APPENDIX 6:   ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Reference	Title	Location	Description
TN020-031----	Bridge	BALLYVILLANE, NENAGH NORTH, WELLINGTON	A bridge is mentioned in the Civil Survey of Co. Tipperary, 1654-6 (Simington 1934, vol. 2, 279). There is now a disused road bridge (Wth 5.1m; L 37.8m; wall T 0.45m) over the Nenagh River located beside the modern bridge where the approach road to Nenagh town has been straightened. The disused bridge consists of four arches of roughly cut voussoirs set on edge. The two central arches are semicircular with a lower segmental arch flanking either side. Two cutstone pointed breakwaters are visible on the upstream side with evidence that one of the central arches has been altered by the heightening of its arch. There is evidence of lime rendering and shuttering on the underside of the vault along with the widening of the bridge on the downstream side by 1.9m. The bridge was originally c. 3.8m in width. The parapet walls (wall T 0.4-0.45m; H 1m) were constructed with roughly coursed limestone rubble capped by crude limestone blocks which in places is capped by a modern concrete addition.
TN020-033----	Ritual site - holy well	NENAGH NORTH	Situated in a slight hollow on the S bank of a river. A stone-faced square-shaped well (dims. 1m x 1m x 0.75m D) with a stream flowing out of the N face into the nearby river. The well is contained within a large concrete wall. It is dedicated to St John whose feast day is the 24th of June and there is a statue of St John over the well. According to Sheehan (1949, 38-9) the well was visited in the nineteenth century on this feast day for its curative powers. No votive offerings visible.
TN020-037----	Historic town	NENAGH NORTH, NENAGH SOUTH	Situated on a low rise of ground with good views in all directions. The Anglo-Norman town at Nenagh was founded between 1200 and 1220 by Theobald Walter, the first Butler of Ormond (Gleeson and Leask 1936, 248). There was possibly an earlier settlement here as there are references to 'Aenach thete', which appears to be Nenagh, being burned during raids in 994 and 1056 (Annals of the Four Masters). An inquisition dated 1299 concerning the alteration of a roadway near the town concluded 'that it would not damage any but those who dwell in Theobalds Town of the Nanagh in the street below the castle to the east viz. Robert, son of David and his neighbours dwelling in that street' (CJR, vol. 1, 234). In 1323 the village of the Nanagh accounts for 641 for remitting the account of murage (PRI rep. DK 42nd, 42). In 1305 and 1338 burgesses are mentioned in state papers (CJR, vol. 2, 108; CIPM, vol. 8, 121). The town appears to have suffered in the fourteenth century: first in 1316 Robert Bruce's army wasted the manor of Nenagh but left the castle and settlement intact (Gleeson and Leask 1936, 250), then in 1348 the town was burnt by the O'Kennedys (Prendergast 1851, 392). At the end of this troublesome century, in 1392, the Butlers bought Kilkenny Castle and transferred their chief residence from Nenagh to there (ibid., 393-4). There is a fifteenth-century reference which mentions that the 'reeve and community [were] summoned to seneschal's court' in 1432 (Martin 1981, 47). The town possesses a thirteenth-century castle with curtain wall and gatehouse (TN020-037001) and a Franciscan friary (TN020-037002). Although there is no surviving evidence of town walls (TN020-037006) around Nenagh many historians and archaeologists believe that medieval Nenagh was walled (Bradley 1985, 50-52). In 1287 it is recorded that Walter de la Hyde did 'repairs of roofs and in building a house below the gate; in repairing and roofing other towers and houses; in rebuilding a bridge, gate and palisades which were thrown down by a storm' (Gleeson and Leask 1936, 249). A more substantial fortification may have been built in the fourteenth century as murage was being collected in 1322-3 and 1344-5 (Bradley 1985, 2). Two gates, Thomond Gate at Connolly Street on the west side of the town and the unlocated Sparragibba, were referred to in the seventeenth century (Bradley 1985, 50; Thomas 1992, vol. 2, 173; Grace 1993, 115). According to Sheehan (1949, 8), Sparragibba was located at River Lane, in the angle between Kenyon Street and Connolly Street. In the Civil Survey (1654-6) Thomond gate is described as being located on the W side of Nenagh town (Simington 1934, vol. 2, 211) and there is a reference to the 'Walls' southwestward of Nenagh (ibid., 278). According to the Civil Survey the road from Ballycahill led to 'a gate on the walls of Nenagh called Sparragibba bounded on the southeast wth the lands of Tyone' (ibid., 295). The town is described as containing 'sixty cottages & thatcht

			houses lately built' (ibid., 295). A parish church (TN020-037007), supposedly of seventeenth-century date but possibly overlying an earlier structure, was located on Kenyon Street, a site now occupied by the remains of an eighteenth-century church. A seventeenth-century market-house (TN020-037006) was demolished in 1812 - it measured in length 12m along Pearse St. and 10m along Kenyon St. (Sheehan 1949, 3). In 1696 a 'Session House and Goal were built' on Pearse Street (Sadlier 1943, 131-54) but this court and jail (TN020-037005) have since been replaced by later building. Two burials (YN020-131) were revealed prior to a development south of Saint Conlan's Road in 2000 (Collins and Lynch 2000). These consisted of adult male inhumations, in close proximity, the better preserved skeleton was orientated almost east-west which suggests a Christian burial (ibid.). There were no accompanying grave-goods (ibid.). In 2001 archaeological testing by Brian Hodkinson for a shop development in Silver Street revealed no archaeological features (Bennett 2003, 385). Testing was carried out under licence no. 01E0890. In 2000 archaeological monitoring by Kenneth Wiggins of a supermarket development on Thomas Mc Donagh Street revealed no archaeological features. Carried out under licence No. 00E0360 (Bennett 2002, 323).
TN020-037001-	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle	NENAGH NORTH	Situated on flat ground at the N end of Nenagh town, Nenagh castle was the chief residence of Theobald Walter and served as the main seat of the Butler family until the second half of the fourteenth century. It was in the hands of the Mac Ibrien family in the fifteenth century and returned to Butler ownership in 1533 under Piers Butler, Earl of Ossory (Gleeson and Leask 1936, 254-5). Dated by Leask to the period 1200-1220 based on the use of chevron and [the position of the keep] (its position) in relation to the curtain wall (ibid., 268-9). In 1332 the 'prisoners took the castle of Nennogh and the gates there was burned; which was recovered again and the prisoners kept' (Cal. Carew MSS 1871, 159). In the extent of Nenagh, the castle in 1338 is described as 'A castle surrounded with five towers, a hall, a house beyond the gate, a kitchen with stone walls roofed with shingles' (CIPM, vol. 8, no. 184). The castle is described in the Civil Survey 1654-6 as a 'Castle lately repayred by Collonell Abbott to this mannor apptaineth a court leet and a courte Barron with all the rights, privileges & imunities beloning to a manor', with the Countess of Ormond being listed as the proprietor in 1640 (Simington 1934, vol. 2, 295). After the Williamite wars, Nenagh castle was one of a number of castles to be dismantled as a precaution against their use in any future disorders (Gleeson and Leask 1936, 258). In the eighteenth century Solomon Newsome tried to blow up the castle which left a large breach now visible in the N wall at ground-floor level (ibid., 259). This is an impressive thirteenth-century castle, five-sided in plan, consisting of a circular keep (int. diam. 7.3m; wall T. 5m) at the N angle, flanking towers at the E and W angles, a large twin-towered gatehouse to the S and a curtain wall (T 2.7m) all around. There are no visible remains of the W tower while only fragmentary remains survive of the flanking tower on the E side. There may have been a postern gate or sallyport immediately SW of the E tower as there is the trace of a springing arch of a gateway (Gleeson and Leask 1936, 264). Of the curtain wall only a short stretch survives where it adjoins the SE face of the keep while only the tie stones survive on the W face. The keep itself was constructed with uncoursed rubble limestone with base-batter and stands four storeys high above which there is a Victorian addition from the latter half of the nineteenth century (ibid., 259). The main first-floor entrance at SE consists of of a round-headed doorway (now blocked up) situated between the remaining section of curtain wall (containing a possible garderobe chute) and a short stretch of walling protruding from the keep slightly to the W of the blocked-up doorway. This arrangement of the curtain wall with garderobe and a second wall to the W suggests that the doorway may have been protected by a stone fore-building. The main entrance leads into a lobby area from which the upper floors could be accessed via the spiral stairs contained within the thickness of the wall at S. Access to the ground floor was from the first-floor hall either by a wooden stairs or by a trapdoor in the floor. The ground floor is featureless and has an eighteenth-century breach in the wall at N (ibid., 259). The first floor is lit by two long plunging arrowloops with sandstone surrounds

