

N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road

Phase 2 Archaeological Investigations

Licence Number: 03E0289

Site Name: Site 27

Townlands: Waller's-Lot / *Lota Waller & Rathordan / Ráth Ordán*

Barony: Middlethird

Parish: St Patrick's Rock

County: Tipperary

NGR: 208984 / 139759 (centre of site)

OD Level: 123.73 m

Excavation Area: 280 m²

Fieldwork Date: May 2003

Site Director: Liam McKinsty

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Client: South Tipperary County Council

Report Status: Final Report

Report Date: June 2013



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report contains the final results of an archaeological excavation carried out as part of the N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road (03E0289). Site 27 (chainage 4440–4460) was situated in the townland of Waller's-Lot/Rathordan, 1.7 km southeast of Cashel. During Phase 1 testing carried out by Mary Henry Archaeological Services, four possible archaeological features were identified. In 2003 an area measuring 280 m² was stripped of topsoil identifying further features; however, the four features found earlier were not relocated, Licence No. 03E0289. The features revealed were cultivation furrows, undated linears and small pits, a stone dump and a pit. No dating evidence was produced from any features and three artefacts recovered were all post medieval or later in date. The excavation also facilitated the photographic recording of the stone wall here which functioned as the townland boundary / parish boundary and former Municipal Corporation Boundary for Cashel.

INTRODUCTION

This report contains the final results of an archaeological excavation carried out as part of the N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road. The scheme involved an 8 km bypass of the town and a 2 km link road to the N74 (Figure 1). South Tipperary County Council completed the bypass and the new roads opened in October 2004. The project was funded by the Irish Government under the National Development Plan, 2000–6. The total archaeological cost was administered by the National Roads Authority through South Tipperary County Council, as part of the Authority's commitment to protecting our cultural heritage.

Project Background

RPS Consultants Ltd carried out a desk-based archaeological survey of the N8 Cashel Bypass and N74 Link Road route in 1995, recommending an eastern bypass of the town so as to avoid direct negative impacts on the Rock of Cashel, a National Monument (Cronin 1995). There was no Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) prepared for the project. RPS Consultants Ltd compiled an archaeological impact assessment of the route in 1999 (Lane 1999). The report identified five sites of cultural significance that would be directly impacted upon by the construction of the N8 Bypass. In addition five sites of archaeological potential were discovered by the Project Archaeologist from the examination of aerial photographs and a walkover survey of the route in April 2001. Between April and May 2002, Phase 1 Pre-Construction Archaeological Testing of these ten cultural heritage sites was undertaken by Mary Henry Archaeological Services, under Excavation Licence Numbers 02E0286, 02E0287, 02E0288, 02E0374, 02E0375, 02E0376, 02E0377, 02E0378, 02E0379 & 02E0380 (Lennon 2002). Those townlands investigated were Gortmakellis, Ballyknock, Monadreela, Boscabell, George's-Land, Windmill and Farranamanagh. Archaeological features discovered during this work formed the basis of the Phase 2 investigations of the bypass in 2003.

In 2003 a joint venture company Judith Network Archaeology Ltd (JCNA) was contracted by South Tipperary County Council to undertake Phase 2 works. This involved further archaeological testing of areas of the bypass previously unavailable, carried out under Excavation Licence Number 03E0295. Phase 2 works also involved Fixed Price archaeological resolution of a number of sites discovered in the Phase 1 works. Thus both testing and resolution works often occurred within the same field. This work began in April and continued until August 2003, during which the main construction contractor

Roadbridge Ltd began on-site works. The bypass officially opened in 2004. Initial post excavation works began in August 2003 but were suspended as JCNA Ltd went into liquidation in January 2004. Over the succeeding years some preliminary reports were issued by the various licence holders on an individual basis, while some specialist works were undertaken. Between 2008–10 the bulk of report writing and specialist analysis was completed under the supervision of the NRA Project Archaeologist. Remaining work since 2011 was undertaken directly by the NRA Project Archaeologist.

Project Description

The N8 Cashel bypass began north east of Cashel town, c. 3.5 km from the Rock of Cashel, in the townland of Gortmakellis. The bypass generally kept to the east side of Cashel for most of its length so as to minimise visual impacts on the Rock of Cashel. It continued south through flat, good agricultural land, before rising gradually and cutting through the eastern end of Ballyknock Hill, c. 166 m OD, at the western end of the Slieveardagh ridge. The bypass continued south through slightly undulating ground, skirting the eastern side of the Monadreela ridge, c. 151 m OD. The lower part of this ridge was low-lying, heavily water-logged ground. The bypass continued southeast through relatively flat land, before terminating 2 km south of Cashel in Owen's and Bigg's-Lot townland. The mainline of the bypass measured c. 70–80 m wide.

The N74 Link Road began in Windmill townland c. 400 m from the old N8 Cork road end of the bypass, heading west and then northwest for its length. The route skirts close to the hilltop enclosure at Windmill TS061-072, before descending through Windmill along flat, good agricultural land, before cutting through a low ridge in Deerpark townland. The route descended through Farranamanagh townland continuing north toward the N74 Tipperary road. The link road was 2 km in length, and c. 60 m wide.

The project was designed to avoid in as much as practical all known archaeological sites located close to the CPO such as Gortmakellis ringfort TS061-003, Gortmakellis tower house TS061-011, Ballyknock ringfort TS061-008, Boscabell moated site TS061-027, Rathordan ringfort TS061-074, Windmill ringfort TS061-072, Windmill Leper Hospital (*site of*) TS061-073, Windmill moated site TS061-167 and Farranamanagh ringfort TS060-084. The investigation of the *Rian Bo Phadriag* roadway (TS061-071) was the only

example where the bypass directly impacted a known RMP site and this was unavoidable as the roadway had to be traversed by the bypass.

Excavation Methodology

The investigations began across the entire bypass although lands at Owen's and Bigg's-Lot were unavailable for investigation until July. All sites were investigated by mechanical excavators under constant archaeological supervision. The topsoil was removed down to the natural glacial till, or to the top of archaeological features, depending on what was encountered first. In the main the natural consisted of compacted yellow / orange clay. In areas of water-logged conditions such as at Monadreela, George's-Land and Owen's and Bigg's-Lot the natural changed to grey / white malleable clay. In areas of higher ground in Ballyknock, Windmill and Deerpark bedrock limestone outcropped close to the base of the topsoil. In particular on the northwest-facing slope of Windmill Hill (Sites 31–35) and Windmill/Deerpark ridge the natural contained bedrock outcropping and bands of gravel (Sites 38–39). A cave is shown on the 1st Edition OS Map at the extreme southwest corner of Hughes'-Lot East, near the Corporation Boundary junction with Waller's-Lot.

A total of 56 Excavation Licence Numbers were issued by the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government during the course of the bypass archaeological works. This total included the general archaeological testing licence 03E0295 which was used across the scheme, the specific testing of the *Rian Bo Phadriag* roadway (TS061-071) in Owen's and Bigg's-Lot 03E1211, and the archaeological monitoring of bypass outfall drains across various townlands, 03E1087. In most instances the licence issued for specific archaeological testing of a site was retained for the subsequent resolution of that site, as resolution followed on immediately once archaeology was definitively identified.

The following tables list those sites on the N8 Bypass mainline and N74 Link Road where excavations uncovered definitive archaeological remains (see below). What is clear from these tables is the multi-period nature of many of the sites investigated. Such discoveries have been mirrored on both NRA-funded projects north and south of Cashel, although it is clear the density of sites uncovered around Cashel is exceptional (McQuade 2009, xiii). Although it could be explained that this higher site density was due to Cashel's prominence as an ancient royal capital in the early historic era, the higher numbers of prehistoric sites appears to indicate intense settlement around Cashel from the beginnings of the Early

Bronze Age. The good quality farming land, based on brown podzolic soils over limestone bedrock, was a main attraction for settlement. Coupled with this was Cashel's strategic location south of the bog lands around Littleton/Thurles, and north of the Galtee Mountains and River Suir plain. Although Cashel has no river many number of small streams (Arglo, Black, Halfmile & Maddock) fed by a widespread system of ponds served as convenient water sources: it was no coincidence that when excavations occurred beside these ponds i.e. Monadreela, Boscabell and Owen's and Bigg's-Lot, multi-period sites were uncovered.

Site 27 (chainage 4440–4460) was situated in the townland of Waller's-Lot/Rathordan, 1.7 km southeast of Cashel (02E0289). During Phase 1 testing carried out by Mary Henry Archaeological Services in spring of 2002, four possible archaeological features were identified. A cluster of four possible stakeholes was discovered (Lennon 2002, Strip Area 1, Drawing 1, Figure 2, Plates 3–6). Archaeological resolution was carried on an area measuring 280 m² in May 2003 to investigate the stakeholes and any other features uncovered. The excavation was directed by Liam McKinstry under licence number (03E0289), of Judith Carroll Network Archaeology (JCNA) Ltd (McKinstry 2004g; McKinstry 2006h).

Sites 25a–29 were predominantly located in a large field, recently ploughed (Figure 2). Site 26 (03E0347) extended north from Site 27 as far as the Fethard road (McKinstry 2004f). Site 25a (03E0294) was located to the northwest beside the local ESB station (McKinstry 2004c). Site 28 (03E0292) and Site 29 (03E0287) were located to the south and west, with Site 28 extending as far as the Rosegreen road (McKinstry 2004h; McKinstry 2004i). The investigations at these sites produced similar findings as at Site 27; evidence for heavily agriculturalised fields and only ephemeral evidence of possible archaeological features (McKinstry 2006d; McKinstry 2006g; McKinstry 2006i; McKinstry 2006j). The eastern part of Site 27 was split between two townlands; to the east, curving in a north-south direction was the townland boundary wall between Waller's-Lot and Rathordan. This boundary was also the parish and part of the former Municipal Corporation Boundary of Cashel town.

Site No	Licence No.	Townland	Mesolithic 7000–4000 BC	Neolithic 4000–2400 BC	Copper Age 2400–2200 BC	Early Bronze Age 2200–1600 BC	Middle Bronze Age 1600–1100 BC	Late Bronze Age 1100–800 BC	Iron Age 800 BC–400 AD	Early Medieval 400–1200 AD	Medieval 1200–1500 AD	Post Medieval 1500–1900 AD
1i	03E0673	Ballyknock										
1ii	03E0740	Ballyknock										
1iii	03E0727	Clonmore										
5	03E0299	Monadreela										
7	03E0300	Monadreela										
8	03E0379	Monadreela										
9	03E0345	Monadreela										
10	03E0392	Monadreela										
11	03E0346	Monadreela										
12	03E0393	Monadreela										
13	03E0378	Monadreela										
14	03E0395	Monadreela										
15	03E0394	Monadreela										
16	03E0427	Boscabell										
17	03E0413	Boscabell										
18	03E0425	Boscabell										
19	03E0426	Boscabell										
20	03E0470	Boscabell										
21	03E0480	Boscabell										
22	03E0503	George's-Land										
23	03E0508	George's-Land										
24	03E0507	George's-Land										
25i	03E0731	Kilscobin & Hughes'-Lot East										
25ii	03E0730	Kilscobin & Hughes'-Lot East										
25iii	03E0746	Hughes'-Lot East										
25iv	03E0807	Hughes'-Lot East										
25v	03E0756	Rathordan										

Site No	Licence No.	Townland	Mesolithic 7000–4000 BC	Neolithic 4000–2400 BC	Copper Age 2400–2200 BC	Early Bronze Age 2200–1600 BC	Middle Bronze Age 1600–1100 BC	Late Bronze Age 1100–800 BC	Iron Age 800 BC–400 AD	Early Medieval 400–1200 AD	Medieval 1200–1500 AD	Post Medieval 1500–1900 AD
31	03E0391	Windmill										
32	03E0399	Windmill										
33	03E0398	Windmill										
34	03E0418	Windmill										
35	03E0424	Windmill										
36i	03E0675	Windmill										
36ii	03E0676	Windmill										
37	03E0419	Windmill										
38	03E0760	Windmill, Deerpark & Farranamanagh										
39	03E0757	Farranamanagh										
40	03E0502	Farranamanagh										
41	03E0674	Farranamanagh										

Table ii: Excavations undertaken on the N74 Link Road

Table ii illustrates the very prominent geographical attraction of the upland areas of Windmill Hill and Windmill / Deerpark, being the focus of settlement and ritual activity throughout prehistory. For Windmill Hill itself (Sites 31–36i) there is an apparent hiatus in activity between the Late Bronze Age and Medieval periods, centred round the hilltop enclosure (TI061-072): it is likely the enclosure itself was occupied during this time with the surrounding fields perhaps used for agriculture rather than settlement.

Table iii lists those sites where licences were issued and investigations proved to be non-archaeological:

Site No.	Licence No.	Methodology	Townland
1iii	03E0727	Resolution	Clonmore
2	03E0297	Testing	Ballyknock
3	03E0296	Testing	Ballyknock
4	03E0298	Resolution	Monadreela
6	03E0349	Testing	Monadreela
25vi	03E0747	Resolution	Rathordan
25a	03E0294	Resolution	Waller's-Lot
26	03E0347	Resolution	Rathordan
28	03E0292	Resolution	Waller's-Lot
43	03E1087	Monitoring	various
1, 1a, 25, 30, 36, 38	03E0295	Testing	various

Table iii: Excavations which produced non-archaeological sites

No further works were undertaken on these sites.

As the bypass was a design-and-build-type project design changes were made during the construction period in 2003. Such changes only involved works within the Compulsory Purchase Order lands (CPO), and were subject to the prior approval of South Tipperary County Council. These changes meant that some areas which had been archaeologically tested were not impacted further and therefore archaeological remains were preserved *in situ*. Such areas have been identified in each relevant final report and notified to the Archaeological Survey of Ireland:

Site	Licence	Townland	NGR	Description
Site 22	03E0503	George's-Land	209522 / 141100	ploughed-out <i>fulacht fia</i> dated to the Early Bronze Age
Site 24	03E0507	George's-Land	209520 / 140985	undated pits & ditches
Site 25ii	03E0730	Hughes'-Lot East	209380 / 140607	western portion of an Early Medieval ringfort
Site 25iv	03E0807	Hughes'-Lot East	209317 / 140363	eastern portion of an Early Medieval ringfort
Site 25v	03E0756	Rathordan	209140 / 140070	pits & ditches, one date from the Late Bronze Age

Table iv: Excavations where portions of the archaeology was preserved *in situ* within the CPO

Local Information

The route of the bypass traversed a number of upstanding townland boundaries generally consisting of high clay and/or stone banks topped with hedging, occasionally with a ditch either on one side or both. In some cases these ditches were active streams (Boscabell / George's-Land boundary; George's-Land / Hughes'-Lot East boundary). The townlands of Gortmakellis, Ballyknock, Monadreela, Boscabell, George's-Land, Kilsobin and Rathordan were located within St. Patricks Rock parish. At the George's-Land / Hughes'-Lot East boundary (Site 25i) the route entered St. John Baptist parish, formerly the Cashel Corporation Municipal Boundary too, and included the townlands of Hughes'-Lot East, Waller's-Lot, Cooper's-Lot and Owen's and Bigg's-Lot. On the link road Windmill was located within Part of St. Patricks Rock parish. At the junction of Windmill / Deerpark (Site 38) the route entered Farranamanagh in the parish of Hore Abbey. The profiles of townland boundaries were recorded during excavation and incorporated into the relevant final report. Changes to these boundaries over time can be traced in the Historical Background section below.

