

Appendix 12.1 – Sites in the Record of Monuments and Places

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TS077-102---- Ballyvaughan Enclosure

On flat summit at E end of an E-W running ridge. Field recently ploughed and planted. Electricity pylon in field c. 30m NE of monument. Monument appears as a roughly circular enclosure on aerial photograph (CUCAP July 1970 BDR 62). Though the enclosure has been levelled it is discernible as a slight circular rise (diam. 30m E-W) with traces of shallow fosse on E side. There is a high field bank immediately W of the enclosure. Field boundary to the N has been removed and appears as a cropmark on the aerial photograph.

TS077-090---- Redmondstown Castle – unclassified

According to Lyons (1934, 261) 'There is the site of a castle on a knoll close to the west bank of the R. Anner, 300 yards North of Redmondstown House. The castle stood in the N. E. angle of a bailey of about an acre in extent, and the site is marked by two parallel banks of rubbles, 25 feet long [7.6m], and 15 feet [4.5m] apart. This castle may have belonged to a Le Poer family'. Redmondstown House has been levelled and a relatively modern bungalow has been built on the location. According to local information, the previous owners had levelled all the land around the house. The land N of the house undulates gently, sloping gradually in a SE direction towards the river. There is no evidence of a knoll in the vicinity of 300m from the former house, nor of a bailey. A stone wall runs SE-NW to the river bank in this area and there is no trace of a knoll on either side of this wall. There is no obvious cut stone in the stone wall which is of roughly coursed limestone. The location indicated here should only be considered as indicative of the general area described by Lyons.

TS077-091---- Ballinvoher, Newtownanner Demesne Weir - fish

The Civil Survey (1654-6) (Simington 1931, vol. 1, 291) mentions 'a weare uppon the River of Annor betweene the said lands of Ballenvohyr and the lands of Newtown-Annor in the Parrish of Killoluan'. Two weirs are indicated on the 1st (1840) ed., one called 'Eel Weir' while that to W is unnamed. Both are also indicated on the 2nd (1904) ed., again only the E weir is named. The Anner is fast flowing at this stretch. There was no visible evidence of either weir at time of inspection.

TS083-008---- Laganore Ringfort – rath

On a steep S-facing slope in undulating upland terrain. Ringfort (TS083-009----) visible c. 90m to SW. Denuded ringfort (dims. 39.2m N-S; 49.2m E-W) enclosed by bank (Wth crest 1-1.8m; base 3.1-4.7m; int. H 0.25-0.37m; ext. H 0.34-1.07m measurements in NW and E sectors respectively), with fosse evident from SW-NW (Wth 1.8m; D 0.33m). Beet planted up to edge of bank in the NE quadrant. Elsewhere ringfort is surrounded by grass. Post and wire fence runs NW-SE through the NE quadrant. S side of bank is quite straight and comes to a point in the SE quadrant. Interior slopes steeply to SE and was overgrown with long grass and nettles at time of inspection.

TS083-009---- Laganore Ringfort – rath

On SE-facing slope in rough pasture in an upland area with undulating terrain. Monument has been ploughed out but is still visible as a roughly circular raised area (dims. 26.3m N-S x 29.4 E-W) with evidence of fosse (Wth c. 2m; D 0.1m) to the NW. The bank in the SE quadrant is particularly flattened, disappearing into the natural hill slope. Interior slopes steeply to SE and is grass covered. The N quadrant is particularly denuded, possibly where a tractor gains access to the monument.

TS083-010---- Redmondstown Ringfort – rath

On a natural rise, now at edge of landscaped grounds of Medite factory which is located to W of monument. The ringfort is very badly overgrown and interior inaccessible at time of inspection. Roughly circular area (dims. c. 31-36m based on OS 6-inch map) enclosed by a substantial bank (Wth 2.1m crest, 8.2m base; int. H 1m; H above fosse 3.26m) and external fosse (Wth 7.1m; D 0.9m). Described in 1983 as "a large circular, flattish area surrounded by a large earthen bank on very high embankment with a silted up fosse outside. Interior slopes from W-E and a very large depression running W-E along S half is visible" (OPW file), this appears to be the result of quarrying. According to the OPW file the entrance may have been at E. Landscaping has changed topography to S and SW outside fosse, which latter may have been widened during this work.

