

Appendix 17A SMR/RMP Sites within the Surrounding Area

SMR NO.	LI005-017180
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Prior's-Land
PARISH	Killeely
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557763/ 657424*
CLASSIFICATION	Sheela-na-gig
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 30m west (*present location)
DESCRIPTION	Sheela-na-gig (LI023-040001) now located in the Hunt Museum in Limerick City. According to McMahon and Roberts this sheela-na-gig was discovered by workers while repairing a culvert on a small stream c. 100m from Black Castle in Caherelly (LI023-040) where the carving (dims. 0.48m x 0.33m) had been rebuilt into the fabric of the roadside wall (McMahon & Roberts, 2001). It has been suggested that this sheela-na-gig may have come from the nearby castle (LI023-040) when it was pulled down in the 19th century. Described by Freitag as a stone (dims. H 0.5m; Wth 0.34m) with figure 'skilfully carved in flat relief on local limestone; damaged, head missing, and legs from thigh downwards and left hand also broken away. Trunk and limbs unusually plump without signs of emaciation; well-shaped droopy but proportional breasts. Arms passing behind legs; right hand lifting lower part of thigh. Deeply incised naval and oval pudenda; shape of latter exaggerated, and seems to be split at upper end. A groove is cut vertically downwards below pudenda' (Freitag 2004, 126).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-078001-2
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Prior's-Land
PARISH	Killeely
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557909/ 657336
CLASSIFICATION	Church and graveyard
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 40m east
DESCRIPTION	In 1827 the following details were recorded about St. Michaels's Church; 'St. Michael's Church stood in the cemetery which still bears its name near Bank-place. The parish is an entire rectory, the vicarage being valued at 5s. and united to the entire rectories of Ardagh, Clonresna, and Kildeemo, with its perpetual curacy, being the corps of the Archdeaconry, which is valued in the King's books at £16. The union possesses a church and glebe-house at Kildeemo; an arch deaconry-house in Limerick, and five glebes, containing altogether about twenty-five acres. The parish of St. Michael comprehends the whole of the New Town, and according to the Census of 1821, contains 15,068 inhabitants. Some efforts have been lately made to have this church rebuilt, but obstacles have hitherto prevented the accomplishment of an object so necessary to the religious improvement of the numerous and respectable population of this extensive parish. In the will of Martin Thomas Arthur, dated in 1376, all the churches which we have enumerated are stated as having been in existence at that period' (Fitzgerald 1827, 561-2). Westropp gave the following details; 'Inq., 1201. Wills of M. Arthur, 1376, and G.

	<p>Galwey, 1445. The church and chancel were ruinous in 1615. The parish church of St. Michael the Archangel, entirely destroyed in the times of Cromwell, lay near the walls outside the West Water Gate, 1658. The saint's day was 29th September. (White MSS.) Site - It was long since levelled. The view in the 1590 map shows a building with a side aisle and a battlemented tower. The cemetery remains in James's Street, near Bank Place' (Westropp 1904-5, 359).</p> <p>The Urban Survey of Limerick recorded the following details; 'Listed in the 1200-1 inquisition of Limerick churches (MacCaffrey 1907, 27, 28) it was situated outside the West Water Gate. Geoffrey Galwey included it among the Limerick churches to which he left a bequest of 6s. 8d. in 1445 (Westropp 1898, 122-3). The Hardiman map of 1590 shows building with a side aisle and battlemented tower. The cemetery remains in James' Street near Bank Pl. (Westropp 1904-5, 359). The church and chancel were described as ruinous in 1615' (Bradley et. al. 1985, 327-8).</p>
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017098
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557951/ 657428
CLASSIFICATION	Mill - unclassified
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 60m northeast
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017122
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Prior's-Land
PARISH	Killeely
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557997/ 657395
CLASSIFICATION	Quay
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 60m northeast
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017151
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557945/ 657485

CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 80m northeast
DESCRIPTION	This number covers the excavation by Tracy Collins (02E0024) on George's Quay.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017010
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Irishtown
PARISH	Killeely
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	-
CLASSIFICATION	Town Defences
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 85-140m east
DESCRIPTION	The line of the town walls for Irishtown runs roughly north to south around the medieval settlement core.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017069
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557964/ 657464
CLASSIFICATION	Mill - unclassified
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 90m northeast
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017004
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557922/ 657534
CLASSIFICATION	Castle - tower house
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 105m north
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017132
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557890/ 657534
CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 105m north
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017005
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557957/ 657569
CLASSIFICATION	House - medieval
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 155m north
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017008
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557871/ 657534
CLASSIFICATION	House - medieval
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 105m north
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017072
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's

BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557761/ 657536
CLASSIFICATION	Quay
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 110m northwest
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017073
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557710/ 657515
CLASSIFICATION	Battery
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 125m northwest
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017130
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557920/ 657566
CLASSIFICATION	House - medieval
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 140m north
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017128
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557975/ 657549
CLASSIFICATION	House - 16th/17th century
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 155m northeast

DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017131
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557905/ 657584
CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 155m north
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017150
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Prior's-Land
PARISH	Killeely
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	558015/ 657295
CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 155m east
DESCRIPTION	This number covers the excavation by Ken Hanley (01E0268) to rear of Broad Street/Charlotte's Quay.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017137
RMP STATUS	No
TOWNLAND	Prior's-Land
PARISH	Killeely
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	558040/ 657364
CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 165m east
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017138
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RMP STATUS	No
TOWNLAND	Prior's-Land
PARISH	Killeely
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	558040/ 657364
CLASSIFICATION	Castle - unclassified
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 165m east
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017139
RMP STATUS	No
TOWNLAND	Prior's-Land
PARISH	Killeely
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	558040/ 657364
CLASSIFICATION	Kiln - corn-drying
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 165m east
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017001
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	558054/ 657423
CLASSIFICATION	Bridge
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 170m east
DESCRIPTION	<p>A single-arched hump-back limestone bridge, designed by James and George Pain and built between 1830-31, linking Mary Street to the north in the Englishtown with Broad Street to the south within Irish Town and spans the Abbey River. This pleasant bridge, with little decoration but displaying quality stonework, was. The contractor was Williams for the New Limerick Navigation Company. It replaced the very early Baal's Bridge, which was an important four-arched bridge that formed the only link before the mid-eighteenth century between the Englishtown and the Irishtown. With its construction, the route eastwards to Dublin was much improved. It was identified as Ball's Bridge on the first edition Ordnance Survey of Limerick City (1840-1841) and on the 1872 edition. Quarter round breakwaters with stepped conical coping. Segmental-arch with rusticated rock-faced voussoirs. Squared and coursed limestone ashlar walls with platband to base of parapet. Ashlar limestone coping above reaching an apex. Curved abutment walls terminating with a rusticated rock-faced limestone pier to quay walls with capstones. Plaque to bridge reads: <i>'This bridge was erected by virtue of an Act of the XIth of Geo.e the IV. The</i></p>

	<i>Rt. Honble. Thos. Spring Rice M.P. for the city of Limerick. Commenced taking down the old bridge Nov. 1830. The new bridge finished Nov. 1831. J.A. & G. R. Pain Architects.' Another plaque reads: 'The ancient bridge of four arches which occupied this site was taken down and this bridge erected at the expense of the new Limerick Navigation Company incorporated 1830 - Chas. Wye Williams Esqr. Chief Director. J.A. & G. R. Pain Architects.</i>
REFERENCE	NIAH entry www.buildingsofireland.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017016
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557812/ 657608
CLASSIFICATION	Graveyard
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 175m north
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017148
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	558039/ 657498
CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 175m northeast
DESCRIPTION	This number covers the two trenches excavated by Tracy Collins (00E0635) off Mary Street.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017149
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557965/ 657588
CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 175m northeast
DESCRIPTION	This is the record for the excavation inside city wall by Celie O'Rahilly (00E0423) in Sheep Street.

REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie
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SMR NO.	LI005-017153
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	558058/ 657453
CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 175m northeast
DESCRIPTION	This number covers the excavation by Frank Coyne (03E1610) on Mary Street/Sir Harry's Mall, except the burials which have the number LI005-017154.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017152
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	St Francisabbey
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	558000/ 657580
CLASSIFICATION	Excavation - miscellaneous
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 190m northeast
DESCRIPTION	This number covers the excavation by Tracy Collins (02E1318) at Sheep Street.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017155
RMP STATUS	No
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557851/ 657614
CLASSIFICATION	Cross - Market cross
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 190m north
DESCRIPTION	Hardiman's map of Limerick (c. 1590 AD) shown the 'steps and shaft of a cross on the south side of the cathedral' (O'Flaherty, 2010) which may be the market cross referred to in 13th century documents (<i>ibid.</i>).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017103
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RMP STATUS	No
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557878/ 657617
CLASSIFICATION	Castle - unclassified
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 190m north
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017003
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557913/ 657634
CLASSIFICATION	House - medieval
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 200m north
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017015
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557824/ 657645
CLASSIFICATION	Cathedral
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 200m north
DESCRIPTION	Freestanding cruciform-plan limestone Church of Ireland cathedral, begun c. 1160, with subsequent phases of construction and alterations, belonging to the succeeding centuries. Incorporates two-bay two-storey former school building to northeast. Pitched slate roof on cruciform plan with lead ridging. Secondary pitched roofs over aisles and school. Western elevation with tower rising above entrance bay with decorated Romanesque sandstone portal, and three lancet windows overhead. Buttresses to entrance bay, which is prolonged to either side by two-storey crenellated aisle and chapel elevations. Flanking bays composed of rubble limestone recently re-pointed with hammer finish. Limestone ashlar window surrounds and crenellations. Four double lancet traceried windows to ground floor of west elevation, each of different design. Central Romanesque doorway with chevron carving and individually decorated capitals enclosed within semi-circular hood moulding with carved stops. First floor windows all gave squared drip mouldings. Those to the south of the entrance are round-headed, pointed arch openings with drip moulding to each side of tower at second stage with quatrefoil

