


Figure 1: Map of the physical features of the study area for the Atlas of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of Lullymore, Co. Kildare.

Map of Habitats and Wildlife

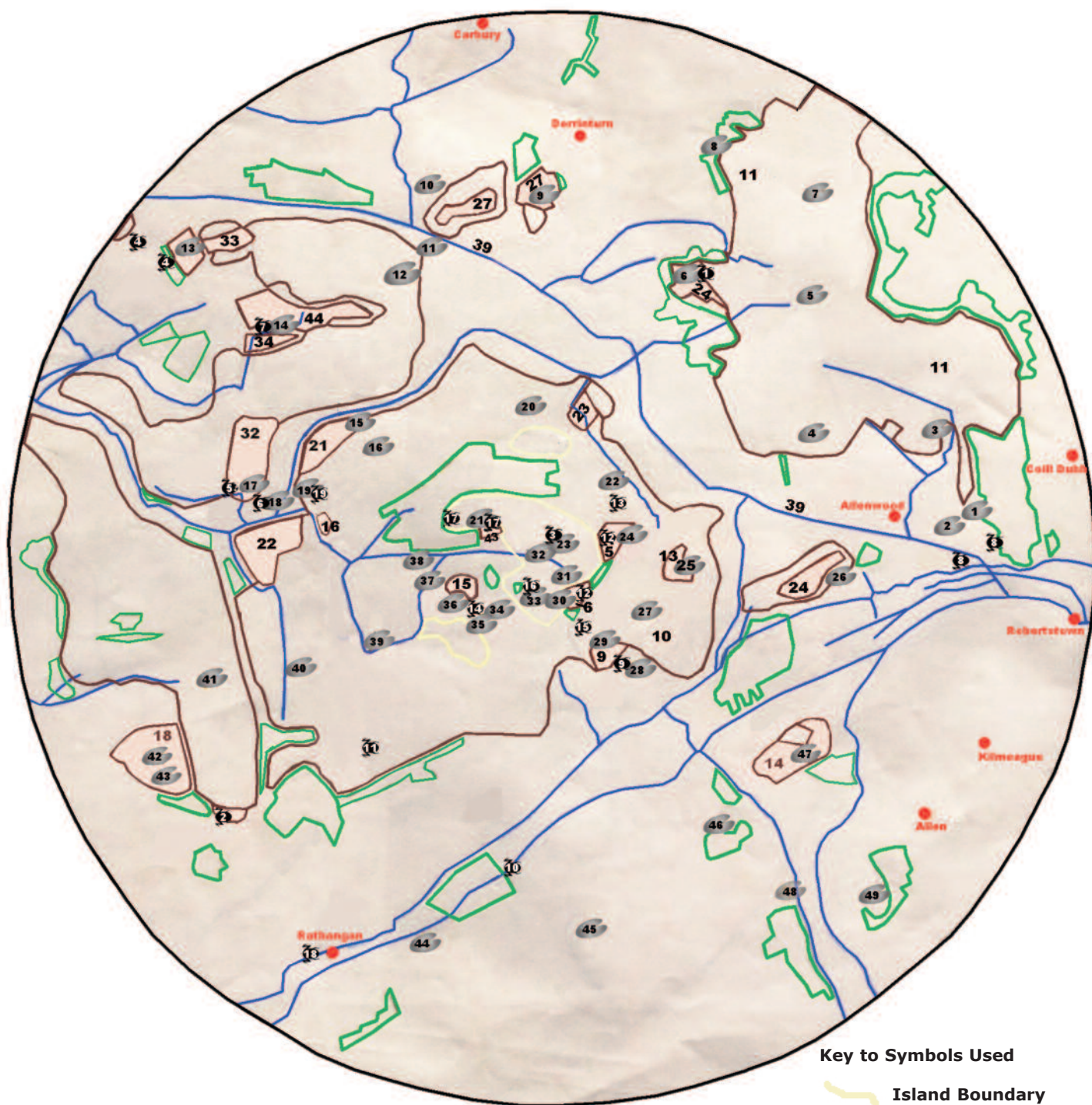


Figure 2: Map of the wildlife sites and habitats of the study area for the Atlas of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of Lullymore, Co. Kildare.