There are many interesting placenames around Cashel recorded cartographically and / or in historical sources, such as *Poulmawkeorish* in Castlelake; *Poulagower* in Attykit; *Foresdin* in Hill's-Lot; *Carrigeenedeen* and *Fawnsuir* in Carron; *Parknapeast*, *Turreen Spring* and *Mullenavivva Pool* in Ballinamona; *Knockananulla* in Hore Abbey; *Grancias Well* in Deerpark; *Loughroentaggart*, *Lough Nahinch* and *Doon Fort* in Farranamanagh; *Ogaunoch and Coun* [Rathcoun?] and *the hill of Tubbiradoon...a well called Tubbiradoon near Doon Fort* (Davis White 1866, 47); *Goul's Pool* in Waller's-Lot; *Corralough Well* in Corralough; *Gallows Hill* in Hughes'-Lot East; *the Fahy and the common lands of the town alias Cottyne* (Fiants 1994, 485); *'Brockroghtie and a meadow near Gallows hill called Monyarnycrohy'* (IMC 1966, 281).

GEOLOGY & SOILS

The Cashel environs are situated on the eastern edge of the Golden Vale, and the southern edge of the central limestone plains of Ireland. The landscape has been formed by glacial meltwater and morainic deposition. The bypass route traversed the low-lying, fertile, well-drained and easily worked soils with underlying calcareous tills, which sweep away from the Knockmealdown and Galtee Mountains and Slievenamon to the south.

Ballyknock, in the north of the main route, and Windmill, in the southern part of the link road, are high prominent landmarks. The undulating land is made up of gently sloping rounded ridges oriented east-west. The streams create a cross-drainage system running between the ridges and along the bottom of the slopes, eventually flowing to the west, towards the River Suir drainage basin. The rock type of the area is composed of limestones from the Carboniferous period. On the west and south-west are the Hore Abbey Limestone and Lagganstown formations. To the south-east is the Ballyadams formation, with the Killeshin Siltstone and Clogrenan formations to the north-east and north respectively. The Hore Abbey formation consists of pale grey bedded limestone with chert, with the Lagganstown formation made up of dark thin cherty limestone. The Ballyadams formation is a Burren-type limestone with thick ledges. The Clogrenan formation is bluish-grey limestone with irregular nodules of black or blue chert, wackestones and packstone limestones. The Killeshin Siltstone formation is composed of muddy siltstone and silky mudstone (Archer, Sleeman & Smith 1996).

Geological features such as swallow holes are recorded in Cooper's-Lot and Owen's and Bigg's-Lot. There is a cave marked on the 1st Edition OS six-inch map at the southwestern edge of Hughes'-Lot East near its junction with Waller's-Lot: the site is not recorded on later mapping. Locations of stepping stones and fords are first recorded on the 2nd Edition OS six-inch map in Hughes'-Lot East, possibly associated with the Cashel Reservoir on the Dualla Road. On the same map disused limekilns are shown in many townlands such as Farranamanagh, Rathcoun, Rathordan, Spafield and Windmill. The dominant soil type is the grey brown podzolic which are fertile, well-drained soils ranging in depth from 0.20–0.60 m. It is an excellent soil type for agriculture, in particular horse breeding, for which this area of south Tipperary is renowned for.

ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE CASHEL AREA

Prior to the bypass archaeological excavations little was recorded of Cashel's prehistory, with a few uncontexted finds from around Cashel including a stone axe head, and various artefacts of bronze (axes, javelins / spearheads) and curiously, 262 bronze rings (see Appendix i). No prehistoric settlement sites were recorded – a situation that was to change with the bypass investigations. To the east of Cashel a Bronze Age burial had been discovered in Fussough townland, Dualla in 1933: a stone-lined cist burial containing an urn and human bones was dug up from a sandpit at the western base of the Kill Hills TS053-096 (O'Brien 2007, 93–4; Waddell 1990, 134).

The prehistory of Cashel has emerged slowly from beneath the citadel of the Rock of Cashel, whose mix of ecclesiastical and secular architecture generally dominates all discussion and research. The discovery from the middle of the 19th century onwards of metal artefacts from around Cashel, mainly bronzes such as axes, hinted at prehistoric activity in the area (Shearman 1852, 203). The recovery of artefacts from the Rock of Cashel summit is recorded from as early as 1849, with a bronze bell being found (Wyse Jackson 1956, 18). Perhaps the first archaeological excavation in Cashel occurred in the 1850's with investigations inside the Round Tower on the Rock (Fitzgerald 1857, 292). This may have been spurred by the establishment of the Cashel Chapter House Museum on John Street by Mr. Newport B. White in 1855. Two publications by his brother Rev. John Davis White listed a range of objects housed in the Museum, many of which were described as being found from around Cashel (Woodworth 1989, 149).

John Davis White included amongst the museum collection a large helmet [and human bones] found in Farranavarra, northeast of Cashel, possibly associated with the 1170's battle between the Irish and Anglo-Normans (Davis White 1892, 12). In his history of Ireland Giraldus Cambrensis described earthworks being thrown up near Cashel during a battle between the Anglo-Normans and Irish – *As [Raymond le Gros] was advancing towards Cashel...he heard that the men of Thomand had...come to block his path in the pass of Cashel. By laying down broken branches of trees and digging trenches they had greatly broken up a terrain already naturally difficult, and had also built a very strong palisade right across the path...the stockade was completely broken down and destroyed, not without great loss of life among the defenders, and they opened up a path with their swords, and then*

enlarged it (Scott and Martin 1978, 161–3). The location of this ancient pass of Cashel is still unknown. Davis White also reported on the discovery of human skulls and bones in Doon Fort, Farranamanagh, possibly associated with the Desmond Rebellion of 1581 (Davis White 1866, 46–7).

Following in the footsteps of Davis White a later cleric, Rev. Robert Wyse Jackson began recording antiquities around Cashel's hinterland in the 1950's, and some of the objects he discovered are listed in Appendix i (Wyse Jackson 1956a, 21). Cashel's Anglo-Norman moated sites were included in Barry's seminal study of this monument type in the 1970's, including the Boscabell moated site TS061-027 (Barry 1977). These and the other rural sites around Cashel were visited and listed as part of Reynolds's 1975 survey of Tipperary South Riding, followed by Cahill's 1982 study of the barony of Middlethird, as part of an unpublished Master's thesis for UCC. Local historians such as A. Finn, P. J. Davern, J. Knightly, M. 'Bob' O'Dwyer and E. Dalton have over the years lectured and occasionally published about Cashel (see Moloney 1994).

Prior to the bypass excavations in 2003 no discoveries of Mesolithic sites had been made in the Cashel area – the nearest such activity was represented by the uncontexted flints found at Ballybrado House, near Cahir (Woodman & Finlay 2001, 189); a Mesolithic date from the Bronze Age site of Curraghatoor, Co. Tipperary is considered unreliable (Cleary 2007, 39); a single Mesolithic macro flint was found in a medieval context in Toureen Peakaun near Cahir (Ó Carragáin 2011, 341–2) while a possible Mesolithic object, a single retouched jasper point from Chancellorsland, Co. Tipperary is paralleled with objects from the later Mesolithic site at Ferriter's Cove, Co. Kerry (Doody 2008, 329).

Cashel did not feature as a place of recorded Neolithic activity with no megalithic monuments nor house sites known. Only three flints were retrieved from the Rock of Cashel excavations in the 1990's – no further details are known at present (www.homepage.eircom.net/~dunamase/Dunamase.html). There are a number of undated megalithic structures around Clonoulty and Hollyford northwest of Cashel, recorded by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland. The nearest megalithic tomb is the portal tomb at Lissava TS075-045 near Cahir, c. 18 km south of Cashel. In Rathcoun townland southwest of Cashel

four undated barrows TS060-107007–TS060-107010 and one unclassified cairn TS060-107011 are recorded clustered together.

A number of the metal artefacts now in the National Museum of Ireland have been assigned in the Early Bronze Age period (Grogan 2005, Fig. 3.1–3.4, 24–29) – see Appendix i below. Recently three standing stones have been identified northeast of Cashel and are now RMP sites: Palmer’s Hill TS061-052, Corralough TS061-053 and Ballyknock TS061-054 – these may date to sometime in the Bronze Age and significantly are located along the prominent Ballyknock ridge, as is a newly discovered ploughed-out burnt spread / *fulacht fiadh*, overlooking many of the N8 Bypass prehistoric sites (O’Brien 2003 17–26; O’Brien 2006, 15–23; O’Brien 2007, 87–96; O’Brien 2009, 72–4). Other recent discoveries around Cashel have been made from field walking including further ploughed-out burnt spreads / *fulacht fia* in Ballinamona (two sites), Ballinree (one site), Carron (two sites), Gortmakellis (one site), Kilscofin (one site) and Newtown (eight sites) (O’Brien 2008, 73–82), and artefacts such as a thumbnail scraper from Ballinamona, worked flint from Boscabell and Kilscofin, slag from Ballyknock, stone spindle whorls from Ballykelly, George’s-Land and Ballinamona respectively, and a hammer stone from Ballinree and George’s-Land (O’Brien 2003a, 48–52; www.facebook.com/rathnadrinna). These discoveries have been incorporated into the relevant final reports.

In later prehistory high status activity in the wider area is well represented; the discovery of two Late Bronze Age gold rings at Ardmayle, beside the River Suir and dated to the late 13th – early 12th centuries BC (Cahill 1989, 146), a Late Bronze Age Class IV sword from Aughnagomaun dated *c.* 700 BC (O’Brien 2007, 89–90), and a gold reel containing small gold balls (NMI W306) recorded as being found from Cashel (Cahill 1995, 66). The discovery of the Aughnagomaun sword is significant as earlier Middle / Late Bronze Age evidence was found in the same townland at (E2361) on the M8 North Project (Moore *et al* 2009, i). The lack of Bronze Age settlement sites was highlighted by Doody (1997, 94).

Iron Age Cashel was best represented in literature and with very occasional archaeological discoveries: the Clonura leather shield, *c.* 20 km northeast of Cashel. However recent excavation in advance of development has identified potential and definitive Iron Age sites: the discovery of a blue glass bead in Deerpark (Sherlock 2008, 350) may point to Iron Age

activity and in the wider Cashel area a possible ritual site in Knockgraffon. The latter site consisted of an arc of eight postholes dated to 380–50 cal BC (SUERC–25889) while an internal posthole to the arc was contemporary, dated to 380–90 cal BC (SUERC–25890). Artefacts recovered included unidentified prehistoric pottery, a polished stone axe, three highly polished stones, two copper-alloy fragments and cremated bone (MacLeod 2012, 200–1).

Although Cashel was located on the south-eastern periphery of the Discovery Programme's North Munster Project nevertheless its inclusion saw a number of sites traditionally and locally classified as ringforts re-classified as prehistoric. Upstanding monuments such as Camus TS060-028 [classified as a ringfort on www.archaeology.ie], Carron / *Rathnadov* TS069-002001 [also classified as a henge], Knocksaintlour TS060-179, Lalor's-Lot / *Rathnadrinna* TS061-089001 and Windmill TS061-072 were classified as hilltop enclosures (Grogan 2005, Fig. 7.6, 116). A number of other monuments perhaps could be added to this list; Ballyknock TS061-008 due to its very prominent location at over 180 m OD, Hughes'-Lot East enclosure 05E0671 (143 m OD), Rathordan TS061-074 at 140 m OD, and the multi-ramparted Ballinree TS060-110 are worthy of future study. Based on current evidence the nearest hillfort to Cashel is Kedrah TS075-040, located on the eastern side of the River Suir near Cahir, c. 16 km south of Cashel. The only definitive crannog in south Tipperary is recorded from Marhill TS069-072 just south of Rockwell College. Significantly this site is located in the same townland as a Middle Bronze Age site (E2269) and Medieval sites (E2124 & E2268) discovered on the M8 Cashel to Mitchelstown Road Project (see below).

The *Dhuvclloy* earthwork TS061-022 (road / hollow-way) in Charterschool Land TS061-022 has recently been associated with kingship processional rites (Gleeson 2012). In the extents of the Lands of Monecurialy of 1688 the highway from Cashel to Deansgrove was mentioned and the blacke ditch commonly called the *Dooely* (Davis White 1863, 5). Another road TS060-025 which serves as the townland boundary between Farranananagh and Rathcoun is now classified as a redundant record (www.archaeology.ie/NationalMonuments/Flex/Viewer/). However on the 1st Edition OS six-inch map the boundary is shown as *Boheragaddy* and a much earlier reference and description of *Bothar Gadie*, 'a double-ditched road (*a biffosario lapideo*)' is found in an

Inquisition taken at Clonmel in 1553 (Curtis 1941, 15). In the same source another road called *Botherewolyngyhy* has been equated with Windmill (www.logainm.ie).

Exotic material is represented by the Roman-period occultist's stamp from Spital-Land in Golden, c. 7 km west of Cashel (Bateson 1973, 74), and the Roman-type fibula, a dolphin brooch (Type H), the earliest datable find from the Rock of Cashel (Cahill 1982a, 101). The evidence of international trade is further represented by Romano-British pottery sherds and Bii amphorae sherds from the Rock of Cashel; the Bii amphorae were also found at Derrynaflan c. 15 km northeast of Cashel (Kelly 2010, 59–60). Other well-known objects from Cashel include bronze bells, a silver brooch (decorated with Scandinavian thistle design from the late Norse period), a gilded copper crozier-head (set with turquoise and sapphire), the Kennedy-Crux Crozier, the silver-gilt Cashel Pyx, and various chalices and seals (Wyse Jackson 1956, 18–20; see Appendix i). A rare zoomorphic pennanular brooch dated to c. 600 AD was found in *Loughnafina*, west of Cashel town (Henry 2000, 200–1).

Early medieval Cashel is well attested in historical sources with the dominance of kings on the Rock under *Éoganachta*, *Uí Briain* and *Meic Carthaig* dynasties (see Historical Background below; Hodkinson 1994; Collins 1997; Gleeson 2012). In Rathcoun a complex of ecclesiastical sites include a church TS060-107002, recorded as (*site of*) *Templemobe* [Mobhi], the unclassified religious house TS060-107003 (*site of*) *Monastery*—the only monastic site marked around Cashel and holy well TS060-107004. Rathcoun and Templenoe are two townlands southwest of Cashel that preserve the word 'temple' in their name.

