

N62 Thurles Bypass

Preliminary Cultural Heritage Assessment

Table of Contents

1	Cultural Heritage - Executive Summary	3
2	Introduction	4
	2.1 General	4
	2.2 Methodology	4
3	Status & Protection	6
4	Constraints	7
	4.1 General	7
	4.2 Landscape Potential.....	7
	4.3 Archaeological Sites.....	9
	4.4 Additional Archaeological Sites.....	13
	4.5 Architectural Heritage	14
5	Impact Statement	16
6	Mitigation Strategy	17
	 Archaeological Sites Located within Thurles Constraints Study Area - I.....	 19
	Archaeological Sites Located within Thurles Constraints Study Area - II	77
	 Archaeological Sites within Thurles Town	 91
	 Excavations	 92
	Excavations within the Constraints Study Area	95
	 Built Heritage.....	 97
	 Place-Name Derivations.....	 103
	 Bibliography.....	 105

1 Cultural Heritage - Executive Summary

A desk-based study has been undertaken within a defined study area around Thurles Town to highlight areas of potential archaeological sensitivity and to identify all recorded cultural heritage sites that may influence the choosing of potential routes for the proposed N62 Thurles Bypass.

An examination of documentary, archival and cartographic sources has revealed sites within the study area that span a significant period of North Tipperary's history. A total of seventy cultural heritage sites comprising sixty five of archaeological interest dating from mainly the early historic and medieval periods, together with five sites of built-heritage value have been identified, all of which can be considered as constraints to the proposed bypass. As twenty-one (21) additional sites lay within the Thurles Town Council urban area these are excluded from the parameters of this study. Certain factors (soil profile, topography, present land use) indicate that the Thurles area is conducive to settlement and that there is a high potential for additional upstanding sites and sub-surface archaeological remains to be found within the study area.

It is recommended that where possible all identified cultural heritage sites should be avoided in the route selection phase. It is also recommended that relevant field surveys be carried out on the proposed routes to identify potential areas of archaeological sensitivity and features of architectural merit. This will enable the formulation of a mitigation strategy to reduce and offset negative impacts on the cultural heritage resource in the route selection phase.

2 Introduction

2.1 General

North Tipperary County Council proposes to build a bypass of Thurles Town. An initial study area of approximately 46½ km² has been defined surrounding the town that includes eighty-two (82) townlands. It extends from Cormackstown in the west to Rathmanna in the east, from Brittas in the north to Ballyhudda in the south. The area measures approximately 8km in diameter. This is believed to be of such an extent to contain all likely route corridors for the proposed bypass.

The aim of this desk-based study is to assess the landscape potential of the study area and map the identifiable cultural heritage sites that might impact on choosing potential routes for the proposed Thurles Bypass. The sites outlined in this report are identified as being of primary importance for the route selection phase of the project.

For the purposes of this report, cultural heritage is considered to include the following elements:

- Sites listed in the Sites & Monuments Record (SMR) and / or Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) and/or the North Tipperary Inventory and any other known archaeological sites, or listed on the National Monuments Service website: www.archaeology.ie
- Sites listed in the Register of Protected Structures and / or the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Buildings of Ireland: www.buildingsofireland.ie
- Archaeological Artefacts

2.2 Methodology

This report is a desk-based assessment and has focused on the examination of sources listed below:

2.2.1 Documentary Sources

Documentary sources were used to assess the landscape potential of the study area and to compile an archaeological and historical framework for the identified cultural heritage sites. All documentary sources used for this purpose are listed in the Bibliography.

Archive Sources

Archival sources were used to identify and map cultural heritage sites. The following archival sources were consulted:

- Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)
- Record of Monuments & Places (RMP)
- Register of Protected Structures
- Register of Historic Monuments
- List of Monuments covered by Preservation Orders
- List of National Monuments in the ownership / guardianship of the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government
- The Topographic files in the Irish Antiquities Division of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI)
- Archaeological Inventory of County Tipperary Vol. 1 – North Tipperary
- Architectural Heritage of North Tipperary 2008
- North Tipperary Heritage Plan 2004-2008
- www.archaeology.ie National Monuments Service website
- www.buildingsofireland.ie website of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH).

Cartographic Sources

Cartographic sources were examined to provide additional information on the potential extent of identified cultural heritage sites, identify any other cultural heritage sites and assess the landscape potential of the study area. The following cartographic sources were consulted:

- Petty, W. Down Survey of County Tipperary, (Barony of Eliogarty).
Date: 1656-58, reproduced 1908
- Rocque, J. 'A Plan of the CAMP near Thurles in the County of Tipperary in the Kingdom of IRELAND Consisting of Eight Regiments of Foot & twenty Troops of Horse & Dragoons commanded by the Right Honourable the Earl of Rothes', 1755.
- OS County Tipperary 1st Edition Maps (Sheets 41 & 47).
Scale 1:10,560. Date 1843
- OS County Tipperary 2nd Edition Maps (Sheets 41 & 47).
Scale 1:10,560. Surveyed 1901/03/05 and Revised 1952-3
- OS Discovery Series mapping, County Tipperary
Scale 1:50,000. Date 2000 & 2001
- OS Digital mapping, County Tipperary.
Scale 1:2,500. Date 2000 & 2001

3 Status & Protection

The majority of sites identified within the study area are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places. Protection is afforded to these sites under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004. In addition the North Tipperary County Development Plan (2002-2008) under policy (ENV 45) states:

“... to protect (in situ where practicable or as a minimum, preservation by record) all monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places. The council will also seek to protect, where practicable, the setting of and access to sites. The council will have regard to advice and Recommendations of Duchas the Heritage Service, the Heritage Council and An Taisce”.

Additional sites identified within the study area are listed in the Record of Protected Structures (North Tipperary County Development Plan, 2004-2010) and/or the Schedule of Buildings & Structures Listed for Protection (*Thurles Environs Development Plan*, 2002-2008). These sites are afforded protection under the Planning Act 2000.

No site within the study area is designated a National Monument. The nearest National Monument is Holycross Abbey TN047-030 (01-06) southwest and outside of the study area.

4 Constraints

4.1 General

This section outlines the landscape potential of the study area and all recorded cultural heritage sites identified within the study area. In total ninety-one (91) cultural heritage sites have been identified. All are entered in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. As twenty-one sites lay within Thurles Town Council urban area these are excluded from the parameters of this study. This leaves a total of seventy (70) known cultural heritage sites within the study area. This seventy comprises sixty five elements of archaeological interest, together with five sites of built-heritage value.

4.2 Landscape Potential

A number of factors influence the location and density of known and unknown archaeological remains. A paper examination of these factors can provide a broad assessment of the archaeological landscape potential of the area and potentially highlight areas of archaeological sensitivity where hidden or sub-surface archaeological remains may exist. These factors include:

- Soils
- Present land use
- Topography
- Wetlands
- Archaeological Artefacts
- Townland names.

The study area is dominated by the River Suir that runs through Thurles town, its junction with the River Drish at Mullauns and the River Breagagh at the southeast edge of the study area. North of the study area lie the Devil's Bit Mountains, south the Slieveardagh Hills, east the bogs near Longfordpass and Moyne-Templetuohy, and west the Cabragh wetlands and River Suir at Holycross.

The bedrock geology in the study area consists of Carboniferous strata, dominated by Lower Carboniferous rocks mainly comprising of limestone and covered almost everywhere by drift deposits. The area has mostly well drained grey-brown podzolic soils, which are highly

productive and fertile, supporting a variety of agricultural practices. The present land use is largely, although not exclusively, dominated by agriculture. The main activity is dairying and cattle rearing followed by sheep rearing, and a large portion of the land is used for hay, silage and pasture.

Watercourses and their banks are prime localities for many types of cultural heritage sites such as mills, fords, old bridges, habitation sites, or *fulachta fiadh*, and river beds can yield archaeological artefacts such as wooden boats and metal objects. Local tributaries and streams include the Aughnacranado, Ballynahow, Poulaneigh, Soolvane, Sruhavaddra and Tobernaloo. This well-irrigated landscape, fertile soils and generally flat topography would also have been ideal for early farming communities. Six mills and two bridges are classified as archaeological sites within the study area. Marsh, bog and waterlogged areas frequently located close to watercourses are often archaeologically rich and their preservation qualities of organic materials create a unique archaeological resource. There is bog at the western edge of the study area at Ballyvoneen, northwest at Monavaddra, and at Monatierna to the east. The Down Survey Map for Eliogarty Barony (1656-58) indicates the land at the southwestern end of the study area as “*Notorious Red Shaking Bog*”. The recent archaeological discoveries in advance of the Lisheen Mine development northeast of the study area are an example of the high archaeological potential of the bogs.

Townland names can provide an indication of the importance of certain topographical features within an area that potentially would have attracted or inhibited settlement in the past. There are several names that describe wet areas, marshes, bogs and streams. The word “*móin*” referring to a bog (Monatierna and Monavaddra). Other topographical words incorporated into townland names refer to prominent locations or specific characteristics of an area. For example “*ard*” indicating height or rise (Ardbaun) and “*cnoc*” indicating a hilly place (Knockanacunna, Knockauns, Knockeen and Knockroe), and “*carrraig*” indicating a rocky place (Carrigeen), “*áth*” meaning crossing (Athnid More), “*tober*” indicating a well (Tobernacartan, Tobernaloo) and “*mulláin*” indicating little summits (Mullauns) are such examples within the study area.

Townland names may indicate the existence of a certain type of archaeological site within an area, which is especially important if there is no above ground remains visible for this site type. It provides a broad indication of the possibility of sub-surface archaeological remains.

The word “*cill*” referring to a church and “*saggart*” (priest) appears in three names; and “*rath*” and “*lios*” - Gaelic linguistic elements indicating ringforts - are incorporated into six townland names. Rathcooney and Rathmanna both have recorded ringfort sites, and Killinane has a recorded graveyard. Seven townlands names contain bally / *baile*, which translates as town, however towns as we know them had no place in the Gaelic social structure so the precise meaning of the ancient *baile* is not clear but presumably indicates some form of large settlement or land division. There are also the townlands like Archerstown, Beakstown, Cassestown, Cormackstown and Townagha incorporating the word “town”, and Bawnanattin and Bawntameena incorporating the element “bawn” associated with a tower house. The name Turtulla could indicate Scandinavian activity, while Bowling Green and Wrensborough would reflect more Anglicised origins.

It is evident from the preceding paragraphs that fertile soils and ample watercourses endow this landscape with readily exploitable characteristics for transport, energy and the supply and production of food. Townland names and archaeological artefacts, albeit sparse, have given further indications of the potential richness of the cultural heritage landscape. There is a high probability for hidden and sub-surface archaeological remains to be found within the area.

4.3 Archaeological Sites

A total of eighty-six (86) archaeological elements or sites entered in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and/or Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) have been identified within the study area, twenty one of which are included in the Thurles Urban Boundary area and are therefore not part of this study. In addition two sites are afforded protected structure status, one encompassing four protected structures, giving a total of five sites of built-heritage value. Details of all recorded sites are documented, and included below is an outline of the various site-types and an assessment of site extents, distribution, and distinctive groupings within the constraints area.

A benefit of the publication of the North Tipperary Archaeological and Architectural Inventories is that all sites have exact locations. Consultation with the Sites and Monuments Record Files in the Office of Public Works, St. Stephens Green, Dublin has provided some additional information on certain sites that is included with the appropriate entry (as SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive).

One site is classified as an Archaeological Complex TN041-065 (01-03) in the SMR. An archaeological complex is usually more extensive than the typical site recorded in the SMR and this example at Mullauns / Turtulla consists of two mills and a bridge at an important location on the River Suir. Within the study area the site at Archerstown TN041-072 (01-03) could be considered an Archaeological Complex.

The study area has a cultural history spanning a long period. Recorded archaeological sites within the study area range in date from c.2,000BC to the 18th century, although there is a clear preponderance of Early Christian and Medieval sites.

Prehistoric (pre 400AD)

Remarkably, there are no recorded prehistoric sites within the study area. However, one Bronze Age artefact from the townland of Monakeeba is in the National Museum of Ireland (IA160/1996). It is a socketed peg-hole spearhead said to have been found in a boggy field. Although outside the study area, two copper alloy looped bronze palstaves are listed from Holycross (1960:582 [from Bohernacrusha] & 1960:583) and two polished stone axeheads from Dovea Lower (1960:580 & 1960:581) do confirm a Bronze Age presence in the region. This is re-affirmed by recent archaeological works in advance of the M8 Cullahill to Cashel Road Project, which identified prehistoric sites east and south of Thurles, see www.nra.ie. It will only be a matter of time before classic prehistoric sites like *fulachta fiadh* are found in large numbers in the Thurles area.

Early Christian (400-1150AD)

This period is characterized by a rural economy based on mixed farming and the introduction of Christianity and subsequent establishment of religious communities throughout Ireland. Written sources such as the law-texts, sagas, histories, praise poetry, annals, genealogies and saint's lives originating from this period but surviving in later manuscripts further illuminate the social, religious and political climate. Thurles or "Dúrlas Éile Uí Fhogartaigh (the strong fort of the O'Fogartys of Éile)" clearly had its origins in a major, strategically located ringfort or system of forts beside the River Suir, although the exact location is unknown. The Bowling Green ringfort TN041-041 is the only excavated example of this site type around Thurles.