Map of Tourist Attractions and Heritage

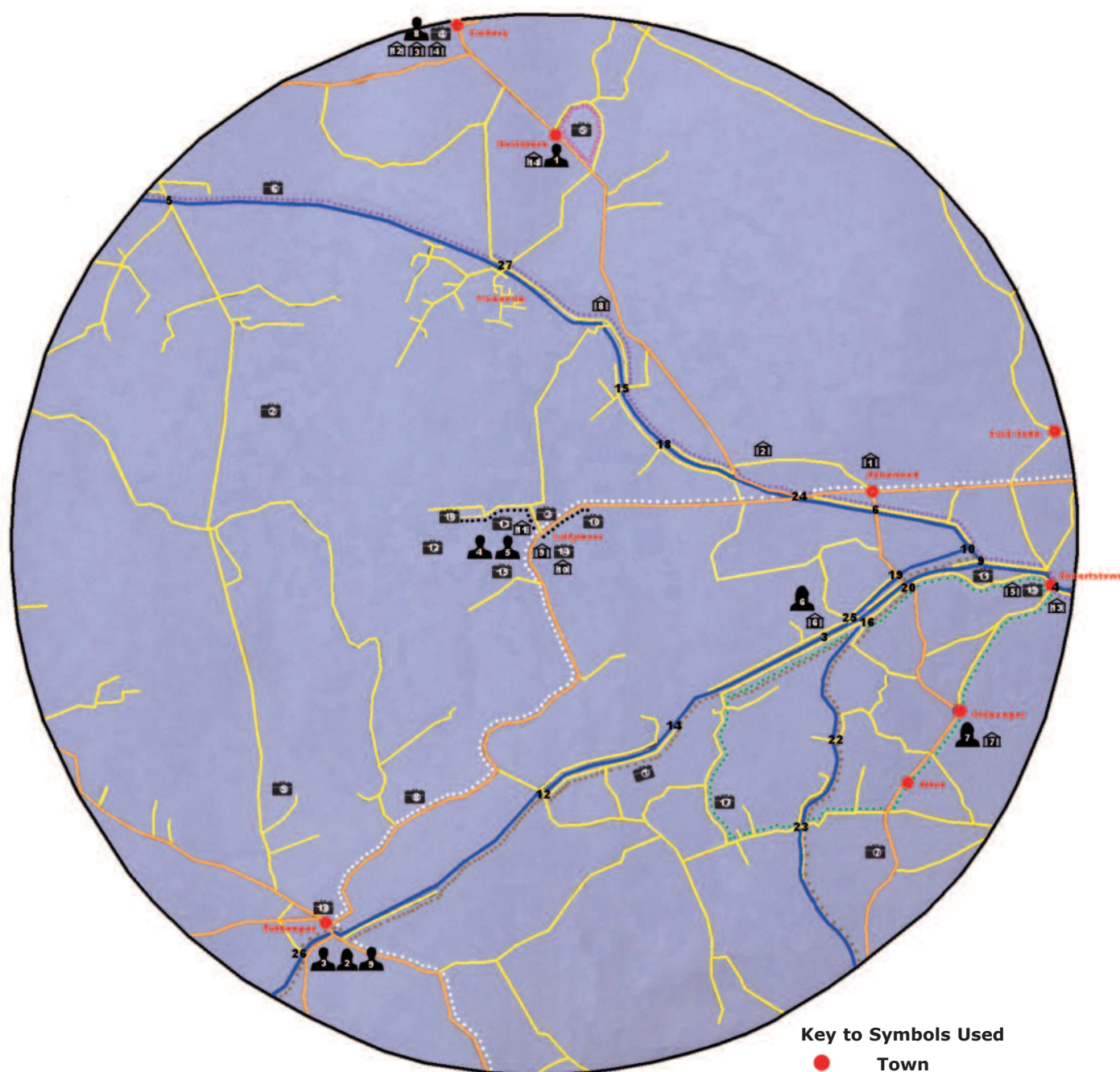


Figure 3: Map of the tourist attractions and heritage of the study area for the Atlas of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of Lullymore, Co. Kildare.

Key to Symbols Used

- Town
- Town
- Town
- Town
- Town
- Town
- Town
- Tourist Attraction
- Notable Person (male)
- Notable Person (female)
- Heritage Building
- Bridge/Aqueduct
- 1KM

Rivers

See Figure 1

| River Name | Description |
|------------------|---|
| Abbeylough River | A tributary of the Cushaling River. |
| Barrow River | The Barrow (Irish: An Bhearú) is a river in Ireland. It is one of The Three Sisters; the other two being the River Suir and the River Nore. The Barrow is the longest and most prominent of the three rivers. At 192 km (120 mi), it is the second-longest river in Ireland, behind the River Shannon. The River Barrow forms a major part of Ireland's inland waterways network, providing an inland link between the port of Waterford and the Grand Canal, which in turn connects Dublin to the River Shannon. The Barrow Line of the Grand Canal connects to the river at Athy and continues northwards a further 45km (28 miles) with 9 locks, connecting to the mainline of the Grand Canal at Lowtown. |
| Black River | The Cushaling, the Crabtree River, and the Black River, all unite on the western boundary of county Kildare and form the Figile, which flows first through Offaly, then crossing an angle of Kildare, it forms the boundary between Kildare and Laois, until it joins the Barrow beside Monasterevin. |
| Boyne River | The Boyne rises in Trinity Well, at Carbury Hill, in the northwest of the county; flows first through Kildare. |
| Crabtree River | The Cushaling, the Crabtree River, and the Black River, all unite on the western boundary of county Kildare and form the Figile, which flows first through Offaly, then crossing an angle of Kildare, it forms the boundary between Kildare and Laois, till it joins the Barrow beside Monasterevin. The Crabtree river/Lullybeg butterfly reserve is located along the river. |
| Cushaling River | The Cushaling, the Crabtree River, and the Black River, all unite on the western boundary of county Kildare and form the Figile, which flows first through Offaly, then crossing an angle of Kildare, it forms the boundary between Kildare and Laois, until it joins the Barrow beside Monasterevin. |
| Lugherra River | A tributary of the Cushaling River. |
| Slate River | The Slate River is a narrow tributary of the River Figile. It has undergone drainage work and the banks are high and difficult in many places. Pike, perch and some trout can be found in the short stretch of river. The Slate River, rising near Prosperous, flows westward by Rathangan, then forms the boundary between Kildare and Offaly for about a mile, when it enters Offaly to join the Figile. |

Canals

See Figure 1

| Canal Name | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Grand Canal | The Grand Canal crosses Leinster linking Dublin to the River Shannon in Co. Offaly, with a branch linking the canal to the River Barrow Navigation. Wonderful fishing, nature and wildlife abound along the canal. Work commenced on the Grand Canal Scheme in 1756 and it took 47 years for the Canal to reach the Shannon in 1803. The Main Line is 131km long and there are 43 locks on it. The Grand Canal is one of Ireland's greatest engineering achievements. The construction was made very difficult as a large portion of the canal was built through bogland. Lime rich soil was imported into the area being dug for the canal to build up a tow path. In the 18th century the canal was essential for industry. Nowadays it is just as important for wildlife and leisure. |
| Grand Canal - Barrow Line | This links the Grand Canal with the River Barrow Navigation System at Athy. The line is 45km long while the link from Robertstown to Rathangan is 12.5km. New and old channels for the link were constructed and the waters of the two join close to the Skew bridge. The Features along the Barrow Line include Ballyteige Castle, the 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23rd locks, the Griffith Aqueduct, Glenaree and Spencer bridges. From Rathangan the canal heads into the watershed of the River Barrow. |
| Grand Canal - Milltown Feeder | This links to Pollardstown Fen which is the source of much of the Grand Canal's water supply. The Milltown Feeder is next to Hill of Allen and is 9.43km long. The feeder begins on the east bank of the old' Barrow line link from Lowtown beside the old 19th lock. A plaque on the chamber wall recites the history of the old 19th lock. A bridge (named both Huband Bridge and Greene's Bridge) marks the junction of the narrower, shallower feeder with the canal proper. The waterway curves around the foot of the Hill of Allen passing through Milltown and on to Pollardstown Fen. |