The plethora of ringforts and possible *Óenach* sites in the region point to a vibrant early medieval hinterland. Some of the forts around Cashel are recorded in historical sources. In the *Life of Saint Declan of Ardmore* a stone fort called *Rath na nIrlann* is specifically identified as being on the western side of Cashel (Power 1914, 28) – this fort may equate with Ballinree TS060-110. *Lis na nUrlann* (location unknown) is recorded in the Yellow Book of Lecan as being associated with the twelfth-century inauguration of the kings of Munster (Fitzpatrick 2004, 178–9). In a description of the lands of James Boiton recorded in the Calendar of the Patent and Close Rolls Elizabeth I 1594–6 local names such as '*High Rathe on the east*' and '*the lands of Asmon, otherwise Boiton Rath*' [Boytonrath] are recorded (Morris 1862, 392). Could the '*High Rathe on the east*' either be referring to one of the Ballyknock forts TS061-008 or else to the Hughes'-Lot East enclosure [05E0671], (see

below)? In the Patent Rolls of James I, Pat. 7 c. 1610 the following entry for the Windmill area is very informative – ‘*the stone house, towns and lands of the Windmill, Fleming’s Rath, and Parkinigrogory in the southern part of Cashell*’ (IMC 1966, 146). Could *Fleming’s Rath* be Windmill hilltop enclosure TS061-072?

King Brian Uí Briain is recorded as fortifying Cashel c. 995 (AI) - this annalistic reference may not be restricted to fortifying of the Rock itself. King Muirheartach Uí Briain had a house at Cashel c. 1091 (AFM) and within 10 years had handed over the Rock to the church in 1101 (Bracken & Ó Riain-Raedel 2006). Cormac’s Chapel, with its’ renowned Romanesque architecture was consecrated in 1134 (Ó Carragáin 2010). Although the OPW-funded excavations of the 1990’s on the Rock still remain unpublished, two of the burials excavated in Area 1 have been dated by the Mapping Death Project to cal AD 1029–1155 and cal AD 1033–1155 (Gleeson 2013, 22). These burials are contemporary with activity at two of the bypass sites: oats from the lower fill of a cereal-drying kiln in Boscabell (Site 19, 03E0426), and a single adult femur displaying trauma, from the upper levels of the Hughes’-Lot East bivallate fort (Site 25ii, 03E0730); see respective final reports.

The archaeological inventory for South Tipperary has been updated and new data added to RMP sites around Cashel, see www.archaeology.ie. A recent rural excavation unearthed evidence of a ploughed-out ringfort / enclosure at Hughes’-Lot East (Hurley 2005, 348). Significantly, this site was located on a hillock to the southeast of the town, and its discovery suggested every such elevated location around Cashel was utilised as some form of defended settlement.

The last 20 years witnessed profound development changes in and around Cashel town itself, with a corresponding increase in the number of licence archaeological excavations taking place (Hughes & Ó Droma 2011, 19–20). Despite the large number of investigations little in the way of pre-13th/14th century AD material has come to light, equally compounded by a lack of publication. One of the more significant Cashel excavations was that in Friar Street in 1998 (O’Donovan 2004). New discoveries are still being made in Cashel town: a medieval carved head in the Dominican Friary (O’Brien 2010) and, a carved capital, probably from the Franciscan Friary was found built into a wall on the Dualla Road in Hughes’-Lot East (Hughes 2011).

A number of Anglo-Norman moated sites are recorded around Cashel including an elevated example at Windmill TS061-167 and one at Boscabell TS061-027, which was located close to the edge of the bypass (Sites 18–20). Gortmakellis tower house TS061-011 is a fine example of a five-storey late medieval structure, and the bypass was designed to avoid all impacts on this castle and its' environs.

Recent NRA Excavations Around Cashel

From 2005–7 archaeological discoveries around rural Cashel greatly increased - south of Cashel as far as the county boundary with Limerick on the M8 Cashel to Mitchelstown road and north of Cashel as far as the county (and provincial) boundary with Kilkenny on the M8 Cullahill to Cashel road. These excavations revealed sites containing multi-period activity similar to that found on most of the Cashel excavations too.

The following list summarises the archaeological excavations made south of Cashel on the M8 Cashel to Mitchelstown Road Project, final reports for which were produced in 2007 (all townlands are in Co. Tipperary unless otherwise stated).

Neolithic sites - Suttonrath (E2128), Caherabbey Lower (E2266), Loughfeedora (E2292) & Caherabbey Upper (E2298)

Early Bronze Age sites - Ballylegan (E2265), Ballydrehid (E2267), Cloghabreedy (E2273), Dogstown (E2288), Dogstown (E2289), Templenoe (E2290), Racecourse Demesne (E2297), Caherabbey Upper (E2298), Caherabbey Upper (E2299), Carrigane (E2303 Co. Cork) & Brackbaun (E2338 Co. Limerick)

Middle Bronze Age sites - Killemlly (E2126), Suttonrath (E2128), Ballydrehid (E2267), Marlhill (E2269), Knockgraffon (E2270), Knockgraffon (E2271), Cloghabreedy (E2273), Cloghabreedy (E2274), Shanballyduff (E2275), Dogstown (E2289), Clonmore North (E2294), Raheen (E2295), Lissava (E2296), Caherabbey Upper (E2299), Carrigane (E2303 Co. Cork), Brackbaun (E2306 Co. Limerick) & Brackbaun (E2339 Co. Limerick)

Late Bronze Age sites - Killemlly (E2126), Suttonrath (E2128), Ballylegan (E2265), Ballydrehid (E2267), Knockgraffon (E2270), Cloghabreedy (E2274), Loughfeedora (E2292) & Caherabbey Upper (E2299),

Iron Age sites - Killemlly (E2126), Ballylegan (E2265), Caherabbey Lower (E2266), Ballydrehid (E2267), Knockgraffon (E2270) & Knockgraffon (E2272),

Medieval sites - Marlhill (E2124), Marlhill (E2268), Suttonrath (E2127), Ballylegan (E2265), Knockgraffon (E2271), Tincurry (E2293) & Brackbaun (E2339 Co. Limerick)

Post Medieval sites - Loughfeedora (E2291) & Cloheenafishogue (E2302).

The following list summarises the archaeological excavations made north of Cashel on the M8 Cullahill to Cashel Road Project, final reports for which were produced in 2010 (all townlands are in Co. Tipperary unless otherwise stated):

Neolithic sites - Borris (E2491), Fennor (E2384) & Islands (E2388, Co. Kilkenny)

Late Neolithic sites - Gortmakellis (E2816)

Early Bronze Age sites - Borris (E2378), Borris (E2491), Inchirourke (E2383), Fennor (E2384), Fennor (E2385), Islands (E2386, Co. Kilkenny), Islands (E2388, Co. Kilkenny) & Warrenstown (E2390, Co. Kilkenny)

Middle Bronze Age sites - Parkstown (2368), Rathcunikeen (E2372), Borris & Blackcastle (E2374), Borris (E2375), Borris (E2376), Borris (E2378), Borris (E2379), Inchirourke (E2383), Islands (E2386, Co. Kilkenny), Islands (E2387, Co. Kilkenny), Islands (E2389, Co. Kilkenny) & Foulkscourt (E2391, Co. Kilkenny)

Late Bronze Age sites - Aughnagomaun/Ashhill (E2361), Ballydavid (E2370), Coolcroo (E2818), Borris (E2376), Inchirourke (E2382), Islands (E2386, Co. Kilkenny), Islands (E2388, Co. Kilkenny), Islands (E2389, Co. Kilkenny), Foulkscourt (E2391, Co. Kilkenny) & Glashare (E2394, Co. Kilkenny)

Iron Age sites - Coolkip (E2362), Coolkip (E2363), Ballydavid (E2370), Borris (E2376), Borris (E2491), Inchirourke (E2382) & Glashare (E2394, Co. Kilkenny)

Early Medieval sites - Parkstown (2368), Ballydavid (E2370), Borris (E2376) & Borris (E2491)

Late Medieval sites - Moycarky (E2365), Moycarky (E2366), Moycarky (E2367), Parkstown (E2368), Borris & Blackcastle (E2374), Borris (E2376) & Inchirourke (E2382)

Post Medieval sites - Borris & Blackcastle (E2374)

The results of some of these excavations are incorporated into various Cashel final reports, can be viewed at www.nra.ie/archaeology and see McQuade (2009, 2, Table 1.1). The apparent lack of Mesolithic discoveries on either of these major road projects was mirrored on earlier infrastructure projects in south Tipperary - the Gas Pipeline of 1981–2 (Cleary

1987, vii), the Gas Pipeline of 1986 (Gowen 1988, vii), the Lisheen Mine Project 1996–8 (Gowen 2005, 61), and more recently again from the research excavation at Curraghatoor (Cleary 2007, 39). Clearly then, the hinterland of Cashel, where four townlands spread across the bypass produced Mesolithic material and/or radiocarbon dates, featured significantly in the movement of both people and materials during the Mesolithic. This movement was in no small part facilitated by Cashel's closeness to the River Suir.

Recent Geophysical Investigations Around Cashel

Between 2009–12 a number of research-led geophysical surveys were conducted on a number of sites around Cashel. Earthsound Archaeological Geophysics Ltd undertook geophysical surveys at Rathnadrinna fort TS061-089001 and TS061-089002 in Lalor's-Lot. This work revealed complex multi-period sites, with evidence of large-scale earthworks predating the known fort (O'Brien *et al* 2011, 26). Also in 2011 Earthsound undertook geophysical survey at Hughes'-Lot East (Site 25ii, 03E0730) in order to identify the full extent of the Early Medieval ringfort beyond the CPO (Bonsall 2012). The western edge of the ringfort was identified and the results have been incorporated into the final report for that site. Further research work centred on Windmill Hill sites TS061-072, TS061-073 and TS061-167 in 2011 by UCC and the University of Bradford / NRA and in 2012 by Earthsound Archaeological Geophysics identified archaeological features, some of which appeared to relate to the activity discovered on Sites 31–36i (Gimson 2012). These results are incorporated into the various Cashel final reports.

Appendix i: Catalogue of objects from Cashel in the National Museum of Ireland

- Object: Copper alloy harness mount
 NMI No: 2004:178
 Find-spot: Ballytarsna
 Description: Copper alloy harness mount found by Mr. Alfie Coyle in a potato field on the southern side of the old N8 road, near the junction with Killock Quarry.
- Object: Medieval pot sherd
 NMI No: 2004:146
 Find-spot: Rock of Cashel, surface find at exterior base of Cathedral south wall
 Description: Curved pot sherd probably belonging to a medieval vessel. The outer surface of the sherd is glazed. This glazing is green in colour with random dark green and brown dots. On one area of the outer surface of the sherd, there are traces of five incised lines. Max L 5.25; max W 3.28; T 6.90
- Object: Socketed iron axehead
 NMI No: 2002:88
 Find-spot: St. Patrick's Rock, garden of Mr. Dinny O'Brien
 Description: Iron axehead with modern iron spike thru the shaft hole. The axehead has a widely splayed blade the sides of which curve inwards towards the shaft hole. This is triangular in shape and folds back to form the perforation to take the handle. In poor condition. Max L of axehead 13.15; W of blade 10.00; max T of blade, max 2.1
- Object: Copper alloy ferrule
 NMI No: 1992:29
 Find-spot: Garden in Dogstown, New Inn
 Description: Copper alloy ferrule, decorated bronze mount
- Object: Wood
 NMI No: 1984:107
 Find-spot: Curraghtarsna, Cashel
 Description: Trough of *fulacht*, reused from a dug-out canoe. Excavated timber C14 dated to 3120_35 BP (GrN 12618)
- Object: Bronze spearhead or javelin head
 NMI No: 1968:285
 Find-spot: Cashel
 Description: Rounded blade with ornamental deep grooves close to the ridge of the socket, broad ribbon loops on the large squat socket. l. 6.4cm, l of loop 1.5cm, w of loop 2.1cm, diameter of socket mouth 2cm
- Object: Bronze spearhead or javelin head
 NMI No: 1968:282
 Find-spot: St John Baptist Cashel
 Description: Bronze spearhead, socketed, looped, with bevelled edges on the blade and decorative ribbing. Conical socket. Loops are lozenge-shaped and placed midway between blade and mouth of socket. l. 11.3cm, l of blade 6cm, w of blade 3.5cm, l of loop 1.8cm, diameter of mouth 1.9cm
- Object: Iron spike
 NMI No: 1953:9
 Find-spot: Hummocky' field near Ballysheehan Motte-and-Bailey
 Description: Iron spike
- Object: Fragment of an iron horseshoe
 NMI No: 1953:10
 Find-spot: Hummocky' field near Ballysheehan Motte-and-Bailey,
 Description: Fragment of an iron horseshoe
- Object: Five medieval pottery sherds
 NMI No: 1953:11-5

- Find-spot: Hummocky' field near Ballysheehan Motte-and-Bailey
Description: Five medieval pottery sherds
- Object: Bronze spearhead
NMI No: 1938:8589
Find-spot: Cashel vicinity
Description: Bronze spearhead
- Object: Socketed bronze axehead
NMI No: 1937:3678
Find-spot: Cashel vicinity
Description: Socketed bronze axehead
- Object: Silver seal matrix
NMI No: 1912:59
Find-spot: Co. Tipperary
Description: Matrix of seal silver with a green stone set inside. The device on the stone is a sea horse. The legend reads S.IOKIS-CASELL-ARCHID. The matrix was formerly in the possession of Sir William Betham. It has been in the RIA collection for many years. The seal measures 1 1/6inch x 15/16inch.
- Object: Stone adze
NMI No: 1909:33
Find-spot: Near Cashel
Description: Of very unusual form, of close grained hard black stone. It measures 9 & 1/8 in length and 2 1/2 in breadth. It has a label gummed on which reads "ancient Irish stone adze found at Cashel Co. Tipperary."
- Object: Casts of Cormac's Chapel north doorway
NMI No: 1911:5
Find-spot: Rock of Cashel
Description: Casts of cormac's chapel north doorway also arcading from interior and side of ornamented stone coffin.
- Object: Bronze axehead
NMI No: 1892:49
Find-spot: Near Cashel
Description: Socketed celt. Bronze looped cutting edge curved socket fractured filleted near mouth. Extreme length 2 1/4in. greatest width 1 7/8in. external diameter at mouth of socket 1 1/4in.
- Object: Copper axehead
NMI No: 1881:133
Find-spot: Dundrum, found in 1842
Description: Copper, broad and flat, surface rough, narrow and straight large gaps in one end of cutting edge, workmanship very rude. Extreme length 6 1/2inches thickness at centre 1/4inch, greatest width 4 inches, width at narrow end 1 3/4inches
- Object: Bronze axehead
NMI No: 1880:15
Find-spot: From Cashel
Description: Socketed celt, bronze, brownish, patinated, looped, cutting edge curved, mouth if socket nearly round portion battered by hammering, length 2 7/8in. width at cutting edge 2 1/4in. greatest external diam. Of socket 1 1/2inch
- Object: Silver paten
NMI No: 1880:98
Find-spot: Found when digging a grave in burial ground adjoining Cormac's Chapel, Rock of Cashel
Description: Silver circular and thin rim broad and flat centre portion slightly concave cracked in several places part of rim detached diameter 4 1/2in width 5/8ths inch length detached portion 3 11/16ths inches wt. 1oz. 9dwt. 11gr.