			set into deep wide round-arched embrasures at N and S. The second floor appears to have been the main public hall of the castle and is entered through a chevron-decorated arch which was probably lit by a sandstone pointed window set into the wall in a similar fashion to the surviving NW window at third-floor level. Other features of the second floor include a destroyed fireplace at W which had a sloping stone fire-hood in a manner similar to Roscrea castle (TN012-010007). Beside the fireplace to the N there is a round-arched window embrasure. A doorway in the W splay of this window leads to an external round-arched doorway from which the wall-walk of the curtain wall was accessed. The hall was lit by long narrow plunging arrowloops set into large deep round-arched embrasures set into the wall at NE, E and S. Double corbels set opposite each other provided support for a decorative timber ceiling. The third storey was probably the private residential hall of the lord. It has a partially destroyed fireplace at W with engaged sandstone columns and decorated capitals which supported a sloping stone fire-hood. Lighting was provided by five large windows. The rear arch of the SW window embrasure, which also acts as the entrance lobby, is decorated with a triple roll sandstone moulding while the other window embrasures are flat-headed, segmental and shouldered. The shouldered or Caernarvon arch is generally dated to the end of the thirteenth century and may be part of the refurbishment of the castle during this period (Gleeson and Leask 1936, 249). The W splay of the NW window embrasure contains a doorway which gives access to a box machicolation which helped protect the curtain wall where it joins onto the keep. The pointed N window is of sandstone and is not flush with the external face of the wall; it is set into a segmental-pointed embrasure.
			The gatehouse (ext. dims. 22.8m E-W; 12.5m N-S) at the S consists of a two-storey central rectangular block with two D-shaped flanking towers of which only the E tower survives. Recent excavations indicate that the gatehouse complex was constructed in two phases with a fine two-storey hall added to the rear of the twin-towered gatehouse in the latter half of the thirteenth century (Hodkinson 1999, 162-82). This two-storey hall had rib vaulting over the ground floor supported by a series of centrally placed pillars (ibid., 165). The first floor was lit by large pointed sandstone windows with the first-floor entrance in the N wall located off-centre to the E (ibid., 164-5). The gatehouse was entered through a large round-headed archway with evidence of a portcullis slot and was accessed by a drawbridge, the two-slot pit of which was unearthed during the recent excavations (ibid., 163-4). The excavation revealed that the ground floor entrance to the W flanking tower is concealed behind blocking. The ground floor chambers of the hall were divided by a central passage, possibly barrel vaulted (ibid., 165). A coin, minted between 1205 and 1218, was discovered in the base of the foundation of the gatehouse which suggests that it was built during the minority of Theobold II, who succeeded Theobold I (ibid., 178). No evidence of an external moat was uncovered although it is very likely that the castle was externally defended by a moat.
TN020-037002-	Religious house - Franciscan friars	NENAGH NORTH	Situated on flat ground in the SE sector of the town of Nenagh with a thirteenth-century castle (TN020-0370001) to the NW and a church site (TN020-037007) to the S. A Franciscan friary possibly founded around the year 1250 by Donogh O'Kennedy, bishop of Killaloe, who died in 1252 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 256-7). Nenagh friary was the chief house of the Irish friars and a principal house of one of the five subdivisions of the Franciscans in Ireland (Gleeson 1943a, 157). A provincial synod of the order was held in Nenagh on the feast of St Francis in 1344 (ibid., 160). The friary was destroyed and the monks driven out during the reign of Queen Elizabeth (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 257). The friary became observant in 1632 and was suppressed during the Cromwellian period (Gleeson 1915, vol. 1, 150). The surviving building consists of a simple undivided rectangular church (ext. dims. 10m N-S; 45.3m E-W; wall T 1.18m) built with roughly coursed limestone rubble with sandstone surrounds used for its architectural features. The OS Letters (O'Flanagan 1930, vol. 3, 100-101) mention that attached to the S wall of the E end of the friary there was 'a small building called the Sacristy, of which portions of the west and south walls remain, as also a fragment of the east wall attached to the wall of the church. This little building measured thirty three feet nine inches [10.3m] from north to

