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Archaeological Impact Assessment Report
Ormonde Street Urban Enhancement & Improvement Works
Kilkenny City
Mar 2019

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SUMMARY

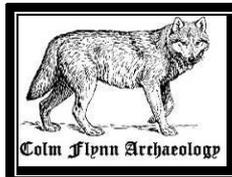
This report details the results of an archaeological impact assessment of the proposed Urban Enhancement and Improvement of Ormonde Street, Kilkenny City. The author of this report was commissioned by Kilkenny County Council to carry out an archaeological impact assessment in association with the proposed refurbishment of Ormonde Street, Kilkenny City, by Kilkenny County Council in accordance with Part 8 of the Planning and Development Act 2000.

The proposed Urban Enhancement and Improvement of Ormonde Street, Kilkenny City includes the upgrading of the existing streetscape with high quality paving material and finishes, upgrading of street furniture and street landscaping, and signage works. The proposed works will result in alterations and improvements to traffic management and pedestrian streetscape, as well as defined parking and set-down areas.

This report establishes the existing archaeological heritage of the proposed development location, and its' environs. Particular reference is given to historic city of Kilkenny, and it's medieval walls, which are contained in the Record of Monuments and Places, and consequently are afforded protection under the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004). This report assesses all likely impacts the proposed development is deemed to have on the existing archaeology, and categorises the significance of these impacts.

This report concludes that the proposed Urban Enhancement and Improvement of Ormonde Street, Kilkenny City will have a moderate impact on the archaeological heritage within the development area. Most of the proposed works will involve replacing existing street paving with new materials, and will not impact on any underlying soils.

Archaeological monitoring of any deep groundworks that have the potential to impact on archaeological layers is recommended to ameliorate the risk of any impact the proposed Urban Enhancement and Improvement of Ormonde Street, may have on the archaeological heritage.



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of an archaeological impact assessment associated with the Urban Enhancement and Improvement of Ormonde Street, Kilkenny City (650496E, 655652N, 56m AOD, see Figure 6-7 & Plate 1). The report assesses the possible and likely impacts that the proposed development may have on the existing archaeology. The research that forms the basis of this report is influenced by the Urban Archaeological Survey of Kilkenny (Bradley, 1984), Kilkenny City Walls Conservation Plan (Heritage Council, 2005), and the Kilkenny Archaeological Project (KKAP, 2008). Recommendations are contained within this report to ameliorate any impact the proposed Ormonde Street refurbishment project may have on the archaeological heritage. This report was commissioned by Kilkenny County Council to fulfil planning requirement Section 8 of the Planning and Development Act 2000.

2.0 THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The Urban Enhancement and Improvement of Ormonde Street, Kilkenny City, will involve the upgrading of the existing streetscape with high quality paving material and finishes, upgrading of street furniture and street landscaping, and signage works. Ormonde St is situated between Lower New St. (at the west), and Patrick St. (at the east). The project will commence at Patrick St. at its eastern extent, and continue westwards along Ormonde St, terminating at Lower New St. The proposed works will result in alterations and improvements to traffic management and pedestrian streetscape, as well as defined parking and set-down areas (see Figure 7). Throughout the project the works will include new imprinted asphalt / paving to the roadway and set-down areas, and textured finish paving to footways. New kerbing will vary from 6mm high kerbing to 125mm high kerbing depending on location. All of the proposed construction works for this project will take place within the archaeological constraints area for the Historic City of Kilkenny, which is contained in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP No. KK019-026). Ormonde St. crosses the route of the medieval town walls Kilkenny City. The locations of groundworks were finalised with a view to minimise and localise the impact of the required construction works on the existing ground, and consequently minimise the risk to any unknown archaeology. Consideration was given to the results of previous archaeological works carried out in the vicinity of Ormonde St., as outlined in the KKAP.

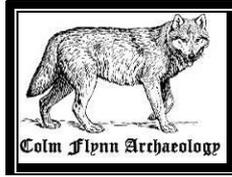
3.0 METHODOLOGY

This report is an archaeological impact assessment of the Urban Enhancement and Improvement of Ormonde Street, Kilkenny City (see Figure 7). The possible impacts that the development may have on the existing archaeology were assessed according to the following documents and guidelines:

- Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) (formerly National Roads Authority) Environmental Assessment Guidelines
- Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements (EPA 2002, 2003, 2016)
- Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (DAHG, 1999).