Frogs

See Figure 2

Frog Records held within the IPCC National Hop to It Frog Survey Database Data Search 19th August 2014

| Site No. | Location of Frog Record | Habitat | Frog Life Stage | No. of Records for site |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Ballynakill Lower | Bogland | Adult | 1 |
| 2 | Ballysooghan north | Drain in raised bog | Adult | 2 |
| 3 | Bog of Allen Nature Centre Gardens | Artificial pond and gardens | Adult, Spawn | 23 |
| 4 | Clonannon | Ditches in farmland and on bogland | Adult, Spawn | 2 |
| 5 | Cushaling Bog | Bogland | Adult | 1 |
| 6 | Cushaling South Bog | Ditch and drain | Adult | 2 |
| 7 | Derries Bog | Bogland | Adult | 1 |
| 8 | Derrymullen | Ditch, garden and farmland | Adult | 9 |
| 9 | Drumsru Bog | Raised Bog | Adult | 2 |
| 10 | Inchanearl | Wet grassland | Adult | 2 |
| 11 | Killyguire Drain | Drain | Adult | 1 |
| 12 | Lodge Bog North and South | Raised Bog and bog drain | Adult, Spawn & Tadpoles | 32 |
| 13 | Lullymore | Ditch and drain in farmland | Adult, Spawn | 3 |
| 14 | Lullymore Blad | Bogland | Adult | 1 |
| 15 | Lullymore East | Drains and bogland | Adult | 6 |
| 16 | Lullymore Farm | Grassland | Adult | 1 |
| 17 | Lullymore West Bog | Grassland and wetland pool | Adult, Spawn & Tadpoles | 17 |
| 18 | Rathangan Village | Wasteground | Adult | 1 |
| 19 | West of Lugeragh River | Heathland | Adult | 2 |
| Total Number of Records | | | | 109 |

Source: www.ipcc.ie

Habitats

See Figure 2

Bog of Allen Survey 2005: Sites and Habitats Identified

Source: Hurley, C. (2005) *Bog of Allen Habitat and Heritage Survey*, Irish Peatland Conservation Council, Kildare.

| Map Reference Number | Site Name | Habitats Present |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 5 | Lodge Bog, Kildare | Raised Bog, Drainage Ditches, Neutral Grassland |
| 6 | Lullymore East Bog (Lodge Bog South), Kildare | Raised Bog, Bog Woodland |
| 9 | Drumsru Bog, Kildare | Raised Bog |
| 10 | Lullymore East Cutaway, Kildare | Cutaway Bog, Tall Herb Swamp, Calcareous Semi-natural Grassland |
| 11 | Timahoe Cutaway, Kildare | Cutover Bog - Bog Cotton Community, Wet Heath, Bog Woodland, Scrub, Dystrophic Lake, Conifer Plantation |
| 12 | Allenwood South-East, Kildare | Raised Bog |
| 13 | Allenwood South-West, Kildare | Raised Bog |
| 14 | Ballyteige South, Kildare | Raised Bog |
| 15 | Lullymore West Cutaway | Cutover Bog, Mixed Broad-leaved Woodland, Neutral Grassland |
| 16 | West of Lugherra River, Offaly | Wet Heath |
| 18 | Ballysooghan North, Kildare & Offaly | Raised Bog, Bog Woodland |
| 21 | Cushaling East, Kildare | Wet Heath, Drainage Ditches |
| 22 | Cushaling South, Kildare | Wet Heath, Drainage Ditches |
| 23 | Ballybrack, Kildare | Raised Bog, Cutover Bog, Bog Woodland, Neutral Grassland |
| 24 | Ballynakill Lower, Kildare | Raised Bog |
| 27 | Rathmore, Kildare | Raised Bog, Wet Heath |
| 32 | Cushaling West, Offaly | Wet Heath, Drainage Ditches, Neutral Semi-natural Grassland |
| 33 | Cloncannon, Offaly | Raised Bog, Wet Heath, Drainage Ditches, Neutral Grassland |
| 34 | The Long Derries Heath, Offaly | Wet Heath, Drainage Ditches, Bog Woodland |
| 39 | Grand Canal NHA, Kildare & Offaly | Open Water, Reed Fringe, Tall Herbs, Calcareous Grassland, Hedgerow, Scrub, Woodland |
| 43 | Lullymore West, Kildare | Wet Grassland, Poor Fen, Bog Woodland |
| 44 | The Long Derries SAC, Offaly | Calcareous Grassland, Heathland |

Wetlands

See Figure 2

Wetland Surveys Ireland, Kildare Wetland Survey 2012

Source www.wetlandsurveysireland.com

| Map Reference Number | Wetland Site Name | Habitats Present |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 1 | Brockagh | Cutover Bog, Dystrophic Lake and Bog Woodland |
| 2 | Allenwood Road Wood | Bog Woodland |
| 3 | Allenwood North East Cutover | Raised Bog, Cutover Bog, Bog Woodland, Poor Fen |
| 4 | Allenwood North - Timahoe South | Bog Woodland, Cutover bog |
| 5 | Timahoe South | Cutover Bog, Artificial Pond, Raised bog Bog Woodland |
| 6 | Ballynakill Lower Bog | Raised Bog, Cutover Bog, Bog Woodland, Poor Fen |
| 7 | Drumcahon Cutaway - Timahoe South Cutaway | Cutover Bog, Bog Woodland, Poor Fen, Wet Heath |
| 8 | Loughnacush - Timahoe South | Bog Woodland, Scrub, Cutover Bog |
| 9 | Rathmore Bog | Raised Bog, Cutover Bog |
| 10 | Ballyhagan | Wet Grassland |
| 11 | Grand Canal NHA | Reed Swamp, Wet Grassland, Cutover Bog, Marsh |
| 12 | Ticknevin | Cutover Bog |
| 13 | Cloncannon | Raised Bog, wet Heath |
| 14 | The Long Derries SAC | Raised Bog, Cutover Bog, Alkaline Fen, Poor Fen |
| 15 | Cushaling River Valley | River, Wet Grassland, Marsh, Bog Woodland, Scrub |
| 16 | Cushaling East Wet Heath - Ballydermot | Wet Heath, Cutover Bog |
| 17 | Cushaling West Cutover | Cutover bog |
| 18 | Cushaling South Bog | Cutover Bog |
| 19 | West of Lugherra River | Wet Heath, Cutover Bog |
| 20 | Ballydermot (Derrybrennan) | Cutover Bog |
| 21 | Lullymore West | Cutover Bog, Poor Fen, Alkaline Fen, Bog Woodland |
| 22 | Lullymore | Cutover Bog |
| 23 | Bog of Allen Nature Centre | Artificial Pon |
| 24 | Lodge Bog | Raised Bog, Cutover Bog, Wet Grassland, Scrub, Dystrophic Lake |
| 25 | Allenwood South West Bog | Cutover Bog, Raised bog |
| 26 | Allenwood South East Bog | Raised Bog, Cutover Bog |
| 27 | Lodge | Cutover Bog, Raised Bog, Bog Woodland |
| 28 | Drumsru Bog - Lodge | Raised bog, Bog Woodland |
| 29 | Lullymore East Cutaway | Cutover bog, Wet Heath, Tall Herb swamp |
| 30 | Lodge bog South - Lodge | Raised bog, Cutover bog, Bog Woodland |
| 31 | Lullymore East Bog Woodland | Cutover Bog, Fen, Bog Woodland, Scrub |
| 32 | North of Lullymore Heritage Park | Bog Woodland, Cutover Bog |