Ringforts are the classic settlement site of this period and within the study area five ringforts and one possible ringfort have been identified. Ringforts usually have a dispersed distribution although occasionally two can be found side-by-side or even joined and are most frequently located on gentle slopes, with commanding views of the surrounding countryside. They represent the defended homesteads of single-family units and are characterized by a circular area enclosed by a stone wall or one or more earthen banks and external ditches. The internal area would have functioned as a small farmyard with a dwelling house. Other specialist activities such as metalworking or tanning were often carried out within this area. There is abundant literary evidence to support the existence of settlement adjacent to ringforts and the archaeological evidence for such settlement is beginning to be found with further excavations of this site type such as at Twomileborris in advance of the M8 Cullahill to Cashel Road Project, see www.nra.ie¹. Ringforts represent the most frequently occurring site type within the study area with twenty-four (24) recorded examples, of which six are classified as possible ringforts, and three are located within the Thurles Town Council urban area.

Within the study area there are nineteen (19) sites classified as “enclosures”, nine of which are classified as “possible enclosures”, and two are located within the Thurles Town Council urban area. The majority of these sites probably represent the remains of ringforts long since ploughed out through agricultural activity, although it is possible that some enclosures represent other site types and smaller sites in particular could correspond to barrows from the prehistoric period.

Medieval / Late Medieval (1150-1540 AD)

Anglo-Norman incursions began in the late 12th century, and in the early years strategically important locations were selected for their defensible settlements. Thurles represented such an area and recorded battles around Thurles between the Irish and Anglo-Norman are found in 1174 and 1192; the exact location of the latter battle is still unknown but the recently established Irish Battlefields Project may help to identify the location. The 1174 battle resulted in the first defeat inflicted by the Irish on the Anglo-Normans and is reputed to have occurred at the junction of what is now Mitchell Street / Boheravoroon in the town.

¹ Archaeological investigations at Twomileborris (extract) Micheál Ó Droma, Excavation Director
www.nra.ie/Archaeology/ArchaeologySeminar2007/PDFseminarabstracts2007/file,10547,en.pdf

These early settlements consisted of a motte often accompanied by a bailey and continued to be built into the early 13th century. The motte was a high flat-topped earthen mound with very steep-sides and enclosed by a fosse. In Thurles the original motte TN041-042 (04) is said to have been located at the west end of the town, near the site of the Black Castle. It was c.30m high before it was destroyed around 1800. Originally a wooden tower or *bretasche* would have been located on the flat top. The bailey consisted of a bank and fosse, often rectangular in shape attached to the motte, providing a more spacious enclosed area. One rectangular enclosure (site) at Turtulla TN047-023 may represent a moated site although since it is levelled little can be deduced about site function.

Ecclesiastical remains are well represented in the town itself - the *Sheela-na-gig*, St. Bridgid's Church site and graveyard *Religbreeda*, and the Carmelite Friary (site). Outside the town there are holy wells recorded at Mullauns and Coolkenedy, a burial ground (possible) at Cormackstown, a church at Turtulla, and Brittas church and graveyard beside the Templemore road. The founding of nearby Holycross Abbey in 1182 by the Cistercians resulted in the creation of a busy and valuable commercial flow along the Suir between Holycross and Thurles, evidenced by the creation of riverside settlements like at Beakstown, Cabragh, Mullauns / Turtulla and Archerstown.

Five castles have been identified within the study area the majority of which date to the Medieval and Late Medieval periods, although a few date to the Post-medieval Period such as Brittas (see Architectural Heritage section). Of this number both Rossestown and Killinane are recorded as "Castle site", while Cassestown and Townparks are recorded as "Castle site possible".

Tower houses built in the 15th and 16th centuries can be considered as a type of stone castle and certainly as a structure designed to be defensive. They usually were quite high and narrow with three or more floors and functioned as houses for minor landowners and chieftains. There are four tower houses within the study area, two of these - the Black Castle and Bridge Castle - are located within the Thurles Town Council urban area. The Black Castle is associated with a bawn; the defended wall often found surrounding a tower house. The Castle served as a military barracks until the early nineteenth century. The tower house at Archerstown is also associated with a bawn. There is also a tower house at Cabragh on the south bank of the Suir.

Thurles has a number of other medieval sites including town defences, and the Archer Tomb (c.1520), that fall outside this study but reflect the importance the town held in this period.

Post-Medieval (1540-1700 AD), & Modern (Post-1700AD)

There are a number of sites within the study area that date to the Post-medieval and Modern periods. Five “possible” watermills are recorded two at Mullauns along with a bridge (possible), plus a mill site at Newbrook. In addition to the watermill recorded at Commons there is a weir and a ford here too. All these sites are located along the Suir and / or Drish rivers. A number of unrecorded bridges also occur such as Soolvane Bridge near Killinane and Cabragh.

The Earl of Rothe’s Military Camp mapped by Roque in 1755 was located west of Turtulla Golf Course. Rocque depicts the Camp on the south bank of the Suir between Cabragh and the Turtulla/Holycross road (the present-day L-8018), and traces may still survive beneath the top sod. Rocque also depicts a bog bordering the Camp on the south side, an Old Danish Fort near the crossroads (Cashel / Holycross), and shows Turtulla Lime Kiln and Old Mill; the former site not disused at this date.

The Great Southern and Western Railway arrived to Thurles in March 1848 and a number of railway bridges survive intact such as at Beakstown, Cabragh and Brittas. Milestones are indicated along the track as are a number of level crossings like at Thurles Junction near the former Sugar Factory.

A number of named settlements occur such as “The Hill Houses” on the way to Farney Castle – this cluster shows many changes in layout and size from its depiction on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1843 to its present appearance.

4.4 Additional Archaeological Sites

A number of archaeological excavations have been carried out within the study area. For the most part these have been carried out on or in the vicinity of known archaeological sites and no new sites as such have been discovered (see www.excavations.ie).

4.5 Architectural Heritage

There are five protected structures within the constraints area (excluding those sites within the urban area). Four of these are located in Brittas Estate (No.'s 22404101, 22404111, 22404112 and 22404113 – see below for individual entries) while the remaining site is a cottage in Cassestown (No. 22404102). Brittas Castle is also listed in the North Tipperary County Development Plan, Appendix 3, Record of Protected Structures as S99. Within such a well-maintained and managed estate the potential for previously unrecorded landscape features, often masking earlier archaeological sites is recognised.

On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map a number of named houses occur such as Liscahill House and Lodge, Lewagh Cottage, Beechmount, Brittas, Cassestown House, Firville Cottage, Drish House, Mullauns House, Rathmanna House, Corbally House, Archerstown House, The Villa, Turtulla Lodge, Newbrook House, Glengarrif House and Killinane House. Many of these sites were drastically altered by the turn of the 20th century, although in some examples remnant portions of their landscape may still remain in-situ. Other cultural heritage sites survive like the Golf Course at Turtulla, St. Mary's Novitiate and Chapel (the Pallottine Order) and old schoolhouses like Lewagh and Rossestown (the latter not indicated on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map).

On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map a "Closed Cave" surrounded by trees is marked in Rathmanna, but the site is not marked on any subsequent mapping. In the southwest portion of Lisduff townland a field is marked "Glebe", land owned or attached to a parish church.

Industrial heritage is represented by the town reservoir (disused), the saw mills, the former Sugar Factory with associated features, Ballycarrane Dairy, named road bridges like the Drish and Rossestown, the hydraulic ram at Ballyvoneen, eel weirs on the Drish in Ballygammane and on the Suir in Lisnagonoge, and disused quarries at Turtulla, Rossestown and Knockroe. Many of these sites show vast alterations between the time of the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Surveys, and change again to current times. On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map in Cabragh two Osiers on the river and another near the Gate Lodge are shown; in Drish a Mill Pond, Osier, Wells, Overflow, Flour Mill and Woollen Factory are indicated; in Mullauns an Old Corn Mill, Old Tuck Mill, Old Mills Bridge and Lady's Well; in Turtulla a Mill Pond, Flour Mill, Osier and Weir; in Archerstown a Brewery, Osier and Flour Mill. Most of these sites were abandoned by the early 20th century.

Similarly Lime Kilns feature prominently on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map and are generally indicated as “Disused”. Examples occur at The Commons, two each in Ballycarrane and Grange, and another in Gortataggart. The location of the limekiln in Mullauns is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map but not named as such. There is a Brick Works marked beside the Brittas road opposite Gortataggart that had gone out of use by the time of the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey.

5 Impact Statement

Examination of archival and cartographic sources has identified seventy (70) recorded cultural heritage sites within the study area (including archaeological and architectural sites and excluding sites within the Thurles urban area). All of these sites represent constraints to the proposed Thurles Bypass. There are no sites that date to the prehistoric period apart from the find-spot at Monakeeba but the vast majority of sites belong to the Early Christian and Medieval periods (400 – 1540AD). The main site type is the ringfort followed by enclosures, with castles and tower houses well represented.

The density of known cultural heritage sites within the study area is one site in every 0.66 sq.km (1 per 66 hectares / 163acres). However it should be born in mind that a number of cultural heritage sites encompass more than one site type, while Brittas for example contains four recorded sites of architectural heritage value alone.

The cultural heritage sites are fairly evenly distributed throughout the study area. Noticeable distribution patterns include a high proportion of sites located close to the Rivers Suir and Drish, which is to be expected, with particular concentrations at Mullauns / Turtulla, Commons / Cabragh and Archerstown.

6 Mitigation Strategy

This report is preliminary and it will be necessary to carry out further desk-based assessment and field survey in subsequent phases of the road planning process. At this preliminary stage the following recommendations are made to offset and reduce negative impacts on the cultural heritage resource:

- Avoid where possible any sites entered in the Sites and Monuments Record and / or in the Record of Monuments and Places. In addition avoid where possible their immediate environs. Where this is not possible ameliorative measures will be recommended for individual sites and their environs.
- Avoid where possible any protected structures and their immediate environs. Where this is not possible ameliorative measures will be recommended for individual sites and their environs.
- Avoid where possible areas of archaeological sensitivity. Where this is not possible, ameliorative measures will be recommended for individual areas of archaeological sensitivity.
- Carry out relevant field surveys in the route selection phase to identify areas of archaeological potential / sensitivity and features of architectural merit (see for example *Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes*, National Roads Authority, 2005).

Archaeological Sites Located within Thurles Constraints Study Area - I

RMP NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	National Grid Ref.	
			Eastings	Northing
TN041-004	Brittas (Thurles Parish)	Enclosure Site	211,640	162,280
TN041-005	Lewagh Beg / Lewagh More	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	210,710	161,910
TN041-006	Lewagh More	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	210,550	161,350
TN041-007	Brittas (Thurles Parish)	Church and Graveyard	212,180	161,960
TN041-008	Brittas (Thurles Parish)	Enclosure Site	213,320	162,510
TN041-010	Rossestown	Castle Site	213,860	162,140
TN041-011	Rossestown	Enclosure Site	214,160	162,290
TN041-012 (01)	Brittas (Thurles Parish)	Castle	212,620	161,490
TN041-012 (02)	Brittas (Thurles Parish)	Bawn	212,630	161,470
TN041-013	Rossestown	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	213,990	161,630
TN041-020	Killinane	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel) Possible	210,520	159,920
TN041-021 (01)	Killinane	Castle Site	210,570	159,730
TN041-021 (02)	Killinane	Graveyard	210,590	159,720
TN041-022	Ardbaun	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	211,800	160,720
TN041-023	Grange (Thurles Parish)	Enclosure Possible	212,300	160,460
TN041-024	Tooreen (Thurles Parish)	Enclosure Possible Site	214,060	160,980
TN041-025	Cassestown	Castle Site Possible	215,390	161,610
TN041-026	Cassestown	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	215,080	160,860
TN041-034	Ballynahow (Ballycahill Parish)	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel) Possible	208,870	158,750
TN041-035	Racecourse (Thurles Parish)	Enclosure Possible Site	211,640	159,490
TN041-036	Bawntameena	Enclosure Possible	211,240	159,150
TN041-037	Sheskin	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	210,430	158,240
* TN041-038	Glengarriff	Enclosure Possible Site	211,560	158,270
* TN041-040	Gortataggart / Brittas Road	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	212,410	159,590
* TN041-041	Bowling Green	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	213,890	159,210
* TN041-042	Thurles Townparks / Garryvicleheen / Monacocka	Town	212,760	158,660
* TN041-042 (01)	Thurles Townparks	Tower House and Bawn	212,560	158,620
* TN041-042 (02)	Thurles Townparks	Tower House	212,880	158,650
* TN041-042 (03)	Thurles Townparks	Church Site and Graveyard	212,030	158,500
* TN041-042 (04)	Thurles Townparks	Motte Site	212,390	158,500
* TN041-042 (05)	Thurles Townparks	Sheela-Na-Gig	212,630	158,510
* TN041-042 (06)	Thurles Townparks	Bridge Possible	212,910	158,660
* TN041-042 (07)	Thurles Townparks	Town Defences Possible Site	212,760	158,640
* TN041-042 (08)	Thurles Townparks	Friary Site	212,980	158,750
* TN041-042 (09)	Thurles Townparks	Church Site and Graveyard	213,320	158,800
* TN041-042 (10)	Thurles Townparks	Tomb	213,310	158,800
* TN041-042 (11)	Thurles Townparks	Grave-Slab	213,310	158,800
* TN041-042 (12)	Thurles Townparks	Memorial Slab	213,310	158,800
* TN041-042 (13)	Thurles Townparks	Castle Site Possible	212,390	158,500
* TN041-042 (15)	Thurles Townparks	Gateway Site	212,580	158,580

