

**N24 Tower Road Junction Improvement Scheme,  
Piltown, County Kilkenny**

**Archaeological and Cultural Heritage  
Impact Assessment**



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**Date:** January 2019

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# 1. Introduction

## Summary

John Cronin & Associates (JCA) have been commissioned by Atkins Ireland to undertake an Archaeological and Cultural Heritage Impact Assessment of the proposed N24 Tower Road Junction Improvement Scheme located on the western outskirts of Piltown village, Co. Kilkenny (Figure 1). This report assesses the impacts of the proposed scheme on both the known and potential elements of these resources (including archaeological sites, structures of architectural heritage significance, history and folklore) and identifies appropriate mitigation strategies.

The information on the design of the proposed scheme presented within the report is based on available drawings provided to the authors in January 2019.

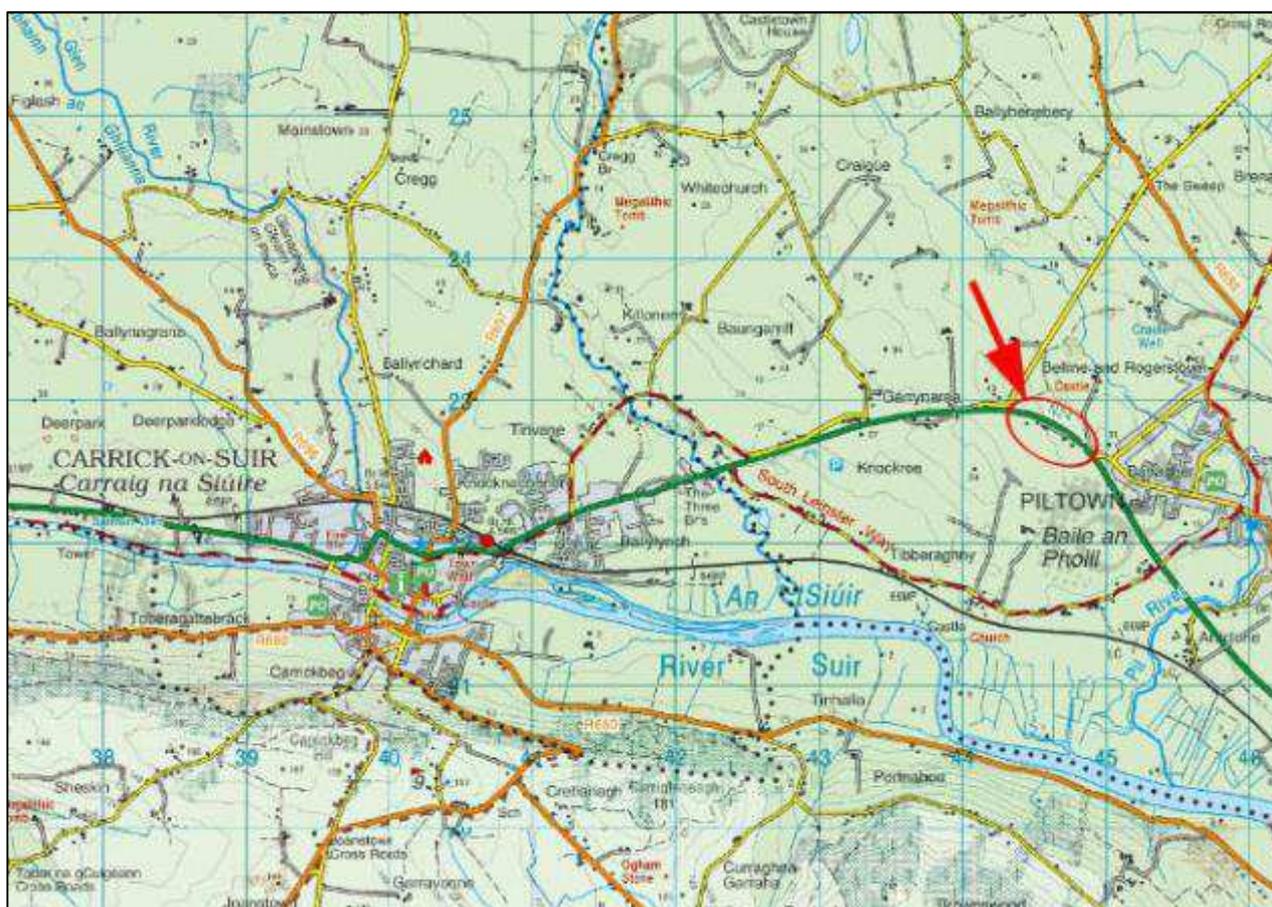


Figure 1: General location of proposed scheme

## Summary of Proposed Development

The information on the design of the proposed scheme presented within the report is based on available drawings provided to the authors by Atkins Ireland in January 2019. The proposed scheme will entail the modification of two local road junctions on the N24 National Primary road and the provision of a new 14m wide x 0.75km long link road between the Ink Bottle and Piltown Tower which will connect with a new roundabout northwest of Piltown Tower. A new junction onto the N24 will be provided via a link

road and a new overbridge to the southwest of the tower. A circa 15m wide connector road to the south of the overbridge will feed a new junction onto the N24 to the south and a new 7m wide local link road will extend northwards within a green field area adjacent to the N24 for approx. 340m to a tie-in with an existing local access road. The proposed scheme will also entail widening of a 1.8km long section of the existing N24 to create a 2x2 dual carriageway typically measuring 21.5m in total width with a localised section at the proposed overbridge measuring 26.5m wide. The widening works will be largely contained within the existing N24 road take and will be flanked by the new link roads to the north and south. Further details on the proposed scheme, including plans and sections provided by Atkins Ireland, are provided in Sections 2 and 3 of this report.

### *Project Brief*

The assessment was undertaken to comply with the following stipulation from the project brief for the proposed scheme, as provided to the authors by Atkins Ireland:

*Review archaeology and cultural heritage elements of relevant reports. Collate, check and report on data gathered in the course of previous studies. Check the accuracy of that data vis-à-vis current versions of the relevant statutory and non-statutory records e.g. Record of Monuments and Places, Record of Protected Structures, Excavations.ie etc. This scheme will also need a specific walkover. This study should be carried out by an experienced and competent professional and should meet the reporting requirements of TII guidelines. Liaison with TII Project Archaeologist and Client required.*

As required in the project brief, the TII Project Archaeologist was consulted as part of the assessment and recommended that a revised architectural heritage impact assessment of the proposed scheme should be undertaken. The locations of features of architectural heritage significance within the environs of the proposed scheme are, therefore, identified within this report and potential impacts are assessed. The archaeological mitigation measures recommended by the TII Project Archaeologist are also included (Section 5).

### *Methodology*

An earlier version of the junction improvement scheme was proposed in 2012 and was subject to an Archaeological Impact Assessment prepared by James Eogan (TII Senior Archaeologist) and a brief Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment compiled by Evelyn Graham who was then the Kilkenny County Council (KCC) Conservation Officer (it is noted that Ms. Graham is not currently the KCC Conservation Officer). While JCA was not involved with the proposal assessed at that time, both of these reports were made available by TII for review as part the current assessment. It is noted that, apart from local modifications, the general layout of the current proposal is substantially unchanged from the layout assessed in 2012.

The current assessment is based on a desktop study of the revised proposed scheme which was followed by a number of inspections of the area in 2018 and 2019. The results of the site inspections are summarised within the main body of the report (Section 3) while field descriptions are provided in Appendix 1 and extracts from the photographic record are presented in Appendix 2.

The proposed scheme extends through lands within the recorded location of the Battle of Piltown (1462), which is the only recorded battle during the War of the Roses to have been fought in Ireland. The National Monuments Service (NMS) have kindly provided extracts from an unpublished report on this battle, which was prepared by Eneclann & Headland Archaeology (2010), to the TII Project Archaeologist and this was made available to the authors for review during the compilation of this assessment. Relevant information from that study is provided within this report.