			south and twelve feet four inches [3.75m] from east to west'. There are fifteen sandstone lancet windows off-centre to the E on the N wall, though a further lancet is probably blocked up as the OS Letters (ibid.) mention sixteen windows, with three tall lancet windows in the E gable of graduating height with a small ope in the apex of the gable. A sandstone doorway off-centre to the E on the S wall may have led into a sacristy. The original W doorway was remodelled around the fifteenth century by the insertion of a limestone arch and orders. The bellcote on the apex of the W gable appears to be contemporary with the doorway and a vine scroll decorated finial and carved head is inserted into it. Off-centre to the W on the S wall there is a single surviving capital of an engaged column which would have supported a groin-vaulted roof. The capital is decorated with dogtooth ornament typical of the thirteenth century. There is evidence of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century graveslabs in the form of floriated graveslabs in church interior along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century headstones. The OS Letters (ibid., 101) describe 'three fragments of a monumental stone, having raised on it the figure of a warrior in armour…composed of limestone' which was located near the NE inner corner. This tombstone is no longer visible.
TN020-037003-	Memorial stone	NENAGH NORTH	Seventeenth-century wall plaque of limestone and marble with segmental pediment with hood-moulding beneath which is the inscription surrounded by flat colums, the capitals of which continue the hood-mould, these are flanked by volute brackets. The whole is resting on a red marble plinth supported by two corbels. In total is c.1.2m H and 1.6m W. The inscription incised in Roman capitals is dedicated to Mary Finch who died in 1678. Located on NE wall of St. Mary's Church of Ireland church, immediately E of the door. The inscription reads: HERE LYETH THE BODY OF MARY FINCH DAUGHTER OF PETE BANELL OF TABLY IN CHESHYRE ESQR SHE WAS MARRIED UNTO SYMON FINCH ESQR THE 5th DAY OF AUGT 1651 HER MOTHER WAS SISTER UNTO SR RICHARD GROSVENOR OF EATON IN CHESHYRE K T N SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE AT KILCOLMAN THE 26th DAY OF JAN 1679 IN THE 59th YEARE OF HER AGE.
TN020-037004-	Prison	NENAGH NORTH	According to Analecta Hibernica 'In 1696 a Session House and Gaol were built on a piece of ground 40 feet by 20 feet situate in Nengh, and granted to James Harrison of Cloughjordan by Robert Boardman of Nenagh' (No.12, 1943, 131-54). These buildings have been located to Nos.10 and 11 Pearse St., though the locations are now occupied by later buildings.
TN020-037005-	Market-house	NENAGH NORTH	This market house, of seventeenth-century date, was demolished in 1812. In length it measured 12m along Pearse St. and 10m along Kenyon St. (Sheenhan 1949, 3).
TN020-037006-	Town defences	NENAGH NORTH, NENAGH SOUTH	Situated on a low rise of ground with good views in all directions. The Anglo-Norman town at Nenagh was founded between 1200 and 1220 by Theobald Walter, the first Butler of Ormond (Gleeson and Leask 1936, 248). There was possibly an earlier settlement here as there are references to 'Aenach thete', which appears to be Nenagh, being burned during raids in 994 and 1056 (Annals of the Four Masters). An inquisition dated 1299 concerning the alteration of a roadway near the town concluded 'that it would not damage any but those who dwell in Theobalds Town of the Nanagh in the street below the castle to the east viz. Robert, son of David and his neighbours dwelling in that street' (CJR, vol. 1, 234). In 1323 the village of the Nanagh accounts for 641 for remitting the account of murage (PRI rep. DK 42nd, 42). In 1305 and 1338 burgesses are mentioned in state papers (CJR, vol. 2, 108; CIPM, vol. 8, 121). The town appears to have suffered in the fourteenth century: first in 1316 Robert Bruce's army wasted the manor of Nenagh but left the castle and settlement intact (Gleeson and Leask 1936, 250), then in 1348 the town was burnt by the O'Kennedys (Prendergast 1851, 392). At the end of this troublesome century, in 1392, the Butlers bought Kilkenny Castle and transferred their chief residence from Nenagh to there (ibid., 393-4). There is a fifteenth-century reference which mentions that the 'reeve and community [were] summoned to seneschal's court'

			in 1432 (Martin 1981, 47). The town possesses a thirteenth-century castle with curtain wall and gatehouse (TNO20-037001) and a Franciscan friary (TN020-037002). Although there is no surviving evidence of town walls around Nenagh many historians and archaeologists believe that medieval Nenagh was walled (Bradley 1985, 50-52). In 1287 it is recorded that Walter de la Hyde did 'repairs of roofs and in building a house below the gate; in repairing and roofing other towers and houses; in rebuilding a bridge, gate and palisades which were thrown down by a storm' (Gleeson and Leask 1936, 249). A more substantial fortification may have been built in the fourteenth century as murage was being collected in 1322-3 and 1344-5 (Bradley 1985, 2). Two gates, Thomond Gate at Connolly Street on the west side of the town and the unlocated Sparragibba, were referred to in the seventeenth century (Bradley 1985, 50; Thomas 1992, vol. 2, 173; Grace 1993, 115). According to Sheehan (1949, 8), Sparragibba was located at River Lane, in the angle between Kenyon Street and Connolly Street. In the Civil Survey (1654-6) Thomond gate is described as being located on the W side of Nenagh town (Simington 1934, vol. 2, 211) and there is a reference to the 'Walls' southwestward of Nenagh (ibid., 278). According to the Civil Survey the road from Ballycahill led to 'a gate on the walls of Nenagh called Sparragibba bounded on the southeast wth the lands of Tyone' (ibid., 295). The town is described as containing 'sixty cottages & thatcht houses lately built' (ibid., 295).
TN020-037007-	Church	NENAGH NORTH	Situated at the S end of the town of Nenagh with the Franciscan friary (TN020-037002) and castle (TN020-037001) to the N and NW respectively. The eighteenth-century church which was rebuilt in the nineteenth century and is now disused was possibly built on the site of an earlier church which is described as being in a ruinous condition in 1615 (Sheehan 1949, 39). This Royal Visitation of 1615 described the church as 'ruynous, chancell downe' (Murphy 1914, 218). The precise location of the medieval parish church is unknown. According to Gleeson the Parish church of Nenagh was founded by St Colman (Gleeson 1982, 148) and is mentioned in a deed of c. 1217-21, the advowson being jointly held between the Butlers and the abbots of Abingdon, Co. Limerick (Bradley 1985, 52). According to the OS Letters 'not a vestige' of the parish church now remains 'but it is probable that the modern Church of Nenagh stands near or on its site. This was built about twenty six years ago, close by the site of a former, but comparatively modern Church, til then in use' (O'Flanagan 1930, vol. 3, 99). The reference goes on to describe how at 'the rear of Barrack Street, about sixty paces north of the Church of Nenagh, and between it and the old Abbey …Mr. Rd. Burr of this town discovered, at the depth of about eighteen inches from the surface of the ground, the foundation stones of some old building. The north and south walls were about thirty feet in length [9m], about twenty feet [6m] from each other and were connected at the east end by a wall, the form of which was that of a curve or segment of a circle, less than a semi-circle. The stones of these old walls which were four or five feet [1.2-1.5m] in thickness have been entirely removed. At this spot was dug up a ring-seal of bronze'. The present church tower was built in 1760 onto the body of the church which existed in the seventeenth century, this church was rebuilt in 1809. The earliest headstone noted, lying broken against the S wall of the graveyard (TN020-037008), dates to 1730. There were two other eighteenth-century headstones noted but the majority are nineteenth century.
TN020-037008-	Graveyard	NENAGH NORTH	Situated at the S end of the town of Nenagh with the Franciscan friary (TN020-037002) and castle (TN020-037001) to the N and NW respectively. The eighteenth-century church which was rebuilt in the nineteenth century and is now disused was possibly built on the site of an earlier church which is described as being in a ruinous condition in 1615 (Sheehan 1949, 39). This Royal Visitation of 1615 described the church as 'ruynous, chancell downe' (Murphy 1914, 218). The precise location of the medieval parish church is unknown. According to Gleeson the Parish church of Nenagh was founded by St Colman (Gleeson 1982, 148) and is mentioned in a deed of c. 1217-21, the advowson being jointly held between the Butlers and the abbots of Abingdon, Co. Limerick (Bradley 1985, 52). According to the OS Letters 'not a vestige' of the parish church (TN020-037007) now remains 'but it is probable that the modern Church of Nenagh stands near or on its site. This was built about twenty six years ago, close by the site of a former, but comparatively modern Church, til then in use' (O'Flanagan