RMP NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	National Grid Ref.	
			Eastings	Northing
* TN041-042 (16)	Thurles Townparks	Gateway Site	212,880	158,650
* TN041-043	Monakeeba	Enclosure Possible Site	213,190	158,000
* TN041-044	Glebe (Thurles Parish)	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	213,720	158,250
TN041-045	Rathcooney	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel) Possible	214,510	158,960
TN041-046	Ballygammane	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	216,590	159,540
TN041-047	Corbally (Rahelty Parish) / Rathmanna (Rahelty Parish)	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	216,380	158,290
TN041-058	Cormackstown	Burial Ground Possible	209,140	157,220
TN041-059	Beakstown / Cormackstown	Enclosure	209,440	157,350
TN041-060	Beakstown	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel) Possible	209,590	157,040
TN041-061	Beakstown	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel) Possible	209,710	157,310
TN041-062	Beakstown	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel) Possible	210,240	157,080
TN041-063	Commons (Thurles Parish)	Enclosure Site	211,780	157,500
TN041-064	Mullauns	Holy Well	213,570	157,080
TN041-065	Mullauns / Turtulla (Fertiana Parish)	Archaeological Complex	213,800	157,080
TN041-065 (01)	Mullauns / Turtulla (Fertiana Parish)	Bridge Possible	213,750	157,070
TN041-065 (02)	Mullauns	Mill Possible	213,800	157,080
TN041-065 (03)	Mullauns	Mill Possible	213,820	157,080
TN041-066	Turtulla (Fertiana Parish)	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	213,980	156,920
TN041-067	Archerstown	Watermill Possible	214,050	156,790
TN041-068	Drish	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	214,690	157,740
TN041-069	Kyle (Rahelty Parish)	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	215,630	157,880
TN041-070	Loughbeg / Rathmanna (Rahelty Parish)	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	216,500	157,960
TN041-071 (01)	Townagha	Enclosure Site	216,100	157,470
TN041-071 (02)	Townagha	Enclosure Site	216,140	157,450
TN041-072 (01)	Archerstown	Tower House	215,120	156,750
TN041-072 (02)	Archerstown	Bawn	215,160	156,730
TN041-072 (03)	Archerstown	Dwelling Possible	215,140	156,740
TN041-073	Archerstown	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	215,250	156,580
TN041-075	Knockroe (Rahelty Parish)	Earthwork	215,700	161,510
TN041-076	Brittas (Thurles Parish)	Enclosure Possible Site	211,910	160,960
TN041-077	Sheskin	Enclosure Possible	210,050	158,800
TN041-078	Beakstown	Enclosure Possible Site	210,220	156,570
TN041-079	Turtulla (Thurles Parish)	Watermill Possible Site	213,340	156,890
TN041-086	Killinane	Enclosure Site	209,570	159,640
TN041-087	Brittas (Thurles Parish)	Enclosure Site	212,850	161,930

* Sites indicated thus lie within the Thurles built-up area, and are outside the Constraints Study Area.

Table E-1 : Archaeological Sites Located within Thurles Constraints Study Area, on Ordnance Survey Tipperary Sheet No. 41

(Sources: Record of Monuments and Places County Tipperary (North Riding), Dúchas, The Heritage Service 1998; Archaeological Inventory Tipperary of County Tipperary Vol. 1 - North Riding, Dúchas, The Heritage Service 2002).

TN041-004**Brittas (Thurles Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1706****OS 41:2:3 (454,556)****Not indicated****OD 300-400****NGR 21164, 16228*****Earthwork (site)***

Located on a low natural E-W ridge in fairly level, gently undulating land, in pasture. Marked as a circular enclosure on the 1st Ed. (1843) OS 6-inch map but not indicated on the 1952-3 Ed. The site was removed when the railway was constructed. According to the landowner there was a sand pit roughly W of the railway line where the W part of the site formerly stood. Not visible at ground level.

Date of inspection 4-9-1996.

TN041-005**Lewagh Beg / Lewagh More****North Tipperary Inventory No. 963****OS 41:2:5 (365,520)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21071, 16191*****Ringfort***

Located on a NW-facing slope in pasture. A circular area (diam. c.33m N-S; 33m E-W) defined by an inner bank (Wth 2.5m; int. H 0.8m; ext. H 1.66m), a wide, flat-bottomed fosse (Wth 4.7m; D 1.18m) and an outer bank (Wth 1.9m; ext. H 0.56m). A roadway running close to the E and S sides truncates the defences of the E sector. The bank at this point has been almost completely levelled and the outer bank has been incorporated into or removed by the roadway boundary. Entrance gap (Wth 2.3m) downslope at W.

Date of inspection 3-9-1996.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description; "...inner bank (W2.5m crest, 3.6m base...)...and an outer bank (W1.9m crest, 3m base...)...defences of E quad. Interior relatively clear of vegetation, thistles and some scrub in N quad along inner edges. Trees growing around both inner and outer bank. Banks of earth with some stone content, inner bank more substantial than outer. Inner bank quite denuded in N quad...Entrance feature downslope in W quad, gap in both inner (W2.3m) and outer (W3.6m) bank with bank reducing towards entrance. Stone protruding from slope of terminal on S side and to less extent on N side and from terminal of outer bank."

TN041-006

Lewagh More

North Tipperary Inventory No. 964

OS 41:2:5 (350,468)

Hachured

OD 300-400

NGR 21055, 16135

Ringfort (possible)

Situated on the summit of a natural rise, sloping slightly to the SE; surrounded by pasture with a farmyard to the NE. A roughly circular area (diam. c.30-35m) defined by an earthen bank (Wth 1.3m; int. H 0.28m; ext. H 1.15m) with no other features visible. The site is densely overgrown with scrub.

Date of inspection 4-9-1996.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description; "...earthen bank (W1.3m crest, 2.6m base...)"

TN041-007**Brittas (Thurles Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1819****OS 41:3:4 (504,525)****‘Church (in ruins), Grave Yd.’****OD 300-400****NGR 21218, 16196*****Church and graveyard***

Situated in flat pastureland in Brittas Demesne. The church (dims. 19m x 7.55m; wall T 0.75-0.85m) is situated in the NW angle of a square-shaped graveyard and is constructed of roughly coursed limestone rubble. The N wall survives to a height of 2.4m. A breach in the centre of this wall has been blocked up with masonry and internally the wall is largely obscured by ivy. The E gable survives almost to an apex, c.5m high. It has a single, narrow, round-headed window (L c.1m; W c.0.15m) with jambs of roughly cut blocks of limestone and a single piece of stone forming the head set into a round-headed embrasure. The jambs are crudely dressed with vertical lines. Both internally and externally the E gable is crudely repointed. The S wall survives to a height of 2.7m with no features visible. A break at the E end of the S wall has been rebuilt to provide a flush surface. The corresponding end of the E gable is also rebuilt giving a gap of 1.85m, which is the only access to the interior. A breach (L 4m) at the W end of the S wall is filled with masonry – this may have been the original entrance. The W gable (H 2m) is the lowest surviving wall and is obscured by ivy. The W wall of the church also forms the W wall of the graveyard. The N wall of the graveyard continues on the line of the N wall of the church but is not keyed-in. The graveyard is entered through a round-headed arch in the E wall with engaged pillars on either side. The earliest visible headstone in the graveyard dates to 1782 and commemorates James Sweeney, a worker on the estate. Other gravestones are predominantly Knoxs and Langleys of 19th-century date. A number of crude gravemarkers are also present. This appears to be an estate church with no visible evidence of medieval origin. Marked as ‘church in ruins’ on the 1st Ed. (1843) OS 6-inch map, however, there is no entry in the OS Letters.

Date of inspection 12-9-1996.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description:

Aerial Photo: CUCAP 11th July 1969, AVP75. A possible circular enclosure is partially marked on this photo; also a small sub-rectangular feature to W of church.

TN041-008**Brittas (Thurles Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1326****OS 41:3:2 (612,578)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21332, 16251*****Enclosure (site)***

Located on a gentle N-facing slope on a slight rise which slopes down to the River Suir, immediately N of the site. Marked as a small oval enclosure defined by trees on the 1st Ed. (1843) OS 6-inch map and as a small hachured enclosure on 1952-3 revision. Clearly visible as an oval enclosure on an aerial photograph taken in 1973 (GSIAP, S 463/2). There are some undulations in the area but no definable pattern emerges.

Date of inspection 3-9-1996.

TN041-010**Rossestown****North Tipperary Inventory No. 2225****OS 41:3:3 (663,542)****‘Castle (site of)’****OD 300-400****NGR 21386, 16214***Castle (site)*

Situated at the base of a W-facing slope in rolling pastureland. The site is referred to in the Civil Survey (1654-6) as a ‘stump of a Castle and a Bawne’ (Simington 1931, vol. 1, 40). John Purcell and Wm Prendergast are listed as proprietors in 1640 (*ibid*). A low rectangular area (c.46m NW-SE; 31m NE-SW) appears to have been built up to provide a platform (H c.1m) and an area of dry, stony ground at the SE end of this platform probably marks the exact location of the castle. No visible trace of the castle above ground. A well and stream are indicated N of the castle but these are no longer visible. Site marked as ‘Site of Castle’ on 1st Ed. (1843) OS 6-inch map, though some stonework appears to have been visible as according to the OS Letters ‘near it stands a part of the walls’ (O’Flanagan 1930, vol. 2, 188).
Date of inspection 17-9-1996.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description; “...a stump of a Castle and a Bawne with some Cabbins”

TN041-011**Rossestown****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1645****OS 41:3:3 (692,556)****Not indicated****OD 300-400****NGR 21416, 16229*****Enclosure (site)***

Situated on a gradual NE-facing slope in undulating countryside. This site has been levelled – a slight rise in the field suggests the bank of the E sector with no features visible elsewhere. Identified as a roughly circular enclosure on an aerial photograph taken in 1973 (GSIAP, S 463/2) with an E-W field boundary defining the N sector.

Date of inspection 12-9-1996.

TN041-012 (01,02)**Brittas (Thurles Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 2179****OS 41:3:5 (546,480)****'Brittas Castle (in ruins)'****OD 300-400****NGR 21262, 16149***Castle (site)*

Situated on flat terrain in Brittas Demesne. The original castle burnt c.1820 (Bence-Jones 1988, 48, 293) and the landowner intended replacing it with a full-scale replica of Warick Castle. This venture was started but never finished due to the tragic death of the landowner. A sketch of the original castle in the possession of the present landowner shows three towers, two square, and one circular, with intervening buildings, possibly built onto the bawn wall. The towers are approximately four storeys high with crenellated battlements and hood-mouldings over flat-headed windows and may have been part of the bawn defences. The bawn was mentioned in the Civil Survey (1654-6) (Simington 1931, vol. 1, 55). There is now a 19th-century house built on the site.

Date of inspection 12-9-1996.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description;

References: Healy, P. 1979, p102

Cairns, C.T. 1987, p18

Craig, M./Knight of Glin, 1970, p101

ITA Survey 1943

Aerial Photo: CUCAP 11th July 1969 AVP74

Down Survey Maps

ITA Survey: Property of Capt. Knox. Castle begun 100 years ago by Henry Grace Langley. He was later killed by falling masonry. Bought by present owner's grandfather for £13,000 through the Encumbered Estates Court.

Civil Survey: "...a Castle and Bawne, some Cabbins."

TN041-013**Rossestown****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1115****OS 41:3:6 (676,494)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21399, 16163*****Ringfort***

Located partially on the crest of a N-S ridge and on the SE slope, in undulating pastureland. A roughly circular site (diam. 28m NE-SW) enclosed by an earth and stone bank (Wth 1.7m; int. H 0.36m; ext. H 1.06m). No external fosse visible. Break in bank in E quadrant (Wth 2.1m). Field boundaries run close to the edge of the site as shown on the 1952-3 ed. OS 6-inch map.

Date of inspection 17-9-1996.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description; "...earthen bank (W1.7m crest, 3m base...)"

TN041-020**Killinane****North Tipperary Inventory No. 869****OS 41:6:5 (347,333)****Hachured****OD 380****NGR 21052, 15992*****Ringfort (possible)***

Situated on the summit of a natural rise with a road adjacent to the E portion. There is a house to the N and S of the site and pasture to the W. The site is very overgrown and the surface is uneven with spoil heaps and quarry-holes in the interior. The present remains consist of an irregular-shaped area (diam. 36.4m N-S) defined by a scarp with a modern gap in the bank at N. Depicted as a roughly circular enclosure on the 1st Ed. (1843) OS 6-inch map and as a roughly rectangular enclosure on the 1952-3 ed., with straight sides to the N, S and W while the E side is truncated by a N-S roadway.

Date of inspection 4-9-1996.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description; "Tractor access upslope of bank in N quad and enters site in N. No clear bank enclosing this disturbed site which is raised 1.65m above surrounding ground level."