The principal sources reviewed for the known archaeological resource within the environs of the proposed scheme were the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) for County Kilkenny. Other sources consulted as part of the desktop study included:

- County Kilkenny Development Plan (2014-2020): this identifies the buildings and structures included in the Co. Kilkenny Record of Protected Structures and it also presents Council's policies and objectives designed for the protection of the archaeological and architectural heritage resources
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH): this inventory provides a comprehensive catalogue of significant architectural heritage structures within Ireland.
- Database of Irish Excavation Reports: This database contains summary accounts of all archaeological excavations carried out in Ireland (North and South) from 1970 to 2018.
- Historical publications and cartographic sources: available relevant published sources and historical maps were consulted as part of the assessment.
- Aerial Imagery: the available online aerial imagery of the study area was consulted in order to determine if any traces of sub-surface archaeological sites were evident.
- Placenames Database of Ireland: this online database provides a comprehensive management system for data, archival records and place names research conducted by the State.
- Irish National Folklore Collection: material from the National Folklore Collection archive has been digitised and published on [www.duchas.ie](http://www.duchas.ie)

## 2. Context

The following section presents a summary of the legal and planning frameworks for the protection of the archaeological and architectural heritage resources. It then provides details on the recorded elements of these resources within the environs of the proposed scheme as well as presenting an archaeological and historical context for the area.

This road project is covered by the Code of Practice for Archaeology agreed between the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII). An overview of the legal framework designed to protect the Irish archaeological resource is available in the *TII Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Impacts of National Road Schemes*<sup>1</sup>. In summary, the National Monuments Act 1930 and Amendments (1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004) are the primary means of ensuring the protection of this resource. There are a number of mechanisms under the Acts that are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the designation of National Monument status, the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites. The RMP was established under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994 and forms a sub-set of the SMR, namely those monuments and places where notification of proposed must be provided to the Minister under Section 12 of the 1994 Act. The SMR still exists and is accessible through the Historic Environment Viewer ([www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie)). All archaeological sites listed in the RMP receive statutory protection under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994. Section 12 (3) of the 1994 Act provides that ‘where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Environment, Heritage and Local Government) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister to carry out work and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after the giving of notice’.

There are no National Monuments or sites with Preservation Orders located within the vicinity of the proposed scheme. While there are no recorded archaeological monuments within the footprint of the proposed scheme it does extend through the general location of the 15<sup>th</sup>-century Battle of Piltown (KK039-079----).

An overview of the legal framework designed to protect the Irish architectural heritage resource is presented in the *TII Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes*<sup>2</sup>. In summary, the protection of architectural heritage is provided for through a range of legal instruments that include the Heritage Act, 1995, the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) & National Monuments (Misc. Provisions) Act, 1999, and the Planning and Development Act 2000. The Planning and Development Act, 2000 requires all Planning Authorities to establish Records of Protected Structures (RPS) for structures of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established under the Architectural Heritage Act, 1999, to record built heritage structures within the

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.tiipublications.ie/downloads/SRM/22-Archaeology-Planning-Guidelines-2005.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.tiipublications.ie/downloads/SRM/24-Architectural-Planning-Guidelines-2005.pdf>

Republic of Ireland. While inclusion in an NIAH inventory does not provide statutory protection; the inventory is intended to advise local authorities on compilation of their Records of Protected Structures.

The proposed scheme extends close to two structures of architectural heritage significance: Piltown Tower (Ponsonby Memorial Tower), which is a Protected Structure (ref. C211) and has been assessed as being of national significance by the NIAH (ref. 12325028). The west end of the proposed scheme is located in close proximity to a gate lodge known as The Ink Bottle (or Turret) which was added to the Record of Protected Structures in 2018<sup>3</sup> (ref. C1060) and also forms a curtilage feature to Belline House another Protected Structure (ref. C318) located 980m to the north of the proposed scheme. The Ink Bottle is also included in the NIAH (ref. 122403820) which assigns a regional rating to the structure.

The Piltown Local Area Plan (2011) has expired and the Kilkenny County Development Plan 2014-2020 is now the relevant planning policy document for the area and presents the Council's objectives to protect the archaeological and architectural heritage resource within the county (Objectives 8I and 8K)<sup>4</sup>.

### *Archaeological and Historical Context*

There are no recorded archaeological monuments within the footprint of the proposed scheme and the nearest recorded example is a *fulacht fiadh* (KK038-010----) located approx. 50m to the south of the proposed edge of the widened section of the existing N24 road near the west end of the scheme. There is no surface trace of this site and nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during test trenching and subsequent monitoring of road construction works within the environs of its recorded location (Channing 2000).

The online mapping of the Archaeological Survey of Ireland ([www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie)) records a central location point for the 15<sup>th</sup>-century Battle of Piltown (KK039-079----) at a distance of 40m to the northwest of the section of the N24 subject to widening as part of the proposed scheme (see Figure 4). This is an indicative designation of the general location of the battle site, which extended into lands surrounding the area now occupied by Piltown village, including the townland of Belline and Rogerstown. This 1462 battle was the only large scale engagement during the Wars of the Roses to occur in Ireland and saw the forces of Thomas FitzGerald, 7th Earl of Desmond, on the side of the House of York, defeat the Butlers of Kilkenny, fighting for the House of Lancaster. The National Monuments Service have made available an unpublished report on the Battle of Piltown, prepared on their behalf by Eneclann & Headland Archaeology (2010), for review as part of the assessment of the proposed scheme and the following comprise relevant extracts (sections in bold highlighted by the present writers):

*For the most part we are reliant on recorded tradition from antiquarian authors to ascertain the extent of the battlefield. It is thought that the battle commenced either at Rogerstown, on the road between Carrick-on-Suir and Piltown, or at Rogerstown Castle, some 200 yards distant. From there it is believed that the main fighting moved on to Logreach, along the old road between Waterford and Carrick-on-Suir. There it subsequently crossed the River Pill into Ardclone, terminating near the present-day St. Mary's RC Church...*

<sup>3</sup><https://www.kilkennycoco.ie/eng/Services/Planning/Conservation/RPS-18-Additions-and-1-Deletion-19th-Feb-2018.pdf>

<sup>4</sup>[https://www.kilkennycoco.ie/eng/Services/Planning/Development-Plans/Development\\_Plans\\_2014-2020/Adopted-County-Plan-for-printing.pdf](https://www.kilkennycoco.ie/eng/Services/Planning/Development-Plans/Development_Plans_2014-2020/Adopted-County-Plan-for-printing.pdf)

*The majority of the Piltown's hinterland is a greenfield site and the land through which the battle is reputed to have progressed is predominantly given over to agriculture both pastoral and arable in nature. There is sporadic housing development across the locality typically aligned with routeways while the greatest concentration of habitation in the area is clustered around Piltown itself. While in general the landscape in the area has remained largely undeveloped, the area associated with the route of the battle has changed significantly. The Piltown–Fiddown bypass which was opened in recent years dissects the traditional route associated with the battle. Consequently it is only the **land between Rogerstown Castle and the water tower** and the area where the battle ended that have not been impacted upon by the new road development...*

*The archaeological potential of the Piltown battlefield is moderate and it is likely that future archaeological work could add to our knowledge of events on the day of the battle. There are local traditions of artefacts and human remains having been discovered that directly relate to the battlefield. Carrigan who recorded the local traditions of the area in 1905 noted that human bones were frequently dug up along the route while Butler writing in the 1960's notes that 'weapons of war' had been unearthed on the battleground. Unfortunately the N24 Piltown bypass now dissects the route of the battle and the digging of the road corridor has had a distinct impact on the local topography. No artefacts relating to the battle were recovered during the excavations.*

*The upstanding remains of Rogerstown Castle were razed by the landowner in the 1960's. During the course of the site inspection for this report the authors learned that traces of human skeletal remains and weaponry were found by the landowner when transporting the castle rubble to a nearby hollow in the field. It cannot be established at present whether the artefacts were related to the battle in question, however it is thought (by the current landowner) that they were removed to the National Museum at the time of their discovery.*

***The battle moved from Rogerstown Castle in a southerly direction towards the area where the water tower now stands at the northwest of Piltown. The land in this part of the battlefield zone remains largely undeveloped and is used for agricultural purposes.*** However from the water tower up to and including the bridging point over the River Pill the battlefield zone has been dissected by the N24 bypass. The deep route corridor excavated for the building of this roadway may have had a negative impact on any archaeological remains associated with the battle as small finds could have gone unnoticed during the soil stripping process. The area associated with the final stages of the battle (between the bridge and St. Mary's church) in Ardclone has remained largely undeveloped and is primarily utilised for agricultural purposes. Therefore it is probable that archaeological remains associated with the battle could survive in this area.