- Object: Silver coin Edward II
NMI No: 1875:122
Find-spot: Northeast part of Cathedral, Rock of Cashel
Description: Edward II, found with Bronze pin No. 121
- Object: Bronze pin
NMI No: 1875:121
Find-spot: Northeast part of Cathedral, Rock of Cashel
Description: Pin bronze, stem tapering to a fine point and slightly diminishing towards head, on upper half of its length ornamented with diagonal hatchings, head formed by two horse's faces turned outwards, length 3 5/8inches, and greatest thickness of stem more than 1/8inch
- Object: Copper and silver coins
NMI No: 1877:16
Find-spot: Cashel
Description: Copper square Youghal Token 9/16 inch square.
Silver Mecklenburg shilling
- Object: Iron key
NMI No: 1877:12
Find-spot: Cashel
Description: Iron brown much rusted, pipe in shank, bow semi-oval and attached to shank by two scrolls. Extreme length 3 3/8inches, greatest width of bow 1 15/16inch. Measurement across shank and bit 1 inch
- Object: Stained glass
NMI No: 1877:11
Find-spot: Cormac's Chapel, Rock of Cashel
Description: Fragment of stained glass. Greenish with reddish brown stripes. Portion of latter forming lozenge shaped ornamentation with central circlet of same colour. Pattern similar to that of fresco painting on walls of Cormac's Chapel, in which structure it was found. Greatest length 1 3/4inch, extreme width 1 1/2inch
- Object: Bell metal portions
NMI No: 1877:10
Find-spot: Cormac's Chapel, Rock of Cashel
Description: Portions of bell metal (2) brownish green, respective measurements 1 1/2inch x 7/16inch, and 3/4 inch x 1/2inch
- Object: Copper alloy Lion
NMI No: 1877:1
Find-spot: Found in open space between Cormac's Chapel & Cathedral, Rock of Cashel
Description: Brass lion, greenish in sitting posture, rectangular socketed projection in rear of hind legs, base oblong and irregularly rounded in front, height 2 ft 20inches length of base 7/16th inch width 5/8th inch
- Object: Glass fragment
NMI No: 1877:14
Find-spot: Cashel
Description: Greenish grey remains of 'bull's eye' on one of the faces. Extreme length 3 1/8inches greatest width 1 1/4inch greatest thickness 5/8inch
- Object: Wooden bow
NMI No: R:2470
Find-spot: Near Dundrum
Description: Wooden bow, found in the moat of a square rath near Dundrum
- Object: Gold bracelet
NMI No: W307-309

Find-spot: Cashel
Description: Three individual gold bracelets

Object: Gold ball & reel
NMI No: W306
Find-spot: Cashel
Description: Gold ball & reel

Object: Copper alloy bell
NMI No: W2 WK209
Find-spot: Cashel
Description: Copper alloy bell

Object: Bronze rings (262)
NMI No: W232-493
Find-spot: Cashel
Description: Bronze patinated and tarnished. Apparently solid. Annular but one is cut through showing it to be solid. Some are circular in cross-section. Some are regular on the inside and some seem to be rough or unfinished casting. The sizes range from 1.50 external diam with 1.40 internal diam to 2.90cm

HISTORICAL SOURCES

For the historical background to Cashel town and its environs see White (1863: 1866 & 1892), Gleeson (1927), Finn (1930), Bradley (1985), Fogarty (2000), MacShamhráin (2004), Marnane (2007), and more recently Marnane & Darmody (2011). Some key dates in the history of Cashel include:

- AD 370 Traditional date of Kings of Munster ruling from Cashel.
- 448 Traditional date for Saint Patrick's visit to Cashel, and baptism of King Aengus.
- 580 Cairpre, King of Cashel died.
- 593 Feidlimid, King of Cashel died.
- 662 Maenach, King of Cashel died.
- 666 Cú-cen-Máthair, King of Cashel [& Munster] died.
- 713 The battle of Carn Feradaig, in which Cormac King of Cashel, died.
- 742 Cathal, King of Cashel died.
- 820 Feidlimid, son of Crimthann, took the kingship of Cashel.
- 821 Artrí, King of Cashel died.
- 847 The first recorded king-bishop of Munster died in Cashel.
- 976 Brian Boru was crowned King of Munster.
- 995 The fortifying [building] of Cashel, Inis Locha Gair, and Inis Locha Sainglenn, and many buildings besides, by King Brian Boru.
- 1093 Diarmait, son of Tairdelbach Ua Briain, submitted to Muirchertach, i.e. his brother, and they made peace and a covenant in Cashel and in Les Mór, with the relics of Ireland, including the Staff of Jesus, as pledges, and in the presence of Bishop Ua hÉnna of Cashel and the nobles of Mumu.
- 1095 Cashel [the Rock] was burned [cause of burning unknown].
- 1101 Muirchertach O'Brien, King of Munster bequeathed the Rock to the church.
- 1102 Cashel was attacked and burned by the *Éili* of north Tipperary.
- 1107 Cashel [the Rock] was burned by lightning.
- 1115 Cellachán Ua Cellacháin of Cashel was slain.
- 1118 Mael Sechnaill Ua Faeláin was treacherously slain in Cashel.
- 1127–34 Traditional date for the building of the Cormac's Chapel on the Rock.
- 1130's Benedictine monks settle on the Rock of Cashel
- 1141 The bishopric of Cashel was made Metropolitan.
- 1172 King Henry II of England presided over a synod in Cashel.
- 1178 Cashel was plundered by the Normans.
- 1179 Cashel [the Rock] was burned [cause of burning unknown].
- 1194 Tadc, son of Mathgamain Ua Briain, was put to death by the foreigners in Cashel, despite the protection of the legate Archbishop Ua hÉnne of Cashel and Patrick.
- 1216 Cashel was designated as a borough town.
- 1220's References to the old and new *vill* (town) of Cashel survive.
- 1224–37 Sir David Latimer founded a Leper Hospital of St. Nicholas in Cashel.
- 1228 King Henry III returned the town to the ownership of the Archbishop, and a Fair was granted.
- 1243 Foundation of the Dominican Friary of Cashel, north of the town wall.
- 1265 Foundation of the Franciscan Friary of Cashel, east of the town wall.
- 1272 Foundation of the Cistercian monastery of Hore Abbey, south of the Rock.

- 1279 Letters of protection for two years for Adam Stripling, merchant of Cashel, about by the King's licence to go to parts beyond the sea.
- 1317 Edward Bruce of Scotland visits Cashel during his invasion of the country.
- 1320 Grant to the bailiffs and worthy men of Cashel, in aid of enclosing the town with a stone wall, that they may take the following customs in the accustomed form for five years from every crannock of wheat, peas, beans and every kind of corn, 1d.
- 1346 Commission to Adam Preston of custody of the castle of Cashel, during the King's pleasure, with the accustomed fee.
- 1378 King Richard II confirmed all the privileges of Cashel' Corporation; in Cashel Royal Service was proclaimed.
- 1378 King Richard II learned that there was no law, justice or good governance in any parts around the town of Cashel, but rather rebellion, extortion, murder, killing, robbery and open war made by the King's Irish enemies and rebels upon that town, so that the provost and commons of that town can scarcely be kept without great relief by the King in this part.
- 1381 The town of Cashel was situated in the march and was so devastated by invasions of the King's enemies that it cannot support the household of the King's Lieutenant and other officers except in the houses of the Friars Preachers and Friars Minor of that town; and because of the destruction of the surrounding parts where the said friars are wont to receive alms for sustenance, they have scarcely enough on which to live. Order to pay the Friars Preachers 5m as an aid for repairing their church and houses.
- 1494 The Earl of Kildare, Gerald Mór burned St. Patrick's Cathedral, believing the bishop to be hiding inside!
- 1540 The religious institutions of Cashel were seized by the English Crown.
- 1581 During the Desmond Rebellion cattle raids in Cashel result in the deaths of 60 townsmen.
- 1637 King Charles II of England granted a Charter to the town: it was to be known as '*City of Cashel*'.
- 1622 Archbishop Miler Magrath of Cashel died.
- 1641 The town of Cashel was invaded by the O'Dwyer Clan and many English settlers killed.
- 1647 The Rock of Cashel was conquered by forces loyal to the English Parliament, led by Irish man Lord Inchiquin.
- 1687 King James II of England granted Cashel a Charter.
- 1749 The roof of St. Patrick's Cathedral was removed.
- 1869 Following a Parliamentary inquiry the Corporation of Cashel was dissolved.

Townland History

Waller's-Lot is located within the parish of St John Baptist and Rathordan located within St Patrick's Rock parish. Waller's-Lot was located within the Commons of Cashel, known as '*Cottin*' or '*Cotyn*', an area that contained almost 4,000 acres. In all 17th century sources the owners are listed as the Commons of Cashel / Liberties of Cashel and controlled by the local Protestant elite (www.downsurvey.tcd.ie/landowners; www.logainm.ie).

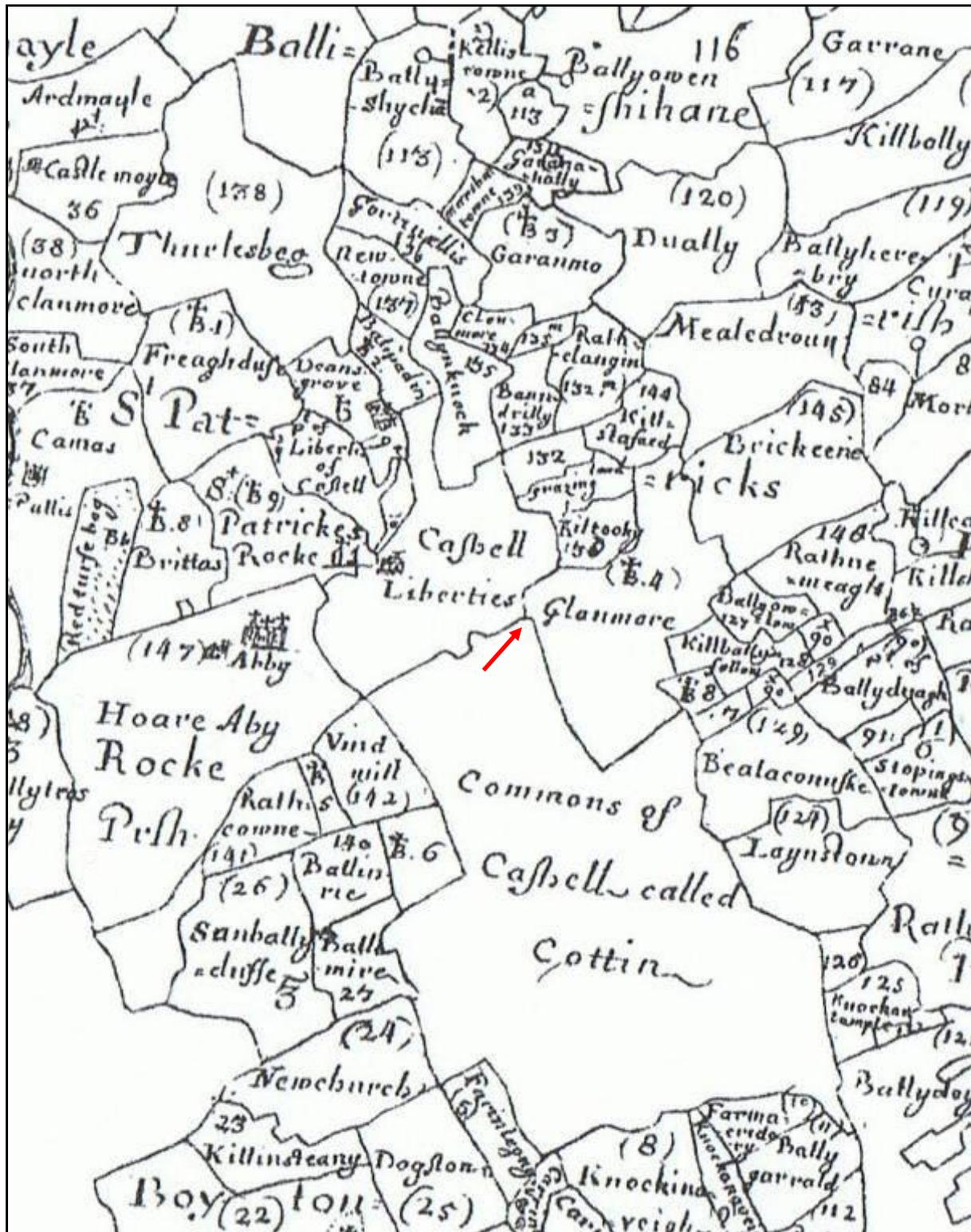


Figure 1: Down Survey Map of the Barony of Middlethird by W. Petty, 1654. An approximate location for Site 27 is indicated.

Rathordan is recorded as ‘Rathordin’ in Inquisitions dated 1625–49 (www.logainm.ie). Rathordan is not specifically shown on the Down Survey Map; it was located amongst the

Protestant Archbishop of Cashel's vast tracts of land, called Glanmore (Figure i). The area comprised 466 plantation acres of profitable land and was also known as Rathordane, Shanordane, Rathluane and Ratheane (www.downsurvey.tcd.ie/landowners).

Books of Survey and Distribution for County Tipperary

In the Book of Survey and Distribution for County Tipperary, the following proprietors are listed in 1640 for St. Patrick's Rock, amongst the townlands investigated on the bypass:

Proprietor	Townland
Edmond Stapleton, Gortmakellis	Gortmakellis
Walter Sall, Garrane	Bandrilly & Clonmore
John Hanly, Cashel	Kilscobin
Derby Ryan, Cashel	Windmill

Table v: Extracts from the Book of Survey and Distribution for St. Patrick's Rock, 1640 (Marnane 2001)

Census of Ireland for 1659

In the Census of Ireland for 1659 can be found the following information for those townlands where excavations took place on the bypass:

Parishes	Places	No. of People	Tituladotes Name	English	Irish
St Patrickes rocke Parish	Georg island	7	Oliver Lathom gent Anne Salli Widdow gent		7
	Killstobine	3	as above		3
	Rathardin	22	Thomas Perkins	2	20
	Gort McEllice	29	Mathew Pennyfether gent	2	27
The additional upon review					
St Patricks rock P'ish	Rathardin	2	?		2
The Number of People in ye Barony of Middlethird Eng, 134 Irish, 3,778, Total Eng & Irish, 3,912					

Table vi: Census of Ireland circa 1659 (Pender 1939, 306–9)

Rathordan was one of the most populous areas in rural Cashel with 24 recorded persons, only two of which were English. The titled person was Thomas Perkins.