Wetlands

See Figure 2

| Map Reference Number | Wetland Site Name | Habitats Present |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 33 | Heritage Park Wood (Foran's Wood) | Bog Woodland, Cutover Bog |
| 34 | Plantation Fen - Ballydermot (Lullymore) | Cladium Fen, Poor Fen |
| 35 | Lullymore Wetlands - Ballydermot (Lullymore) | Cutover Bog, Alkaline Fen, Lake |
| 36 | Ballydermot (Lullymore) | Cutover Bog |
| 37 | Lullymore Cutaway Ballydermot (Lullymore) | Cutover Bog, Artificial Pond |
| 38 | Lullybeg Butterfly Reserve Ballydermot (Lullymore) | Cutover Bog |
| 39 | Crabtree River - Ballydermot | Wet Woodland, Bog Woodland, Cutover Bog |
| 40 | Ballydermot | Cutover Bog, Bog Woodland |
| 41 | Bog of Allen Killinthomas - Ballydermot | Dystrophic Lake, Bog Woodland, Scrub |
| 42 | Ballysooghan North (Offaly) | Raised bog |
| 43 | Ballysooghan Bog Ballydermot (Kildare) | Raised bog, Cutover Bog, Bog Woodland |
| 44 | Rathangan Grand Canal NHA | Wet Grassland, Tall Herb Swamp |
| 45 | Ballybrack Bog | Raised bog, Cutover bog, Bog Woodland |
| 46 | Pluckerstown | Bog Woodland |
| 47 | Ballyteige South Bog | Cutover Bog |
| 48 | Punchers Grange | Wet Grassland |
| 49 | Hill of Allen | Artificial Pond |

Heritage Buildings

See Figure 3

Information Sources: Anonymous, *An Introduction to the Architectural Heritage of County Kildare*. Department of the Environment and Local Government, Dúchas the Heritage Service and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.
Duggan, C. *The Thatched Houses of County Kildare*. Kildare County Council, Naas.

| Heritage Building | Description |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Allenwood Thatched Cottage | Detached five-bay single-storey lobby-entry thatched house, built circa 1800. Byre added to the east circa 1900 and a front entrance porch circa 1950. Hipped oaten straw thatched roof. Concrete floors and open hearth. |
| 2. Allenwood North Thatched Cottage | Detached six-bay single-storey thatched house, built circa 1800. Hipped oaten thatched roof over a sawn timber roof structure. Whitewashed clay walls. |
| 3. Carbury Castle | A 17th century (circa 1625) building, a transitional house combining elements of the fortified tower house and features of a gentleman's residence. The building is now in ruins on top of Carbury Hill. It is a well known landmark with its many sided chimney stacks against the skyline. |
| 4. Church of Ireland Rectory, Carbury | The rectory at Carbury is a substantial house with classical proportions that was built circa 1800. |
| 5. Grand Hotel Robertstown | Located on the bank of the Grand Canal, the hotel at Robertstown is an attractive and understated exercise in Classical style that was built in 1801. With the closing of the canal to commercial traffic in 1961 the building was subsequently converted to use as a training centre, a role it serves to the present. |
| 6. Grangeclare/Ballyteige Castle | Medieval Castle. The rebel leader, Silken Thomas of the great Kildare Fitzgerald family, is said to have taken refuge here after the Battle of Allen in 1535. |
| 7. Kilmeague School | Built in 1830. A compact red sandstone building, the former school in Kilmeague is afforded prominence through the use of Gothic-style motifs and a high pitched roof. The building incorporates lancet surrounds in yellow brick to the windows together with a small gable-fronted porch. Converted to residential use in the late 20th century. |
| 8. Kilpatrick Burial Ground | Burial ground. The ancestors of Sinead Flanagan, wife of President Eamon de Valera are buried here. |
| 9. Lullymore 1798 Monument | Memorial to 1798 Rebellion and to Captain John Doorley (1771-1798). He led a battalion that captured the town of Rathangan from crown forces. |
| 10. Lullymore East Monastic Site | Monastic settlement established by St Erc in 5th century and modern burial ground. Stone with footprint of Saint Patrick |
| 11. Lullymore Lodge | Built in 1860 by the family of Major Brundell Murphy. The house was a hunting lodge. |
| 12. Newberry Hall Carbury | Palladian style house, designed by amateur architect Nathaniel Clements. Lord Arthur Haberton obtained lands through marriage to Mary Colley in 1747. The Colley family were living in Carbury Castle at the time. |
| 13. Robertstown Thatched Cottage | Cottage attached to a building possibly a local school. It faces onto the canal tow path. |
| 14. Windmill Crossroads Derrinturn | Remains of a windmill. |

Bridges and Aqueducts

See Figure 3

| Bridge or Aqueduct | Description |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Abbeylough Bridge | Used by Bord na Móna to transport peat over the canal into their factory. |
| 2. Agar Bridge | Located on the Slate River. |
| 3. Ballyteige Bridge | Located on the Barrow Line. |
| 4. Binn's Bridge | Located in Robertstown on the Grand Canal Way. |
| 5. Blundell Aqueduct "The Tunnel" | Located on the Grand Canal Shannon Line in Co. Offaly. It consists of a squared masonry aqueduct, built in 1793, carrying the Grand Canal over the Edenderry to Rathangan road. It is known locally as the "The Tunnel". |
| 6. Bond Bridge | Located on the Shannon Line of the Grand Canal Way south of Allenwood. |
| 7. Cushaling Bridge | Located on the Cushaling River which flows through the Lullymore Bog Complex. |
| 8. Dillons Bridge | Located on the Cushaling River. |
| 9. Fenton Bridge | Fenton Bridge 1799 Grand Canal County Kildare. Located on the Grand Canal Way at the junction of the Shannon and Barrow Lines. |
| 10. Foot Bridge | Located on the new Barrow Line of the Grand Canal near Lowtown. |
| 11. Ford Bridge | Located south of Allenwood on the Slate River. |
| 12. Glenaree Bridge | Located on the Barrow Line. |
| 13. Grace's Bridge | Located in Derrinturn village on the Ballyshannon River. |
| 14. Griffith Aqueduct | The Griffith Aqueduct was named after Sir Richard Griffith (c. 1784-1878), one of the Bog Commissioners and a Director of the Grand Canal Company. It is located on the Barrow Line of the Grand Canal. |