TS083-011---- Twomilebridge Water mill – unclassified

On gentle S-facing slope with River Anner to E and Suir at base of slope to S. According to the Civil Survey (1654-6) 'Uppon the said lands stands...a greist mill neere the ffoord of Annor lately built by Richard Power sonne and heire of the said Allexander', the proprietor in 1640 is given as 'Allexander Power late of Ticckincor in the County of Waterford deceased Esqr Irish Papist' (Simington 1931, vol. 1, 286). It is suggested that this mill may have been on the site of the mill marked 'Anner Mill' on the 1st (1840) ed. OS 6-inch map. The complex has been levelled and the N24 Clonmel to Waterford road runs over the former mill.

TS083-022---- Ferryhouse, Twomilebridge

Bridge spanning River Suir connecting Tipperary and Waterford (WA 002-001----; Inventory No. 1733). According to local tradition it was built by Sir Thomas Osborne who died in 1713 (O'Keeffe and Simington 1931, 205). It would have facilitated access to the 17th-century Kincor Castle (WA002-002----) at Tikincor owned by the Osborne family from the 1650s till the 18th century and located 170m SE of the bridge. Power (ibid. 206) states that the bridge was erected in 1690 and that it was a private bridge with a gate in the middle until the mid-19th century. It is a narrow, humped-back bridge (dims. Wth 3.4m excluding parapets; 4.25m including parapets; L 79m). The bridge, originally of seven arches, now consists of six spans running N to S. The most northerly arch (Tipperary end) is a narrow segmental-headed arch, with flat, broad voussoirs, all sandstone. The next arch is a wide, round arch, widened in the mid-18th or early 19th-century with a tow-path underneath (O'Keeffe and Simington 1991, 205-6). The earlier date is more likely as it corresponds with the carved scroll keystone on either side of the arch. The next two spans have round arches and are similar in size. The next span is slightly narrower and lower and the S arch is smaller. All soffits have been recently rendered with concrete. There are four pointed cut-waters on the W (upstream) side. The parapets are 0.4-0.55m in width. The top of the parapet of the N half of the bridge has been capped with concrete - Tipperary County Council. The altered arch has machine cut voussoirs chamfered, the keystone is a carved scroll (mentioned above), the top is broken off, same on downstream side. The two next smaller central arches are also chamfered. The two most southerly arches and the most northerly arch are not chamfered. The wing-wall runs 19m on N side of bridge on W side of the road and also runs for some length on S side of the bridge on W side of road. The masonry has been recently repointed. Of the original piers all are less than 1.2m above the river bed and range in thickness from 3-4m (O'Keeffe and Simington 1991, 206).

WA002-081---- Tikincor Lower Enclosure

Situated on the floodplain of the W-E River Suir with the stream c. 50m to the N. Subcircular area (diam. c. 25m) visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs (ASIAP (28) 12-14; (40) 26-7).

Appendix 12.2 – Sites in the Sites and Monuments Record

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TS083-032---- Bridge Inchnabraher, Twomilebridge

N bank of river Suir, across the river Anner where it meets the Suir. Hump-backed bridge (Wth 5.7m - including N parapet Wth 0.47m; L 18m, including stone work beyond arches) with three round-headed arches, higher central arch. Appears to be traces of wicker-centring under central arch. No parapet on S side, possibly was but has collapsed. Keystone and voussoirs on either side of S side of central arch have collapsed. Bridge has been widened as evidenced by a straight joint visible on the central and W arch from the NW bank. Close examination of underside of bridge not possible due to deep water and very steep banks. Two cutwaters on N side. Possible that the S side is original, in which case the extension to the N more that doubled the width of the bridge.