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TN020-037009- to TN020-037012	Cross-slab (present location)	NENAGH NORTH	Displayed and stored in Nenagh Heritage Centre are a collection of four cross-slabs and quern stones. The Centre is on the west side of O'Rahilly Street, a former jail turned convent school. In the collection there is a decorated quern stone and four cross-slabs. All the slabs are from St. Odhran's Monastery, Latteragh. They are decorated with an incised cross surrounded by a single or double incised circle. Dorothy Kelly has described them in detail in JRSAI 1988, 92-100. In the basement there are seven quern stones, two of which are decorated. There is also a mortar with a sign '15th century monastic bowl' and a broken stone ring. One of three cross-slabs discovered in 1977 during the digging of a grave in the O'Brien family plot in Latteragh Graveyard (TN028-025002). A fourth cross-slab was discovered during the digging of the Berkery family plot. Both plots were located to the N of the N wall of Latteragh Church. All of the slabs (TN028-025003; TN028-025006; TN028-025007; TN028-025008) consisted of a dense, fine grained stone. Described as Latteragh 4 by D. Kelly and consists of a rectangular shaped slab (0.65m x 0.23m x 0.09m) decorated with an unequal cross with spatulate arms contained within an incised circle (Kelly 1988, 92-100) (TN028-025008).
TN020-037013-	Tomb - effigial	NENAGH NORTH	Situated on flat ground in the SE sector of the town of Nenagh with a thirteenth-century castle (TN020-0370001) to the NW and a church site (TN020-037007) to the S. A Franciscan friary possibly founded around the year 1250 by Donogh O'Kennedy, bishop of Killaloe, who died in 1252 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 256-7). Nenagh friary was the chief house of the Irish friars and a principal house of one of the five subdivisions of the Franciscans in Ireland (Gleeson 1943a, 157). A provincial synod of the order was held in Nenagh on the feast of St Francis in 1344 (ibid., 160). The friary was destroyed and the monks driven out during the reign of Queen Elizabeth (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 257). The friary became observant in 1632 and was suppressed during the Cromwellian period (Gleeson 1915, vol. 1, 150). The OS Letters (ibid., 101) describe 'three fragments of a monumental stone, having raised on it the figure of a warrior in armour…composed of limestone' which was located near the NE inner corner. This tombstone is no longer visible inside the Franciscan Friary (TN020-037002).
TN020-037014-	Graveslab	NENAGH NORTH	Situated on flat ground in the SE sector of the town of Nenagh with a thirteenth-century castle (TN020-0370001) to the NW and a church site (TN020-037007) to the S. A Franciscan friary possibly founded around the year 1250 by Donogh O'Kennedy, bishop of Killaloe, who died in 1252 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 256-7). Nenagh friary was the chief house of the Irish friars and a principal house of one of the five subdivisions of the Franciscans in Ireland (Gleeson 1943a, 157). A provincial synod of the order was held in Nenagh on the feast of St Francis in 1344 (ibid., 160). The friary was destroyed and the monks driven out during the reign of Queen Elizabeth (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 257). The friary became observant in 1632 and was suppressed during the Cromwellian period (Gleeson 1915, vol. 1, 150). There is evidence of sixteenth- and seventeenth-century floriated graveslab in the friary (TN020-037002) interior along with nineteenth- and twentieth-century headstones.
TN020-037015-	Graveslab	NENAGH NORTH	Situated on flat ground in the SE sector of the town of Nenagh with a thirteenth-century castle (TN020-0370001) to the NW and a church site (TN020-037007) to

			the S. A Franciscan friary possibly founded around the year 1250 by Donogh O'Kennedy, bishop of Killaloe, who died in 1252 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 256-7). Nenagh friary was the chief house of the Irish friars and a principal house of one of the five subdivisions of the Franciscans in Ireland (Gleeson 1943a, 157). A provincial synod of the order was held in Nenagh on the feast of St Francis in 1344 (ibid., 160). The friary was destroyed and the monks driven out during the reign of Queen Elizabeth (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 257). The friary became observant in 1632 and was suppressed during the Cromwellian period (Gleeson 1915, vol. 1, 150). There is a seventeenth-century graveslab dedicated to Frances Minchin who died in 1696 which was inserted into a recess in the N wall of the friary church (TN020-037002). This is undecorated with a long inscription in English.
TN020-037016-	Burial	NENAGH NORTH	No Description
TN020-131----	Burial	NENAGH NORTH	Two burials (TN020-131) were revealed prior to a development south of Saint Conlan's Road in 2000 (Collins and Lynch 2000). These consisted of adult male inhumations, in close proximity, the better preserved skeleton was orientated almost east-west which suggests a Christian burial (ibid.). There were no accompanying grave-goods (ibid.).
TN020-148----	Excavation - miscellaneous	NENAGH NORTH	In 2000 archaeological testing by Ken Hanley of a proposed housing development at Brooklands (formerly Sallygrove) revealed an average of 1.2m of 'made ground' of unknown date or function. A proposed pre-developement site investigation was cancelled at the request of the developer. The site remains archaeologically unresolved. Carried out under licence No. 00E0567 (Bennett 2002, 323).
TN020-037006-	Town defences	NENAGH NORTH,NENAGH SOUTH	Situated on a low rise of ground with good views in all directions. The Anglo-Norman town at Nenagh was founded between 1200 and 1220 by Theobald Walter, the first Butler of Ormond (Gleeson and Leask 1936, 248). There was possibly an earlier settlement here as there are references to 'Aenach thete', which appears to be Nenagh, being burned during raids in 994 and 1056 (Annals of the Four Masters). An inquisition dated 1299 concerning the alteration of a roadway near the town concluded 'that it would not damage any but those who dwell in Theobalds Town of the Nanagh in the street below the castle to the east viz. Robert, son of David and his neighbours dwelling in that street' (CJR, vol. 1, 234). In 1323 the village of the Nanagh accounts for 641 for remitting the account of murage (PRI rep. DK 42nd, 42). In 1305 and 1338 burgesses are mentioned in state papers (CJR, vol. 2, 108; CIPM, vol. 8, 121). The town appears to have suffered in the fourteenth century: first in 1316 Robert Bruce's army wasted the manor of Nenagh but left the castle and settlement intact (Gleeson and Leask 1936, 250), then in 1348 the town was burnt by the O'Kennedys (Prendergast 1851, 392). At the end of this troublesome century, in 1392, the Butlers bought Kilkenny Castle and transferred their chief residence from Nenagh to there (ibid., 393-4). There is a fifteenth-century reference which mentions that the 'reeve and community [were] summoned to seneschal's court' in 1432 (Martin 1981, 47). The town possesses a thirteenth-century castle with curtain wall and gatehouse (TNO20-037001) and a Franciscan friary (TN020-037002). Although there is no surviving evidence of town walls around Nenagh many historians and archaeologists believe that medieval Nenagh was walled (Bradley 1985, 50-52). In 1287 it is recorded that Walter de la Hyde did 'repairs of roofs and in building a house below the gate; in repairing and roofing other towers and houses; in rebuilding a bridge, gate and palisades which were thrown down by a storm' (Gleeson and Leask 1936, 249). A more substantial fortification may have been built in the fourteenth century as murage was being collected in 1322-3 and 1344-5 (Bradley 1985, 2). Two gates, Thomond Gate at Connolly Street on the west side of the town and the unlocated Sparragibba, were referred to in the seventeenth century (Bradley 1985, 50; Thomas 1992, vol. 2, 173; Grace 1993, 115). According to Sheehan (1949, 8), Sparragibba was located at River Lane, in the angle between Kenyon Street and Connolly Street. In the Civil Survey (1654-6) Thomond gate is described as being located on the W side of Nenagh town (Simington 1934, vol. 2, 211) and there is a reference to the 'Walls' southwestward of Nenagh (ibid., 278). According to the Civil Survey the road from Ballycahill led to 'a gate on the walls of Nenagh called Sparragibba