Any impacts that the proposed development may have on the existing archaeology were assessed as direct or indirect, and positive or negative in nature. The significance of each impact was judged depending on whether the impact was to the entirety or a portion of an archaeological site, or archaeological feature. Each impact was classified according to Environmental Protection Agency guidelines (2016) as set out below:

- **Profound:** this applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove the adverse effects. These profound impacts arise where an archaeological site is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development.
- **Significant:** this applies when an impact which, by its magnitude, duration or intensity, alters an important aspect of the archaeological feature/site. An impact like this would be where part of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about the archaeological feature/site.
- **Moderate:** this applies when a change to the site is proposed which though noticeable, is not such that the archaeological integrity of the site is compromised and which is reversible. This arises where an archaeological feature can be incorporated into a modern day development without damage and that all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible.
- **Slight:** this applies when the proposed works will result in an impact which causes changes in the character of the archaeology which are not significant or profound and do not directly impact or affect an archaeological feature or monument.
- **Imperceptible:** this applies when the proposed development will have an impact on the archaeology capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.
- **Uncertain:** this applies when the extent or nature of possible impacts on archaeological is unknown. This is particularly relevant where the extent of the known archaeology within the proposed development area has not been established.



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Site Visit / Inspection

During the site visit / inspection the author assesses the extant ground conditions of the proposed enhancement scheme and its environs, and establishes if any known archaeological sites will be impacted by the proposed street enhancement works. The site visit resulted in photographic records, notes and measurements being taken.

Record of Monuments & Places (RMP)

The RMP is a list of archaeological monuments, generally predating AD1700, known to the National Monuments Service (NMS). This list was in many cases based initially on cartographic, documentary and aerial photographic sources. By inclusion in the RMP an archaeological site is protected by law under the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004). Any works that may impact on an RMP site has to be approved by the NMS prior to the work commencing. Each entry in the RMP receives an individual identification number with a two letter prefix which denotes the county that the archaeological site is in (e.g. the RMP number for Kilkenny City is KK019-026).

The proposed development lies within the Historic Town of Kilkenny (RMP No. KK019-026), and is afforded legal protection under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004. Ormonde St. crosses the route of the medieval city walls of Kilkenny City (RMP No. KK019-026001). The proposed development is situated in proximity to an Almshouse (RMP No. KK019-026039), and other known archaeological sites including an Almshouse (RMP No. KK019-026046), and a market-house (RMP No. KK019-026045). Appendix 2 lists the known archaeological sites within proximity of the proposed development, and provides appropriate mitigation measures to ameliorate any impact the proposed development may have on the known archaeology.

Topographical Files

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland were consulted for this report. The topographical files identify recorded stray archaeological artefacts that have been donated to or purchased by the State in accordance with National Monuments legislation. The files are given individual numbers, and are identified by townland, and county, and in urban locations, by street number, street, and townland.

A list of all the Topographical Files for the townland of St. Mary's Parish, Kilkenny City, in which the development is situated, is included as Appendix 1 at the end of this report.

Archaeological Excavations Database (www.excavations.ie)

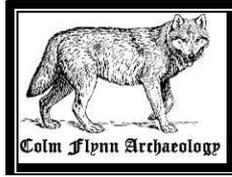
The Archaeological Excavations Database was consulted for this report. This database lists all archaeological excavations carried out in Ireland that were licensed under the National Monuments Acts. The Database is organised on a county by county basis, and allows for searches of individual addresses and street names in an urban context. A series of excavations were carried out in advance of the construction of the Ormonde Hotel, apartments, Leisure Centre and Ormonde St (Licence 97E0468) that confirmed the presence of upstanding medieval and post medieval masonry, and subterranean medieval and post medieval archaeology, including pits, trenches, slot-trenches, foundations, drains, and a substantial amount of medieval and post medieval artefacts were recovered.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is an ongoing survey commissioned by the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. The NIAH aims to promote the appreciation of, and contribute to, the protection of the architectural heritage by systematically recording the built heritage on a nation-wide basis. A full list of the NIAH entries within the development area is contained in Appendix 4. The Hibernian Hotel (formerly Hibernian Bank Building) situated on Ormonde St and No. 33 Patrick St Lower and is included in the NIAH (Reg NIAH No. 12001020). This resource gives the following detailed description of the Hibernian Hotel:

Description

Detached four-bay three-storey limestone ashlar Classical-style bank, built 1904, on a corner site incorporating fabric of earlier bank, 1865, with two-bay three-storey breakfront, and three-bay three-storey side (north) elevation. In use as offices, 1996. Renovated, 2000, to accommodate use as hotel. Pitched slate roof behind parapet with clay ridge tiles, rendered chimney stacks, and concealed square-profiled cast-iron rainwater goods. Limestone ashlar wall to front (east) elevation with cut-limestone dressings including half-fluted Ionic pilasters to ground floor having foliate swags, moulded entablature, frieze, moulded cornice, channelled piers to first floor supporting moulded course, Ionic pilasters to top floor having foliate swags, entablature, frieze, moulded cornice supporting blocking course, balustraded parapet having pedestals with urns to coping, painted rendered, ruled and lined walls to remainder having moulded courses to each floor, moulded entablature, frieze, and cornice supporting blocking course to parapet. Square-headed window openings with cut-limestone sills (carved cut-limestone sill course to ground floor; forming moulded cornice to first floor; on consoles to top floor), moulded lugged surrounds having keystones to ground floor, scroll pediments to first floor, segmental pediments to top



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floor, and timber casement windows having overlights (most blind to side (north) elevation). Square-headed door openings with cut-limestone steps, moulded lugged surrounds, pediments on consoles flanking swag-detailed friezes, and timber panelled doors having overlights. Interior renovated, 2000, with glazed timber panelled internal porch having decorative mosaic-tiled floor, and banking hall having moulded plasterwork cornice to ceiling on swag-detailed frieze. Road fronted on a corner site with section of cast-iron railings to front on limestone ashlar plinth.

Appraisal

Incorporating the fabric of an earlier (1865) counterpart built to designs prepared by John Sterling Butler (b. 1816) together with an earlier (1817) house having connections with the Hackett family (including the novelists Francis (1883-1962) and Florence (1884-1963)) an elegant Classically-composed substantial range built as the Hibernian Bank to designs prepared by William Henry Byrne (1866-1917) forms an attractive focal point in the streetscape of Patrick Street Lower: located in close proximity to the similarly-detailed Allied Irish Bank (12001017/KK-4766-14-17) and Bank of Ireland (12001058/KK-4766-14-58) the resulting assemblage makes a pleasing impression in the townscape. Finely-carved limestone dressings exhibiting high quality stone masonry contribute significantly to the architectural design value of the composition while decorative mosaic work, early timber joinery, some refined plasterwork details, and so on all introduce the artistic design significance of the site. Having been successfully adapted to an alternative use without adversely affecting the external expression of the composition the bank presents an early aspect, thereby maintaining the integrity of an historic setting.” (www.buildingsofireland.com)

Kilkenny City and Environs Development Plan 2014-2020

Kilkenny County Council have previously published the Kilkenny City and Environs Development Plan 2014-2020. This plan was consulted for this project. It contains a list of buildings called the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) which are protected by law under Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000. Developments which affect buildings on the Record of Protected Structures must be approved by the appropriate planning authority. The Hibernian Hotel situated at No. 33 Patrick St. Lower and Ormonde St is contained within the RPS for Kilkenny City (RPS No. B165).

The stated objective of the Kilkenny City and Environs Development Plan 2014-2020 is:

‘By preserving characteristic features of the City & Environs, we seek to maintain and nurture our environment and cultural heritage as part of our identity.’ (Kilkenny City and Environs Development Plan

2014-2020, p104). The proposed development area of Ormonde St. is located within the Zone of Notification of Recorded Monuments identified in the Kilkenny City and Environs Development Plan 2014-2020 (ibid, p106).

The proposed development area of Ormonde St. includes a section of the surviving above ground Kilkenny City Walls, and potentially some subterranean elements of the city walls. The Kilkenny City and Environs Development Plan 2014-2020 states that the council will support the National Policy on Town Defences (see below) which sets out national policy for the protection, preservation and conservation of the defences of towns and cities. It is the stated objective of the Kilkenny City and Environs Development Plan 2014-2020 to 'facilitate and support the implementation of the existing (and any further) conservation plans', (ibid, p109).

Kilkenny City Walls Conservation Plan

The Heritage Council published the Kilkenny City Walls Conservation Plan (Heritage Council, 2005). The stated policy of this document is:

- To minimise risk to the historic fabric of the monument from normal public use and administrative operations.
- Ensure that public services and infrastructure works outside of planning control do not cause damage to the monument (ibid, p30).

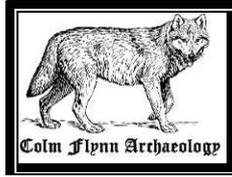
Regarding the promotion of the medieval city walls of Kilkenny this document promotes the policy as follows:

- Highlight lost stretches of wall and gates in e.g. paving.' (ibid, p33).