*There is potential for battlefield-wide archaeological investigation, which should take the form of systematic metal detecting survey to recover a representative sample of the artefacts across the site. The archaeological investigations should focus on those areas of the battlefield zone which have not already been impacted upon by the N24 bypass development.*

The National Folklore Collection UCD Digitization Project ([www.duchas.ie](http://www.duchas.ie)) records a number of local stories and traditions relating to the battle as well as the later discovery of associated artefacts and burials which are indicative of a dispersed area of conflict within the wider environs of Piltown village. This includes a local story<sup>5</sup> which records that swords were found during building works in Ardelone townland, to the south of Piltown village, and in a gravel pit in Ballylynch townland, on the eastern outskirts of Carrick-on-Suir to the west. The 25-inch OS map indicates the presence of a gravel pit adjacent to the section of the railway line within Ballylynch townland and this is located approx. 2.2km to the southwest of the western end of the proposed scheme. This account also records that a piece of

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758489/4748171>

breastplate worn was found in an area known as the Sally Island. The Collection also contains this account of the origins of the name Piltown and the location of the battle<sup>6</sup>:

*Irish speakers call it Muillin and sometimes Muilleann Baile an Phuill that is the Mill of Baile an Phuill. Formerly it was called simply Baile an Phuill which means the town of the glen or Hollow. The present name is a sort of hybrid word half Irish and half English. There was a fierce battle fought in Piltown in the year 1462 between the Ormonds and Desmonds. This battle is well remembered in the stories of Piltown. It appears to have begun at the tower and continued through Logreeach the greg (sic.) hollow where Mr Sam Tobin, lives over and old roadway crossing the Pill into Ardclone and to have ended at Cloch-na-nAlbanach that is the pit or hollow of the Scotch, where the Rev. Fr. Kealy's house is now situated all along the line of battle we are told by stories handed down human bones have been frequently dug up.*

Archaeological monitoring of the construction of the section of the N24 road subject to the proposed junction improvement works did not reveal any features or artefacts associated with the battle site. The remains of one unrecorded archaeological feature, a medieval pit, were identified within this area (Neary 2000; Licence ref. 00E0042) and the report on the excavation of this feature has been kindly supplied to JCA for review by James Eogan (TII Project Archaeologist). The pit had been partially truncated prior to its discovery and was located near the top of a gently sloping hillock at an approx. distance of 100m to the west of Piltown Tower. It comprised a large, oval pit (7m by 6m) that had been created by using fire to crack the underlying bedrock. There were no artefacts recovered from the pit fills which comprised soils, limestone and charcoal and the excavator noted that it may have been used to extract limestone rock for mortar or whitewash production. A retrieved charcoal sample from one of the pit fills produced an uncalibrated date of 930 ±65 BP. As noted in the archaeological assessment of the earlier layout of the proposed scheme, while this feature was fully archaeologically resolved it is possible that associated sub-surface features may survive *in situ* within its environs (Eogan 2012). The former location of the pit is now effectively an elevated 'island' of land, measuring approximately 60 m long (east-west) by 15m wide, situated between the existing bypass and a farm access road. No other archaeological sites or features were identified during monitoring of the road construction works in the vicinity of the proposed scheme.

The recorded former locations of Rogerstown Castle (KK039-021----), located approx. 500m to the north of the proposed scheme, and a motte and bailey (KK038-011----) and tower house (KK038-012001- )in an area of Tibberaghny townland located 1.4km to the south, are other indications of medieval activity within the environs of the scheme. The National Museum of Ireland topographical files record the discovery of a stone jetton (token) mould in the vicinity of the latter sites (NMI ref. R.S.A.I. 62).

The 17<sup>th</sup>-century Down Survey records the following information in relation to the ownership of the townlands within the proximity of the proposed scheme during the post medieval period:

**Table 1:** Down Survey records of 17<sup>th</sup>-century landowners of townlands in vicinity of proposed scheme

Townland	1641 Owner	1670 Owner	Additional Information
Belline and Rogerstown	Edmund Dalton (Catholic)	Sir John Ponsonby (Protestant)	160 Plantation acres
Tibberaghny	Earl of Ormond (Protestant)	Earl of Ormond (Protestant)	Unprofitable lands 2 plantation acres Profitable land: 288 plantation acres
Garrynarea	Earl of Ormond (Protestant)	Earl of Ormond (Protestant)	Unprofitable land 21 plantation acres Profitable land 16 plantation acres

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758490/4748205/4780771>

The following are extracts from a 19<sup>th</sup>-century description of Piltown village and the two parishes which the proposed scheme extends into (Fiddown and Tibbernaghy), as published in the *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* (Lewis 1837):

*PILLTOWN, a market and post-town, in the parish of FIDDOWN, barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, 9 miles (N. W. by W.) from Waterford, on the road to Clonmel ; containing 634 inhabitants. It derives its name from a branch of the river Suir, called "The Pill", at the head of which it is situated, about 1 mile from the river, and consists chiefly of one wide street, about a quarter of a mile in length, and in 1831 containing 102 houses, which being mostly of modern erection, with neat gardens in front and interspersed with some fine old trees*

*FIDDOWN, a parish and village, in the barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY, and province of LEINSTER, on the high road from Kilkenny to Carrick; containing, with the post-town of Piltown (which is separately described), 4296 inhabitants, of which number, 193 are in the village. This parish, the name of which is said to be derived from Fiodh, "a wood," and Doon, a "rath" or "fort," is bounded on the west by the river Lingawn, which is crossed by a good stone bridge, and on the south by the river Suir; it comprises 10,485 statute acres, as apportioned under the tithe act, and valued at #8145 per annum. The soil in some parts is of astonishing fertility, and there is no waste land ; the system of agriculture has much improved within the last seven years, through the exertions of the Irish Farming Society. There are numerous limestone and sandstone quarries; and near Piltown is a quarry of variegated grey marble, susceptible of a high polish....Throughout the parish are ruins of several ancient churches, Danish forts, and druidical altars or cromlechs. Several vestiges of antiquity have been found at Belline, and many are still to be seen in its immediate neighbourhood. The horns, with a great part of the skeleton, of a moose deer were found in a bed of soft marl, and are preserved at Besborough House*

*TIPPERAGHNEY, or TYBROUGHNY, a parish, in the barony of IVERK, county of KILKENNY and province of LEINSTER, 2 ¾ miles (E. S. E.) from Carrick-on-Suir, on the road to Waterford; containing 293 inhabitants. This place is supposed to have been of some importance in ancient times, and to have been at one period thickly inhabited. According to Archdall, St. Dominick, or Modomnoc, flourished here about the middle of the sixth century, and the ruins of the church bear evidence of its remote antiquity. Here are remains of the foundations of an ancient town, supposed to be of Danish origin, a tombstone still existing being sculptured with Danish characters: also a mound of a conical form encircled by a spacious fosse, and presenting a considerable area on its summit. The castle is a stately edifice, supposed by some to have been erected by John, Earl of Morton, while at Waterford, but by others attributed to the Walshes, once proprietors of the entire parish: it is now the seat of M. Rivers, Esq. The parish is situated on the northern bank of the Suir, and comprises about 1134 statute acres; a large stone on its western border marks the boundary between the county of Kilkenny, in the province of Leinster, and that of Tipperary, in Munster. It is a rectory and vicarage, in the diocese of Ossory, forming part of the union of Fiddown: the tithes amount to £90.*

### *Architectural Heritage*

As noted above, the proposed scheme is located in close proximity to two structures of architectural heritage significance. The eastern end of the proposed scheme includes a new roundabout within a pasture field located to the northwest of Piltown Tower (Ponsonby Memorial Tower) which is listed as a Protected Structure (ref. C211) in the County Kilkenny Development Plan and is designated as being of national significance by the NIAH (ref. 12325028). The western end of the proposed scheme extends through a field located to the south of a gate lodge known as The Ink Bottle (or Turret) which is a Protected Structure (ref. C1060). This structure is also included in the NIAH (ref. 122403820) which assigns it a regional rating. The Ink Bottle also forms a curtilage feature to a Protected Structure (Belline

House C318), located 980m to the north of the proposed scheme. The following table presents the published NIAH descriptions of these two structures.