Tipperary Hearth Money Records

In the Tipperary Hearth Money Records can be found the following information for those townlands where excavations took place on the bypass:

[Year] 1665 Baronia de Midlle Third. Parochia De St. Patrick's Roche		
[Name]	Hths.	s.
John Kearney, de Kyllscobyne	1	2
James Hyad	1	2
Math. Pennyfeather, Gortmcellis	2	4
Hugh Sterman, Rathordan	1	2
Thomas Kealy	1	2
Teige Kealy	1	2
William Dwegin	1	2
Edmond Rushell, Windymill	1	2

Table vii: Tipperary Hearth Money Records for 1665 (Laffan 1911, 13)

This is amongst the earliest mentions of Rathordan and by this time four separate dwellings were paying the Hearth Tax.

[Year] 1666-7 Barony of Middlethird. Parishes of St. Pates, Rock...					
[Name]	Hths.	s.		Hths.	s.
*Ballyfarsny			Rathdangin		
Edmund Leary	2	4	Morrish Hackett	1	2
Richard McJames	1	2	Richard Brittine	1	2
Connor Harrell	1	2	Donnogh Carny	1	2
Teige O'Kelly	1	2	James Head	1	2
Daniel Scully	1	2	Richard Carny	1	2
John Boyton	1	2	Windmill		
Teige Rian	1	2	Edmund Russell	1	2
Gortmaceill	Hths.	s.	Rathordane	Hths.	s.
Mathew Pennyfather	2	4	Thomas Kelly	1	2
William Hackett	1	2	James Woodlocke	1	2
Edmond Lahy	1	2	Teige Kelly	1	2
Gerald Listune	1	2	Thomas Hickey	1	2
David Nolane	1	2	John Kent	1	2
Killscobin	Hths.	s.	John Carny	1	2
Mr. Richey	1	2			

*Most likely this is Farnamanagh as it is in the Parish of St. Patrick's Rock and next to Hoar Abbey.

Table viii: Tipperary Hearth Money Records for 1666-7 (Laffan 1911, 97-8)

The following year's returns list six dwellings paying the Hearth Tax including the two Kealys / Kellys recorded for 1665. Neither Hugh Sterman nor William Dwegin [Dwan?] are recorded now while Woodlocke, Hickey, Kent and Carny [Kearney?] were new taxpayers.

Waller's Lot is listed in 1774 and may have been connected with lands of R. Waller of Castle Waller in 1831 (www.logainm.ie).

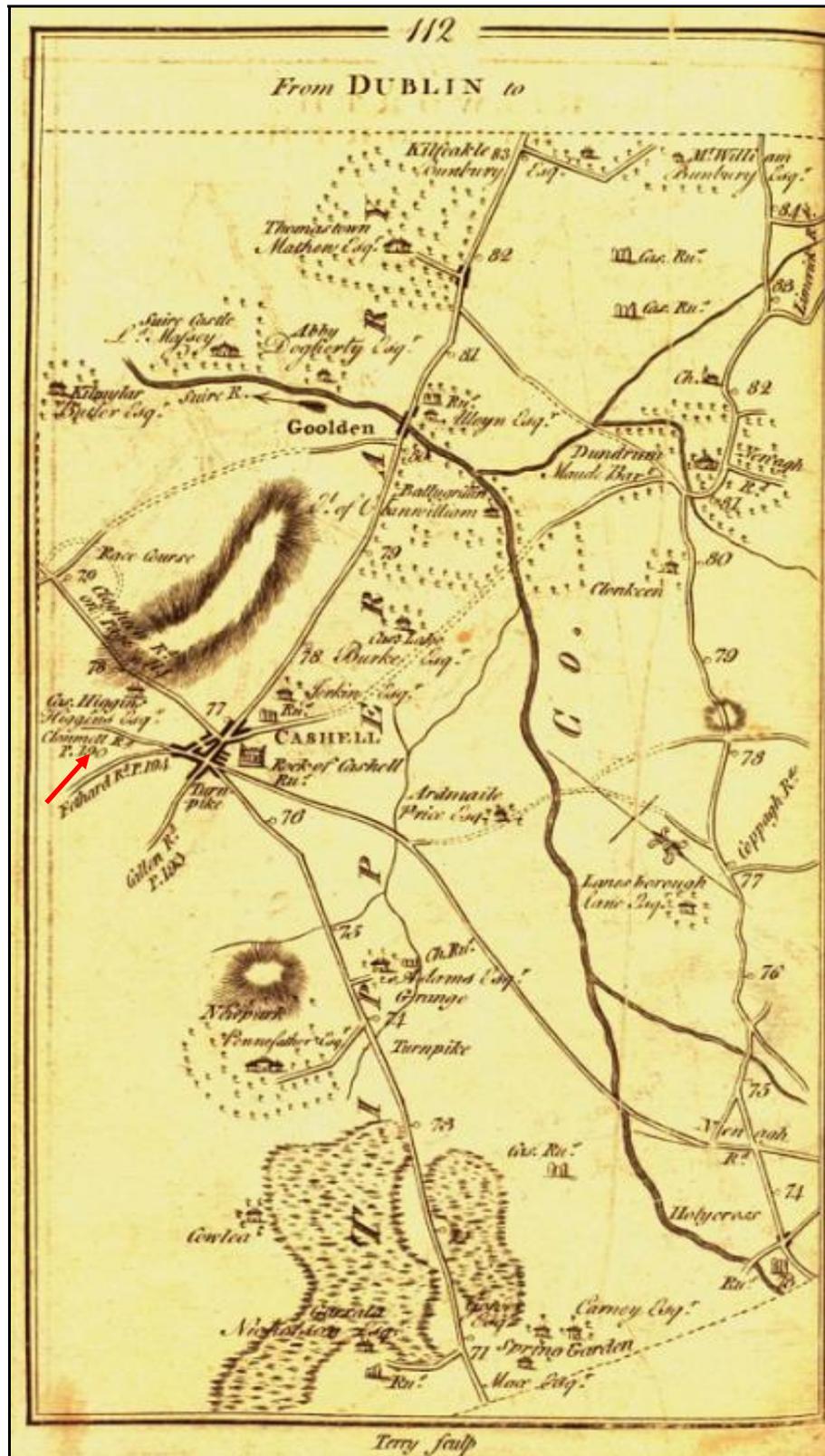


Figure ii: Taylor Skinner Road Map of Cashel 1778, approximate location of Site 27 indicated.

Nothing specific to Site 27 can be seen on the map.

Tithe Applotment Books for Cashel

In the Tithe Applotment Books for Cashel dating from 1827 Waller's-Lot, along with the other 'Lots' is not specified. Rathordan is also spelt 'Bahordan' / 'Rathoran' and over 60 surnames are listed (www.titheapplotmentbooks.nationalarchives.ie).

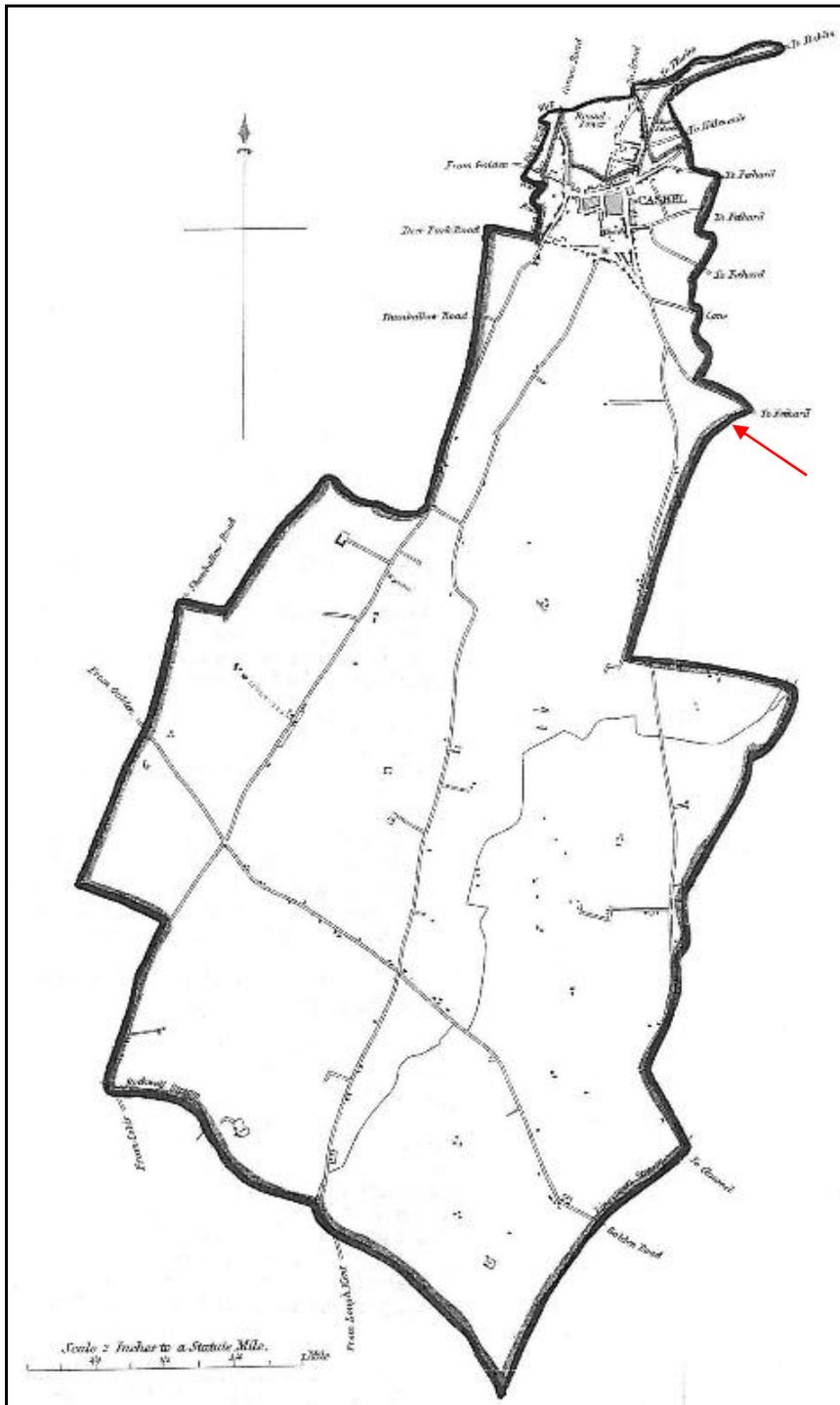


Figure iii: Municipal Corporation Boundaries (Ireland) Proposed Municipal Boundary of the Borough of Cashel, December 1831, with Site 27 indicated.

This is the earliest depiction of the Municipal Corporation Boundary; although it is not clear from the original description of the boundaries that the wall existed at this time, there is no reason to dispute the wall's existence (see Municipal Corporation Boundary section below).

Census Returns for 1841 & 1851

The Census Returns for 1841 and 1851 reveal the full extents of the Great Irish Famine in the Cashel area.

Census Year	1841			1851				
	Houses	Male	Female	Tot. Persons	Houses	Male	Female	Tot. Persons
Gortmakellis	14	-	-	95	8	-	-	43
Ballyknock	13	-	-	88	6	-	-	39
Clonmore	4	-	-	23	2	-	-	9
Monadreeela	10	35	33	68	2	4	8	12
Boscabell	16	49	48	97	8	23	25	48
George's-Land	1	4	2	6	1	3	5	8
Kilscobin	2	3	5	8	2	2	3	5
Hughes'-Lot East	10	28	33	61	8	21	22	43*
Rathordan	27	102	92	194	18	58	58	116
Waller's-Lot	6	27	14	41	9	31	25	56*
Cooper's-Lot	7	14	18	32	5	15	18	33
Owen's & Bigg's-Lot	5	17	15	32	5	20	13	33
Windmill	20	57	61	118	8	26	16	42
Deerpark	2	6	8	14	1	4	4	8
Farranamanagh	47	160	159	319	34	92	83	175

Table ix: Census Returns for 1841 & 1851. *indicates part included in Cashel Urban District (Dalton 1994, 167–8; Meskell 1987, 254–6)

Such comparative information allows the full impacts of the Famine to be realised at local level. These figures should be treated with caution, however, as Smyth (2012, 13) has recently illustrated the inaccuracies in the 1841 statistics. Townlands like Clonmore and Windmill saw a 50 % or more reduction in the number of houses over the 10 year period represented in the censuses. Monadreeela lost eight of its 10 houses and suffered a drastic reduction in population (68 persons reduced to 12). This would have had enormous negative impacts on the locality, both socially and economically. In Monadreeela, the remains of the dwelling discovered on Site 14 may represent one of these mud-walled houses abandoned during the Famine.

In the Primary Valuation of Tenements recorded in Griffith's Valuation for South Tipperary taken in August 1850 the following information is of relevance for those townlands investigated on the bypass.

Townland	Acres (roods & perches)	Land £	Buildings £	Total £
Gortmakellis	357 (1 r. 18 p.)	£302 16s	£15 8s	£318 4s
Ballyknock	250 & 27 perches	£200 3s	£10 7s	£210 10s
Clonmore	65 & 15 perches	£47 18s	£4 11s	£52 9s
Monadreea	20 & 38 perches	£68 13s	£2 3s	£70 16s
Boscabell	268 (1 r. 5 p.)	£165 3s	£10 1s	£175 4s
George's-Land	104 (2 r. 5 p.)	£70 8s	£1 2s	£71 10s
Kilscobin	117 (1 r. 16 p.)	£86 2s	£3 4s	£89 6s
Hughes'-Lot East	413 (9 p.)	£680 7s	£140 14s	£821 1s
Rathordan	842 (3 r. & 4 p.)	£848 11s	£37 5s	£885 16s
Waller's-Lot	153	£314 13s	£24 16s	£339 9s
Cooper's-Lot	199 (1 r. 20 p.)	£245 4s	£8 19s	£254 3s
Owen's & Bigg's-Lot	143 & 27 perches	£148 10s	£3 19s	£152 9s
Windmill	299 (2 r. & 31 p.)	£382 15s	£11 5s	£394
Deerpark	152 (3 r. 9 p.)	£276 7s	£35 17s	£312 4s
Farranamanagh	655 (3 r. 10 p.)	£565 16s	£51 5s	£617 1s

Table x: Extract from the Primary Valuation of Tenements in St. Patrick's Rock & St. John Baptist parishes recorded in the Griffith's Valuation, August 1850, listed per total value of land and buildings.