			bounded on the southeast wth the lands of Tyone' (ibid., 295). The town is described as containing 'sixty cottages & thatcht houses lately built' (ibid., 295).
TN020-099001 to TN020-099008	Barrow - ring-barrow	KNOCKANPIERCE	Situated in fields to the W of Nenagh Mart, behind St Patrick's Terrace on O'Growney Street. A number of nine possible barrows showed up on aerial photographs (OSAP 3585, 16.5.1986). These could also have been formed from cattle feeding rings, though the variation in dimensions suggests otherwise. The land rises gradually to the S. There are six possible ring-barrows (TN020-099-005) in this field, roughly in a diamond-shaped arrangement. The most southerly ring-barrow is on a rise in the field, while the remainder are slightly below this level. All the sites are very subtle comprising a fosse and slight internal mound. They are all roughly circular. N site: Diam. 8m N-S; 7.32m E-W; diam. of mound 2.05-2.1m; H from mound to fosse 0.11m; D of fosse 0.04m. W site: Diam. 6.4m N-S; 5.94m E-W; diam. of mound 1.86-2m; H from mound to fosse 0.03m; D of fosse 0.1m. E site: Diam. 6.11m N-S; 6.8m E-W; diam. of mound 2.52-2.19m; H from mound to fosse 0.07m; D of fosse 0.05m. S site: Diam. 8.5m N-S; 9.5m E-W; diam. of mound 3.1m; H from mound to fosse 0.05m; D of fosse 0.1m. The S site is quite denuded at E and it is difficult to determine its extent. The mound itself, however, is quite visible as is the fosse at W; it shows up well on the aerial photograph.
TN021-102002-	Burnt spread	TYONE (Lisbunny Par.)	In 2002 archaeological monitoring carried out by Ruth Elliott revealed two areas of burnt material and a post-medieval drainage or field ditch. This monitoring was carried out under Licence No. 02E1254 (Bennett 2004, 484). Area 2 in the south-western part of the site measured c. 20m x 30m and consisted of an irregularly shaped area of in situ burning and a number of features of charcoal-rich soil, some of which exhibited burning around the edges.
TN021-102003-	Hearth	TYONE (Lisbunny Par.)	In 2002 archaeological monitoring carried out by Niall Gregory in the townland of Moanbeg near Tyone Bridge revealed burnt and charcoal rich soil consistent with a hearth. This monitoring was carried out under Licence No. 02E1204 (Bennett 2004, 479). Excavated area to the 60m to the north revealed evidence of ironworking, this hearth feature may be assoicated with the same iron works.
TN021-041----	Bridge	TYONE (Ballynaclogh Par.)	The present bridge at Tyone is an eighteenth/nineteenth-century three-span, cut limestone bridge. The arch support stones are rusticated in a typical nineteenth-century style. The Civil Survey of 1654-6 refers to the 'Bridge of Tyone' which presumably was an early bridge at this site (Simington 1934, vol. 2, 254)
TN021-042001-	Settlement deserted - medieval	TYONE (Nenagh Par.)	Situated on a low rise of ground on the W bank of the Nenagh River with good views in all directions. Described as the 'Towne of Tyone' possessing a 'Mannor with ye priviledg of a Court Leet, & Coyrt barron', 'It hath also two Faires every yeare, vizt on ye 22th of june; & the 29th of Augt, & a markett every saturday' (Simington 1934, vol. 2, 250-51). There are some traces of earthworks in the field to N, S and W of Tyone abbey (TN021-042) which possibly relate to this settlement. The site was a proposed residential housing development, measuring c. 300m by 200m, to the east of the road from Moanbeg to Fawnlough in the townlands of Moanbeg and Tyone, Nenagh, Co. Tipperary. Archaeological assessment and monitoring were a condition of planning permission for the development. An assessment was carried out by Niall Gregory in July 2002 (No. 1741 above, 02E1204). Although groundworks had already begun on the site, two areas of archaeological potential were identified. The first was an anomalous rounded hollow, c. 15m in diameter and 0.3m deep, in the western part of the site. The second area was defined by the topographical ascent of the site itself, terminating in a small natural summit in the north-eastern corner. Monitoring (licence no. 02E1254) was carried out between 12 August and 6 September 2002 during the first phase of groundworks for the scheme. This involved topsoil-stripping in the area of ten proposed houses in the north-eastern part of the site, four in the south-west and the associated access roads. Stratigraphy varied across the site. The sod layer averaged 0.2m deep and was composed of light brown, sandy clay with a moderate amount of charcoal inclusions. In the northern part of the site this overlay light brown, silty clay topsoil with a moderate amount of charcoal inclusions, 0.18-0.22m deep. The topsoil increased in depth as the site naturally descended to the south and south-west. In these areas it comprised mid-brown sandy clay 0.2-0.4m deep. Natural

subsoil was a brown/yellow sandy clay with frequent stone and decayed stone inclusions. Natural outcrops of limestone bedrock were uncovered randomly throughout the site. The ridge forming the perimeter of the hollow area in the south-western part of the site proved to comprise one such bedrock outcrop.

Two areas containing archaeological material were uncovered during this phase of monitoring. Area 1 was in the north-eastern part of the site, and the features were contained in an area of c. 30m by 40m. These consisted of a linear ditch, an area of in situ burning and a number of features containing charcoal-rich soil. Area 2, in the south-western part of the site, contained archaeological features in an area of c. 20m by 30m. These were an irregularly shaped area of in situ burning and a number of features containing charcoal-rich soil, some of which exhibited burning around the edges. Excavation of Area 1 was carried out from 2 to 6 September (No. 1774 below, 02E1413). Owing to insufficient budgetary allowance for archaeological provisions, the client requested that excavation within Area 2 be postponed until the second phase of groundworks for the development. Therefore Area 2 was cordoned off from development works, and the features were covered with heavy-duty polythene.

In an area of c. 70m by 30m at the east of the site, soil-stripping did not reach the level of natural subsoil. It was therefore not possible to determine whether archaeological material consistent with that uncovered to the north-east in Area 1 was present. The area was cordoned off from development works at the end of the first phase of groundworks.