Bridges and Aqueducts

See Figure 3

| Bridge or Aqueduct | Description |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 15. Hamilton.s Bridge | Markings from barges used to transport turf. Located on the Shannon Line of the Grand Canal Way. |
| 16. Huband or Green Bridge | Located at the junction of the Milltown Feeder off the Grand Canal. |
| 17. Iron Bridge | Located on the Abbeylough River and providing road access into the old Bord na Móna briquette factory. |
| 18. Lifting Bridge | Between shee bridge and hamiltons bridge, used for transport of peat on the Bord na Móna narrow gauge railway line. Located on the Shannon Line of the Grand Canal Way. |
| 19. Littleton or New Bridge | Located on the old Barrow Line beside the Traveller's Rest Bar. |
| 20. Harberton Bridge | Located south of Allenwood on the Barrow Line of the Grand Canal. |
| 21. Old River Bridge | West of the Hill of Allen on a tributary of the Slate River. |
| 22. Pims Bridge | Located on the Milltown Feeder of the Grand Canal. |
| 23. Pluckerstown Bridge | Located on the Milltown Feeder of the Grand Canal. |
| 24. Shee or Scow Bridge | Located on the Shannon Line of the Grand Canal Way west of Allenwood. |
| 25. Skew Bridge | A skew arch bridge is one where the bridge deck is at an angle to the obstacle it is crossing. Skew stone arch bridges are extremely difficult to construct as the joints between the cut stone blocks are not at right angles and every block used is uniquely shaped. one of the few surviving examples of Skew bridges on the canals of Ireland. Located on the Barrow Line. |
| 26. Spencer Bridge | On the Barrow Line in Rathangan dates to 1784. It was named after a prominent family in Rathangan at the time. |
| 27. Ticknevin or Hartley Bridge | Located on the Grand Canal Shannon Line. |
| | |

Tourist Attractions

See Figure 3

| Attraction | Description |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Barrow Way | The start point of the 100km long Barrow Way is in Robertstown. It follows towpaths and riverside roads along its length passing through the town of Rathangan. |
| 2. Bog of Allen | The Bog of Allen (Móin Alúine in Irish) is a large raised bog complex in the centre of Ireland between the rivers Liffey and Shannon. The bog's 958 square kilometers (370 square miles) stretch into Counties Offaly, Meath, Kildare, Laois and Westmeath. Peat is mechanically harvested on a large scale by Bord na Móna, the government-owned peat production industry. The area has miles of narrow gauge industrial railways for transporting milled peat to power stations at Clonbollogue, and briquette factories in Lullymore. The bog is crossed by the Grand Canal and the Royal Canal. |
| 3. Bog of Allen Nature Centre | The Bog of Allen Nature Centre is located in the heart of the bog where visitors can learn about the wildlife, heritage and archaeology of Irish bogs through a series of exhibitions and a museum. Wildlife friendly gardens surround the centre and there is a fascinating greenhouse of insect eating plants from bogs across the world. Finish your tour by visiting nearby Lodge Bog in the Bog of Allen, to feel the squelchy peat beneath your feet. |
| 4. Carbury Hill and Castle | Carbury Hill is close to the source of the River Boyne that runs by Brú na Bóinne. There are the two barrows on the hill that are dated to the Bronze Age, a motte and a tower house indicating multiple usage and settlement over time. The hill was at the centre of the ancient territory known as Cairbre Uí Chiardha (which may still be seen on signposts in the area) of the Ó Ciardha sept of the Southern Uí Néill (anglicised Carey and Keary) who were Lords of Carbury, first mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters in 952. It was also a camping site used by the Irish during the United Irishmen Rebellion of 1798. The central scenic focus of Carbury Hill is the ruins of the 17th century Tudor mansion of the Colleys. |
| 5. Derrinturn Slí na Sláinte | The Derrinturn Slí na Sláinte is 4.3km distance and forms a circuit around the village. |
| 6. Grand Canal Way | The Grand Canal Way is a walking route linking Dublin with the River Shannon (and with a branch line to link with the Barrow Navigation). Wonderful fishing, nature and wildlife abound along the canal. Work commenced on the Grand Canal Scheme in 1756 and it took 47 years for the Canal to reach the Shannon in 1803. The Main Line is 131km long and there are 43 locks on it. |
| 7. Hill of Allen | The Hill of Allen is 219m tall and is an ancient volcano. The tower on the hill was constructed between 1859 and 1863 by Gerald George Aylmer (1798-1878). The Hill is located beside the village of Allen. According to Irish Mythology it was the seat of the hunter-warrior Fionn mac Cumhaill and the Fianna. During the construction of the tower a large coffin containing human bones was unearthed which were said to be those of Fionn mac Cumhaill. These were re-interred under the site. The site is currently part-owned by Roadstone Dublin Ltd and extensive quarrying has noticeably changed the profile of the hill. The hill is situated at the easternmost point of the Bog of Allen from which it gets its name. |
| 8. Kildare-Wicklow Grand Tour | The Grand Tour is a 200km circuit of Kildare and Wicklow, taking in spectacular scenery, beautiful big houses and gardens and the intriguing Early Christian heritage sites of both counties. |
| 9. Killinthomas Woods | Killinthomas is an old woodland site with forest cover present since the 1830s. It is located north of Rathangan. The woods have a good proportion of native broadleaf trees and structural diversity in the woodland is rich. The bluebell way in the woods is a highlight in Spring. These woods are owned and managed by Coillte. |