This small townland contained the graveyard consisting of less than an acre (2 roods, 38 perches), valued at 17 shillings, and belonging to Cashel Commissioners. Fourteen tenants were listed including William Phelan Esq. who also was the Immediate Lessor to most of the other tenants. Two tenants were listed with a house and land and two others with a house and garden. Two female tenants owned a house only; Judith Carey's house was valued at 10 shillings while Mary Ryan's was valued at 17 shillings. Patrick Ryan was the only tenant with an office and land of less than an acre (2 roods, 34 perches), valued at £1, 2 shillings and buildings at 6 shillings, with a cumulative value of £1 and 8 shillings. The total acreage for Cooper's-Lot was 199 acres (1 rood, 20 perches), with land valued at £245, 4 shillings, buildings at £8, 19 shillings giving a total value of £254, 3 shillings.

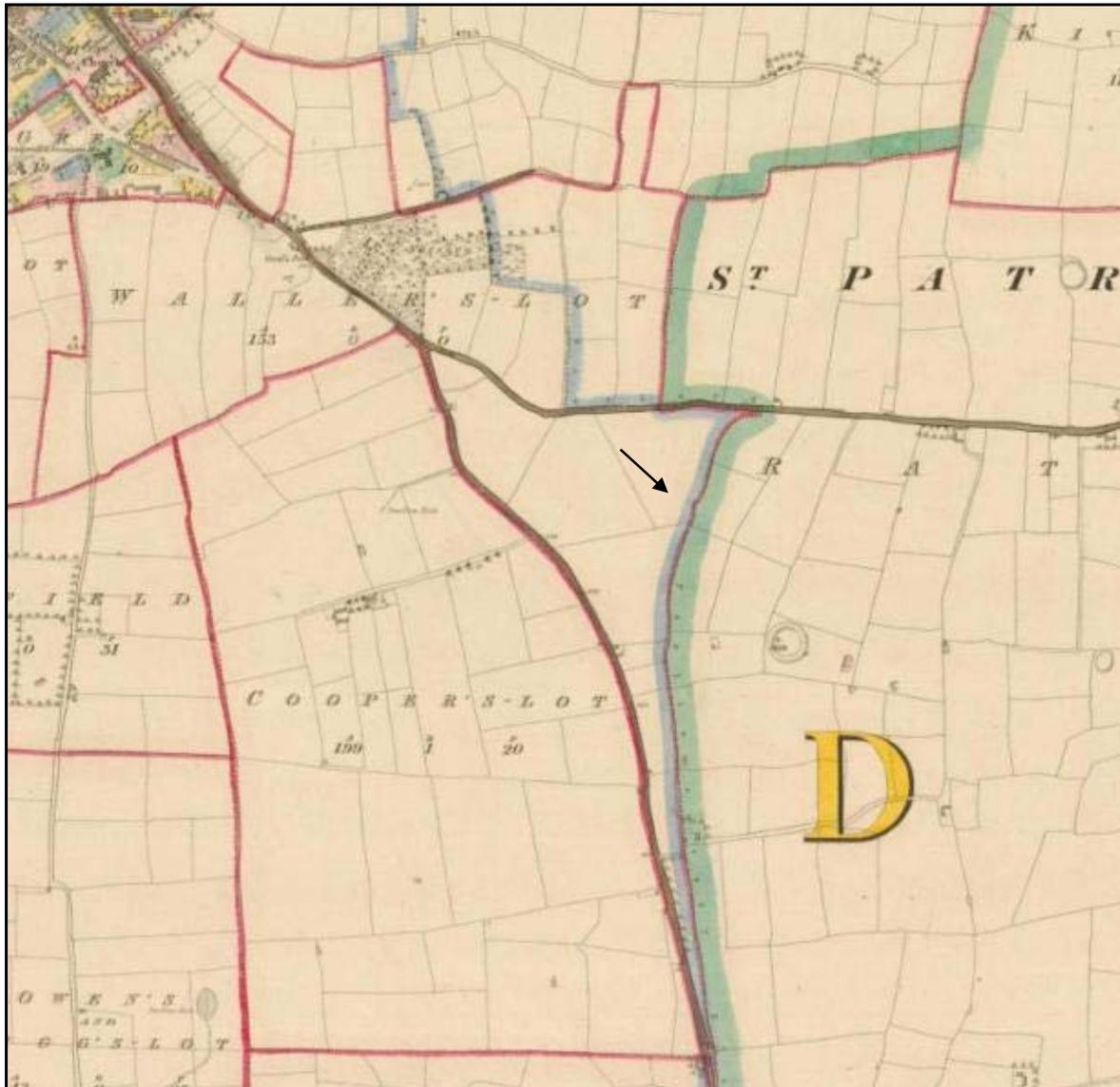


Figure iv: 1st Edition OS six-inch map location of Site 27, 1840. Source: www.osi.ie

On Figure iv the blue line indicates the Municipal Boundary limit so the site was still located with the Corporation Lands in the early 1800s.

Ordnance Survey Namebooks for Co. Tipperary

In the Ordnance Survey Namebooks for Co. Tipperary, No. 126 from Relickmurry to Templemore Waller's-Lot is recorded as follows:

'On the road from Cashel to Fethard, ½ mile S.W. from Cashel and in the Barony of Middlethird...here is a house & small demesne. At the road side is a pool called the Gouls pool; the townland is arable & pasture.' (O'Flanagan 1930, 114). In the same source under 'Antiquity' the 'Gouls Pool' is described as *'T.land of Waller's Lot Barony of Middlethird*

County Tipperary. A small pool close to a small demesne at the S.E. extremity of the City of Cashel.’ (ibid, 117).

On the various editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping there are no topographical features indicated where the excavation occurred.

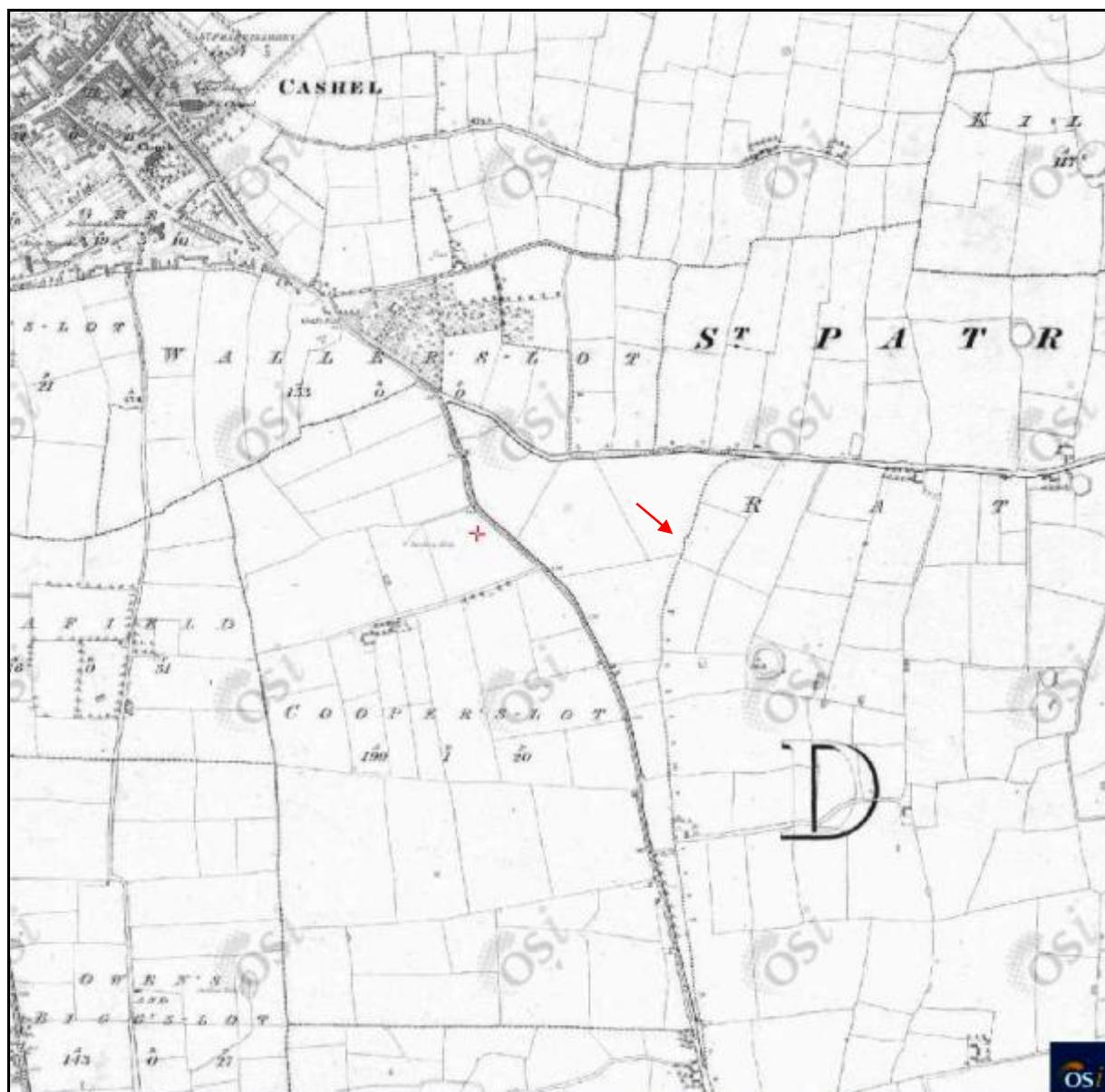


Figure v: 1st Edition OS 25-inch map location of Site 27, 1901–05. Source: www.osi.ie

A comparison of the cartographic information shows little change in the pattern of field boundaries around the site between 1840 and 1901–05 (Figures iv & v). However, on the 2nd Edition OS six inch map 1906 the field pattern between the Rosegreen and Fethard roads has significantly altered, with field boundaries both removed and created (Figure vi). Further subtle changes are evident between 1906 and 1954 when a number of the same fields have

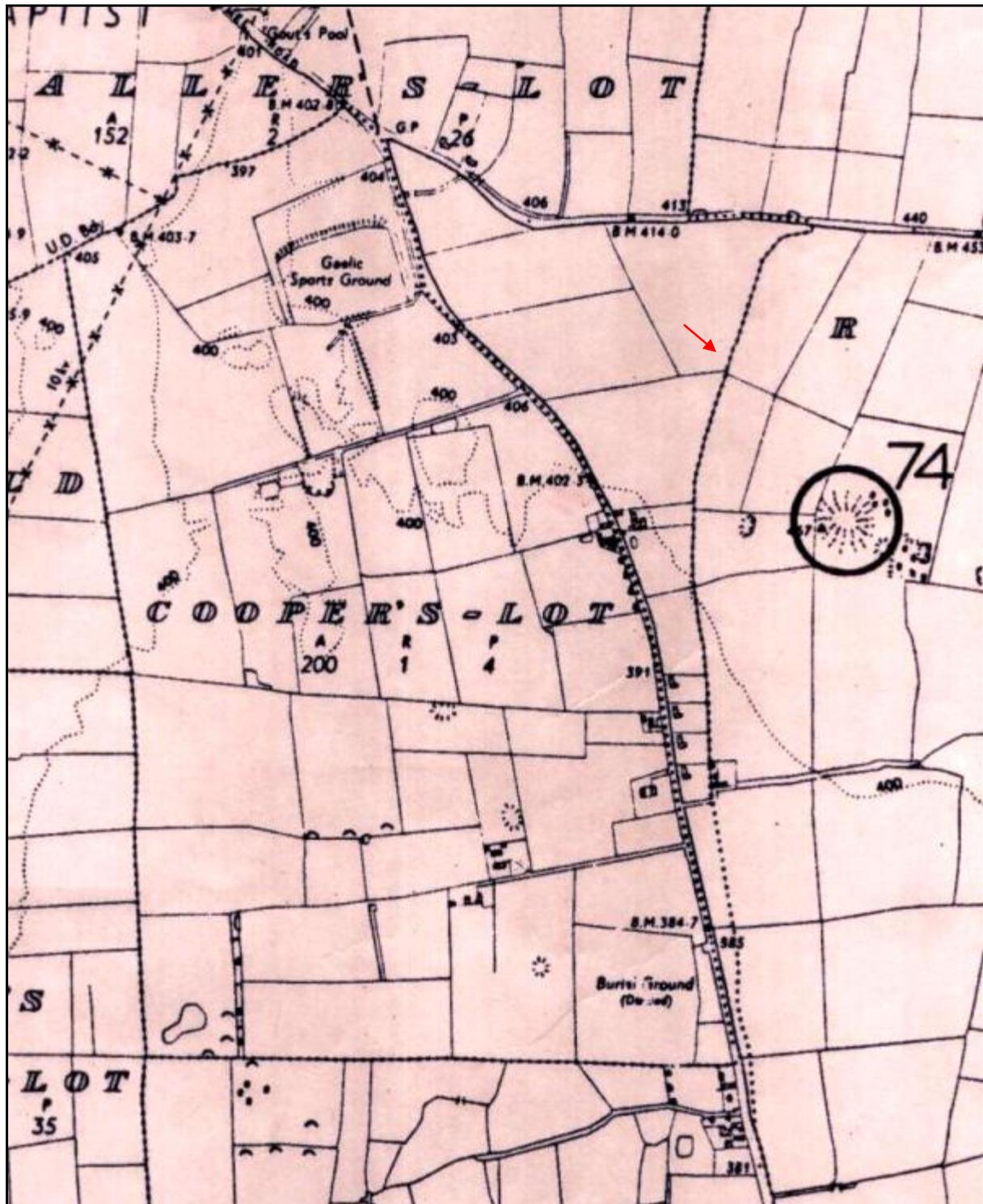


Figure vii: 3rd Edition OS six-inch map location of Site 27, 1953-54. Source: www.osi.ie

Vertical Aerial Information

As can be seen below significant changes within Waller's-Lot occurred since the 1950s (Plates 1 & 2).