Ruth Elliott, for GAC Ltd, Lower Green, Cashel, Co. Tipperary

Ironworking Site

Licence No. 02E1413

The site was a proposed residential housing development, measuring c. 300m by 200m, east of the road from Moanbeg to Fawnlough in the townlands of Moanbeg and Tyone. Monitoring (No. 1773 above, 02E1254) was carried out between 12 August and 6 September 2002 during the first phase of groundworks for the scheme. Two areas containing archaeological features were uncovered: Area 1, in the north-eastern part of the site, and Area 2, to the south-west. Rescue excavation was carried out in Area 1 from 2 to 6 September 2002; however, owing to insufficient budgetary allowance for archaeological provisions, the client requested that the excavation of Area 2 be postponed until the second phase of groundworks for the development.

The features in Area 1 were contained in an area of c. 20m by 30m. A linear U-shaped ditch ran north-north-west/south-south-east across the site, This was up to 0.12m wide and 0.5m deep, and its fills derived from natural silting and field clearance. Ceramics recovered indicated a post-medieval date for the ditch, which appeared to have functioned for drainage or land-division purposes.

In the northern part of the excavation area was an area of in situ burnt subsoil. This measured 0.9m by 1.2m and was up to 0.05m thick, with frequent charcoal flecks impressed on its surface. An oval pit, measuring 0.98m by 0.49m by 0.25m deep, lay c. 30m to the south-east. This contained dark, charcoal-rich soil and a large quantity of iron slag. Between these two features a number of irregularly shaped cuts were excavated, varying from 0.22m to 1.28m in maximum dimension and from 0.11m to 0.23m deep. The fills contained occasional to moderate quantities of charcoal.

With the exception of the ditch, most of the features in Area 1 appeared to be related to ironworking activities, most prominently evidenced by the pit containing iron slag. No immediately datable evidence was recovered from these features; however, three samples suitable for radiocarbon dating were retrieved. It is possible that related furnaces and metalworking features will be uncovered to the south and east, in the areas not stripped of topsoil during the first phase of groundworks. An excavation conducted by Niall Gregory c. 60m to the south (No. 1741 above, 02E1204) revealed a hearth that may be prove to be related to the material in Area 1.

| TN021-042002- | Graveyard | TYONE (Nenagh Par.) | Situated on a natural hillock with a nearby river to the E. Tyone priory and hospital of St John the Baptist was a foundation of Augustinian Hospitallers or Fratres Cruciferi (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 208-9). The site was founded by Theobald Walter whose charter to the priory is usually dated c. 1200 (COD, vol. 1, 10). In 1541-2 Tyone Abbey was secularised and placed under the authority of |

			a warden (Gleeson and Leask 1938, 215). The priory was dissolved in 1551 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 208-9). At its dissolution, Thady O'Meara the last prior was in possession of the monastery, belfry, cemetery, water mill and various pieces of land (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 215). By 1553 Tyone and its estate was in the possession of Oliver Grace (ibid.). The abbey (TN021-042) was constructed of roughly coursed limestone rubble and is now much altered and poorly preserved. It was an early thirteenth-century foundation as evidenced by the mouldings on some of the sandstone blocks. It was largely rebuilt in the late fifteenth/sixteenth century and a large quantity of cut sandstone was reused. The present remains consists of a simple rectangular church building the E end of which survives intact and a series of claustral buildings to the S of the church. Graveyard located immediately to S of church, the latter for According to a farmer with adjacent property this graveyard was 'cleaned up' c. 1992 by a local committee. The clean-up involved a JCB which removed a large quantity of stone. Amongst the loose stones still in the graveyard there is an engaged pillar with a capital of moulded sandstone of thirteenth-century date. The site appears to have consisted of an abbey church along the N range with domestic buildings on the E, S and W with a possible cloister now used as a graveyard in the centre. The site was described in 1840 by O'Donovan as an abbey in a dilapidated state of which survived the E gable, the N and S walls of the choir (L. 59ft 7in (18m); Wth 27ft10in (8.5m); wall T 3ft 8in (1.2m)) along with the N wall of the nave and the crossing tower which divided the nave from the chancel (Gleeson 1915, vol. 1, 144). A pointed doorway in the crossing-tower gave access to a spiral staircase from which the first floor of the tower was accessed. There was a large pointed window in the E gable and a mural stairs in the S wall rising eastwards from which a gallery may have been accessed (ibid.). There is now no trace of the crossing tower with stairs or the mural stairs in the S wall.
TN021-042----	Religious house - Fratres Cruciferi	TYONE (Nenagh Par.)	Situated on a natural hillock with a nearby river to the E. Tyone priory and hospital of St John the Baptist was a foundation of Augustinian Hospitallers or Fratres Cruciferi (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 208-9). The site was founded by Theobald Walter whose charter to the priory is usually dated c. 1200 (COD, vol. 1, 10). In 1541-2 Tyone Abbey was secularised and placed under the authority of a warden (Gleeson and Leask 1938, 215). The priory was dissolved in 1551 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 208-9). At its dissolution, Thady O'Meara the last prior was in possession of the monastery, belfry, cemetery, water mill and various pieces of land (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 215). By 1553 Tyone and its estate was in the possession of Oliver Grace (ibid.). The abbey was constructed of roughly coursed limestone rubble and is now much altered and poorly preserved. It was an early thirteenth-century foundation as evidenced by the mouldings on some of the sandstone blocks. It was largely rebuilt in the late fifteenth/sixteenth century and a large quantity of cut sandstone was reused. The present remains consists of a simple rectangular church building the E end of which survives intact and a series of claustral buildings to the S of the church. The round-headed embrasures with ogee-headed windows at the W end of the church date to the late fifteenth/sixteenth century. These windows appear to have been inserted into earlier sandstone windows which are now blocked up and visible in the S wall. The E wall has a large central window embrasure, the surrounds are of sandstone while the semi-pointed chamfered head is limestone. A nineteenth-century wall plaque has been inserted into a brick and stone infill. A window embrasure in the S wall has sandstone surrounds and a round, splaying limestone head. A limestone, cusped, ogee-headed, two-light window has been inserted into the S wall and the mullion is missing. The jambs are chamfered internally and double chamfered externally. There is a glazing-bar-slot and glazing-bar-holes. At the E end of the N wall there is a round-headed splayed embrasure with a two-light cusped ogee-headed window, very similar to the window opposite in the S wall. Some of the sandstone surrounds have simple mouldings. Immediately below the base of this window surround on the W side is the first stone of an offset composed of chamfered corbels carrying a thicker upper wall. The masonry in the upper wall is much more compacted and amidst the limestone blocks are numerous worked sandstone blocks, mainly jambs and surrounds. This corbel course stops just E of a second window in the N wall and

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>restarts a short distance W of this window but only for two corbel lengths, the wall becoming one thickness. The whole area under this window opening has been rebuilt recently. The round-splayed limestone head is still in place, as is the head of a single-light cusped ogee-headed window, the jambs and base of which are gone. The N wall has a number of small beam-holes roughly at the level of the start of the embrasure head. At the W end of the N wall there is a solid projection of masonry of unknown function with two large limestone arched recesses to the N of the projection contained within the thickness of the N wall. The masonry at this W end of the N wall is quite different to that in the church proper - small randomly coursed stones are used with a heavy mortar. Three phases of building have been identified in the fabric of the church.</td></tr>
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| TN021-042002- | Graveyard | TYONE (Nenagh Par.) | |

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The claustral buildings are in a ruinous condition. There are a series of two-storey barrel-vaulted chambers orientated on an N-S axis running S of the nave of the church. S of these chambers there is a stair turret, the ground and first floor of which survive in a ruinous state although the NW corner is very precarious. This turret was entered through a two-centred cut limestone doorway. In the SW angle of the turret are the remains of a garderobe. From this turret a wall extends southward which contains a loop at first-floor level. This wall returns to E, though most of the wall has collapsed and all the quoinstones have been robbed. There was a building SW of the church, only the SE angle and portion of the E and S wall of which survives. It has a flat-headed window with sandstone jambs and a limestone head in the E wall and a large embrasure in the S wall with both sandstone and limestone surrounds. Flush with the E gable of the church, roughly opposite the stair turret and slightly S of it, is the NE angle of a building survives to a height of c. 3m.