TN041-021 (01,02)**Killinane****North Tipperary Inventory No. 2203****OS 41:6:5 (351,315)****‘Killinane Castle (site of)’****OD 300-400****NGR 21057, 15973*****Castle (site)***

Located on a S-facing slope in the NW angle of a graveyard. The graveyard is irregular in shape, roughly rectangular but tapering downslope to SE and a roadway skirts the N wall. The enclosing stonewall has been recently repointed and the graveyard cleaned up under a FÁS scheme. The earliest noted headstone dates to 1778 and there are numerous other 18th-, 19th- and 20th-century headstones. There is no visible evidence of medieval fragments in the graveyard or surrounding wall. A ‘stump of a Castle’ in the townland is referred to in the Civil Survey (1654-6) (Simington 1931, vol. 1, 54). According to OS Letters the castle ‘fell on the night of the last hurricane, 6th January 1838’ and ‘some of the rubbish of the foundation of a castle may still be seen in one corner’ (O’Flanagan 1930, vol. 2, 8). A stone platform surmounted by a crucifix has been built in the NW angle on the supposed site of the castle.

Date of inspection 16-8-1996.

TN041-022**Ardbaun****North Tipperary Inventory No. 331****OS 41:7:1 (468,408)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21180, 16072*****Ringfort***

Situated on a NW-facing slope in gently undulating pasture. An oval area (diam. 36m N-S; 50m E-W) enclosed by an earth and gravel bank (Wth 2m; int. H 0.32m; ext. H 1.37m) and a shallow external fosse (Wth 2.7m; D 0.37m), which is most visible at N and S. The interior at N is slightly raised. A gap (Wth 2m) in the SE sector appears to have been broken through the bank with other breaks in the bank at NW (Wth 3.1) and WNW (Wth 1.8m). It is possible that the NW gap is the original entrance, somewhat eroded by cattle and presently blocked with scrub.

Date of inspection 12-9-1996.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description;

“...gravel bank (W2m crest, 3.5m base...)”

TN041-023**Grange (Thurles Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1474****OS 41:7:1 (515,383)****Hachured****OD 400****NGR 21230, 16046*****Enclosure (possible)***

Situated on an E-facing slope in undulating pasture on a low natural rise of ground. The site consists of an irregular oval area (diam. 93m N-S; 75.3m E-W) defined by an earthen bank (Wth 2.2m; int. H 1.32m; ext. H 0.8m), with a smaller internal enclosure (diam. 31.5m N-S) on the summit of a rise defined by a stone bank/low wall (Wth 1.2m; int. H 0.3m; ext. H 0.42m). Part of this internal feature is visible on an aerial photograph (Ordnance Survey 0368) where it is depicted as straight wall/bank. This may be an 18th-/19th-century landscape feature depicted on the 1st Ed. (1843) OS 6-inch map as a roughly oval area defined by a ring of trees and field bank.

Date of inspection 4-9-1996.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description;

“...bank (W2.2m crest, 6.8m base...)”

TN041-024**Tooreen (Thurles Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1668****OS 41:7:3 (682,432)****Not indicated****OD 300-400****NGR 21406, 16098*****Enclosure (possible, site)***

Situated on a very gentle ESE-facing slope leading down to a stream running N-S close to the E sector of the site. There is a well immediately to the NW. Identified as a possible enclosure on an aerial photograph taken in 1973 (GSIAP, S 462/1). Not visible at ground level.

Date of inspection 17-9-1996.

TN041-025**Casestown****North Tipperary Inventory No. 2181****OS 41:4:5 (808,492)****Not indicated****OD 300-400****NGR 21539, 16161*****Castle (site, possible)***

According to the Civil Survey (1654-6) there was as a ‘stump of a Castle out of reparaire’ in ‘Cassistowne’ (Simington 1931, vol. 1, 56). Robnett Purcell of Borresleagh is listed as proprietor in 1640 (*ibid.*). Casestown House, which appears to be 19th century in date, was visited as the possible location of this castle. The landowner, however, knew of no castle in this townland nor of any tradition of a castle associated with this house.

Date of inspection 17-9-1996.

Site is indicated on RMP 1998; site does not appear in www.archaeology.ie database.

TN041-026**Casestown****North Tipperary Inventory No. 558****OS 41:8:2 (778,420)****Hachured****OD 400-500****NGR 21508, 16086*****Ringfort***

Located on a gradual SE-facing slope in rough meadow. A field boundary to the NW had been removed and the area (immediately NW of the ringfort) is used as a yard for old machinery. A roughly circular area (diam. 32.8m N-S; 29m E-W) defined by a low bank (Wth c.2.2m; int. H 0.4m; ext. H. 1.53m), which has been truncated and flattened. There is no bank at SE, which may be the site of the original entrance on the down slope side of the site, and there is no visible evidence of an outer fosse. The interior, which slopes to the SE, is quite disturbed.

Date of inspection 17-9-1996.

TN041-034**Ballynahow (Ballycahill Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 457****OS 41:9:6 (190,222)****Not indicated****OD 200-300****NGR 20887, 15875*****Ringfort (possible, site)***

Situated on the SE-facing slope of a hill overlooking a valley below, in hilly terrain under pasture. Depicted on the 1st Ed. (1843) OS 6-inch map as a circular enclosure but not marked on the subsequent 1952-3 Ed. A slight rise delimits this roughly circular site (diam. c.26.7m N-S; 24.5 E-W), the scarp consisting of a very gradual slope (H 1.14m). The interior slopes towards the SW. Although this site had been levelled the size, location and cartographic evidence suggest this site was a ringfort.

Date of inspection 24-9-1996.

TN041-035**Racecourse (Thurles Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1788****OS 41:10:3 (453,292)****Not indicated****OD 300-400****NGR 21164, 15949*****Earthwork (site)***

Situated on flat terrain in grassland, which was used as a football ground. There are some recent back-filled trenches in the field, which may be associated with drainage. Marked on the 1st Ed. (1843) OS 6-inch map as a circular enclosure but not indicated on the 1952-3 Ed. Not visible at ground level.

Date of inspection 17-4-1997.

TN041-036**SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive****Bawntameena****North Tipperary Inventory N/A****OS 41:10:3 (415,259)****Not Indicated****NGR 21124, 15915****Enclosures (Possible Site)**

Situated on a very gentle S facing slope in undulating pastureland, just off crest of low ridge.

Site not depicted on 1st (1843) or 2nd (1952-53) Eds. OS map but showed up on aerial photograph (OS 0367/8) as a circular cropmark. No visible trace of site above ground.

Date of inspection 17/04/1997.

TN041-037**Sheskin****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1125****OS 41:10:5 (337,173)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21043, 15824*****Ringfort***

Located on the crest of a hill on a SW-facing slope in undulating pastureland. A circular area (diam.50m N-S; 51m E-W enclosed by an earthen bank (Wth 2.7m; int. H 0.71m; ext. H 1.75m) and a wide, shallow external fosse (Wth 4m; D 0.5m). The site is in a good state of preservation though in the SW quadrant the bank (Wth c.8m) has been quarried out. No clear evidence of an entrance – it may have been downslope in the quarried sector.

Date of inspection 26-9-1996.

TN041-038**SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive****Glengarriff****North Tipperary Inventory N/A****OS 41:10:6 (444,176)****Not Indicated****NGR 21156, 15827****Enclosure (Possible Site)**

Situated on flat summit of ridge in pasture, in undulating terrain. Site not depicted on either 1st (1843) or 2nd (1952-3) Eds. OS map. Appeared as an oval cropmark on aerial photograph (OS 0367/8) No visible trace of site above ground.

Date of inspection 17/04/1997.

TN041-040**Brittas Road / Gortataggart****North Tipperary Inventory No. 531****OS 41:11:1 (526,300)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21241, 15959****Ringfort**

Situated on ground sloping very gradually to the SE in pasture. A raised circular area (diam. 33m N-S and E-W) enclosed by a low, earth and stone bank (Wth 2.3m; int. H 0.35m; ext. H 0.73-1m) with no visible evidence of an external fosse, though the impression of a fosse is created by the close proximity of later field boundaries at N, E and W. There is a possible entrance gap (Wth c.2m) at S, though it is obscured by vegetation. The bank has been slightly quarried into at SW.

Date of inspection 2-5-1997.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description;

“Circular area...enclosed by a low earth and stone bank...with fairly flat-topped profile...some small quarrying into bank in SW quad...Field bank running NE-SW close to SE quad...is reduced to scarp...N side of site the bank becomes very broad and appears to have been flattened (W5.7m, ext H 0.75m)”

TN041-045**Rathcooney****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1089****OS 41:12:1 (724,240)****Not indicated****OD 300-400****NGR 21451, 15896*****Ringfort (possible)***

Located on the summit of the S end of a N-S ridge in rolling pastureland. A roughly circular levelled enclosure (diam. 23m N-S; 25.4m E-W) identified as a circular enclosure on aerial photographs taken in 1966 (CUCAP, AOZ 78). The site is defined by a low, flattened bank (Wth c.6m; int. H 0.34m; ext H 0.5m) reduced to a scarp (H 1.72m) at E, which is accentuated by the natural slope of the ridge. On the aerial photograph the site appears to be enclosed by an outer fosse, however this was not visible at the time of inspection.

Date of inspection 17-9-1996.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description; "Bank particularly denuded in N quad, possible entrance in this area"

Indicated as "Ráth Chuana" on the Discovery Series Map.

TN041-046**Ballygammane****North Tipperary Inventory No. 419****OS 41:12:3 (921,295)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21659, 15954*****Ringfort***

Situated on an E-facing slope in undulating terrain with the River Drish flowing c.50m S of the site; beet is planted in the surrounding field. Depicted as a circular enclosure on the 1st (1843) and current (1952-53) ed. OS 6-inch map. The site is too overgrown to obtain a diameter. It is defined by a scarp (H 1.1-2.28), a fosse (Wth 2.1m; D 1.06m) and an outer earth and stone bank (Wth 1.4m crest; ext. H 1.55m). At N and W the outer bank has been pushed into the fosse and the bank in the SW sector has been slightly quarried. There is stone facing on the inner and outer face of the outer bank in the SW quadrant. This site may be a later medieval earthwork rather than a ringfort.

Date of inspection 22-4-1997.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description;

“No outer fosse visible.”

TN041-047**Corbally (Rahelty Par.) / Rathmanna (Rahelty Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 641****OS 41:12:6 (901,177)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21638, 15829*****Ringfort***

Situated on a SE-facing slope in undulating pastureland. An oval area (diam. 39m N-S; 29m E-W; enclosed by a broad, wide earthen bank (Wth 3.1m; int. H 0.87m; ext. H 1.5m) surmounted by mature beech trees with some trees also in the interior. There is a small coniferous plantation in the SE quadrant where the bank had been disturbed. No evidence of an external fosse. In the NE quadrant a modern shed has been built up against the external face of the bank. A portion of the bank at NW (L c.8m) and another at W (L c.5m) has been levelled and it is possible that wither may have contained the original entrance. The wall of a concrete yard containing a farm building abuts the external face of the bank in the S-SW sector where the external ground level may have been lowered. The interior is cattle poached and was overgrown with nettles at the time of inspection.

Date of inspection 19-9-1996.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description;

“Site quite overgrown in NE quad but bank appears to be destroyed, quite a lot of disturbed earth and dumped material in this area...Some stone protruding from external face of bank in N quad.”

TN041-058**Cormackstown****North Tipperary Inventory No. 2002****OS 41:13:3 (216,77)****Not indicated****OD 300-400****NGR 20914, 15722*****Burial ground (possible)***

Situated on a sight break in a SW-facing slope, in undulating pastureland. Identified on an aerial photograph taken in June 1973 (GSIAP, S 466/7) as a roughly square area partially defined by a kink in the field boundary. The site consists of a raised platform (c.34m N-S; 20m E-W) with a gently sloping scarp (H 0.4-6m). A neighbouring landowner recalled a local tradition of this being a burial ground and remembered that when the field was being tilled the area from the kink in the field boundary down to the road was never tilled but was deliberately left undisturbed. The N and W sectors are delineated by a hedgerow. The E side is quite clearly defined by a scarp but the S side is less clear – the platform sloping down in an irregular fashion. The date of the burial ground is unknown and the site is not noted on the 1st Ed. (1843) OS 6-inch map.

Date of inspection 25-9-1996.

TN041-059**Beakstown / Cormackstown****North Tipperary Inventory No. 324****OS 41:14:1 (244,89)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 20944, 15735*****Concentric enclosure (possible)***

Situated on a gentle SW-facing slope in undulating pastureland. An enclosure (diam. 30m) defined by a substantial earthen bank (Wth 2.3m; int. H 0.5m; ext. H 2.42m), a berm (Wth c.7m) and an external bank (Wth 2.5m; int. H 0.3m; ext. H 0.95m). The site is quite overgrown, particularly around the edge of the outer bank and the E half of the inner bank. There is a possible fosse (Wth 2.5m) visible only at S and W where the field boundary runs concentrically with the site. This may be a field ditch. The inner enclosure is clearly visible on an aerial photograph taken in June 1973 (GSIAP, S 466/7).

Date of inspection 25-9-1996.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description;

“Overall diam. c.60m, int. diam. 30-35m...SW quad berm 14m wide...N quad outer bank has been destroyed and field boundary transects N quad from NW-SE...widely spaced bivallate enclosure”

Discrepancy between SMR file and RMP entry:

SMR: “inner bank (W2.5m crest, 5.2m base...)”