Tourist Attractions

See Figure 3

| Attraction | Description |
|---|--|
| 10. Lodge Bog | A raised bog habitat, part of the great Lullymore Bog. The site is a breeding habitat for Curlew in Spring and for the Large Heath butterfly in mid summer. A 100m boardwalk, seat and interpretive sign are located on site for visitors. The bog is owned and managed by the Irish Peatland Conservation Council. |
| 11. Lowtown Junction on the Grand Canal | Lowtown Junction is a triangular link between the main line of the Grand canal (heading west) which links up with the Shannon and the Barrow branch of the canal (heading south). It is an inland dockyard where pleasure boats are moored. |
| 12. Lullybeg Butterfly Site on the Crabtree River | This site next to the Crabtree River is rich in butterfly biodiversity because of the variety of habitats present. The site is managed by Butterfly Ireland. |
| 13. Lullymore Biodiversity Trail | 2.5km walking trail between three biodiversity hot spots in the Bog of Allen. These are located in Lullymore and include Lodge Bog, the Bog of Allen Nature Centre and Lullymore West Bog. |
| 14. Lullymore Graveyard | This graveyard was also the location of a monastery, established in the 5th century by St. Erc. The ground surface is undulating with a low mound in the middle and bumps. A modern rubble stone wall enclosure houses upright headstones which date from the 19th to the 21st century. There is a cross and altar in the middle of the back eastern wall. There is one unlocked gate in the western wall. A stone in the field outside the enclosure reputedly bears the footprint of St Patrick. |
| 15. Lullymore Heritage and Discovery Park | Lullymore Heritage and Discovery Park is set on 60 acres of breath-taking landscape and explores Irish heritage, culture and environment with woodland/peat land trails, gardens and exhibitions. |
| 16. Lullymore West Bog | A cutover bog that has regenerated with wetland and woodland habitat. A breeding habitat for Marsh Fritillary butterflies. As many as 22 of the Irish butterfly fauna can be seen on this site throughout the year. The bog is owned and managed by the Irish Peatland Conservation Council. |
| 17. Magic Tour of Allen | The writer Anita Hendy created this 20km cycling or driving tour of the Bog of Allen around some of the sites that inspired her "Magic" book for children about Irish heritage. The looped route runs from Robertstown to Ballyteague Castle to the Hill of Allen, to Allen and Kilmeague villages before returning to Robertstown. |
| 18. Rathangan Village | Rathangan (Irish: Ráth Iomgháin, meaning "Iomghan's Fort") is a town in the west Kildare with a population of 2,374. The Slate River and the Grand Canal run through the town. Pride of place is the 'Rath' or 'Ringfort' which dates back to at least 1400 years. |
| 19. Robertstown Village | Robertstown is a small village situated on the banks of the Grand Canal in Co. Kildare. It grew in importance on the arrival of the canal in 1784. In 1801 the Grand Canal Hotel was opened to cater for the passenger traffic along the canal and this building dominates the canal bank. |

Notable People

See Figure 3

| Name | Details |
|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Tony Adams | Anthony Patrick "Tony" Adams (15 February 1953 – 22 October 2005) was an Irish film and theatrical producer. He was born in Derrinturn, Carbury, Co. Kildare, one of nine siblings. His father had opened one of the first cinemas in rural Ireland, in Derrinturn, in the 1940s. Tony Adams attended Derrinturn National school before moving at the age of 12 to Dún Laoghaire, Dublin. He produced numerous films for writer/director Blake Edwards, including six Pink Panther films. He produced Victor/Victoria as a film and a Broadway musical. Off-Broadway, he produced The Immigrant and Minor Demons. |
| 2. Monica de Bath | Monica de Bath is a visual artist whose work is drawn from the emotive resonances of rural sites. Her studio - Rath Studio - is located in Rathangan. Her exhibitions include: <i>Plot 1/Ceapach 1</i> (2010) |
| 3. William A Byrne | William A. Byrne (William Dara) was an Irish poet and educator born in Rathangan, Co. Kildare. He often wrote under the pen name William Dara. He was educated at Carlow College and Maynooth College. He became a teacher in St. Mary's Knockbeg College, Carlow, where he was Professor of English. In 1916 he became assistant professor of English at University College Dublin and went on to be professor of English Literature at University College Galway. He died in Galway, on the 13th of May, 1933, aged 59. His works include: <i>A light of the Broom - A collection of Poems by William A. Byrne</i> (1901) |
| 4. Christy Daly | Christy Daly, the fastest turf cutter in Ireland lived in Lullymore for a time. A Kerryman, he earned titles such as Ireland's Greatest Turfcutter and Sleansman of the Millennium. He worked in the Bog of Allen in 1944, and his natural talent as a turf-cutter soon singled him out. Christy had developed his bog skills as a boy growing up in the Kilcummin and Gneeveguilla areas of east Kerry and was described by his contemporaries in the midlands as a 'human machine', establishing records that have never been broken. In July 1945, he cut 600 cubic metres of turf in 48 hours, regarded as a remarkable feat. When timed by TDB engineers, he was recorded as throwing up sods at a rate of 98 per minute, equal to an output of around 600 tonnes of dry turf in a week. "Which means that this amazing young man had cut at the rate of one ton of raw turf every five minutes for six, eight-hour days, surely a record that will never be broken," An Slan, the TDB journal, reported. Christy left the Kildare bogs soon afterwards and emigrated to England where he died in 1973. |
| 5. Captain John Doorley | Captain John Doorley was active in the 1798 Rebellion in County Kildare. At 3 pm on Saturday 26th May 1798, around 5,000 rebels, led by John Doorley of Lullymore, occupied and fortified the town of Rathangan. Nineteen loyalists were killed by the rebels in cold blood. |
| 6. Anita Hendy | Anita Hendy is a children's book writer. Her works which are inspired by the heritage of the Bog of Allen include: <i>The Magic of an Irish Cottage</i> , <i>The Magic of an Irish Bog</i> , <i>The Magic of an Irish Castle</i> among others. She lives in Ballyteague, Co Kildare. |
| 7. Alison Kennedy Hurst | Portrait artist of children and animals. Her studio is in Lowtown, Kilmeague, Co. Kildare. |
| 8. Sam Holt | Born in Carbury Sam Holt is a local historian. |
| 9. Edward Molloy | Mont Prospect Rathangan. Fought at Rathangan, subsequently hanged from a gate pier |