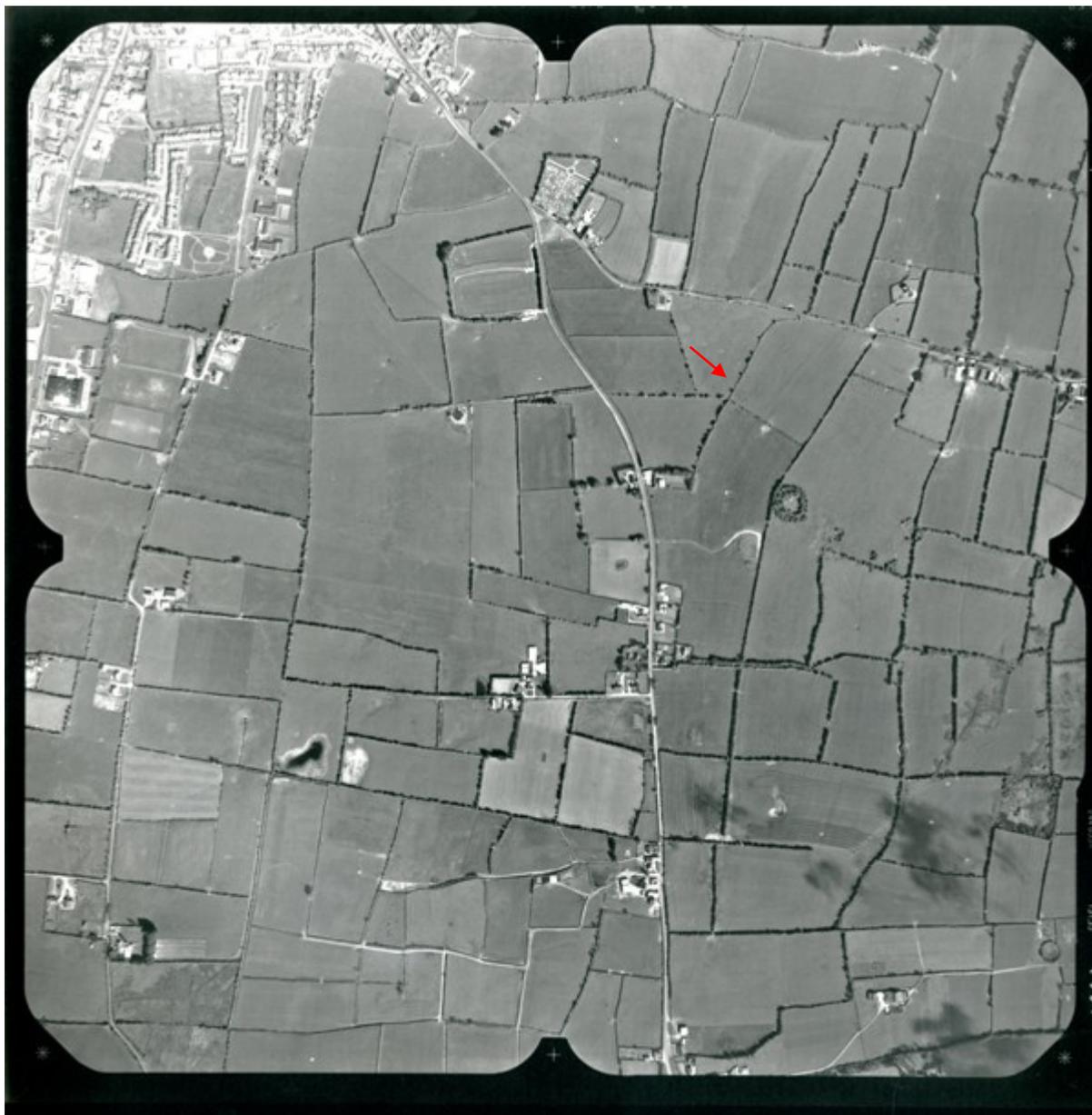


Plate 1: Vertical aerial image of Waller's-Lot townland taken in 1994; N at top (source: South Tipperary County Council)



Plate 2: Vertical aerial image of Waller's-Lot townland taken in 2000; N at top (source: Kilkenny County Council)

EXCAVATION (Figure 3)

The area designated for resolution measured 40 m by 70 m, c. 280 m². It was fully stripped of topsoil using a JCB 3CX with 1.5 m wide toothless bucket. The natural subsoil was subsequently cleaned by hand and all the features were investigated. All of the features uncovered were photographed using digital cameras and the layout of the site was recorded using DGPS surveying equipment. The majority of features were found nearest to the western baulk, bordering Site 28.

Topsoil

The mixed topsoil and plough soil (36) comprised mid brown silty clay with inclusions of charcoal and small stones, c. 0.15–0.20 m deep.

Subsoil

The subsoil (01) was yellow to orange/brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small stones and gravel.

Undated Large Pit in Rathordan

In the eastern part of the site a deep pit was revealed [23]. The pit measured 7.4 m by 7.14 m and 1.09 m deep, and upon excavation was found to be U-shaped in section with flat slightly irregular base, down to the glacial gravels. The pit was filled with two very similar clay silts (25), sealed by (24), neither of which produced any dateable material. The pit, which was the largest feature, discovered on site, resembled possible clay-extraction pits found elsewhere on the bypass (see Site 5 and 25iv Final Reports).



Plate 1: Mid-excavation of pit [23], looking south. Scales 1 m & 2 m



Plate 2: Mid-excavation of pit [23], looking southeast. Scales 1 m & 2 m

Undated Features / Possible Pits in Waller's-Lot

A cluster of possible pits were identified along the western edge of excavation [03] – [06], [08] – [19]. Features [03], [04] and [05] were all filled with mid grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions (29).



Plate 3: Pre-excavation of [03], looking north. Scales 1 m



Plate 4: Pre-excavation of [04], looking north. Scales 1 m



Plate 5: Pre-excavation of [05], looking north. Scales 1 m

Feature [06] was a circular shallow possible pit filled with mid grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions with root-like material throughout (28). Features [08], [09], [10], [11], [12] and [13] were all filled with charcoal-rich, mid grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions and roots throughout (31). Upon excavation the charcoal proved too sparse for sampling purposes.



Plate 6: Pre-excitation of [08], [09] & [10] looking north. Scales 1 m



Plate 7: Pre-excitation of [11] looking north. Scales 1 m



Plate 8: Pre-excavation of [13] looking north. Scales 1 m

Features [14], [15], [16] and [17] were all filled with mid grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions (32).



Plate 9: Pre-excavation of [14] looking north. Scales 1 m



Plate 10: Pre-excitation of [16] looking north. Scales 1 m



Plate 11: Pre-excitation of [17] looking north. Scales 1 m

Feature [18] was a shallow circular possible pit containing mid grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions & root material (33).



Plate 12: Pre-excavation of [18] looking north. Scales 1 m

Feature [19] was a shallow circular possible pit containing mid grey brown clayey silt with infrequent stone inclusions (34).



Plate 13: Pre-excavation of [19] looking north. Scales 1 m

Undated Stone Dump in Rathordan

A shallow stone deposit [21] was found in the south-western part of the site. It was oval-shaped measuring 1.69 m by 0.96 m and c. 0.11 m deep. The single fill (35) was friable grey brown sandy silt and small to medium sized stones. The stone deposit resembled a stone spread found in Clonmore 03E0727 (see Site 1iii Final Report).



Plate 14: Pre-excavation of [21] looking north. Scales 1 m

Undated Linears in Waller's-Lot

A number of linear ditch-like features were found on site. Feature [07] was an irregular shallow linear, E/W orientated, measuring 2.2 m by 0.6 m and 0.07 m deep. It was filled by mid to dark grey brown silty sand with root-like material throughout (30).



Plate 15: Pre-excitation of [06] & [07], looking north. Scales 1 m

Feature [20] was an irregular very shallow linear orientated NNE-SSW, measuring 8 m by 0.59 m and 0.03 m deep. It was filled by grey brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions (26).



Plate 16: Pre-excitation of [20], looking northwest. Scales 1 m & 2 m

Undated Linear in Rathordan

Feature [22] was a linear orientated NNE-SSW, measuring 0.6 m by 16.4 m and 0.12 m deep. It was filled by grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions (27), and continued outside the CPO at the SE. Post medieval artefacts 03E0289:01, 03E0289:02 & 03E0289:03 were retrieved from this fill (see Appendix 6).



Plate 17: Pre-excitation of [22], looking northeast. Scales 1 m

Cultivation Furrows in Waller's-Lot

A number of northeast/southwest orientated cultivation furrows were partially revealed at the western baulk edge of excavation. The furrows were given one generic cut number [02], were evenly spaced c. 6 m apart and generally measured c. 0.40 m wide. They were recorded in plan, photographed but not excavated further.



Plate 18: Pre-excavation of [02], looking southeast. Scales 1 m & 2 m



Plate 19: Pre-excavation of [02], looking west. Scales 1 m & 2 m

Townland Boundary / Parish Boundary & former Municipal Corporation Boundary

This stone wall was preserved by record prior to excavation. The wall was extensively photographed on both faces extending from Sites 26–28. The wall predominantly consisted of uncoursed limestones bonded with mortar; in places modern repairs had been done with cement. The ground level wall was lower on the Waller's-Lot side than the Rathordan side with a difference of c. 0.50 m in places. The maximum height recorded was 2.2 m and it was c. 0.40 m wide. In places the wall was practically removed with post and wire serving as a barrier. Portions of the wall survive outside the CPO.



Plate 20: Stone wall looking south. Scales 1 m & 2 m



Plate 21: Stone wall looking south. Scales 1 m & 2 m



Plate 22: Stone wall looking south. Scales 1 m & 2 m



Plate 23: Stone wall looking south. Scales 1 m & 2 m



Plate 24: Stone wall looking north. Scales 1 m & 2 m



Plate 25: Stone wall looking north. Scales 1 m & 2 m



Plate 26: Stone wall looking north. Scales 1 m & 2 m



Plate 27: Stone wall looking north. Scales 1 m & 2 m

DISCUSSION

The area investigated was part of the heavily cultivated soils in field that once belonged to the Corporation of Cashel. These fields (Sites 25a–29) between the Fethard and Rosegreen roads were characterised by some of the most intensive cultivation furrows noted anywhere on the Project. This resulted in archaeological features being heavily truncated and the western side of Site 27 was such an example.

Although charcoal-rich material was found from features the possible pits [08] – [13] there was insufficient material for environmental purposes as upon excavation the charcoal often had the appearance of being relatively recently deposited. The array of small possible pits [03] – [06] and [08] – [19] produced no finds and their archaeological nature is questionable; many of the features uncovered during the testing and resolution on Sites 25a–29 were clearly agricultural in origin, possibly former tree boles / root systems (McKinstry 2004c; McKinstry 2004f; McKinstry 2004h; McKinstry 2004i). The removal of the former field boundaries to make the area into one large field between the Fethard and Rosegreen roads was another example of such intensive agricultural practices.

The deep, large pit [23] resembled some of the possible clay extraction pits found elsewhere on the bypass, although no finds came from either of its' two fills.

The stone deposit [21] filled with small to medium sized stones resembled a stone spread found in Clonmore 03E0727, and probably dated to the early modern period.

Of the linear features only linear [22] in Rathordan was of any substantial size and as it extended outside the CPO, the excavation revealed only a partial feature. Linear [22] produced finds and these 03E0289:01, 03E0289:02 & 03E0289:03 were all post medieval in date (see Appendix 6).

The Townland Boundary / Parish Boundary & former Municipal Corporation Boundary was recorded; no evidence to support a construction date was found.

CONCLUSION

All excavation works have finished in association with Site 27 and the N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road. The features revealed were cultivation furrows, undated linears and shallow pit-like features, a stone dump and a deep pit. No dating evidence was produced from any features and three artefacts recovered were all post medieval or later in date. Similar features, also undated were found to the south on Site 29 (see Final Report 03E0287) The Townland Boundary / Parish Boundary and former Municipal Corporation Boundary was extensively recorded in advance of construction. A similar recording exercise on the remaining portions of this Boundary would be a beneficial research project locally.

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APPENDIX 1 Context Register

Context	Type	Description
(01)	Deposit	Natural subsoil. Yellow to orange/brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small stones and gravel
(02)	Cut	Furrow group running NE-SW and approximately spaced 6 m apart. Furrows measured <i>c.</i> 0.4 m wide
[03]	Cut	Sub-circular shallow feature. Diameter 0.45 m. Depth 0.03 m. Filled by (29)
[04]	Cut	Irregular feature. Diameter 0.46 m. Depth 0.09 m. Filled by (29)
[05]	Cut	Sub-circular feature. Diameter 0.43 m. Depth 0.07 m. Filled by (29)
[06]	Cut	Circular shallow feature. Diameter 0.36 m. Depth 0.05 m. Filled by (28)
[07]	Cut	Irregular linear feature E/W orientated. Measured 2.2 m x 0.6 m and had a depth of 0.07 m. Filled by (30)
[08]	Cut	Irregular feature. Measured 0.3 m x 0.27 m & 0.1 m deep. Filled by (31)
[09]	Cut	Sub-circular shallow feature. Measured 0.18 m x 0.12 m & 0.05 m deep. Filled by (31)
[10]	Cut	Sub-circular shallow feature. Measured 0.12 m x 0.1 m & 0.03 m deep. Filled by (31)
[11]	Cut	Sub-circular feature. Measured 0.51 m x 0.44 m & 0.09 m deep. Filled by (31)
[12]	Cut	Sub-circular feature. Measured 0.28 m x 0.28 m & 0.07 m deep. Filled by (31)
[13]	Cut	Circular feature. Diameter 0.18 m. Depth 0.07 m. Filled by (31)
[14]	Cut	Sub-circular feature. Measured 0.40 m x 0.65 m & 0.11 m deep. Filled by (32)
[15]	Cut	Circular feature. Diameter 0.55 m. Depth 0.06 m. Filled by (32)
[16]	Cut	Circular shallow feature. Diameter 0.4 m. Depth 0.04 m. Filled by (32)
[17]	Cut	Circular feature. Diameter 0.18 m. Depth 0.07 m. Filled by (32)
[18]	Cut	Circular feature. Diameter 0.33 m. Depth 0.07 m. Filled by (33)
[19]	Cut	Circular feature. Diameter 0.55 m. Depth 0.06 m. Filled by (34)
[20]	Cut	Shallow linear orientated NNE-SSW. Measured 8 m x 0.59 m and 0.03 m deep. Filled by (26)
[21]	Cut	Stone-filled feature, oval shaped. Measured 1.69 m x 0.96 m & <i>c.</i> 0.11 m deep. Filled by (35)
[22]	Cut	Linear orientated NW-SE. Measured 0.6 m x 16.4 m & 0.12 m deep. Filled by (27). Continued outside the CPO at the SE.
[23]	Cut	Pit. Measured 7.4 m x 7.14 m & 1.09 m deep. U-shaped section with flat slightly irregular base. Filled by (24) & (25)
(24)	Fill	Upper fill of [23]. Dark to mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small to medium stone inclusions.
(25)	Fill	Basal fill of [23]. Dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate small to medium stone inclusions.
(26)	Fill	Fill of [20]. Grey brown sandy silt with occasional stone inclusions.
(27)	Fill	Fill of [22]. Grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions. Artefacts 03E0289:01, 03E0289:02 & 03E0289:03 were retrieved from this fill.
(28)	Fill	Fill of [06]. Mid grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions with roots throughout.
(29)	Fill	Fill of cuts [03]–[05]. Mid grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions.
(30)	Fill	Fill of [07]. Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with roots throughout.
(31)	Fill	Fill of cuts [08]–[13]. Fill was charcoal-rich, mid grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions with roots throughout.
(32)	Fill	Fill of [14]–[17]. Mid grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions.
(33)	Fill	Fill of [18]. Fill was mid grey brown sandy silt with infrequent stone inclusions & root material.
(34)	Fill	Fill of [19]. Fill was mid grey brown clayey silt with infrequent stone inclusions.
(35)	Fill	Fill of [21]. Friable grey brown sandy silt and small to medium sized stones.
(36)	Deposit	Topsoil. Mid brown silty clay with inclusions of charcoal and small stones, <i>c.</i> 0.15 m – 0.20 m deep

Appendix 2 Finds Register

Find No	Context	Type	Description
03E0289:01	(27), [22]	Ceramic	Porcelain. White fabric, white glaze. L 1.71 cm; W 1.65 cm; T 0.45 cm. Weight = 0.001 kg
03E0289:02	(27), [22]	Ceramic	Fragment of clay pipe stem, undecorated
03E0289:03	(27), [22]	Ceramic	Porcelain. White fabric, white glaze. L 2.30 cm; W 1.65 cm; T 0.60 cm. Weight = 0.003 kg

Appendix 3 Drawing Register

Sheet No.	Scale	Description
1	1:20	Northeast facing section of pit [23]

Appendix 4 Sample Register

No samples were taken during the excavation.