**Table 2: NIAH descriptions of structures in close proximity to the proposed scheme**

Structure	NIAH ref.	Description
'The Ink Bottle'	12403820	<p>Detached single-bay two-storey Classical-style gate lodge, c.1775, on an octagonal plan with two-bay single-storey return/wing to north. Now disused. Octagonal slate roof (hipped to return/wing) with rolled lead ridge, octagonal chimney stack to apex having carved cornice, and no rainwater goods on carved cut-limestone cornice to eaves. Rusticated limestone ashlar walls with frieze to first floor supporting carved cornice, carved cornice to eaves, and painted rendered walls to return/wing over random rubble stone construction. Square-headed window openings (some blind; in camber-headed recesses to return/wing) with cut-limestone sills (forming cornice to first floor; no sills to return/wing), lintels incorporating keystones, and fixed-pane timber windows. Square-headed door opening with lintel incorporating keystone, and replacement glazed timber panelled door, c.1975. Set back from line of road in grounds shared with Belline House.</p> <p><i>Appraisal</i> Originally intended as one of a pair flanking a central gateway (second in pair no longer extant) a modest-scale gate lodge identified on the Ordnance Survey as "The Turret" but more familiar in the locality as "The Inkbottle" forms a picturesque landmark at the entrance to the grounds of the Belline House estate. Robustly detailed in the Classical manner the construction of the gate lodge displays particularly fine stone masonry while refined dressings enhance the aesthetic aspirations of the composition. Although now disused the gate lodge has historically been well maintained to present an early aspect, thereby making a positive impression on the character of the locality.</p> <p><i>Rating: Regional</i></p>
Piltown Tower	12325028	<p>Freestanding single-bay three-stage memorial tower, begun post-1808, on an octagonal plan. Abandoned, pre-1814. Consolidated, c.1950, with top stage completed to accommodate additional use as water tower. Roof not visible behind parapet. Random rubble stone walls with engaged pillars to first and to second stage, tooled limestone ashlar stringcourse to second stage, rendered stringcourse to top stage, and unpainted rendered walls to top stage having rendered coping. Pointed-arch blind panels to first stage on two tooled cut-limestone steps (forming stepped base) with squared rubble stone voussoirs. Lancet blind panels to second stage on limestone ashlar course having rubble stone voussoirs. Set on an island site at junction of three roads.</p> <p><i>Appraisal</i> A very important memorial tower begun by Frederick Ponsonby (1758-1844), third Earl of Bessborough as a monument to a son presumed to have perished in the Peninsular War (1808-14) but abandoned on his safe return from battle. A severe Gothic style conveys a dour tone appropriate to a funereal monument with the austere quality of the composition heightened by the series of blind openings on each level. An almost-Brutalist top stage lacking any superfluous detail continues the sombre nature of the piece with the resulting structure occupying an important island site at the junction of three roads presenting a dramatic and prominent landmark of some Romantic quality in the streetscape.</p> <p><i>Rating: National</i></p>

The National Folklore Collection UCD Digitization Project includes the following account of the construction of Piltown Tower<sup>7</sup>:

*Piltown tower was erected in the memory of Captain Ponsonby of Beasborough who was killed in action in France in the wars of 1766 and 1770. He was great grand-son of Sir John Ponsonby who was made Sir, in 1653 and came to live in Kildalton, afterwards called Beasborough in the year 1650. Mr. John Walshe of Belline supervised the work. The foreman of the building was named Mr. Cashin of Castletown. About eighty men worked at the building*

<sup>7</sup> <https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4758489/4748173/4780705>

*carting the materials. A good deal of coping stones were taken out of Rogerstown castle to build the tower. A concession was given the Butlers whose family was in possession of the castle to remove the coping stones and other parts for the tower, as the castle was in state of decay. Ormonde had no further use for it. A quarry at Fanningstown supplied some of the stones.*

### *Placenames*

The proposed scheme is located within the Civil Parishes of Tibberaghny and Fiddown, both of which are in the Barony of Iverk, and extends into the townlands of Garrynarea, Tibberaghny and Belline and Rogerstown. Parishes comprise ecclesiastical administrative divisions originally introduced to Ireland in the 13<sup>th</sup> century and were adapted as the basis of civil divisions during 17<sup>th</sup>-century land surveys. Baronies had been introduced by the end of the 16<sup>th</sup> century and, in an Irish context, some of these may reflect the layout of earlier *tuath* boundaries. Townlands comprise the smallest unit of land division in the Irish landscape and many may preserve early Gaelic territorial boundaries that pre-date the Anglo-Norman conquest. The boundaries and nomenclature of Irish townlands were recorded and standardised by the Ordnance Survey during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The Irish origins of townland names often refer to natural topographical features but some name elements may record associations with archaeological sites or other cultural associations such as past land use or ownership. The townland name Garrynarea indicates past cultivation activity within the area (*Garraí na Réithe*: garden of the raised flat area). The first element of the townland name 'Belline and Rogerstown' (*Baile Uí Fhinn agus Caisleán Bhaile Ruairí*) may be an anglicisation of *Baile Uí Fhinn* ('Finns town') or *bile* ('little sacred tree'). Tibberaghny records an association with a holy well (*Tiobra Fhachna*: St. Fachtna's well) and this may relate to a recorded example within the southern end of the townland, approx. 1.5km to the south of the proposed scheme.

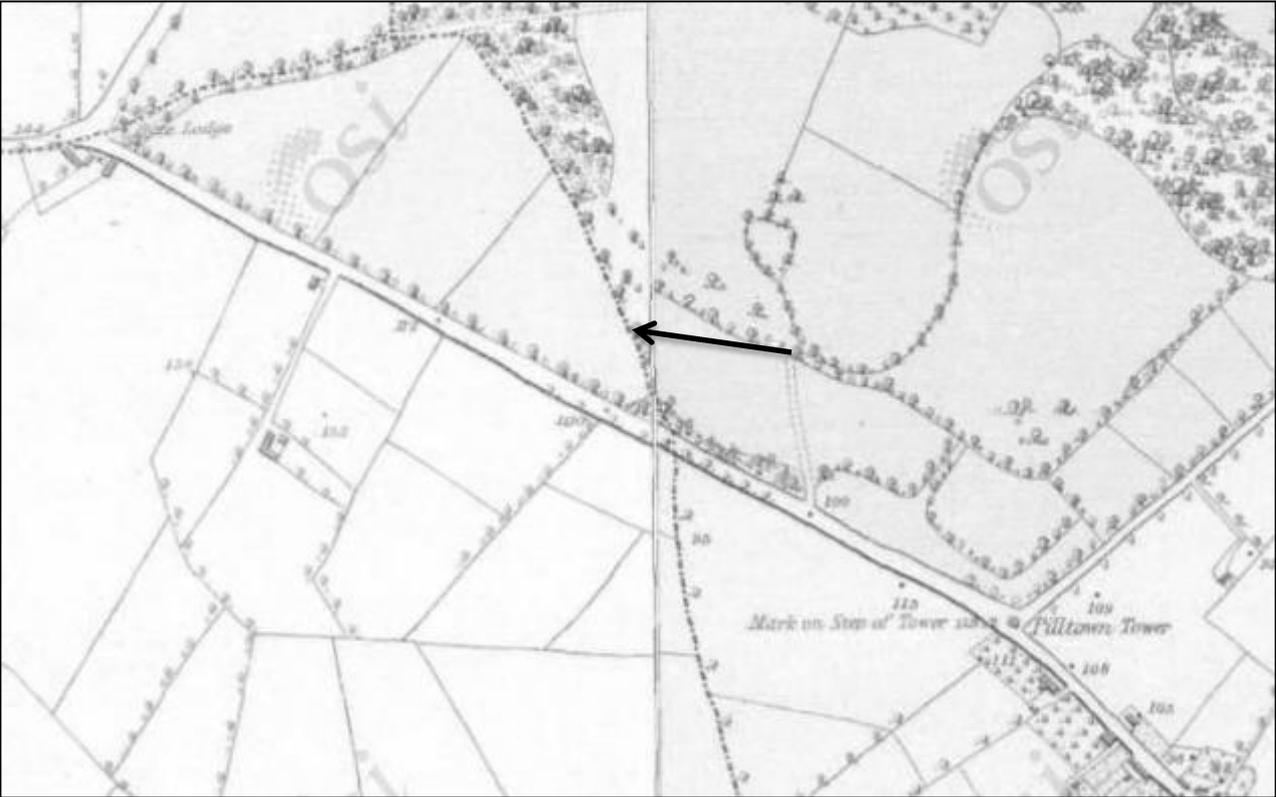
### *Cartographic and Aerial Images*

A map regression analysis and review of aerial images, which was undertaken as part of the 2012 archaeological assessment of the environs of the current scheme, did not identify any unrecorded archaeological sites or features (Eogan 2012). The assessment noted that the major changes evident on the cartographic sources compiled since the 1830s were the removal of field boundaries, the expansion of the residential area of Piltown village, including the construction of detached houses within the surrounding rural areas, and the construction of the N24 Piltown-Fiddown bypass.