According to a farmer with adjacent property this graveyard (TN021-042002) was 'cleaned up' c. 1992 by a local committee. The clean-up involved a JCB which removed a large quantity of stone. Amongst the loose stones still in the graveyard there is an engaged pillar with a capital of moulded sandstone of thirteenth-century date. The site appears to have consisted of an abbey church along the N range with domestic buildings on the E, S and W with a possible cloister now used as a graveyard in the centre. The site was described in 1840 by O'Donovan as an abbey in a dilapidated state of which survived the E gable, the N and S walls of the choir (L. 59ft 7in (18m); Wth 27ft10in (8.5m); wall T 3ft 8in (1.2m)) along with the N wall of the nave and the crossing tower which divided the nave from the chancel (Gleeson 1915, vol. 1, 144). A pointed doorway in the crossing-tower gave access to a spiral staircase from which the first floor of the tower was accessed. There was a large pointed window in the E gable and a mural stairs in the S wall rising eastwards from which a gallery may have been accessed (ibid.). There is now no trace of the crossing tower with stairs or the mural stairs in the S wall.

This site is in the same townland as Tyone Abbey, near Nenagh. To date, two house foundations have been monitored, and nothing of archaeological significance was encountered. It has been arranged that this project will continue intermittently into 2003.

| TN021-042002- | Graveyard | TYONE (Nenagh Par.) | Situated on a natural hillock with a nearby river to the E. Tyone priory and hospital of St John the Baptist was a foundation of Augustinian Hospitallers or Fratres Cruciferi (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 208-9). The site was founded by Theobald Walter whose charter to the priory is usually dated c. 1200 (COD, vol. 1, 10). In 1541-2 Tyone Abbey was secularised and placed under the authority of a warden (Gleeson and Leask 1938, 215). The priory was dissolved in 1551 (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 208-9). At its dissolution, Thady O'Meara the last prior was in possession of the monastery, belfry, cemetery, water mill and various pieces of land (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970, 215). By 1553 Tyone and its estate was in the possession of Oliver Grace (ibid.). The abbey (TN021-042) was constructed of roughly coursed limestone rubble and is now much altered and poorly preserved. It was an early thirteenth-century foundation as evidenced by the mouldings on some of the sandstone blocks. It was largely rebuilt in the late fifteenth/sixteenth century and a large quantity of cut sandstone was reused. The present remains consists of a simple rectangular church building the E end of which survives intact and a series of claustral buildings to the S of the church. Graveyard located immediately to S of church, the latter forming the N boundary |

			of the graveyard.
			According to a farmer with adjacent property this graveyard was 'cleaned up' c. 1992 by a local committee. The clean-up involved a JCB which removed a large quantity of stone. Amongst the loose stones still in the graveyard there is an engaged pillar with a capital of moulded sandstone of thirteenth-century date. The site appears to have consisted of an abbey church along the N range with domestic buildings on the E, S and W with a possible cloister now used as a graveyard in the centre. The site was described in 1840 by O'Donovan as an abbey in a dilapidated state of which survived the E gable, the N and S walls of the choir (L. 59ft 7in (18m); Wth 27ft10in (8.5m); wall T 3ft 8in (1.2m)) along with the N wall of the nave and the crossing tower which divided the nave from the chancel (Gleeson 1915, vol. 1, 144). A pointed doorway in the crossing-tower gave access to a spiral staircase from which the first floor of the tower was accessed. There was a large pointed window in the E gable and a mural stairs in the S wall rising eastwards from which a gallery may have been accessed (ibid.). There is now no trace of the crossing tower with stairs or the mural stairs in the S wall.
TN021-043----	Weir - regulating	TYONE (Nenagh Par.)	According to the Civil Survey (1654-6) 'upon the sd lands of Tyone ... standeth an old Abby a small fishinge weare upon the river of Geagh [Nenagh] runing through it' (Simington 1934, vol. 2, 251). A weir is located in a slight bend in the Nenagh River directly E of the S wall of Tyone priory (TN021-042). It consists of a band of stones c. 1.5-2m W spanning the river. The stones are strewn across the bed of the river and are c. 0.2m below the surface of the water. The water flows rapidly over the weir at this point. Access could not be gained as the bank is very steep on both sides at this point and is nettle covered.
TN021-044----	Ringfort - rath	TYONE (Lisbunny Par.)	Situated on the NE-facing slope of a low ridge in undulating pasture. A raised, roughly circular area (diam. 31m N-S; 36m E-W) enclosed by a bank (Wth 3.4m; int. H 0.46m; ext. H 2.81m) reduced to a scarp in places, a wide, deep, U-shaped fosse (Wth 6.5m; D 1.55m), a berm (Wth 6.5m) and a broad, flat-topped outer bank (Wth 2.2m; int. H 0.45m; ext. H 1.88m). No entrance feature visible. Gap in denuded inner bank and slight causeway in SE quadrant but no corresponding gap in outer bank.
TN021-026----	Enclosure	TYONE (Lisbunny Par.)	Situated on an E-facing slope in gently undulating pastureland. The site has been levelled except for a portion of a denuded bank which is visible at N (Wth 2.7m; int. H 0.29m; ext. H 1.72m). A darker circle of grass indicates the circumference (diam. c. 26.6m N-S; c. 26.2m E-W) of the site.
TN021-027----	Enclosure	LISBUNNY	Situated on the steep S-facing slope of a hill, formerly tilled, now under pasture. The landowner recalls an irregular hummocky enclosure (approx. diam. 23m N-S) defined by an earthen bank and shallow fosse. It was levelled c. 1978. Not visible at ground level.
TN020-035----	Enclosure	RATHNALEEN NORTH	Possibly situtated on the crest of a ridge in pasture, with a river flowing c. 70m to the W. Depicted as a circular enclosure on the 1st ed. OS 6-inch map but not indicated on the later 1954-5 revision. Not visible at ground level.
TN020-033----	Ritual site - holy well	NENAGH NORTH	Situated in a slight hollow on the S bank of a river. A stone-faced square-shaped well (dims. 1m x 1m x 0.75m D) with a stream flowing out of the N face into the nearby river. The well is contained within a large concrete wall. It is dedicated to St John whose feast day is the 24th of June and there is a statue of St John over the well. According to Sheehan (1949, 38-9) the well was visited in the nineteenth century on this feast day for its curative powers. No votive offerings visible.
TN020-031----	Bridge	BALLYVILLANE, NENAGH NORTH, WELLINGTON	A bridge is mentioned in the Civil Survey of Co. Tipperary, 1654-6 (Simington 1934, vol. 2, 279). There is now a disused road bridge (Wth 5.1m; L 37.8m; wall T 0.45m) over the Nenagh River located beside the modern bridge where the approach road to Nenagh town has been straightened. The disused bridge consists of four arches of roughly cut voussoirs set on edge. The two central arches are semicircular with a lower segmental arch flanking either side. Two cutstone pointed breakwaters are visible on the upstream side with evidence that one of the central arches has been altered by the heightening of its arch. There is evidence of lime rendering and shuttering on the underside of the vault along with the widening of the bridge on the downstream side by 1.9m. The bridge was originally c. 3.8m in width. The parapet walls (wall T 0.4-0.45m; H 1m) were constructed with roughly coursed limestone rubble capped by crude limestone