	<p>over double lancet. Tracery with vent. Stringcourse over with crenellated parapet and crenellated turrets to each corner. Multiple-bay coursed and squared rubble limestone south elevation with Irish style crenellated ashlar limestone parapet with four limestone gargoyles. Squared and snecked hampered limestone transept bay with stepped gable parapet. Gabled entrance porch with crenellated crenellated parapet and central pointed-arch door with flanking slit windows and silt window overhead. Two abutting mausoleums, one with bas relief carved lintel. Varied pointed-arch windows with limestone tracery, ranging from geometric to Perpendicular Gothic, all with drip mouldings and leaded stained glass to most, quarry glass to easternmost bay. Two bipartite windows under square drip mouldings with limestone mullions and quarry glazing. Five pointed-arch trefoil lancet windows to transept bay. Trefoil in round open with stone cross to apex of transept bay. East elevation faced in rubble limestone to window sill level, squared and snecked faced elevation above, terminating with a stepped gable parapet with crucifix finial and flanked by angle buttresses. Triple pointed-arch lancet window arrangement to chancel formed in limestone ashlar. Two-bay two-storey school building to north of chancel elevation having timber sash windows within pointed-arch openings. Ground floor obscured by perimeter wall. Two-bay two-storey house of no value to northeast corner, built c. 1970. North elevation comprising multiple-bay squared and coursed rubble limestone walls, of varying periods, with squared and snecked face to gabled transept bay. Five pointed-arch and trefoil lancets to north transept bay with three double lancets windows with limestone mullions underneath, of varying periods. Gabled chapel bay to east of transept having five trefoil lancet windows beneath relieving arch. Two pointed-arch traceried windows and one round-arched double lancet to western end. Nave separated from aisles by massive rubble limestone square pillars forming pointed-arch arcades, each with ashlar limestone quadrant corners with a plinth base and cornice. Clerestorey with round-arched window openings above. Exposed timber roof structure with rafters rising from timber plate with stone corbels beneath. Chapels open onto north aisle and one single-height chapel is located to west of entrance porch and two further chapels located to towards the alter. All windows except those to clerestorey have stained glass. The tall lancet windows to the central north chapel have modern stained glass. New slate slab floor finish with ceramic tiles to south aisle and cream limestone to alter, all c. 1995. Barrel and timber groin vaults to other areas. Sculpted wall memorials throughout. Timber choir stalls and assorted loose and fixed timber furniture remaining. Brass chandeliers and corrugated glass lights c. 1890 hang from ceiling. A form of stone rood screen and pewter and glass railings define the extent of the historic alter area. Richly carved limestone reredos with three mosaic and ceramic portraits of Christ. Originally limestone slab alter re-instated centuries after removal by Cromwell. Ornate timber canopy over Bishop's throne. Baroque monument contains effigies of Donogh O'Brien Earl of Thomond and his wife Elizabeth Fitzgerald Mor O'Brien, last king of Munster, and founder of Cathedral located at base. The Pery chapel contains white marble effigy to Edmond Henry, Lord Glentworth, who died in 1844. A white marble statue of a seated figure representing John Jebbs DD, who died 1838, dominates the Arthur Chapel amidst wall plaques. Carved oak misericords, c. 1480 line the transept with individual carving to the centre of underside of seat sedilia tombs dedicated to Geoffrey Arthur, who died in 1519, is located to north transept, also a sprocketed gabled niche tomb to Richard Bultingfort, fourteenth-century mayor of Limerick. Heavily eroded Portland stone, nineteenth-century Gothic wall panel exists in one of the south chapels. West boundary has low wall with new pillared entry with stepped path to Romanesque portal. South boundary has railings on limestone plinth walls. East boundary wall incorporates 16th-century round-arched Tuscan order arcade, which is part of the former exchange building. Several inscription plaques and pedestrian gates. North boundary has limestone wall in various locations. The churchyard has many nineteenth-century recumbent grave markers several prominent mausolea.</p>
REFERENCE	www.buildingsofireland.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017017-19, 21-40
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's

BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557824/ 657645
CLASSIFICATION	Graveslab (10), Cross-slab, Wall monument, Memorial stone (6), Memorial plaque, Tomb – effigial, Architectural fragment (2)
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 200m north
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017165
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557825/ 657563
CLASSIFICATION	Religious house - Knights Hospitallers
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 175m north
DESCRIPTION	This is the record for the foundation that, according to Hodkinson (2009, 37) 'the 1292 charter of Edward I granted the Knights Templar the right to have a frankhouse in the city; however, this may simply be the formalisation of an already existing situation. Their house lay in Bridge St., inside what are now the grounds of St. Mary's cathedral just uphill of the present entrance. With the suppression of the order it passed to the Knights Hospitallers who held it to the dissolution, whereupon it passed to the Brownes of Kenmare.'
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	LI005-017170
RMP STATUS	Yes
TOWNLAND	Englishtown
PARISH	St. Mary's
BARONY	Limerick, Municipal Boundary of
I.T.M.	557965/ 657545
CLASSIFICATION	Town hall
DIST. FROM DEVELOPMENT	c. 140m northeast
DESCRIPTION	According to O'Flaherty (2010) ' <i>Tholsel, junction Mary St/Gaol Lane. Tholsel 1406. Built or rebuilt 1449. Tholsel or courthouse 1629. Rebuilt in 1640. Town hall, officers transferred to City Courthouse premises in 1654. Ruinous, rebuilt in 1664. Converted to City Gaol after 1673. Demolished in c. 1740.</i> '
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

Appendix 17B Stray Finds within the Surrounding Area

Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Limerick has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

MUSEUM NO	1978:327
TOWNLAND	Limerick City
FIND	Bronze Coin
FIND PLACE	Near Thomond Bridge
DESCRIPTION	Bronze sestertius of Domitian (AD 81–94). Found in mud in River Shannon immediately south of Thomond Bridge.
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

MUSEUM NO	2016:255.1, 2
TOWNLAND	Limerick City
FIND	Slag
FIND PLACE	Shamrockville
DESCRIPTION	255.1: greenish glassy slag from possible blast furnace. 255.2: bluish glassy slag from possible blast furnace.
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

MUSEUM NO	1965:80
TOWNLAND	Limerick Harbour
FIND	Iron Axehead
FIND PLACE	Riverbed, Limerick Harbour
DESCRIPTION	Iron axehead of Viking type. Corroded but fairly well-preserved. The blade splays widely with a straight cutting-edge. The oval shaft-hole has a thick, flat-backed butt which does not show signs of hammering. Traces of a wooden shaft adhere to the interior surface of the shaft-hole. L 18cm; Wth at cutting edge 16cm.
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

MUSEUM NO	1934:74
TOWNLAND	River Shannon
FIND	Stone Hammerhead
FIND PLACE	River Shannon
DESCRIPTION	Stone hammerhead. Waisted toward one end.
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

MUSEUM NO	IA/P31/54
TOWNLAND	River Shannon
FIND	Bronze pins, rings, needle and fish hook

FIND PLACE	Limerick Harbour
DESCRIPTION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ring-headed bronze pin with ornamental openwork design of two stylised animal heads holding a heart-shaped device in their open jaws. 2. Ring-headed bronze pin, flattish in section and bent over at top. The circular ring has flat terminal plates which are divided from each other. Both plates are outlined by two grooves with an extra groove at the dividing edge. 3. Bronze head of ring-pin. The ring is flat at the back and curved on the outer surface with a moulding at either side. The projection at the bottom of the ring is incised with 4 dots and ends with a double-grooved cone. 4. Bronze stick pin with a decorated and perforated head. 5. Bronze needle with flattened and widened head. The perforation is rectangular. 6. Bronze finger ring. Very broad slender hoop with thickening at bezel. 7. Bronze ring. Flat section. Open. 8. Bronze ring. Circular section. Open. 9. Fragment of bronze with plug in wider end (possibly a clasp). 10. Portion of end of iron fish hook with V-shaped point.
REFERENCE	NMI Topographical Files

Appendix 17C Legislation Protecting the Cultural Heritage Resource

Protection of Cultural Heritage

The cultural heritage in Ireland is safeguarded through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource to the fullest possible extent (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, 35). This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Valletta Convention), ratified by Ireland in 1997.