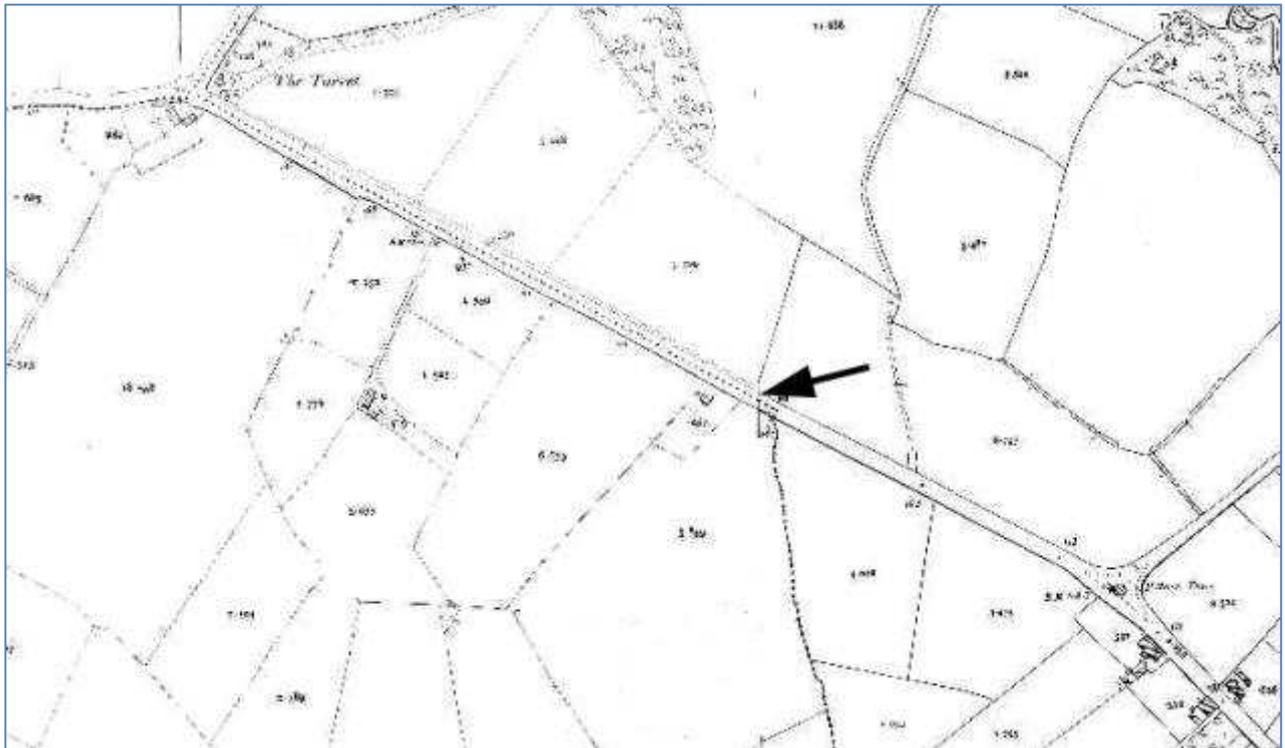
A review of the 6-inch OS map of c. 1837 (Figure 1) and 25-inch OS map of 1910 (Figure 2) was also undertaken as part of the current assessment. The Piltown Tower and Ink Bottle are present on both editions of the historic OS maps. The Ink Bottle is labelled as a 'Gate Lodge' on the 6-inch map and as a 'Turret' on the 25-inch map and both maps show the structure within a plot located adjacent to the east side of a junction between two roadways. The Piltown Tower is shown within its current setting, within the centre of a road junction to the west of the village, on both editions of the OS maps.

It was noted during the cartographic review that the 6-inch map of 1837 shows the townland boundary between Tibberaghny and Belline and Rogerstown extending in a southeast-northwest direction through the proposed route of the link roads on both sides of the N24. The detail on the

25-inch map of 1910 shows that the line of the townland boundary on the north side of the road had been altered during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and is instead shown following the line of the public road now occupied by the N24. There is no field boundary indicated on the former line of the townland boundary on the north side of the road on the 25-inch map, perhaps indicating that it was levelled during 19<sup>th</sup>-century land improvement works. No traces of a levelled boundary were noted during an inspection of modern OSI aerial images although the potential exists that sub-surface remains of the bank base and/or a ditch feature may survive. The section of the townland boundary on the south side of the N24 survives as a tree-lined field bank that extends through the route of the proposed link road in this area.



**Figure 2:** Extract from 6-inch OS map (c.1837) with line of townland boundary on north side of road indicated with arrow [OSI Licence ref. 0003318]



**Figure 3:** Extract from 25-inch OS map (c.1910) showing diverted line of townland boundary (arrow) [OS Licence ref. 0003318]

### Conclusions

As required in the project brief, a review of relevant datasets was undertaken as part of this assessment and this has confirmed that no additional archaeological sites or designated architectural heritage structures have been recorded in the area since the compilation of the 2012 assessments of an earlier layout of the proposed scheme which was located within the same fields as the current proposal.

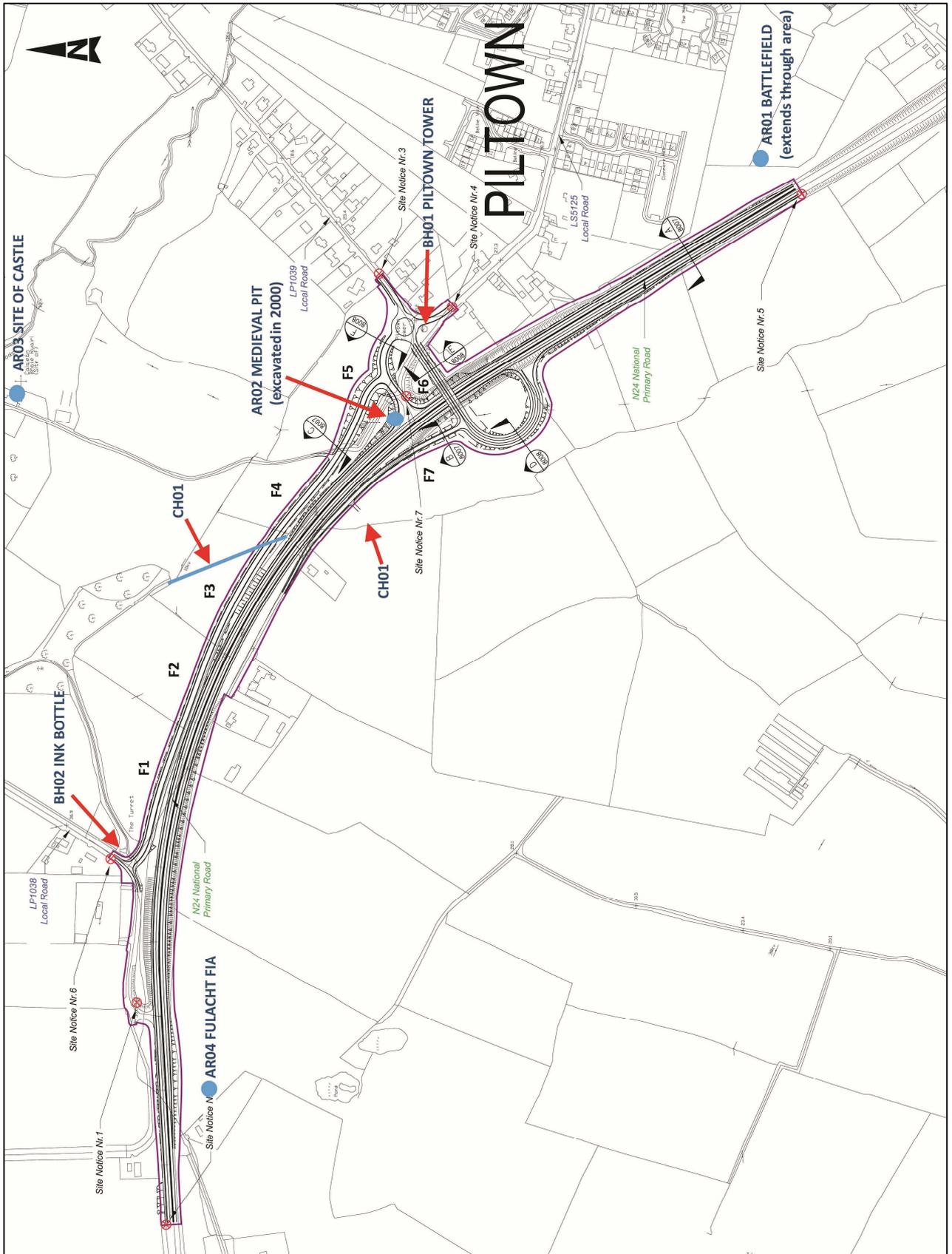
It is, however, noted that the proposed scheme is located within the environs of the recorded location of the Battle of Piltown (KK039-079----) and that the Eneclann & Headland Archaeology report specifically identifies the farmland containing the proposed scheme as forming part of the battlefield. The potential, therefore, exists for the presence of artefacts, and perhaps burials, associated with this battlefield site within the footprint of the proposed scheme.