			blocks which in places is capped by a modern concrete addition.
TN020-138----	Fulacht fia	DRUMMIN	Situated on a low-lying ridge with a stream c.40m to the W and another burnt spread (TN020-139) c.90m to the SW. The site was discovered during fieldwalking of the ploughed route of the N52 Nenagh Bypass link road (Hughes and O'Brien 1999). The site (dims. c.10m x 12m) consisted of a spread of black charcoal-rich burnt stones (ibid.). A tiny metal fragment was recovered from the top of the spread (ibid.).
TN020-146----	Fulacht fia	DRUMMIN	In 2000 archaeological excavation by Donald Murphy revealed evidence of a Fulacht Fiadh which consisted of a burnt spread if stones covering an area approx. 14.5m E-W by 8m with a thickness of 0.2m. Removal of this spread revealed no archaeological features beneath. An irregularly shaped pit (1.05m x 1.4m) lay immediately S of the burnt spread. Two medieval sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill of the trough (Bennett 2002, 318). Excavation was carried out under licence No. 00E0210.
TN020-145----	Fulacht fia	COOLAHOLLOGA	In 2000 archaeological excavation by Donald Murphy revealed evidence of a Fulacht Fiadh which covered an area approx. 15.65m N-S x 7m. A particularly dense area of charcoal was evident within the NW quadrant measuring 5.5m x 5m. This was removed revealing nine pits/depressions which varied in shape, length and width. The largest measured 5m x 1.5m and the smallest had diameter of 0.9m. The depth varied ranging from 0.25m to 0.6m (Bennett 2002, 318). Excavation was carried out under licence No. 00E0211 (Bennett 2002, 318).
TN020-139----	Fulacht fia	COOLAHOLLOGA	The site was discovered during fieldwalking of the ploughed route of the N52 Nenagh Bypass link road (Hughes and O'Brien 1999). Another burnt spread (TN020-138) lies c.90m to the NE. The site (dims. c.5m x 7m) consisited of a spread of burnt stones (ibid.). At least two large boulders were situated at the edge of the spread and may form part of the site (ibid.).
TN020-144002-	Enclosure	COOLAHOLLOGA	In 2000 archaeological excavation by Donald Murphy revealed evidence of a V-shaped ditch (Wth 1.6m ; D 0.9m) of an enclosure (Bennett 2002, 318). Finds retrieved from this site include quernstone fragments, rubbing stones, medieval pottery and part of a copper-alloy thimble. This enclosure lay to the N of an excavated enclosure (TN020-144001). Excavation was carried out under licence No. 00E0385 (Bennett 2002, 318).
TN020-144001-	Enclosure	COOLAHOLLOGA	In 2000 archaeological excavation by Donald Murphy revealed evidence of a U-shaped ditch (Wth 2m; D 0.7m) belonging to a D-shaped enclosure (Bennett 2002, 318). A rotary quern and a possible rubbing stone were retrieved frrom the fill of this dicth suggesting a medieval date for the enclosure. A gap which measured 3.5m by 1.5m, evident in the north-western section of the ditch, probably functioned as an entrance. Excavation was carried out under licence No. 00E0385. A second excavated enclosure (TN020-144001) was situated nearby to the S.
TN020-141001-	Fulacht fia	RICHMOND	Located in boggy ground in a hollow, with a natural ridge difining the edge of the hollow. Three burnt stone spreads were discovered during fieldwalking of the ploughed route of the N52 Nenagh Bypass link road (Hughes and O'Brien 1999) in close proximity to another burnt spread to the SW (TN020-141002).
TN020-141002-	Fulacht fia	GORTLANDROE	Located in close proximity to three burnt stone spreads to the NE (TN020-141001). This site (dims. c.2m 3m), consisting of a small burnt stone spread, was discovered during fieldwalking of the ploughed route of the N52 Nenagh Bypass link road (Hughes and O'Brien 1999).
TN020-151003-	Fulacht fia	RICHMOND	In 2000 archaeological excavation by Donald Murphy revealed four fulacht fiadh , the third fulacht consisted of a spread of burnt material measuring 6m x 6.4m. A trough (dims. 1.06m x 1.6m) was visible S of the spread. A charcoal sample taken from this trough returned a radiocarbon date of 2139-1949 BC. Two series of post-holes, which were sealed by the burnt material, was exposed to the E, W and N of the trough (Bennett 2002, 324). Carried out under licence No's 00E0216/217/218 (Bennett 2002, 324).
TN020-151002-	Fulacht fia	RICHMOND	In 2000 archaeological excavation by Donald Murphy revealed four fulacht fiadh , the second fulacht consisted of a duck-shaped spread of burnt material measuring 7.5m x 9m. A timber lined bowl-shaped trough (dims. 2.4m x 2.1m) lay west of the spread. A charcoal sample taken from this feature returned a radiocarbon date of 971-816 BC. Underneath the burnt material there was a

			second trough and an extensive layer of peat. Carried out under licence No's 00E0216/217/218 (Bennett 2002, 323-4)
TN020-151001-	Fulacht fia	RICHMOND	In 2000 archaeological excavation by Donald Murphy revealed four fulacht fiadh , the largest fulacht consisted of a crescent-shaped spread of burnt material measuring 15m x 18m. A layer of peat indicating the presence of a trough (dims. 8.7m x 6.2m) was visible at the N end of the spread. Two phases of activity were identified. A spindle-whorl was retrieved from the fill of the trough, and numerous features were exposed beneath the fulacht, including a second trough and associated post-holes, an area of oxidisation and a pit (Bennett 2002, 324). Carried out under licence No's 00E0216/217/218 (Bennett 2002, 323-4).
TN020-151004-	Fulacht fia	RICHMOND	In 2000 archaeological excavation by Donald Murphy revealed four fulacht fiadh , the fourth fulacht consisted of a spread of burnt material measuring 8m x 6m. A stone-lined rectangular trough and assoicated post-holes, a possible hearth and associated post-holes, a rectangular, sunken hardened surface and associated post-holes were exposed (Bennett 2002, 324). Carried out under licence No's 00E0216/217/218 (Bennett 2002, 324).