RMP: “external bank (W2.5m crest, 5.2m base...)”

TN041-060**Beakstown****North Tipperary Inventory No. 497****OS 41:14:4 (258,60)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 20959, 15704*****Ringfort (possible, site)***

Situated on a gradual SE-facing slope in undulating pastureland, just off the crest of a hill. Indicated as a circular enclosure on the current ed. (1952-3) OS 6-inch map and depicted in an area of outcrop on the 1st Ed. (1843). The site was levelled c.20 years ago according to the landowner who remembers the site as consisting of a circular area (diam. c.30m) enclosed by a bank (H c.1.5m) and outer fosse.

Date of inspection 25-9-1996.

TN041-061**Beakstown****North Tipperary Inventory No. 498****OS 41:14:1 (270,86)****Not indicated****OD 300-400****NGR 20971, 15731*****Ringfort (possible, site)***

Situated on quite a steep SE-facing slope in undulating terrain under tillage. Indicated as a circular enclosure on the 1st Ed. (1843) OS 6-inch map but not marked on the subsequent 1952-3 revision. There is no clear trace of the site on the ground as it has been levelled but a slight rise appears to indicate the bank in the NW and SW quadrants providing a diameter of 44m.

Date of inspection 25-9-1996.

TN041-062**Beakstown****North Tipperary Inventory No. 499****OS 41:14:5 (320,63)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21024, 15708*****Ringfort (possible, site)***

Situated on the summit of a low, roughly E-W ridge, the site utilising the downslope to the N and S, and the end of the ridge to the E. The site has been levelled, but is faintly visible as a raised area with a central depression, diameter c.50m N-S. The site is depicted on both the 1st (1843) and current (1952-3) Eds. of the OS 6-inch map as a circular, bivallate enclosure with a quarry in the NW quadrant. An inner and outer fosse are clearly visible on aerial photographs of the site (CUCAP, AVT 56; AVP 80; BDL 51; BGN 101) but were not visible at the time of inspection.

Date of inspection 26-9-1996.

TN041-063**Commons (Thurles Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1377****OS 41:15:1 (465,103)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21178, 15750*****Enclosure (site)***

Situated in fairly flat terrain, which slopes gently to the SE. Indicated as a circular enclosure on the 1st Ed. (1843) OS 6-inch map, however, on the 1952-3 edition the hachures are inverted depicting the site as a pit. A very slight curving rise suggestive of the former bank survives in the NW quadrant. Otherwise not visible at ground level.

Date of inspection 17-4-1997.

TN041-064**Mullauns****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1962****OS 41:15:6 (635,63)****'Lady's Well'****OD 300-400****NGR 21357, 15708*****Holy Well***

Situated on a gentle W-facing slope, this well flows W into the Drish River. The precise location is difficult to ascertain as a pump-house, water tank and well (Wth 1.25m) with concrete lining have been constructed at this location. Presumably the well is the site of the holy well but there is nothing to indicate a religious tradition associated with this site. The holy well was the focus of a pattern on the feast of the Assumption on 15th August, the men visiting the well in the morning and the women in the evening. A stone, formerly placed at the right-hand side of the gate entering Lady's Well from the Mill Road, was usually struck three times in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit. Coins were thrown into the well and rags were hung on a nearby bush (O'Neill 1976, 62). Visiting the well grew less common after 1848 when a company of soldiers were stationed in the locality causing clashes between the military and the pilgrims visiting the well (*ibid*).

Date of inspection 11-9-1996.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description;

References:

O'Neill, Rev. John 1976. "Holy Wells" in Tipperary Remembers, W.J. Hayes (ed.) p61-63.

TN041-065**SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive****Mullauns / Turtulla (Fertiana Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory N/A****OS 41:15:6 (657,62)****Manor Mills (disused)****NGR 21380, 15708****Archaeological Complex**

Eighteenth/nineteenth century mill complex, associated bridge is 18th /19th century date with cut-stone arches.

Exclude from inventory but keep in SMR as possible site of earlier mill(s) because of name "Manor Mills".

Date of inspection 11/09/1995.

TN041-065(01)**SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive****Mullauns / Turtulla (Fertiana Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory N/A****OS 41:15:6 (652, 62)****Indicated but not named****NGR 21375, 15707****Bridge (Possible)**

Bridge situated on Poulaneigh River. Marked on 1st (1843) ed. as “Old Mills Br” though not titled on 2nd (1952-53) ed. Bridge appears to be of 18th or early 19th century date with cut-stone arches, however it may incorporate or be on the site of an earlier bridge.

Exclude from inventory but retain in SMR.

Date of inspection 11/09/1995.

TN041-065(02)**SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive****Mullauns****North Tipperary Inventory N/A****OS 41:15:6 (657, 63)****Manor Mills (disused)****NGR 21380, 15708****Mill (Possible)**

Situated on N bank of Poulaneigh River. Mill marked as “Old Corn Mill” on 1st (1843) ed. Mill building still stands with much of its machinery still in situ though in dilapidated condition. Mill appears to be of 18th/19th century date. However the name “Manor Mills” may suggest that earlier mills also utilised this site.

Exclude from inventory but retain in SMR.

Date of inspection 11/09/1995.

TN041-065(03)**SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive****Mullauns****North Tipperary Inventory N/A****OS 41:15:6 (658, 63)****Manor Mills (disused)****NGR 21382, 15708****Mill (Possible)**

Situated on N bank of Poulaneigh River. Site marked as “Tuck Mill(s)” on 1st Ed. OS map but not indicated on 2nd Ed. No visible trace of this particular mill building above ground.

Exclude from inventory but retain in SMR.

Date of inspection 11/09/1995.

TN041-066**Turtulla (Fertiana Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1139****OS 41:15:6 (674,48)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21398, 15692*****Ringfort (possible)***

Situated on a gentle E-facing slope with the Poulaneigh River close to the W edge of the site, in reclaimed pastureland. An oval-shaped area (diam. c.30m N-S) defined by an earthen bank (Wth 1.3m; int. H 0.2m; ext. H 1.24m) partially levelled at SE and NE. Site very heavily overgrown with brambles.

Date of inspection 11-9-1996.

Sites & Monuments Record**Field Notes in DoEHLG Archive****TN041-066**

In addition to above description; "...W quad bank is very low, there is also a gap (W1.6m) in bank in this sector."

TN041-067**Archerstown****North Tipperary Inventory No. 2288****OS 41:15:6 (680,35)****‘Archerstown Mills (Corn)’****OD 300-400****NGR 21405, 15679*****Water mill (possible, site)***

Situated in low, marshy terrain on the E bank of the Poulaneigh River. On the 1st (1843) ed. OS 6-inch map the mill is indicated as being a flourmill. The Civil Survey (1654-6) refers to ‘a Mill in repaire’ in Archerstown (Simington 1931, vol. 1, 54). There is no visible trace of a mill building at this site. According to a local source the mill was levelled c.15 years ago (c.1981). However the millrace, which ran through the site, still survives. A lot of rubble has been dumped in the area where the mill was located, presumably to create a platform for a new building. This is possibly the location of the mill referred to in the 17th century.

Date of inspection 11-9-1996.

Drish**TN041-068****North Tipperary Inventory No. 713****OS 41:16:1 (742,125)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21469, 15774*****Ringfort***

Situated on a natural rise in rough terrain. The area appears to have been quite marshy but has been drained and the areas E and W of the site planted with a mixture of deciduous and coniferous trees. The site is very overgrown with scrub and mature conifers in the interior and scrub around the bank. A circular area (diam. approx. 27m) enclosed by a well-preserved earth and stone bank (Wth 1.1m; int. H 0.57m; ext. H 1.27m) and flat-bottomed outer fosse (Wth 2.2m; D 0.44m). There is no obvious entrance feature visible but two gaps have been broken through the bank at W and N. The well-preserved condition of the bank and the freshly cut appearance of the flat-bottomed fosse suggest possible reuse as a tree-ring.

Date of inspection 17-4-1997.

TN041-069**Kyle (Rahelty Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 947****OS 41:16:2 (830,139)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21563, 15788*****Ringfort (site)***

Situated on a very gentle SW-facing slope in gently undulating lush pastureland. The site was levelled c.13 years ago but is still visible as a raised oval area (diam. 39.2m N-S; 35m E-W) defined by a gradually sloping scarp (H 1.07m) and a very shallow outer fosse (Wth c.4m). No visible trace of an entrance feature.

Date of inspection 22-4-1997.

TN041-070**Loughbeg / Rathmanna (Rahelty Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1019****OS 41:16:3 (912,146)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21650, 15796*****Ringfort (possible)***

Situated on a gentle NE-facing slope in undulating terrain and bisected by a road on an E-W axis. The N part of the site has been destroyed by the road, which was constructed pre-1843 as it appears on the 1st Ed. OS 6-inch map. The surviving S portion of the site (diam. c.40m NW-SE; 20m N-S to road) is defined by an earthen bank (Wth 2.3m; int. H 0.92m; ext. H 1.6m), a wide, deep fosse (Wth 3.5m; D 1.24m) and an outer earthen bank (Wth 3m; ext. H 1m). The remaining part of the site is in good condition with a variety of trees and scrub growing on the banks and in the interior. A well-preserved limekiln is located immediately SE of the site with corresponding quarry.

Date of inspection 19-9-1996.

TN041-071(01)

Townagha

North Tipperary Inventory No. 1669

OS 41:16:3 (875,100)

Not indicated

OD 300-400

NGR 21610, 15747

Enclosure (site)

Situated on level ground on a broad natural ridge in undulating pastureland. Not indicated on either the 1st (1843) or the 1952-3 ed. OS 6-inch maps, the site is visible as a circular cropmark on an aerial photograph taken in 1973 (GSIAP, S 469/470). Not visible at ground level. Another circular cropmark (41:71/02) of slightly larger size lies immediately SE of this site.

Date of inspection 19-9-1996.

TN041-071(02)

Townagha

North Tipperary Inventory No. 1670

OS 41:16:3 (878,97)

Not indicated

OD 300-400

NGR 21614, 15745

Enclosure (site)

Situated on level ground on a broad natural ridge in undulating pastureland. Not indicated on either the 1st (1843) or the 1952-3 ed. OS 6-inch maps, the site is visible as a circular cropmark on an aerial photograph taken in 1973 (GSIAP, S 469/470). Not visible at ground level. Another circular cropmark (41:71/01) of slightly smaller size lies immediately NW of this site.

Date of inspection 19-9-1996.

TN041-072(01,02)**Archerstown****North Tipperary Inventory No. 2333****OS 41:16:5 (782,31)****‘Castle (in Ruins)’****OD 300-400****NGR 21512, 15675*****Tower house and possible bawn***

Situated in flat terrain in pasture. A house (2419) and farmyard are situated immediately W of the tower house. A flat-headed single-light window with hood moulding, probably from the tower house, has been inserted at the S end of the E face of the house at first-floor level, probably in the late 19th or early 20th century. There are other fragments of window jambs in the grounds in front of the house. Only the E half of the tower house remains, the E wall (L c.8m), the E end of the N wall and a stair tower at the S end of the E wall survive up to three storeys high. It is likely that the tower house was at least one storey higher originally. Formerly there was a vault over the ground floor and over the second floor. It is built of limestone rubble with weathered, horizontally laid, cut limestone quoins and a slight base-batter (Wth 0.2m; H 0.9m) on the E face. A labourer's cottage has been built up against the external N face and its roofline partially obscures the first floor. Another building abuts the N end of the E wall. At ground floor level there is a blocked embrasure with splayed ingoings at the N end of the E wall. Externally in the E wall at ground level there is a narrow loop with crude limestone surrounds (H 0.72m; Wth 0.9m; H above ground level 1.76m). At first-floor level a cusped ogee-headed window, with a wide internal splay, is at the N end of the E wall. Also at first-floor level there is a round musket-hole at the E end of the N wall, above this, at second-floor level, there is a small loop. The S face of the stair tower has been modified at ground-floor level where there is evidence of two blocked openings, one above the other. The W face of the stair tower does not survive, though there are fragmentary remains of the wall return up to second-floor level. The W wall was rebuilt at ground level with an accompanying N wall built to form a small shed and a buttress, probably early in the 20th century, as evidenced by a date of 1907 inscribed in the mortar of the buttress. The original entrance doorway to the tower house has been inserted into this rebuilt W wall. This pointed doorway (Wth 1.13m; H 1.85m) is rebated externally, including the threshold and has punch tooling and drafted margins. A blocked hole in the N jamb of the doorway may have been a yet-hole. A well, now covered with a manhole, lies 2m W of the reinserted doorway, and is

said to be the original well of the tower house, though it is probably partially on the original line of the S wall of the tower house. The second floor rested on a wooden floor supported by corbels and had a vaulted roof – the remains of the spring are visible on the N wall. At the N and S end of the E wall of the main chamber at second-floor level there are two poorly preserved relieving arches. The stair tower would have been lit by a window in the S wall and one in the E wall at first-floor level. A jamb is all that remains of a doorway, which provided access from the stairs to the first-floor chamber and to the second-floor chamber. No remains of the stairs survive, which suggests they were wooden. The Civil Survey (1654-6) refers to a bawn and ‘James Archer of Archardstowne Esqr. Irish Papist’ is listed as proprietor (Simington 1931, vol. 1, 54). Possible keying stones for the bawn wall project out from the external face of the tower house above the roofline of the abutting building.