The recorded archaeological sites within the surrounding landscape indicate that the environs of the proposed scheme have been occupied since at least the Bronze Age. The discovery and excavation of a medieval pit adjacent to the Piltown Tower junction during the construction of the N24 also demonstrates the potential for the presence of unrecorded, sub-surface archaeological features within this area. The two proposed link roads on either side of the N24 will cross the line of a townland boundary which, while not a protected feature, is assessed as being of local cultural heritage significance.

Table 4 lists the archaeological (AR), cultural heritage (CH) and built heritage (BH) sites, areas and structures that have been identified within the environs of the proposed scheme and Figure 4 (below) shows their locations in relation to the proposed scheme.

**Table 4:** *Archaeological sites, Cultural heritage features and Architectural Heritage structures*

Ref.	Site/Feature	Designation	ITM	Significance
AR01	Battle of Piltown	KK039-079----	Throughout area	National
AR02	Medieval Pit (excavated)	None (excavated under Licence 00E042)	644879, 622645 (approx.)	National
AR03	Castle (site of)	KK039-021----	644912, 623175	National
AR04	Fulacht fiadh	KK038-010----	643961, 622918	National
AR05	Potential unrecorded archaeological features	None	Unknown	Unknown, potentially national
CH01	Townland Boundary	None	644667, 622880 and 644713, 622764	Local
BH01	Piltown Tower	PS C211 NIAH 12325028	644284, 623043	National
BH02	Ink Bottle	PS C1060 NIAH 12403820	644983, 622635	Regional



**Figure 4:** Location of identified sites and features in vicinity of proposed scheme layout (field numbers assigned during site inspection are prefixed with "F")

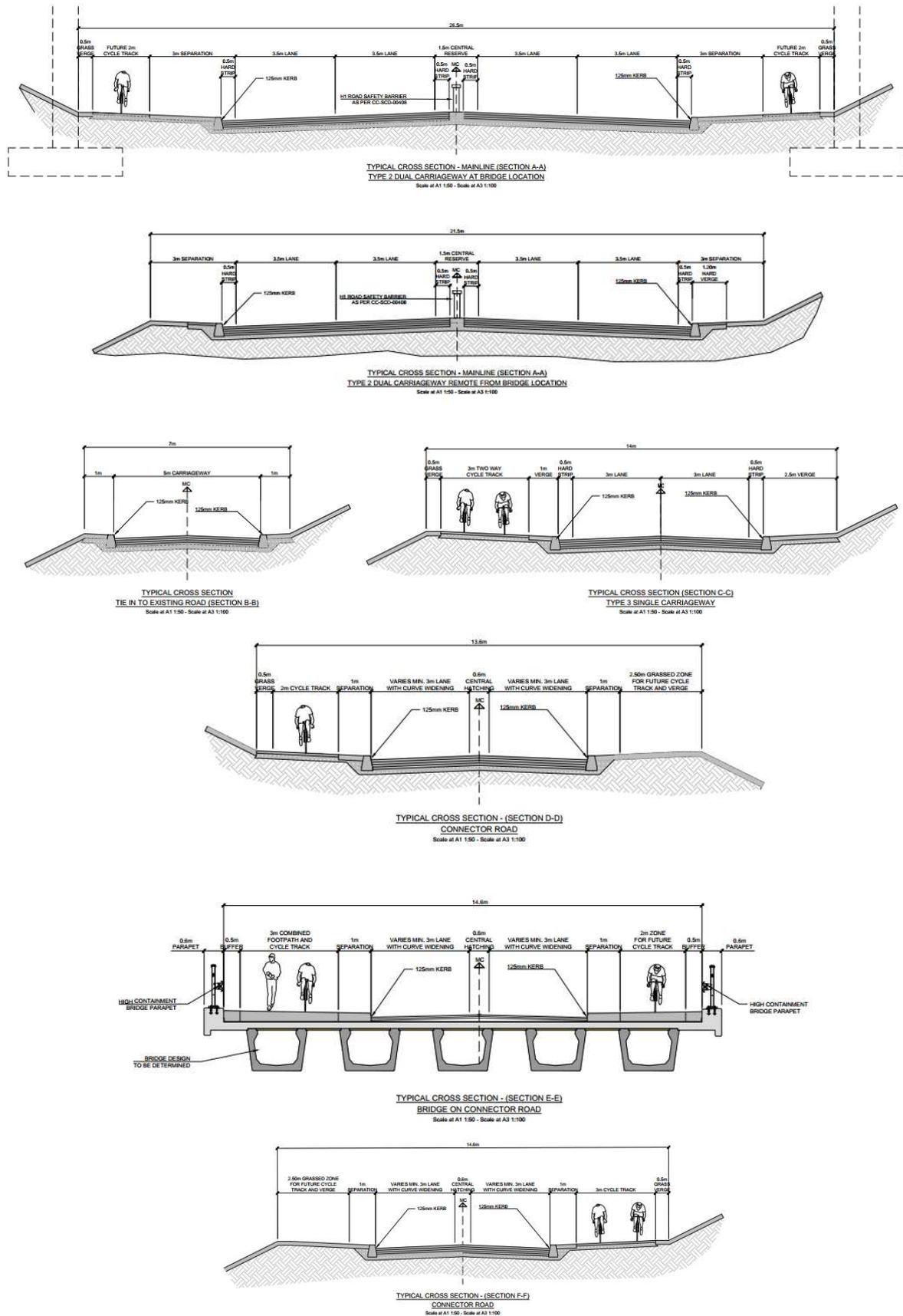


Figure 5: Typical cross-sections of proposed scheme

### 3. Site Inspection

The fields that contain the footprint of the current proposed scheme were previously inspected during the archaeological assessment of an earlier layout of the proposed junction improvement scheme and no surface traces of features of archaeological significance were observed (Eogan 2012). The site inspections undertaken as part of the current assessment were carried out in good weather conditions that afforded clear visibility of the subject lands. The following section presents a general description of the lands on the footprint of the proposed scheme in reference to proposed development works and should be read in conjunction with Figure 3 (above) as well as the more detailed field descriptions and photographic record presented in Appendices 1 and 2 of this report.

#### *Piltown Tower Junction*

Works in this area will include the construction of a 15.6m wide overbridge structure over the N24 road located to the south of the existing Piltown Tower junction and will extend across a section of the N24 contained within a steep-sided tapering cut. A 50m long section of a new link road will extend northwards from the overbridge through a small field under low grass cover (Field 6) and this will then cross an existing local road at a distance of c.10m to the west of Piltown Tower where it will connect with a new link road on the west side of a proposed new roundabout. No surface traces of potential archaeological features were noted during an inspection of this area. The former location of the excavated medieval pit (AR02) remains an elevated 'island' of grass-covered land to the northwest of the proposed link road between the N24 and new roundabout. The proposed works in the level pasture field at the opposite end of the overbridge (Field 7), on the southwest side of the N24, will entail the construction of a curvilinear connector road (c.210m in length and with a typical width of 15m) which will connect the proposed overbridge with a new junction onto the N24 located at the south end of this section of road.

#### *Link road on south side of N24*

A new 7m wide link road will extend for approx. 340m from the north end of this connector road, the road will narrow to tie in with the existing road and continue adjacent to the edge of the N24 until terminating at a tie-in with an existing local road to the northwest. The grass growth within the lands on the southwest side of the N24 was low at the time of inspection and no surface traces of potential archaeological features were noted. The section of the townland boundary between Tibberaghy and Belline and Rogerstown survives as a tree-lined bank which extends for approx. 320m along the west side of Field 7 and continues to the south thereafter. The approx. 7m wide section of this boundary to be impacted by the proposed link road is obscured within a copse of mature trees and the north terminus of this section of the boundary was previously truncated by the construction of the N24.