Towns

See Figure 3

| Town | Description | Facilities |
|------------|---|---|
| Allen | The village is overlooked by Hill of Allen, which is subject to quarrying. This hill, visible over much of Kildare and the surrounding counties, is regarded as the ancient seat of Fionn mac Cumhaill. In 722AD The Battle of Allen took place between the Leinstermen, commanded by their King, Murchad mac Brain Mut and the northern and southern Uí Néill, commanded by Fergal mac Máele Dúin, along with his son Aedh Allen, and Aedh Laighean, King of Uí Maine in Connacht. | Church, School, GAA pitch |
| Allenwood | Allenwood developed in the 19th century as a coaching post on the Edenderry Road. It is the location of a former electricity power station which was fueled by peat from the surrounding boglands. The station was built in 1952 by the Electricity Supply Board (ESB). The cooling tower which could be seen from over 30km distant, was demolished shortly after the station was retired in 1994. The industrial park located to the north-west of the village has grown around the location of the former ESB power plant. | Glennons pub and restaurant, Glennons funeral directors, Carrolls funeral directors, angling and fishing on the canal, as well as walking and boating. Hall, Church, GAA pitch, PO. Kildare Wicklow Grand Tour route. |
| Carbury | This small town is famous for Carbury Hill on top of which are the ruins of the Tudor mansion of the Colleys. The hill is close to the source of the River Boyne. There are the two barrows on the hill dating to the Bronze Age, a motte and a tower house. These indicate multiple usage and settlement over time in this area. The hill was at the centre of the ancient territory known as Cairbre Uí Chiardha of the Ó Ciardha sept of the Southern Uí Néill who were Lords of Carbury, first mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters in 952. It was also a camping site used by the Irish during the United Irishmen Rebellion of 1798. | Carbury Hot Rod racing, Kellys pub, Woodstock nurseries, Church, School, PO, GAA pitch, Turn inn pub and restaurant, GAA pub |
| Coill Dubh | The town was established in 1952 in the townland of Blackwood ("Coill Dubh"), to accommodate workers in the Bord na Móna works supplying the peat fired power station in Allenwood. It replaced temporary workers camps at Killinthomas, Mucklon and Timahoe. 160 houses and 4 shops were built. The village is home to one of the strongest hurling clubs in Kildare. The cutover area of Timahoe Bog which formerly supplied sod peat to Allenwood power station has recolonised naturally and is a focal point for naturalists. | Credit Union, Golf Course, Soccer Pitch, Hurling Club School, Church, Bus stop. |
| Derrinturn | There is a ruin of a windmill at Derrinturn. The village had a population of 1,541 in 2011. | Holy Trinity Church, Community Centre, GAA Grounds, Shops and Commercial Services. Slí na Sláinte. |
| Kilmeague | Kilmeague: 'The Church of St Maedhoc or Mogue.' It is not certain to which saint of that name the church of this place is dedicated. | Church, CoilÍóg Equestrian Centre, pub and shop |
| Lullymore | Lullymore is a community area located on an island in the midst of the extensive Lullymore Bog complex. The name Lullymore comes from Loilgheach Mor meaning 'Good place for a cow to calve'. Nearby the Lullymore Briquette factory opened in 1936 but closed in 1992. On the island are the remains of a 5th century monastery and graveyard and an old water pump. | Equestrian Centre, Nurseries, Bog of Allen Nature Centre, Lullymore Heritage Park, Monastic Site, Lodge Bog, Lullymore West Bog, Lullymore Biodiversity Trail, Kildare Wicklow Grand Tour route. |
| Rathangan | Rathangan (Irish: Ráth Iomgháin, meaning "Iomghan's Fort") gets its name from the 'Rath' or 'Ringfort' which dates back to at least 1400 years. The Slate River and the Grand Canal run through the town. The town has a population of 2,374. It was the birth place of the poet William A Byrne (1872-1933). The artist Monica de Bath has her studio here. | Grand canal way, Caravan and camping site, Tannery Park, Killinthomas Woods, Kildare Wicklow Grand Tour route, pubs and shops, Angling and fishing, Church, School, PO, GAA pitch, Drama hall. |

Towns

See Figure 3

| Town | Description | Facilities |
|-------------|--|--|
| Robertstown | Robertstown is a small village situated on the banks of the Grand Canal in County Kildare. It grew in importance upon the arrival of the canal, at the highest level, 85 metres (279 ft) above sea level, of which it lies, in 1784. In 1801 the Grand Canal Hotel was opened to cater for the passenger traffic along the canal and an extension was added in 1804. For a time business was good, with the canal carrying 100,000 passengers per year, but revenues began and with increased taxes on windows and hearths the hotel eventually closed to business in 1849. It was used as a barracks for the Irish Constabulary between 1869 and 1905 and has recently been used as a community centre. | Holiday Homes, Lowtown Marina, Grand Canal Way, Navigational barrow way, Kildare wicklow grand tour route, angling and fishing |
| Ticknevin | Ticknevin is a townland in the parish of Carbury. The Grand Canal Shannon Link runs through Ticknevin and the 19th canal lock is located here. A humpback bridge built by the English engineer Thomas Hartley in the 18th century is located here. Willie Pender was one of the lock keepers at Ticknevin. People working on barges used the village as a stopover point. A Holy Well, Burial ground and the remains of a church are found here. | St Brigid's School |

Wildlife Species

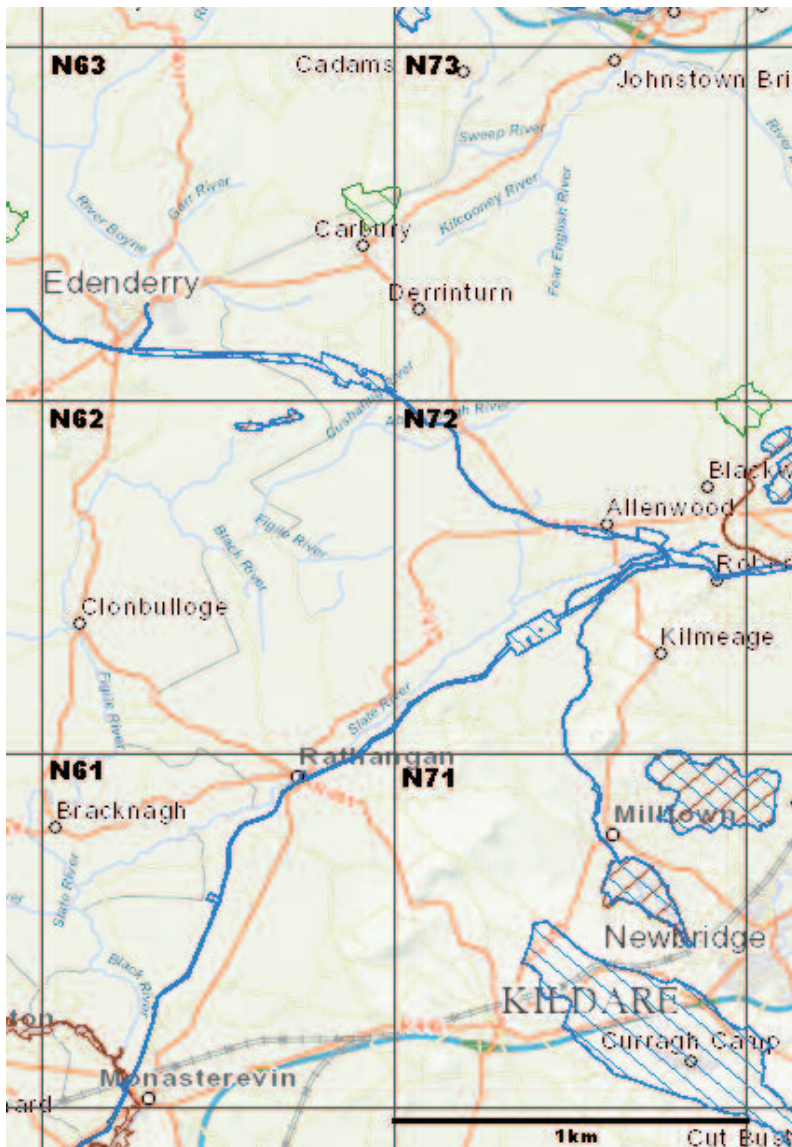


Figure 5: Map of the 10km squares covering the study area included in this Atlas and Inventory. Each square has a unique number.