Date of inspection 22-4-1997.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

TN041-072(02)

OS 41:16:5 (786,30)

Not Indicated

NGR 21516, 15673

Bawn

In addition to above description;

Civil Survey 1654-56 refers to a bawn. Deerpark wall (T. 0.45m), near N end of NW wall there is a possible gun loop (0.18m x 0.14m) 0.8m above external ground level. Part of circular rounded exit on internal face, which has been blocked up.

Date of inspection 22/04/1997.

TN041-072(03)**Archerstown****North Tipperary Inventory No. 2419****OS 41:16:5 (784,31)****‘Archerstown House’****OD 300-400****NGR 21514, 15674*****House***

Situated in flat terrain in pasture. A house and farmyard situated immediately W of a tower house (2333). According to the present owner, Oliver Langley, Archerstown House (ext. dims. c.12.3m x 9.9m; walls 0.73-0.8m T) was originally two storeys higher. The Langleys have been in possession of Archerstown since the Cromwellian settlement. Fireplaces at the W end of the house, at ground-floor level are at an angle and back-to-back on either side of a partition wall. The Civil Survey (1654-6) refers to ‘a stone house, a Bawne, a mill in reparaire and a castle out of reparaire’ at (Simington 1931, vol. 1, 54). James Archer of Archardstowne Esqr. Irish Papist is listed as proprietor (*ibid.*). This 17th-century house is possibly incorporated into Archerstown House which according to Bence-Jones (1988, 7) is a ‘two-storey, three-bay, high roofed Georgian house’. The E end of the house was rebuilt by the owner’s grandfather. In the E gable of this addition/rebuild there is a single-light window chamfered externally with hood moulding at first-floor level.

Date of inspection 22-4-1997.

TN041-073**Archerstown****North Tipperary Inventory No. 330****OS 41:16:5 (794,15)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21525, 15658*****Ringfort***

Situated on flat ground in a deer-park with a river to the SE. A limekiln is depicted immediately N of site on the 1st Ed. (1843) OS 6-inch map. An oval area (diam. c.33.5m N-S; 38m E-W) enclosed by an earth and stone bank (Wth 2m crest, int. H 0.73m; ext. H 1.55m) situated at the S end of the deer-park, the wall of which partially destroys the bank at S. The bank itself slopes gently to the interior but falls quite steeply to the exterior. In the NE quadrant it has been quarried into with upcast thrown into the site. A gap (Wth 2.6m) in the SE sector may be the original entrance feature. No visible trace of an external fosse. Approximately 5-6m NW of the site there is a subrectangular platform (diam. 20m) of unknown antiquity. There are other earthworks in the field N of the site including a rectangular enclosure (dims. 47m x 22m) aligned almost N-S 11m from the E wall of the deer-park.

Date of inspection 22-4-1997.

TN041-075**Knockroe (Rahelty Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 2024****OS 41:12:5 (837,212)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21570, 15866***Cliff-edge fort (possible)*

Situated on a low hillock in undulating pastureland on the S edge of a ridge overlooking the Drish river valley to the E. Only the S half of a semicircular enclosure survives (dims. c.15m N-S; 42.5m E-W) defined by a scarp as depicted on the 1st (1843) and 1952-3 ed. OS 6-inch map. Originally the site consisted of a larger semicircular enclosure utilising the river valley as a defensive element on the E side. An E-W earth and stone field boundary intersects the site probably destroying the N portion. The site is quite heavily overgrown with scrub.

Date of inspection 17-4-1997.

TN041-076**Brittas (Thurles Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1707****OS 41:7:1 (478,430)****Not indicated****OD 300-400****NGR 21191, 16096*****Enclosure (site)***

Situated on a gentle W-facing slope in gently undulating terrain under tillage and adjacent to a railway line. Indicated as a rectangular enclosure on the 1st Ed. (1843) OS 6-inch map with a field boundary forming the E side. The site was probably levelled when the railway line was constructed after 1843. It may have been a small field. Not visible at ground level.

Date of inspection 4-9-1996.

TN041-077**Sheskin****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1657****OS 41:10:4 (302,227)****Indicated****OD 300****NGR 21005, 15880*****Enclosure (possible)***

Situated on a very gentle E-facing slope in fairly level pastureland. A roughly semicircular field boundary may be the remains of the W and S sectors of a large roughly circular enclosure (diam. 33m NE-SW; 76m NW-SE). Nothing survives above ground at N and E. The field boundary consists of scrub/hedgerow surmounting an earthen bank (Wth 1.2m; 0.7m H). A curving field boundary is marked on the 1st (1843) and 1952-3 ed. OS 6-inch maps and on an aerial photograph in the Ordnance Survey collection (0368).

Date of inspection 26-9-1996.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description; Reference:

Aerial Photo: GSI S/464/3

TN041-078**SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive****Beakstown****North Tipperary Inventory N/A****OS 41:14:5 (318, 15)****Not Indicated****NGR 21022, 15657****Enclosure (Possible Site)**

Just off crest on S facing slope in undulation terrain, in garden under pasture. Site not marked on either 1st (1843) or 2nd (1952-3) ed. OS map but appears as cropmark of E side of possible roughly circular enclosure. No visible trace of site above ground. Landowner never noticed any semi-circular feature in the field.

Date of inspection 26/09/1996.

TN041-079**SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive****Turtulla (Thurles Parish)****North Tipperary Inventory N/A****OS 41:15:5 (613, 45)****Not Indicated****NGR 21334, 15689****Watermill (Possible Site)**

Waste ground adjacent to Thurles golf course. Site marked as T-plan building called “Turtulla Flour Mill” on 1st (1843) ed. OS map but not indicated on 2nd (1952-3) ed. Millrace survived but there is no trace of the mill building. No memory of mill according to local (aged 61) but does remember some ruins including a length of wall which as children they called “the Black Chapel”. On John Rocque’s map of Thurles 1755 an “Old Mill” is marked at this location (NLI Estate Maps: 16.I.17 (9)).

Date of inspection 11/09/1996.

TN041-086**SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive****Killinane****North Tipperary Inventory N/A****OS 41****Not Indicated****N/A****Enclosure (Possible Site)**

Not marked on 2nd ed. OS map. No information on 1st Ed. in SMR file. Also no written description or location info. File contains aerial photo (ASIAP 43 [0,1]) showing a semi-circular cropmark adjacent to farm buildings.

Date of inspection 03/08/1996.

TN041-087**SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive****Brittas****North Tipperary Inventory N/A****OS 41****Not Indicated****N/A****Enclosure (Possible Site)**

No info in the file apart from the fact that the site isn't marked on the 2nd ed. OS map.

Identified as a cropmark on an aerial photo: ASIAP 43 (25-27).

Date of inspection 11/08/1996.

TN041-101**SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive****Commons/Cabragh****North Tipperary Inventory N/A****OS 47: 2: 3 (414, 576)****Cabragh Bridge****NGR 21124, 15610****Watermill (Possible Site)****Ford**

Fording point on River Suir now occupied by 3-span stone bridge with cut-stone voussoirs. Parapet and sidewalls of roughly cut limestone blocks. Eighteenth / early nineteenth century bridge. Site marked as "Cabra Ford" on 18th century map "A Plan of the Camp near Thurles...1755" by John Rocque.

Date of inspection 12/07/1996.

Archaeological Sites Located within Thurles Constraints Study Area - II

RMP NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	National Grid Ref.	
			Easting	Northing
TN047-013	Fertiana	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	210,030	155,640
TN047-014	Commons (Thurles Parish)	Watermill Possible	211,280	156,080
TN047-015	Cabragh	Tower House	211,420	155,730
TN047-021	Turtulla (Fertiana Parish)	Church	212,550	156,020
TN047-022	Turtulla (Fertiana Parish)	Enclosure Site	212,610	155,180
TN047-023	Turtulla (Fertiana Parish)	Rectangular Enclosure (site)	212,840	155,210
TN047-024	Newbrook	Mill Site	214,280	156,120
TN047-025	Coolkenedy	Holy Well	214,400	155,600
TN047-026	Shanacloon / Galbooly	Ringfort (Rath\Cashel)	215,030	155,480
TN047-101	Commons (Thurles Parish) / Cabragh	Ford	211,240	156,100
TN047:104	Commons (Thurles Parish) / Cabragh	Weir	N/A	N/A

Table E-2: Archaeological Sites Located Within Thurles Constraints Study Area, Ordnance Survey Tipperary Sheet No. 47

(Sources: Record of Monuments and Places County Tipperary (North Riding), Dúchas, The Heritage Service 1998; The Urban Archaeological Survey Tipperary North Riding Parts 1 & 2, OPW 1994).

TN047-013**Fertiana****North Tipperary Inventory No. 313****OS 47:2:1 (300,533)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21003, 15564*****Wetland site***

Situated on a low, natural ridge on the S bank of the River Suir, c.50m S of the river. The surrounding terrain is very marshy and liable to flood in winter leaving this site dry. An oval enclosure (29m N-S; 40m E-W) defined by a scarp (H0.6m) and fosse (Wth 2.9m; D 0.28m) along the S side and by a bank (Wth 2.3m; int. H 0.6m; ext. H 1.2m) at E; ditch and field bank concentric with E sector. Some quarrying has taken place in the NW quadrant.

Date of inspection 1-8-1996.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description; "Except for E quad the platform is defined by scarp. N side appears somewhat disturbed, possibly due to slippage and natural erosion rather than quarrying. Stone evident in bank construction"

TN047-014**Commons (Thurles Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 2295****OS 47:2:3 (418,575)****‘Corn Mill (in ruins)’****OD 300-400****NGR 21128, 15608*****Water mill (possible, site)***

Situated on the N bank of the River Suir at Cabragh. A 19th-century three-storey structure in ruins, composed of roughly coursed limestone rubble with roughly cut blocks forming quoins. Basically T-shape in plan with a small annexe projecting from the S end of the E wall. The main rectangular block is divided into two chambers, N chamber 3.6m N-S x 5.15m orientated E-W internally, S chamber 6.6m N-S. The W block, at right angles, is 5m N-S x 4.45m E-W, walls 0.5-0.5m thick. Close-set putlogs in the N and S walls of the W block indicate floors using rectangular cut planks of late 18th/19th-century date. Evidence of internal plaster best survives on the N wall of the W block. Not much brick was used except as infill, though it was used as a surround above the doorway at the N end of the W wall of the E block. There are opposing doors at the E end of the N and S walls in the W block. This building also has a window in the centre of the N, S, and W walls from 1st floor up, with a window in the centre of the S wall at ground level. The larger E block has two windows in the W wall at 1st, 2nd and 3rd-floor level in the N wall. Probably built on the site of an earlier mill which is mentioned in the Civil Survey (1654-6) (Simington 1931, vol. 1, 55).

Date of inspection 12-7-1996.

TN047-015**Cabragh****North Tipperary Inventory No. 2356****OS 47:2:3 (431,541)****‘Castle (in ruins)’****OD 300-400****NGR 21142, 15573*****Tower house and possible bawn***

Situated on a slight rise in fairly level ground. The land drops slightly to the River Suir flood plain, the river being c.100m NW of the tower house. Depicted as Cabra Castle on Rocque’s Map of Thurles 1775. A roughly square tower house (ext. dims. 6.76m NE-SW; 6.2m NW-SE; wall T 1.2m) which has been much altered and the stonework repointed. It was built of roughly coursed, crudely cut limestone blocks with base-batter (H 1.2m; max. Wth 0.4m) on all sides except NW. The quoins at the E corner are 19th-century insertions, crudely hammered. A doorway, with evidence of a wooden lintel, (Wth 1.09m) inserted in the E end of the NE wall, gives access to a small barrel-vaulted chamber at ground-floor level. There is no surviving wicker centring. The original doorway (Wth 0.8m) at the N end of the NE wall, gives access to a passage with an alcove, a doorway to the ground-floor chamber to the SW and a mural stair straight ahead which rises up the NW wall before turning SE. The main doorway has been altered. It is flat-headed with a wooden lintel and has a chamfered spud-stone, formerly a section of mullion. There is a triangular hole in the roof of the passage immediately inside this door and its function is unclear. The NW wall has two blocked doorways, one at first-floor level at the N end and the other, flat-headed with cut stone surrounds crudely punch dressed, is at the top of the stairs at first-floor level near the W end. Although the base-batter does not extend around the NW side there is no visible evidence of a building extending out there. On the SW face a flat-headed window lights the top of the stairs at first-floor level and a slight ope lights the first-floor chamber. The mural stairs are narrow (Wth 0.6m). The first-floor chamber has a barrel-vaulted stone roof – both roof and walls are covered with lime plaster. It is lit by three single lights and there is a wall cupboard in the N end of the NW wall. The tower house only survives to first-floor level, anything above this has been neatly knocked off leaving an even level. According to the OS Letters the N wall was completely destroyed ‘the staircase ascends now on the outside of the structure’ (O’Flanagan 1930, vol. 2, 192-3). This would suggest that the two doorways were inserted in a later rebuild. The letters also mention ‘the corner over the stairs is battered; some remains

of a watch tower of circular form are on the corner' (*ibid.*). There may have been a bartizan at the NW angle.