#### *Link Road on north side of N24*

A 14m wide link road will extend for c.700m through the southern ends of five pasture fields located immediately adjacent to the north side of the N24 in the area between the Piltown Tower and the Ink Bottle junctions (Fields 1-5). The ground surface along this route slopes gently downwards in a southeasterly direction from the environs of the Ink Bottle, which is located in a small field outside the north end of the scheme, and then rises gradually upwards to a level area in the east end of Field 5 where the new roundabout will be constructed to the north of Piltown Tower (BH01). The broad layout of the existing field system along this proposed route is present on the historic OS maps and the existing

boundaries are formed by well-maintained hedgerows. No surface traces of the line of the townland boundary shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6-inch OS map were noted within the line of the proposed route in Field 3. A section of the former boundary is formed by a line of mature trees located to the north of the proposed route in this area and forms the northern boundary of the three fields (Fields 1-3) that extend eastwards from the Ink Bottle junction. The grass cover within each of the pasture fields along the line of the proposed link road and roundabout was low at the time of inspection and no surface traces of unrecorded archaeological features were noted.

#### *N24 Road Widening*

The proposed scheme will also entail widening of a 1.8km long section of the existing N24 road to create a 2x2 dual carriage way typically measuring 21.5m in total width with a localised section at the proposed overbridge measuring 26.5m wide. The majority of this section of the N24 is located within a tapering steep-sided cut with a localised area of fill (average 1.5m high) within the section adjacent to Fields 3 and 4 on the north side. The existing road cut ranges from between 30m and 40m in width and, as noted in Section 2 of this report, ground works during its construction were subject to archaeological supervision. The proposed widening works will be largely contained within the previously excavated section of the road corridor and will not have a significant impact on adjacent undisturbed green field areas.

## 4. Impact Assessment

### **Archaeology**

As stipulated in the project brief, a review of relevant datasets within the environs of the proposed scheme was undertaken and this has confirmed that there have been no additional archaeological sites identified in the proximity of the proposed scheme since the compilation of the 2012 archaeological assessment of the earlier proposed scheme which was located within the same fields as the current proposed layout.

While there are no known archaeological monuments located on the direct footprint of the proposed scheme, the review revealed that it extends through an area of farmland which has been identified as part of the probable location of the Battle of Piltown (AR01). The potential, therefore, exists for the presence of sub-surface burials, features and artefacts associated with this battle within the footprint of the proposed scheme.

The discovery and excavation of a sub-surface medieval pit (AR02) in the Piltown Tower junction area during the construction of the adjoining section of the N24 also clearly demonstrates the potential for the presence of unrecorded archaeological features within these lands. As the existence, nature and extent of any potential sub-surface archaeological features or artefacts within the footprint of the proposed scheme are currently unknown; the level of impacts is not quantifiable but may be potentially be direct, negative and significant in nature.

### **Architectural Heritage**

While the proposed scheme will extend in close proximity to two Protected Structures of architectural heritage significance (Piltown Tower (BH01) and Ink Bottle (BH02)), no direct impacts to either structure will occur.

Piltown Tower (BH01) is located in the centre of a road junction and the modern tarmac road surface abuts a narrow, modern kerb feature that surrounds the base of the structure. A number of modern houses are located along the roadside to the northeast of the tower. The proposed scheme will entail a localised diversion of the existing road alignment which will include the construction of a new roundabout to the north of the tower and a link road to the west. The south end of the new roundabout will extend into the existing roadway on the north side of the tower and will tie-in to the existing local roads while the new link road from the overbridge will extend approx. 10m to the west of the structure. While no direct impacts on the tower will occur, the construction of the proposed roundabout and link road in its environs will result in an indirect, moderate, negative impact on the setting of the structure.

The Ink Bottle structure (BH02) is located within a green field at a distance of 29m to the north of the existing margin of the N24 road, which is contained within a steep cut in this area. This field is bound by a hedgerow to the south which also extends along the local road to the west and with a sparsely wooded area to the north. The existing entrance to the field containing the gate lodge is formed by a modern metal farm gate supported by concrete pillars and no features associated with a former gateway were noted. The access route shown extending northeastwards from the gate lodge into the Belline House

lands on the historic OS maps is now overgrown and no longer forms an access feature. The interior of the Ink Bottle, and an attached cottage at the north end, was not accessible but the exterior appears to be well-preserved although a number of windows are now absent. The proposed scheme will entail the construction of a 14m wide link road which will extend east-west through the field to the south of this structure (Field 1). While the hedgerow forming the southern boundary of the field containing the structure will be retained, and will somewhat screen the structure from the proposed new link road, the proposed scheme, when considered in conjunction with the presence of the N24 to the south and the local road to the west, will result in a slight, indirect, negative impact on the existing setting of the Ink Bottle structure. While the former access route from this gate lodge to Belline House (980m to the north) is no longer in use, it is noted that the proposed scheme will also result in the removal of future use of this access point.

### **Cultural Heritage**

Both sections of the proposed link roads on either side of the N24 will cross the line of the townland boundary between Tibberaghy and Belline and Rogerstown (CH01). There are no visible surface traces of the former section of the boundary on the north side of the road, as shown on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition 6-inch OS map, but it is possible that sub-surface remnants of this feature survive. The roadside terminus of the tree-lined field bank forming the townland boundary on the south side of the road terminates at the margin of the N24. The proposed link road will result in the removal of a short section of the field bank, which extends for a distance of approx. 320m along the west side of the field and thereafter continues through the lands to the south. The proposed construction works will result in a direct, slight, negative impact on this historic boundary feature.

### **Summary**

Table 5 outlines, where feasible, the predicted level of impacts on the archaeological (AR), cultural heritage (CH) and built heritage (BH) sites, areas and structures identified within the environs of the proposed scheme. The table also identifies where further assessment will be required to accurately quantify the level of impacts on potential unrecorded archaeological sites, features and artefacts that may exist within the footprint of the scheme. The nature and extent of the further archaeological assessments are outlined in Section 5 of this report.

**Table 5: Summary of impacts**

Ref.	Site/Feature	Designation	ITM	Significance	Impact Level
AR01	Battle of Piltown	KK039-079----	Throughout area	National	Unknown. To be assessed following completion of further archaeological assessment
AR02	Medieval Pit (excavated)	None (excavated under Licence 00E042)	644879, 622645 (approx.)	National	None (previously excavated)
AR03	Castle (site of)	KK039-021----	644912, 623175	National	None
AR04	Fulacht Fiadh	KK038-010----	643961, 622918	National	None
AR05	Potential unrecorded	None	644912	Unknown, potentially	Unknown. To be assessed following

Ref.	Site/Feature	Designation	ITM	Significance	Impact Level
	archaeological features			national	completion of further archaeological assessment
CH01	Townland Boundary	None	644667, 622880 and 644713, 622764	Local	Direct, slight, negative
BH01	Piltown Tower	PS C211 NIAH 12325028	644284, 623043	National	Indirect, moderate, negative
BH02	Ink Bottle	C1060 NIAH 12403820	644983, 622635	Regional	Indirect, slight, negative

## 5. Mitigation Measures

### **Archaeology**

The following pre-construction archaeological mitigation measures were formulated following consultation with the TII Project Archaeologist (James Eogan).

It is recommended that a geophysical survey should be carried out within the footprint of the proposed scheme within the following areas:

- the pasture fields at the SW end of the proposed overbridge (Field 7)
- the pasture field at the NE end of the proposed overbridge (Field 6)
- the pasture fields where the roundabout and the Ink Bottle to Piltown Tower link road are to be constructed (Fields 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5).

The geophysical survey should be followed by a programme of archaeological test trenching of the proposed scheme that should incorporate a systematic pre-excavation metal-detecting survey. This should include linear trenching of the footprint of the proposed scheme and targeted testing of any features or artefacts identified as being of potential archaeological origin during the geophysical and metal-detecting surveys. The extent of the linear testing trenching should comply with the following recommendation presented in the archaeological assessment of the earlier proposed junction improvement scheme (Eogan 2012):

*The aim would be to assess the impact of the scheme by excavating approx. 2m wide test trenches equivalent to a sample of 12% of the agricultural lands / greenfield areas being acquired for the scheme.*

The archaeologist appointed to undertake the metal-detecting survey and test trench investigations should have prior experience in undertaking archaeological investigations at historic battlefield sites. The appointed archaeologist should make prior arrangements for an osteoarchaeologist to be available to advise on the assessment and treatment of any human remains encountered during test trench excavations.

The linear test trenching on the north side of the N24 will intersect with a levelled section of the former line of the townland boundary between Tibberaghy and Belline and Rogerstown (CH01) and a record of any sub-surface remains of this feature should be compiled as part of the test trench investigations. The line of the townland boundary on the south side of the N24 survives as a field bank on the route of the proposed link road in this area. The section of the boundary on the line of this proposed link road is occupied by mature trees and may not be accessible during test trenching. A written, photographic and drawn record of the extant remains of this boundary feature should be compiled during onsite archaeological investigations in this area.