Some species data for this Atlas is presented in relation to the 10km squares grid system. Six squares cover the study area with the following numbers: N61, N62, N63, N71, N72 and N73 (see Figure 5).

Data is presented for birds, rare plants and mammals in this format where this is known. While a record exists for a 10km square, it does not necessarily follow that the species in question occurs within the specific boundary of the study area for this Atlas.

Birds

See Figure 5

Bird Species Present in the six 10km squares covering the geographical area studied

| Bird Species | N61 | N62 | N63 | N71 | N72 | N73 |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Barn Owl | | x | x | | | |
| Blackbird | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Blackcap | x | x | x | | x | x |
| Black-headed Gull | x | | | x | x | |
| Blue Tit | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Brambling | | | x | | | x |
| Bullfinch | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Buzzard | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Carion Crow | | | | | | x |
| Chaffinch | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Chiffchaff | x | | | | x | x |
| Coal Tit | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Collared Dover | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Common Gull | | | | | | x |
| Coot | | | | x | | x |
| Cormorant | | | x | x | | x |
| Cuckoo ** | | x | | | x | |
| Curlew | | | x | x | x | x |
| Dunnock | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Fieldfare | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Goldcrest | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Golden Plover | x | | x | x | x | |
| Goldfinch | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Grasshopper Warbler | | | | | x | |
| Great Tit | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Green Sandpiper | x | | | | | |
| Greenfinch | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Grey Heron | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Grey Partridge | | | | | x | |
| Grey Wagtail | x | | | x | x | x |
| Hen Harrier | | x | | x | x | |
| Herring Gull | | | | | | x |
| Hooded Crow | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| House Martin | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| House Sparrow | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Jackdaw | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Jay | x | x | x | x | x | |
| Kestrel | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Kingfisher | x | x | | x | x | x |
| Lapwing | x | | x | x | x | x |
| Lesser Black-backed Gull | x | x | | x | | |
| Lesser Redpoll | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Linnet | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Little Egret | | | | x | x | x |
| Little Grebe | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Long-eared Owl | | x | | x | x | x |
| Long-tailed Tit | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Magpie | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Mallard | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Marsh Harrier | | | | x | | |
| Meadow Pipit | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Merlin | | x | x | x | x | |
| Mistle Thrush | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Moorhen | x | x | x | x | x | x |

Birds

See Figure 5

| Bird Species | N61 | N62 | N63 | N71 | N72 | N73 |
|------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Mute Swan | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Peregrine Falcon | | | X | | X | |
| Pheasant | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Pied Wagtail | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Quail | | | x | | | |
| Raven | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Red Wing | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Redshank | x | | | | | |
| Reed Bunting | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Robin | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon | x | x | | x | x | x |
| Sand Martin | x | x | x | | x | x |
| Sedge Warbler | x | x | | | x | |
| Siskin | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Skylark | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Snipe | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Song Thrush | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Sparrowhawk | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Spotted Flycatcher | x | | x | | x | x |
| Starling | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Stock Dove | x | | x | x | x | x |
| Stonechat | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Swallow | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Swift | | x | | | x | |
| Teal | x | | x | x | | x |
| Tree Creeper | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Tree Sparrow | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Tufted Duck | | | x | | | |
| Water rail | | x | | x | | |
| Whinchat | x | | | | | x |
| Whitethroat | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Whooper Swan | | x | x | | x | |
| Wigeon | | | x | | | |
| Willow Warbler | x | x | x | | x | x |
| Woodcock | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Woodpigeon | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Wren | x | x | x | x | x | x |
| Yellowhammer | x | x | x | x | x | x |

92 birds present in the study area

** IPCC observations on our reserves at Lodge Bog and Lullymore West

All data from Swann, B., Gillings, S., Caffrey, B., Swann, B., Downie, I. and Fuller, R. (2013) Bird Atlas 2007-11 The Breeding and Wintering Birds of Britain and Ireland. BTO Books, Norfolk.

Rare Species of Plant and Animal

See Figure 5

**Plant and Animal Species of Note
NPWS Map Viewer Species Data Search for each 10km square 19th August 2014**

| Species Name | 10km square No. 61 | 10km square N62 | 10km square N63 | 10km square N71 | 10km square N72 | 10km square N73 |
|---|---|---|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Acinos arvensis (Basil Thyme) | Crossmorris sand pit August 1992 and 1898 | Road South of Cushaling Bridge, 17/6/91. Long Derries 17/6/91 and Long Derries 1928 | | Curragh GAA club 1897. Loughbrown Sand Pit 26/6/91. Newbridge Sand Pits 30/6/91. Curragh GAA Club 16/6/92. | | |
| Erigeron acer | | Long Derries, 17/6/91 | | Newbridge sand pits 30/6/91. Loughbrown sand pit 26/6/91. | | |
| Galeopsis angustifolia (Red Hemp Nettle) | | Sheridan's Sand Pit, 9/1990 | | Curragh GAA club 16/6/92 and record from 1897. Curragh GAA Club 23/7/92. Loughbrown Sand Pit 26/6/91. Loughbrown Sand Pit June 1991. | | |
| Groenlandia densa (Opposite-leaved Pondweed) | Grand Canal Monasterevin 1985, Rathangan 1898 | | | | Grand Canal Kilmeage 1898, 1992 | |
| Hammarbya paludosa (Bog Orchid) | | | | | | 1894 |
| Lutra lutra (Otter) | | Clonmore, Clonbullogue, 18/2/91 | Ballynanum, Edenderry 1/1/91 | Fennor 26/11/91 | Drinnanstown, Rathangan 3/3/92 | |
| Martes martes (Pine Marten) | | | | Fennor 26/11/91 | | |
| Sciurus vulgaris (Red Squirrel) | | | | Fennor 26/11/91 | | |
| Sorex minutus (Pygmy Shrew) | | | Ballynanum, Edenderry 1/1/91 | | | |

Source: www.npws.ie