There is a length of wall (L 22.2m; T 0.45-0.5m) 20.6m N of the tower house which may be the remains of a bawn. It is composed of roughly coursed limestone rubble (H 2.5m with coping adding approx. 0.2m). The coping, which appears to have been at least partly built of brick, has been cemented over. This wall appears to run into a later house at its NE end – there is no evidence of a wall beyond this. At the NW end there is a foundation stone which seems to indicate a return, suggesting that the wall ran up to the NW wall of the tower house, meeting it roughly off-centre. On the SE face of the possible bawn wall there is a base-batter (H 1.3m; Wth 0.23m). Two large buttresses support the wall on the NW face which is bulging out quite badly.

Date of inspection 12-9-1996.

TN047-021**Turtulla (Fertiana Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1920****OS 47:3:1 (538,568)****‘Church (in Ruins)’****OD 300-400****NGR 21255, 15602*****Church***

Situated at the base of a gentle N-facing slope in the flat floodplain of the River Suir which is c.50m N of the site. Described as the ‘Rectory of Fertene’ in the taxation of the Diocese of Cashel in 1302 (*CDI*, vol. 5, 238). The church, which has almost completely collapsed, is aligned E-W. A short portion of the S wall (H 1.7m; L c.2m; Wth 0.7m), of limestone rubble, is still standing while the N and E walls are marked by a grassed-over mound of collapsed masonry. The line of the W gable is difficult to discern with loose stone and portion of wall collapsed into the interior. The church measures between 16.5m and 18.4m in length internally and is 4.5m wide. It was in better condition when visited by the Ordnance Survey c.1840. The dimensions given are 16.8m x 4.8m (50ft 6in x 16ft) (O’Flangan 1930, vol. 2, 194). There is no graveyard marked on the 1843 or the 1952-3 ed. of the OS 6-inch map. However, remains of the graveyard are visible N of the church, where a collapsed wall (Wth c.2m) enclosed a roughly square area (dims. 24m N-S; 25m E-W). There is a probable entrance at the N end of the W wall (Wth 2.2m). There are old-field boundaries to the N, SW, and S of the church.

Date of inspection 12-7-1996.

TN047-022

Turtulla (Fertiana Par.)

North Tipperary Inventory No. 1679

OS 47:3:5 (544,489)

Not indicated

OD 300-400

NGR 21261, 15518

Enclosure (site)

Situated on a gentle NW-facing slope in gently undulating terrain, in pasture. Indicated on the 1st Ed. (1843) OS 6-inch map as a roughly circular enclosure (diam. c.42m N-S). Not visible at ground level.

Date of inspection 31-7-1996.

TN047-023**Turtulla (Fertiana Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 2149****OS 47:3:5 (565,492)****Not indicated****OD 300-400****NGR 21284, 15521*****Rectangular Enclosure (site)***

Situated on a slight rise in gently undulating terrain, in pasture. The site is indicated as a rectangular enclosure on the 1st Ed. (1843) OS 6-inch map but is not marked on the subsequent 1952-3 revision. A rectangular enclosure (dims. 25.7m NE-SW; 27.3m NW-SE) which was probably levelled between 1843 and 1952. Lush grass growth indicated the line of the fosse (Wth 3m) at NW and at the N and W angles. The NE side is not as clearly defined. The SE side is delineated by a hedgerow with a deep fosse along its NW side.

Date of inspection 31-7-1996.

TN047-024**Newbrook****North Tipperary Inventory No. 2304****OS 47:4:1 (702,578)****Not indicated****OD 300-400****NGR 21428, 15612*****Mill (site)***

Situated in a flat river valley in marshy terrain which has been reclaimed. The remains of a mill were found during drainage work, when the Poulaneigh River was being deepened in June 1967. It seems likely that the new channel created to divert the river into was already on the line of a long disused millrace, in whole or in part. Eleven large timbers, a millstone and saddle quern were extracted from the riverbed during the drainage works. Four of the timbers are described in some detail in the NMI report (NMI Topographical Files 1976:33). At the time of inspection the timbers were lying exposed beneath scrap metal on the verge of a laneway NW of Newbrook House, they have been there since the 1960s. The millstone is composed of coarse conglomerate stone (Wth 0.78m at base; 0.67m at top; T 0.32m) with a central perforation (Wth 15.5m; D 0.12m). There is no evidence of rynd slots on the grinding surface. It is currently situated in the yard W of Newbrook House.

Date of inspection 14-8-1996.

SMR Notes in DoEHLG Archive

In addition to above description; Reference:

NMI Topographical File: Detailed description of site.

TN047-025**Coolkennedy****North Tipperary Inventory No. 1939****OS 47:4:4 (714,529)****'Toberavocky'****OD 300-400****NGR 21440, 15560*****Holy well (possible)***

Situated in a wet, marshy area at the base of a SE-facing slope. A roughly rectangular pool (dims. 7.4m x 3.6m x 0.7m D) with a drystone wall revetment (H 0.8m) forming an internal face. Collapsed stones lie around the W perimeter of the pool. A stream runs SE from the spring into the Poulaneigh River and another joins runs NE from the spring and also eventually joins the Poulaneigh River. The spring is clogged up with muck and algae.

Date of inspection 14-8-1996.

TN047-026**Galbooly / Shanacloon (Galbooly Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 746****OS 47:4:5 (773,518)****Hachured****OD 300-400****NGR 21503, 15548*****Ringfort (possible)***

Situated at the edge of the Poulaneigh River which skirts the N and E edges of the site. Another stream runs up to the SW edge. A roughly circular area (diam. 28.4m NNW-SSE) enclosed by an earth and stone bank (Wth 2.2m; int. H 1.08m; ext. H 2.22m) with a steep drop to the river at N and E. There are cattle breaks in the bank at ESE, SE and NNW (Wth 1.4m). The S half of the site is covered in dense scrub.

Date of inspection 14-8-1996.

TN047-104**Cabragh / Commons (Thurles Par.)****North Tipperary Inventory No. 2312****OS 47 NPL*****Weir***

Described in the Civil Survey (1654-6) as 'two Eeles weares out of reparaire' (Simington 1931, vol. 1, 55) on the River Suir. No visible remains.

Date of inspection 23-2-1999

Site is not indicated on RMP 1998 nor does it appear in www.archaeology.ie database.

Archaeological Sites within Thurles Town

RMP NO.	TOWNLAND	CLASSIFICATION	National Grid Ref.	
			Easting	Northing
<i>TN041-038</i>	<i>Glengarriff</i>	<i>Enclosure Possible Site</i>	<i>211,560</i>	<i>158,270</i>
<i>TN041-040</i>	<i>Gortataggart / Brittas Road</i>	<i>Ringfort (Rath \ Cashel)</i>	<i>212,410</i>	<i>159,590</i>
<i>TN041-041</i>	<i>Bowling Green</i>	<i>Ringfort (Rath \ Cashel)</i>	<i>213,890</i>	<i>159,210</i>
TN041-042	Thurles Townparks / Garryvicleheen / Monacocka	Town	212,760	158,660
TN041-042(01)	Thurles Townparks	Tower House and Bawn	212,560	158,620
TN041-042(02)	Thurles Townparks	Tower House	212,880	158,650
TN041-042(03)	Thurles Townparks	Church Site and Graveyard	212,030	158,500
TN041-042(04)	Thurles Townparks	Motte Site	212,390	158,500
TN041-042(05)	Thurles Townparks	Sheela-Na-Gig	212,630	158,510
TN041-042(06)	Thurles Townparks	Bridge Possible	212,910	158,660
TN041-042(07)	Thurles Townparks	Town Defences Possible Site	212,760	158,640
TN041-042(08)	Thurles Townparks	Friary Site	212,980	158,750
TN041-042(09)	Thurles Townparks	Church Site and Graveyard	213,320	158,800
TN041-042(10)	Thurles Townparks	Tomb	213,310	158,800
TN041-042(11)	Thurles Townparks	Grave-Slab	213,310	158,800
TN041-042(12)	Thurles Townparks	Memorial Slab	213,310	158,800
TN041-042(13)	Thurles Townparks	Castle Site Possible	212,390	158,500
TN041-042(15)	Thurles Townparks	Gateway Site	212,580	158,580
TN041-042(16)	Thurles Townparks	Gateway Site	212,880	158,650
<i>TN041-043</i>	<i>Monakeeba</i>	<i>Enclosure Possible Site</i>	<i>213,190</i>	<i>158,000</i>
<i>TN041-044</i>	<i>Glebe (Thurles Par.)</i>	<i>Ringfort (Rath \ Cashel)</i>	<i>213,720</i>	<i>158,250</i>

NOTE: Sites in italics are located outside the actual Zone of Archaeological Potential, as defined in the Urban Archaeological Survey Tipperary North Riding Parts 1 & 2, OPW 1994).

Table E-3 Archaeological Sites Located within Thurles Town Council Urban Area

(Sources: Record of Monuments and Places County Tipperary (North Riding), Dúchas, The Heritage Service 1998; The Urban Archaeological Survey Tipperary North Riding Parts 1 & 2, OPW 1994).

As these archaeological sites lie within the Thurles Town Council urban area and are outside the Constraints Study Area, a description of each is not warranted for the purposes of this report.

Excavations

Townland	Racecourse
Excavations Bulletin Year	1996
Entry No.	377
Site Type	Quarry
Nat Grid	S 100 600
RMP	TN041:045
Excavation Licence No.	96E0278
Description	Test excavation was carried out to locate and investigate a site classified as an 'enclosure' in the SMR. The site is represented as an oval shape, using a broken line, on the first-edition OS map (1843). Three test-trenches identified two quarry areas in the position of the 'enclosure'. There was no evidence of an earlier enclosure in this area into which the quarries cut.

Townland / Urban	Bowling Green
Excavations Bulletin Year	1970
Entry No.	28
Site Type	Ringfort
Nat Grid	S 137 592
RMP	041:041
Excavation Licence No.	N/A

Townland / Urban	Bowling Green
Excavations Bulletin Year	1997
Entry No.	560
Site Type	Vicinity of Ringfort
Nat Grid	2137 1492
RMP	041:041
Excavation Licence No.	97E282

Townland / Urban	Bowling Green
Excavations Bulletin Year	2001
Entry No.	1230
Site Type	No archaeological significance
Nat Grid	21389 15921
RMP	041:041
Excavation Licence No.	01E0884

Townland / Urban	(Black Castle Theatre)
Excavations Bulletin Year	1995
Entry No.	261
Site Type	Black Castle
Nat Grid	S 128 588
RMP	Urban Arch. Invent. 16a:1
Excavation Licence No.	95E150

Townland / Urban	Cathedral Street (The Munster Hotel)
Excavations Bulletin Year	1998
Entry No.	625
Site Type	Urban medieval
Nat Grid	S 130 586
RMP	041:042
Excavation Licence No.	98E0598

Townland / Urban	Cathedral Street (The Munster Hotel)
Excavations Bulletin Year	1999
Entry No.	835
Site Type	Urban medieval
Nat Grid	S 130 586
RMP	041:042
Excavation Licence No.	99E0598ext.

Townland / Urban	Friar Street (Crotty's Bakery)
Excavations Bulletin Year	1999
Entry No.	836
Site Type	Urban
Nat Grid	S 124 586
RMP	041:042/1
Excavation Licence No.	99E0678

Townland / Urban	Kickam Street
Excavations Bulletin Year	1999
Entry No.	837
Site Type	Urban
Nat Grid	2238 1590
RMP	041:042
Excavation Licence No.	99E0488

Townland / Urban	1-2 Parnell Street
Excavations Bulletin Year	1999
Entry No.	838
Site Type	Urban
Nat Grid	S 125 586
RMP	041:042/1
Excavation Licence No.	98E0563

Townland / Urban	Croke Street / Friar Street
Excavations Bulletin Year	2000
Entry No.	968
Site Type	Urban medieval
Nat Grid	S 2125 1584
RMP	041:042/1
Excavation Licence No.	00E0540

Townland / Urban	Croke Street
Excavations Bulletin Year	2001
Entry No.	1231
Site Type	Urban post-medieval
Nat Grid	S 122 586
RMP	041:042
Excavation Licence No.	01E0542

Townland / Urban	Croke Street
Excavations Bulletin Year	2002
Entry No.	1763
Site Type	Urban post-medieval
Nat Grid	212600 158500
RMP	041:042
Excavation Licence No.	01E0542 ext

Table E-4 List of Archaeological Excavations within Thurles Town Council Urban Area

(Sources: *Excavation Bulletins: summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland* 1970, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2001 & 2002)