The Archaeological Resource

The National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014 and relevant provisions of the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997 are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as 'a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto' (National Monuments Act 1930 Section 2). A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

Ownership and Guardianship of national Monuments

The Minister may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Register of Historic Monuments

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months' notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

Record of Monuments And Places

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht) to establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. All recorded monuments on the proposed development site are represented on the accompanying maps.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that 'where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) 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 of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands to carry out work and shall not, except in case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after giving of notice'.

Under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, anyone who demolishes or in any way interferes with a recorded site is liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for up to 6 months. On summary conviction and on conviction of indictment, a fine not exceeding €10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years is the penalty. In addition, they are liable for costs for the repair of the damage caused.

In addition to this, under the European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) are required for various classes and sizes of development project to assess the impact the proposed development will have on the existing environment, which includes the cultural, archaeological and built heritage resources. These document's recommendations are typically incorporated into the conditions under which the proposed development must proceed, and thus offer an additional layer of protection for monuments which have not been listed on the RMP.

The Planning and Development Act 2000

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

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Policy BHA.2 Sites within the Zone of Archaeological Potential. It is the policy of Limerick City Council to protect and enhance the archaeological value of the sites (and their settings) located within the 'Zone of Archaeology Potential' and all other features listed in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

Policy BHA.3 Preservation of Archaeological Remains In-Situ. It is the policy of Limerick City Council to require Archaeological Impact Assessment be carried out on all development proposals that are likely to impact upon in-situ archaeological structures or deposits within the Zone of Archaeology Potential and / or within areas of archaeological importance as identified through the National Monuments Record (SMR – Appendix 18B).

Policy BHA.4 Protection of Limerick's Historic Street Pattern & Medieval Plot Widths. It is the policy of Limerick City Council to protect Limerick's historic street pattern, and in particular, seek to conserve and enhance the laneways within the setting of the streetscape and seek to retain and protect historic building lines and traditional plot widths where these derive from medieval origins.

Policy BHA.5 Survey of Medieval Remains. It is the policy of Limerick City Council to require a detailed Archaeological Survey of buildings proposed for demolition, where in the opinion of the City Council medieval fabric may be present.

Policy BHA.9 Industrial Archaeology. It is the policy of Limerick City Council that all development proposals for industrial buildings and sites of industrial archaeological importance must be accompanied by an Archaeological and Architectural Assessment of the building(s) and curtilage/surrounding environment.

Appendix 17D Impact Assessment and the Cultural Heritage Resource

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS

Impacts are defined as ‘the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development’ (Environmental Protection Agency 2003: 31). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological and historical resources potentially affected. Development can affect the archaeological and historical resource of a given landscape in a number of ways.

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.
- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.

Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

PREDICTED IMPACTS

The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape features and its existing environment. Severity of impact can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected;
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site-specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

Appendix 17E Mitigation Measures and the Cultural Heritage Resource

POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS

Mitigation is defined as features of the design or other measures of the proposed development that can be adopted to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset negative effects.

The best opportunities for avoiding damage to archaeological remains or intrusion on their setting and amenity arise when the site options for the development are being considered. Damage to the archaeological resource immediately adjacent to developments may be prevented by the selection of appropriate construction methods. Reducing adverse effects can be achieved by good design, for example by screening historic buildings or upstanding archaeological monuments or by burying archaeological sites undisturbed rather than destroying them. Offsetting adverse effects is probably best illustrated by the full investigation and recording of archaeological sites that cannot be preserved *in situ*.

DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The ideal mitigation for all archaeological sites is preservation *in situ*. This is not always a practical solution, however. Therefore, a series of recommendations are offered to provide ameliorative measures where avoidance and preservation *in situ* are not possible.

Full Archaeological Excavation can be defined as ‘a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design’ (ClfA 2014a).

Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as ‘a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (ClfA 2014b).

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (ClfA 2014c).

Underwater Archaeological Assessment consists of a programme of works carried out by a specialist underwater archaeologist, which can involve wade surveys, metal detection surveys and the excavation of test pits within the sea or riverbed. These assessments are able to access and assess the potential of an underwater environment to a much higher degree than terrestrial based assessments.