Appendix 5 Photography Register

There are 21 digital photographs of the excavation and 250 digital photographs of both faces of the stone wall (Townland Boundary / Parish Boundary & Municipal Corporation Boundary) retained in the archives.

Appendix 6 Small Finds Report

by Marcella Loughman

Small Finds Report

This report is an examination of three ceramic finds recovered during the excavation at Site 27 at Waller's-Lot / Rathordan: two sherds of porcelain and one fragment of clay pipe stem.

Find No. 03E0289:01

This was a small sherd of white porcelain Chinaware of 19th century date.

Find No. 03E0289:02

This was a fragment of a clay pipe stem. Although clay pipes can date from the late 17th to early 20th centuries, as there is no pipe remaining, it is not possible to date this stem fragment accurately.

Find No. 03E0289:03

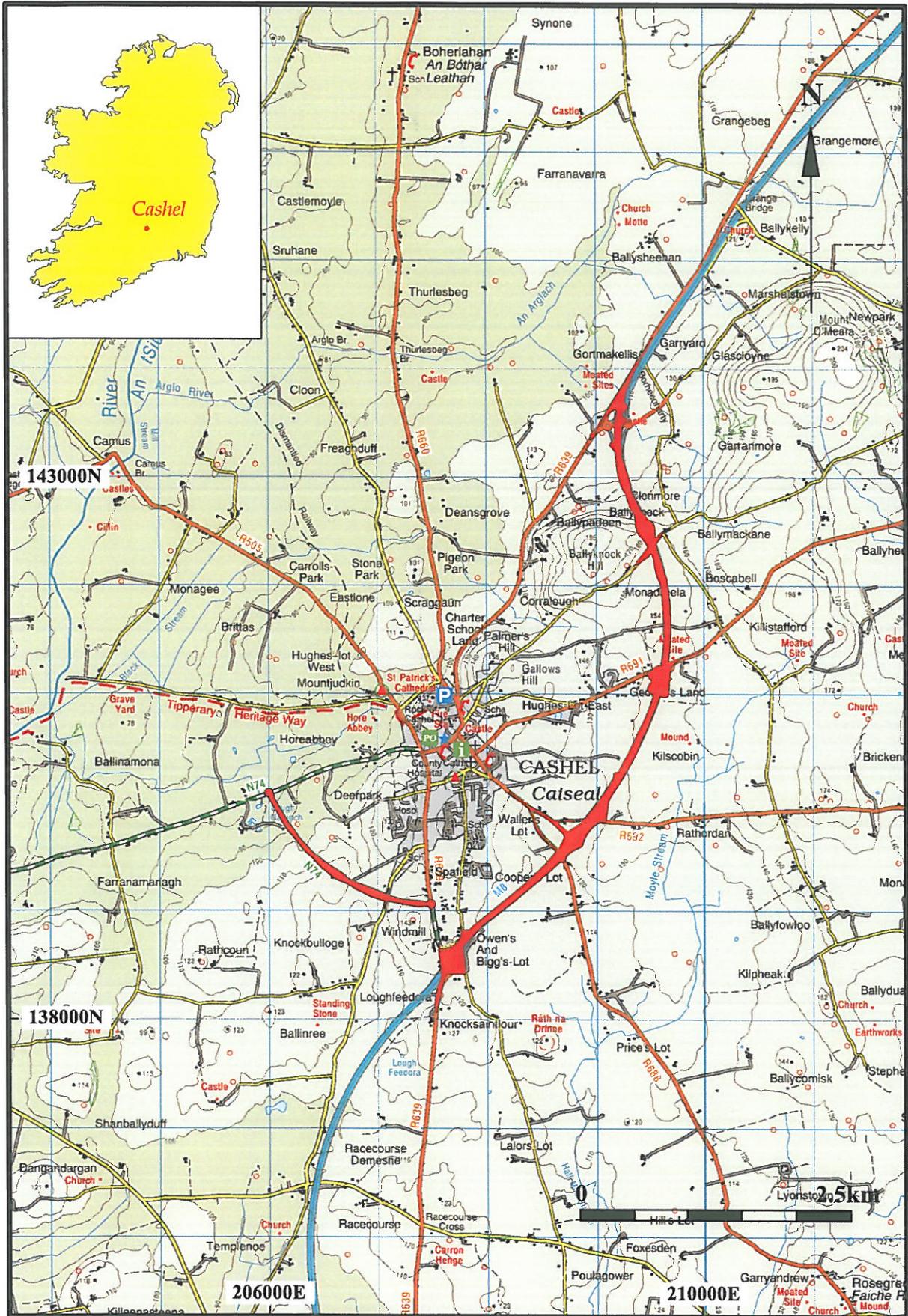
This was a small sherd of white porcelain Chinaware of 19th century date.

Conclusion

All three artefacts are post medieval in date. They may have been deposited within the fill (27) of the large linear feature [22] via *night soil* activities.

Find No.	Context	Category	Type	Identification	Description
03E0289:01	(27)	Ceramic	Porcelain	Sherd	Porcelain. White fabric, white glaze. L 1.71 cm; W 1.65 cm; T 0.45 cm. Weight = 0.001 kg
03E0289:02	(27)	Ceramic	Clay pipe	Stem fragment	Fragment of clay pipe stem, undecorated. L 3.3cm; D 0.5cm. Weight = 0.001kg
03E0289:03	(27)	Ceramic	Porcelain	Body fragment	Porcelain. White fabric, white glaze. L 2.30 cm; W 1.65 cm; T 0.60 cm. Weight = 0.003 kg

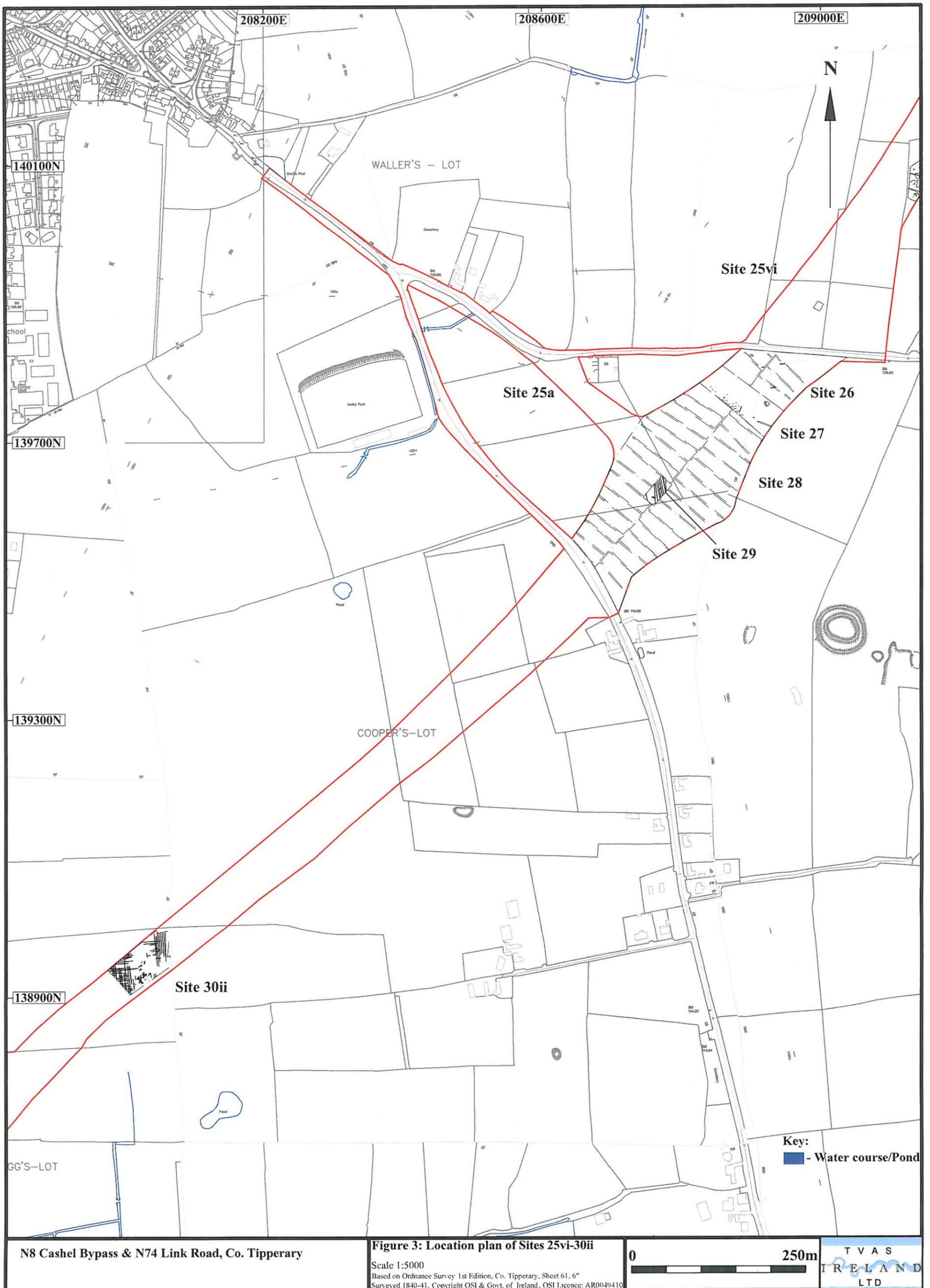
Table 1: Finds Details



**N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road,
Co. Tipperary**

Figure 1: Location of N8 Scheme
 Scale 1:50 000
 Based on Ordnance Survey Ireland Discovery Series 2nd Edition 2001-3, 1:50000.
 Reproduced at 1:50,000, Copyright OSI & Govt. of Ireland, OSI Licence No. AR00494 10





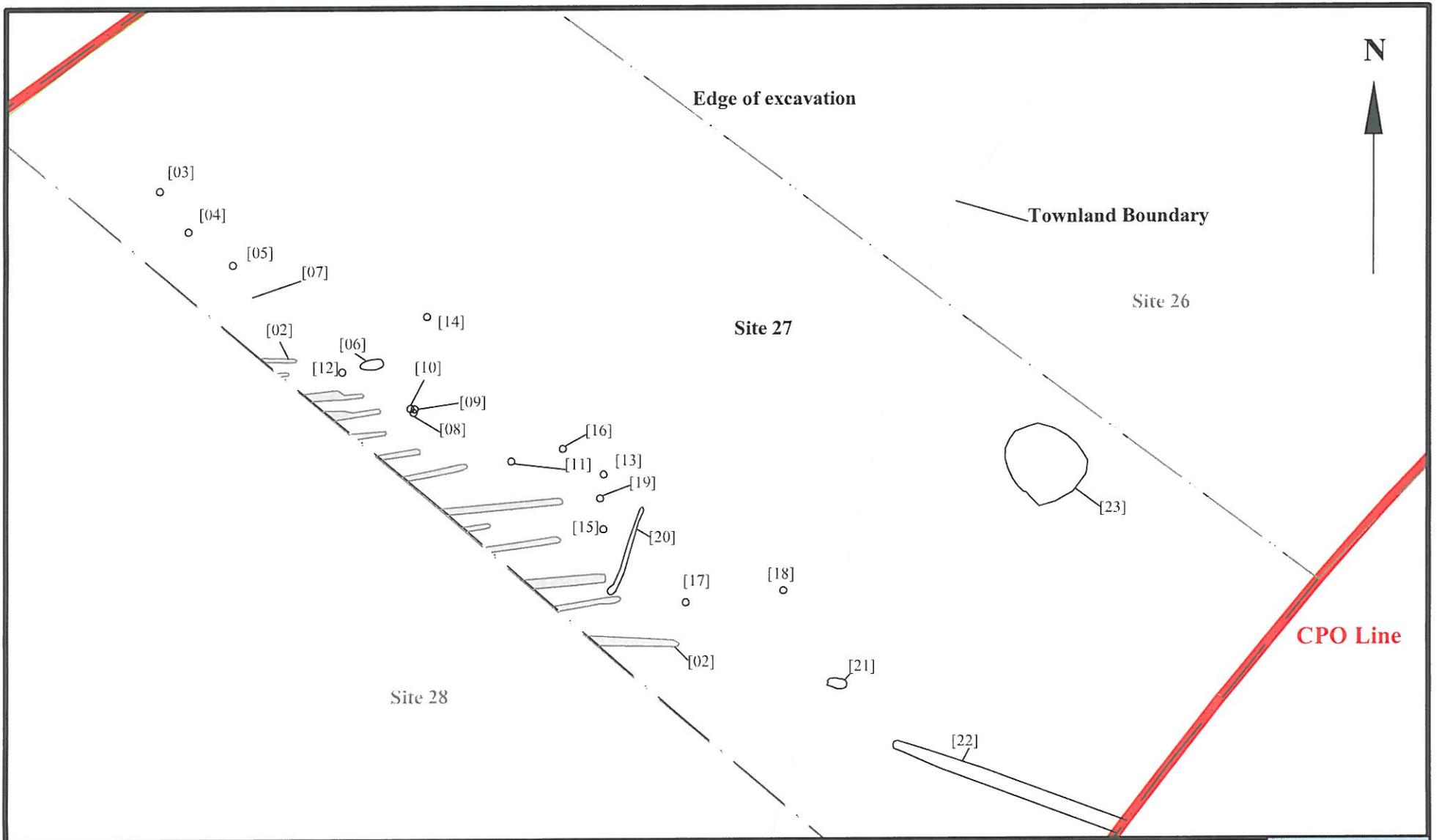
N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road, Co. Tipperary

Figure 3: Location plan of Sites 25vi-30ii

Scale 1:5000
 Based on Ordnance Survey 1st Edition, Co. Tipperary, Sheet 61.6"
 Surveyed 1840-41, Copyright OSI & Govt. of Ireland, OSI Licence: AR0049410



T V A S
 I R E L A N D
 L T D



N8 Cashel Bypass & N74 Link Road

Waller's-Lot & Rathordan, Site 27 03E0289

Figure 4: Post-excavation plan of Site 27

Scale 1:500

T V A S
I R E L A N D
L T D