Excavations within the Constraints Study Area

Townland	Beakstown (Beakstown House)
Excavations	
Bulletin Year	2000
Entry No.	946
Site Type	Site of medieval castle and post-medieval enclosure
Nat Grid	209150 155375
RMP	TN047:08, TN047:99
Excavation	
Licence No.	00E0205
Description	<p>An archaeological impact assessment of a development at Beakstown House, Holycross, Co. Tipperary, close to Holycross village, near Thurles, was carried out in April and May 2000.</p> <p>This involved an extensive search of spoil from the demolished Georgian dwelling, Beakstown House, and archaeological test trenching of a large mound to the front of the house.</p> <p>An extensive spoil search of material from the demolished Beakstown House was undertaken in four separate locations. A total of 134 dressed stone fragments were identified, including 120 late medieval quoins (including one base batter quoin), a late medieval ogee arch fragment, two corbels, two Tudor chamfered door-jamb, the above-mentioned 1699 date stone and six later Georgian quoins. Two test-trenches were excavated at the northeastern and southwestern ends of a raised earthen mound to the front of Beakstown House, on the site of a recorded enclosure. No trace of the raised enclosure was noted in testing and is likely to be associated with the later phase of building on the site, possibly as a landscaping feature. The vast quantity of reused architectural cut stone from the demolished house almost certainly originated from later medieval and Tudor building phases. The reused cut stone is now secured within new stonewalls or houses throughout the Tipperary area.</p>

Townland	Beakstown
Excavations	
Bulletin Year	2000
Entry No.	967
Site Type	Ditch/pits
Nat Grid	S 102 571
RMP	TN041:062
Excavation	
Licence No.	00E0892
Description	<p>Testing was carried out on the site of a proposed house at Beakstown townland, on 7 December 2000, in response to a condition of planning.</p> <p>Three 2m-wide test-trenches were mechanically excavated c.30m from the levelled enclosure, SMR 41:62. Within two parallel trenches, evidence for a large, subsoil-cut ditch feature was found. This feature was c.3.7m wide and east-west orientated. A possible associated hearth was found near the ditch in Trench 2. A burnt post, found at the edge of the ditch in Trench 3, may have been associated with the ditch activity. The ditch was not investigated further, and no finds were recovered. The relationship between the ditch and the nearby-levelled enclosure was not established. However, the finding of these features highlighted the presence of unknown archaeological features peripheral to recorded monuments.</p>

Townland	Beakstown
Excavations	
Bulletin Year	2003
Entry No.	1698
Site Type	Near ringfort
Nat Grid	S 102 571
RMP	TN041:062
Excavation	
Licence No.	03E0450
Description	Testing of this site in 2000 revealed a possible ditch and other minor features. Their relationship with a destroyed ringfort nearby was unclear. Monitoring of the topsoil stripping on the site revealed the ditch-like feature. Testing showed that there was no great depth to the feature and it appears to be a product of natural changes in the subsoil rather than an archaeological feature. Two small patches of charcoal noted elsewhere could better be described as smears than features or layers. No other features or deposits were noted.

Townland	Lognafulla
Excavations	
Bulletin Year	2004
Entry No.	1616
Site Type	Adjacent to ringfort (Bowling Green)
Nat Grid	21389 15911
RMP	TN041:041
Excavation	
Licence No.	04E0794
Description	Test excavation was carried out as part of a housing development adjacent to this ringfort. Nothing of archaeological significance was found.

Townland	Racecourse
Excavations	
Bulletin Year	1996
Entry No.	377
Site Type	Quarry
Nat Grid	S 100 600
RMP	TN041:045
Excavation	
Licence No.	96E0278
Description	Test excavation was carried out to locate and investigate a site classified as an 'enclosure' in the SMR. The site is represented as an oval shape, using a broken line, on the first-edition OS map (1843). Three test-trenches identified two quarry areas in the position of the 'enclosure'. The smaller of the two had been infilled with quarry waste and topsoil once quarrying had finished. The other appears to have remained open until relatively recently, when it was finally infilled with domestic rubbish and covered in topsoil. There was no evidence of an earlier enclosure in this area into which the quarries cut.

Table E-4 Archaeological Excavations Located within the Constraints Study Area

(Sources: *Excavation Bulletins: summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland 1996, 2000 & 2003*).

Built Heritage

Brittas Castle

22404101



Reg. No.	22404101
Date	1820 - 1840
Townland	BRITTAS (THURLES PR)
County	Tipperary North
Coordinates	212616, 161467
Categories of Special Interest	ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL TECHNICAL
Rating	Regional
Original Use	Country House

Description

Detached castle, built c.1830, and unfinished except for front elevation and lower parts of other walls. Polygonal battlemented towers to corners of front elevation. Ashlar limestone walls with battered base. Round-arched loop windows, with double-ogee light to west side of front part. Machicolations to towers and west wall. Four-centred arched entranceway, with chamfered surrounds and with slots for portcullis. Castle is surrounded by moat.

Appraisal

Built by Major Henry Langley, this castle was intended to be the first nineteenth century 'archaeological' castle in Ireland. Designed by William Vitruvius Morrison, work was abandoned in 1834 when Langley was struck by a falling stone on site and killed. The building retains many of its original interior and exterior features, including a dungeon and a working moat. The finely cut limestone masonry used throughout the building attests to the skill of the nineteenth-century craftsmen and stonemasons. Brittas Castle forms an imposing and striking silhouette on the surrounding countryside.

Brittas Castle**22404111**

Reg. No.	22404111
Date	1840 - 1880
Townland	BRITTAS (THURLES PR)
County	Tipperary North
Coordinates	212557, 161486
Categories of Special Interest	ARCHITECTURAL
Rating	Regional
Original Use	Country House
In Use As	Country House

Description

Detached L-plan single-storey house, built c.1860, with six-bay front and three-bay south elevations and with lean-to addition to southwest and half-hipped outbuilding attached to northwest. Hipped slate main roof having rendered chimneystacks. Rendered walls with dressed limestone quoins. Square-headed openings with timber sash windows, mainly two-over-two pane, having margined one-over-one pane to south elevation, with limestone sills. Ashlar limestone block-and-start surround to square-headed door opening having glazed timber panelled door. Yard of single storey outbuildings to north, having pitched slate and corrugated-iron roofs, and some with cut stone walls, some having segmental-arched carriage openings. Multiple-bay two-storey outbuilding to northwest, with pitched slate roof, dressed limestone walls with cut limestone quoins and having bellcote to south gable.

Appraisal

Set close to the incomplete Brittas Castle, this modest country house retains many interesting features and materials such as the margined timber sash windows, ashlar limestone dressings and slate roof. The site of the house and castle is enhanced by the related outbuildings and fine gates which add context and interest.

Brittas Castle**22404112**

Reg. No.	22404112
Date	1840 - 1860
Townland	BRITTAS (THURLES PR)
County	Tipperary North
Coordinates	211901, 161717
Categories of Special Interest	ARCHITECTURAL
Rating	Regional
Original Use	Gate Lodge
In Use As	House

Description

Detached three-bay gate lodge, with single-storey front and formerly two-storey rear elevations, with gabled projecting central bay, built c.1850, with recent extension to rear. Pitched slate roof having cut limestone chimneystack with recent rendered top. Rendered walls with dressed limestone quoins, plaque, dressings to openings and label mouldings. Square-headed openings to front, mullioned double segmental lights to lower gables and loops to upper gables, all with block-and-start surrounds, replacement windows and with label mouldings to all ground floor openings except ogee-headed windows in sides of porch. Wide entrance door openings with label moulding and recent brick infill to sides and having replacement timber door. Square-profile ashlar limestone piers and rendered walls with dressed limestone copings and having replacement cast-iron vehicular and flanking pedestrian gates to road.

Appraisal

This house retains much of its original form and structure. Textural interest is achieved through the juxtaposition of smooth render and the cut limestone dressings. The house retains its limestone sills, limestone plaque and slate roof. It forms part of an interesting group of related structures with the house, castle, gate lodge and outbuildings.

Brittas Castle**22404113**

Reg. No.	22404113
Date	1840 - 1860
Townland	BRITTAS (THURLES PR)
County	Tipperary North
Coordinates	212696, 160991
Categories of Special Interest	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC
Rating	Regional
Original Use	Demesne walls/ gates/ railings

Description

Entrance gates to country house, erected c.1850, comprising square-profile cut limestone piers with moulded cornice and flat caps. Ornate wrought-iron piers and vehicular and pedestrian gates. Detached two-bay single-storey with attic gate lodge to northwest, with gabled porch, and with lower single-bay addition to west. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and carved timber bargeboards. Rendered walls with render quoins and square-headed replacement uPVC windows and timber door.

Appraisal

The fine limestone piers and wrought-iron gates, clearly executed by skilled masons and metalworkers, contribute to the setting of Brittas Castle and form part of an interesting group of related structures with the house, castle, gate lodge and outbuildings.

Casestown**22404102**

Reg. No.	22404102
Date	1780 - 1820
Townland	CASSESTOWN
County	Tipperary North
Coordinates	215180, 161082
Categories of Special Interest	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating	Regional
Original Use	House
In Use As	House

Description

Detached three-bay single-storey house, built c.1800, with recessed two-phase two-bay addition to west end and recessed two-bay addition to east end. Hipped straw thatch roof, with rendered chimneystack, half-hipped straw thatch roof to west end of west addition, and pitched slate roof to east addition. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed one-over-one pane timber sash windows having stone sills and moulded render surrounds. Timber battened door and half-door.

**Appraisal**

This building is an interesting and well-preserved example of Irish vernacular architecture. Its form and structure remain relatively intact despite the extensions built post-1840. The house is enhanced by features such as the timber sash windows and the half door. The house's position in relation to the roadway is such that it contributes positively to the character of the surrounding countryside.

Table E-5 Architectural Heritage Sites Located within the Constraints Study Area

(Source: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage, Buildings of Ireland, www.buildingsofireland.ie)

Place-Name Derivations

Aughnacranado - Aghnacranade – name of a small stream in Kilrush

Ardbaun - Ardbawn, Árd Bán, white height or hill

Ballycarrane, Baile Currán, Town of the sickles (reaping hooks)

Ballygammane, Gammon's town

Bawnanattin - Bawnanathin, Bán An Aitín, green field of the furze

Bawntameena - Bawnthameena (Bawntameena), Bánta Míne, smooth green fields

Boher na man, Bóthar Na mBan, road of the women – the name of a road in Garryvicleheen

Bohernamona, Bóthar Na Móna, Road of the Bog

Brittas, Briotás, speckled land

Carrigeen, Carraigín, little rock

Clongower - Cloongower, Clúain Gabar, meadow or pasturage of the goats

Farranreigh, Farrenreigh, Fearann Riag, grey or tan coloured land

Garryvicleheen - Garryvocleheen (Garryvicleen), Garraid Mic Léitin, Mac Clehin's garden, or cultivated field

Glengarriff - Glangarriff (Glengarrif), Glean Garb, rough glen or valley

Glebe, part of Thurles Glebelands

Grange - Grainge (Grange), Grainseac, a grange

Gortnagloch - Gurthnaglough (Gortnaglough), Gort Na gCloç, Gort or field of the stones

Gortatagart - Gurtathugart (Gortnatagart), Gort A T-Sagairt, field of the priest

Kilrush, Cill Rois, church of the wood

Killinane, Cill Fionáin, St. Finan's church

Knockauns - Knockawns, Cnocáin, hillocks

Knockeen, Cnuicín, a very small hill

Knockcurra - Knockourea, Cnoc Curra, hill of the weir

Lady's Well – the name of a Holy Well in the S.W. end of Mullawns

Lewagh-Beg, Leamac Beg, Little elm-wood

Lewagh-More, Leamac Mór, Big elm-wood

Liscahill, Lios Catail, Cahill's Fort

Lognafulla, Log Na Fola, hollow of the blood

Loughlahan, Loç Leatan, Broad lake

Loughtagalla, Leacta Geala, the white monuments – the name of the Trigl. Station

Monacocka - Moanacocka, Moín A'Caca, Bog of the ordure (dirty bog)

Monakeeba - Moanakeeba, Moín Na Cíbe, bog of the long rough grass, or sedge

Monavadra – the name of a piece of bog in Gurthnaglough

Mullaunbrack - Mullawnbrack, Mullán Breac, speckled little summit

Mullauns - Mullawns, Mulláin, little summits

Poulaneigh or Manor River, Poll An Eic, the horse's hole

Pouldine, Poll Doimin, deep hole – the name of a Hole in the river Suir

Poulnacopple, Poll Na gCapull, hole of the horses

Raheenroe, Raitín Ruad, Red little fort

Rathcooney , Rathcouney (Rathcooney), Rat Cuanraig, Cooney's fort

Sheskin, Seiscín, a quagmire

Srughvadra, Srut A'Madra, stream of the dog

Stradvoher, Strad Botar, street-road

Suilvaun River, the name of the small river bounding Killinane

Suilvone Bridge, Súil Bán, white eye

The Bush of Kilrush – a White Thorn Bush is known by that name in Kilrush

The Heath, Fraoch, heath

Tooreen - Thoureen (Tureen), Tuairín, little Bleach; little green field

Thubberskeheen, Tobar Sgeitín, well of the little bush - the name of a Spring Well in
Moanacocka

Thurles, Dúrlas, a strong fort

Tithe Martyr Stone – name of a remarkable Stone Post in Lewaghmore

Tubberacantha, Tobar Na Cearktan, well of the forge – the name of a Spring well in Sheskin

Tubernaloo, Tobar Mulua, St. Molua's well – the name of a well in Sheskin

Tubernaloo – the name of a small stream in Sheskin

Turtulla, Tur Tulaig, bushy-hill

Wrensborough

Table 6 Place-name Extracts & Translations

taken from the Ordnance Survey Name Books No. 127 Templeineiry to Youghal-Arra, O'Donovan, J. c.1840

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