It is recommended that all of the site investigations detailed above should be carried out as far in advance of the construction phase as is feasible in order to allow adequate time for the appointed archaeologist to consult with the Client, the TII Project Archaeologist and the National Monuments Service to determine, design and enact appropriate mitigation measures in the event that any archaeological sites, features or artefacts are uncovered on the footprint of the proposed scheme.

### **Architectural Heritage**

There are two Protected Structures of architectural heritage significance located in close proximity to the proposed scheme (Piltown Tower and Ink Bottle). The proposed development will not give rise to any required works to either structure and, therefore, no direct impacts are predicted. It is recommended that both structures should be securely cordoned off during the construction phase and clearly signed as no entry areas. Consideration should be given to the creation of discrete interpretation signage and landscaping within the area of the public realm that forms setting of the Piltown Tower. Details of landscaping and any proposed signage shall be agreed with the current Conservation Officer, Kilkenny County Council, prior to commencement of the proposed development.

### **Summary of Mitigation Measures**

**Table 6:** Summary of recommended mitigation measures

<b>Ref.</b>	<b>Site/Feature</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Impact</b>	<b>Mitigation</b>
AR01	Battle of Piltown	KK039-079----	To be assessed by pre-construction investigations	Geophysical survey Metal-detecting survey Test Trenching
AR02	Medieval Pit	None	None	None (previously excavated)
AR03	Castle (site of)	KK039-021----	None	None required
AR04	Fulacht fiadh	KK038-010----	None	None required
AR05	Potential unrecorded archaeological sites, features and artefacts	None	To be assessed by pre-construction investigations	Geophysical survey Metal-detecting survey Test Trenching
CH01	Townland Boundary	None	Direct, moderate, negative	Geophysical Survey Test trenching Record of extant section
BH01	Piltown Tower	PS C211 NIAH 12325028	Indirect, moderate, negative	To be securely cordoned off during construction phase
BH02	Ink Bottle	C1060 NIAH 12403820	Indirect, slight, negative	To be securely cordoned off during construction phase

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Eneclann & Headland Archaeology (2010) *Report on the Battle of Piltown, 1462*. Unpublished report commissioned by the National Monuments Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government

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Transport Infrastructure Ireland 2005 *Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Impacts of National Road Schemes*.

Transport Infrastructure Ireland 2005 *Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes*.

### Websites (consulted in January 2019):

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: <http://maps.osi.ie/publicviewer/#V2,591271,743300,1,10>

Down Survey: <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/1641-depositions.php#mc=52.358531,-7.332098&ro=1&z=14>

Heritage Council: <https://heritagemaps.ie/WebApps/HeritageMaps/index.html>

National Monuments Service: [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie)

NIAH: [www.buildingsofireland.ie](http://www.buildingsofireland.ie)

Placenames Database: [www.logainm.ie](http://www.logainm.ie)

National Library of Ireland: [www.nli.ie](http://www.nli.ie)

Excavations Database: [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)

National Folklore Collection UCD Digitization Project: <https://www.duchas.ie/en/>

## Appendix 1: Field Descriptions

Field	Townland	Vegetation	Topography	Aspect	Drainage	Boundaries	Historic Mapping	Items of note
1	Garrynarea Belline and Rogerstown	Pasture grassland, low grass growth at time of inspection	Extends down gentle slope to east from top of low hillock	Views of adjacent fields to east and south. View to north impeded by adjacent area of mature woodland	Well-drained. No traces of field drains or boundary ditches, which may indicate well-draining soils or presence of sub-surface field drains	Timber fence along N24 to south and west. Well-maintained hedgerow with Field 2 to the east Barbed wire along margin of wooded area to north	6-inch (1837) and 25-inch (1910) both show existing field layout. Located in Tibberaghny townland in 1837 and Belline and Rogerstown in 1910	Ink Bottle is located in adjoining field to north
2	Belline and Rogerstown	Pasture grassland, low grass growth at time of inspection	Gentle slope down to east	Views of adjacent fields to east, west and south. View to north impeded by adjacent area of mature woodland	Well-drained. No traces of field drains or boundary ditches, which may indicate well-draining soils or presence of sub-surface field drains	Timber fence along N24 to south. Well-maintained hedgerow with Field 3 to the east	6-inch (1837) and 25-inch (1910) both show existing field layout. Located in Tibberaghny townland in 1837 and Belline and Rogerstown in 1910	
3	Belline and Rogerstown	Pasture grassland, low grass growth at time of inspection	Level area between two hillocks	Views of adjacent fields to east, west and south with views of wider landscape to north	Well-drained. No traces of field drains or boundary ditches, which may indicate well-draining soils or presence of sub-surface field drains	Timber fence along N24 to south Well-maintained hedgerow with Field 4 to the east	6-inch (1837) and 25-inch (1910) both show existing field layout.	Townland boundary between Tibberaghny and Belline and Rogerstown extended through field in 1837 and moved to road to south by 1910. No visible surface trace
4	Belline and Rogerstown	Pasture grassland, low grass growth at time of inspection	Level area between two hillocks	Views of adjacent fields to east, west and south with views of wider landscape to north	Well-drained. No traces of field drains or boundary ditches, which may indicate well-draining soils or presence of sub-surface field drains	Timber fence along N24 to south Barbed wire fence along farm access road at east end	6-inch (1837) and 25-inch (1910) both show existing field layout. Both maps also show farm lane on line of the existing access road at east end of field	
5	Belline and Rogerstown	Pasture grassland, low grass growth at time of inspection	Moderate upward slope in west end and level ground in east end, at proposed location of roundabout	Views to east. Views in other directions impeded by tall hedgerows	Well-drained. No traces of field drains or boundary ditches, which may indicate well-draining soils or presence of sub-surface field drains	Barbed wire fence along farm access road to west and tall hedgerows in other directions	6-inch (1837) and 25-inch (1910) both show existing field boundaries. Two internal, curving rectilinear field boundaries on 6-inch are absent on 25-inch.	No surface traces of internal curved boundaries shown on 6-inch map. These are similar in layout to adjacent field boundaries and are not interpreted as archaeological in origin

6	Belline and Rogerstown	Pasture grassland, low grass growth at time of inspection	Level ground on hillock adjacent to north side of N24	Views to south and west. Views to north and east impeded by trees and hedgerows	Well-drained. No traces of field drains or boundary ditches, which may indicate well-draining soils or presence of sub-surface field drains	Hedgerow at north, timber fence along N24 and link road at south and west. Tree-lined field bank at east	Shown as part of Field 7 to south on 6-inch (1837) and 25-inch (1910). Construction of N24 has resulted in it forming a separate plot. House and garden immediately to east are present on both maps	
7	Tibberaghny Belline and Rogerstown	Large pasture field under low grass growth at time of inspection	Level area with very slight downward slope towards western boundary	Views in all directions	Well-drained. No traces of field drains or boundary ditches, which may indicate well-draining soils or presence of sub-surface field drains	Timber fence along N24 to north Overgrown field bank along west end forms townland boundary	6-inch (1837) shows existing layout, albeit truncated at north by N24. 25-inch (1910) shows a now absent N-S field boundary in central area	Tree-lined field bank along western boundary forms townland boundary between Tibberaghny and Belline and Rogerstown

## Appendix 2: Photographic Record



*Plate 1: View from west of location of proposed N24 overbridge showing existing road cut*



*Plate 2: View of Piltown Tower from southeast (proposed to right)*



*Plate 3: View of Piltown Tower from north*



*Plate 4: View of Piltown Tower from west (general location of proposed roundabout at left)*



**Plate 5:** View from south of location of excavated medieval pit (Licence 00E0402) along road slope



**Plate 6:** View from west of entrance to Field 1 at right with Ink Bottle visible at left



*Plate 7: View of Ink Bottle from east*



*Plate 8: View of Field 1 from west (south boundary of field containing Ink Bottle visible at left)*



*Plate 9: View of hedgerow between Fields 1 and 2 from south*



*Plate 10: View of Field 2 from west*



*Plate 11: View of former line of townland boundary in Field 3 from southeast*



*Plate 12: View of Field 4 from west*



*Plate 13: View of location of proposed roundabout in Field 5 from east*



*Plate 14: View of Field 6 from north*



**Plate 15:** Field 7- view from north of proposed connector road between south end of overbridge and new junction



**Plate 16:** Field 7- view from southeast of proposed route of link road on south side of N24



*Plate 17: View from east of cut section of N24 at western end of proposed scheme*



*Plate 18: View from west of north margin of fill section of N24 above Fields 3 and 4 (at left)*