National Policy on Town Defences

The document National Policy of Town Defences was published by the Dept. Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (2008). This document states:

'The known and expected circuits of the defences (both upstanding and buried, whether of stone or embankment construction) and associated features of all town defences are to be considered a single national monument and treated as a unit for policy and management purposes. There should be a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ of archaeological remains and preservation of their character, setting and amenity.' (Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, p6).



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The proposed works at Ormonde St. include part of the route of the medieval town walls of Kilkenny City. The relevant section of the town walls include surviving upstanding physical masonry remains, and potentially subterranean archaeological masonry.

The Urban Archaeological Survey:

The Urban Archaeology Survey was established in 1982 to record known information relating to Irish towns and to present it to the public. One of the main objectives was to produce a zone of archaeological potential, based on the available evidence, which could be used for planning purposes. Historical sources of information were compiled and known archaeology of the towns was evaluated. The Urban Archaeological Survey of County Kilkenny prepared by John Bradley was published in 1993 for the Royal Irish Academy, and was consulted for this report. The proposed development area is situated within the zone of archaeological potential of Kilkenny City, identified in the Urban Archaeological Survey of Kilkenny.

The Kilkenny Archaeological Project

The Kilkenny Archaeological Project (KKAP) is a Heritage Council and Kilkenny County Council funded project, compiled by Kilkenny Archaeology, and John Bradley, to publish information on the over 250 archaeological excavations carried out in Kilkenny City since 1968. This resource was consulted in detail, to help identify the known archaeological heritage in the environs of Ormonde St., and was invaluable in identifying the precise location of previous excavations in and around the environs of Ormonde St, particularly in relation to the archaeology identified relating to the city walls (E535), and during excavations for the Ormonde Hotel (Licence 97E0468).

Literary Sources

Various literary and online sources were consulted, a full list of which is provided in the bibliography. The journal of the Kilkenny Archaeological Society, published as the Old Kilkenny Review was consulted for this report, and provided valuable information on the historical development of the study area.

Cartographic Sources

A wide range of maps were consulted, including the Down Survey (1650s), private surveyors maps from the 18th century, and Ordnance Survey maps dating from the mid-19th century onwards. A full list of consulted cartographic sources is provided in the bibliography. Rocque's Map of Kilkenny (1758) is the earliest surviving detailed map of Kilkenny City.

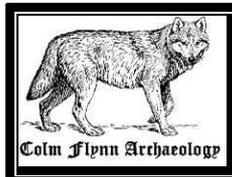
4 RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Location, Geology & Topography

The underlying bedrock geology of Kilkenny City and its environs consists of limestone and calcareous shale that formed during the Carboniferous age (circa 530-390 million years ago). The proposed development site of Ormonde St. is an existing vehicular and pedestrian streetscape, in Kilkenny City in the townland of St. Mary's Parish (NGR 650496E, 655652N, 56m AOD, see Figure 7 & Plate 1). Ormonde St. was constructed in the late 1990's as part of the development of the Ormonde Hotel. Prior to this, the location of Ormonde St had several post medieval and modern buildings (some disused), yards, and a lane.

4.2 Archaeological & Historical Background

Little is known about the pre-Christian history of the area of modern-day Kilkenny City. Archaeological evidence of Mesolithic (7000-4000 BC) activity near the River Nore in Kilkenny City is supported by the discovery of a Mesolithic flint tool called a microlith, that was found in 2001 by archaeologists near Bateman Quay (Lohan 2005). Archaeological monitoring of works for the Kilkenny River Nore Flood Alleviation Scheme resulted in the recovery of several Mesolithic flint tools, and a Neolithic polished stone axe (Excavation Licence No. 01E0909 Ian W. Doyle). Although there are no known archaeological settlement sites dating from the Neolithic (4000-2000 BC) known in Kilkenny City, a Bronze Age (2000-800 BC) house site consisting of a post and wattle structure and a fish trap were excavated at John's Bridge, Kilkenny (Doyle 2003). Excavations of Fulacht fia in Dukesmeadows indicate hot stone activity was taking place in Kilkenny City in the Bronze Age (Excavation Licence No. 02E1237 Paul Stevens). Kilkenny City originated in the fifth or sixth century as an Early Christian settlement. This settlement was established on and around several rises or hillocks situated on the west bank of the River Nore. These rises or hillocks provided commanding views over the surrounding area, and would eventually house St. Mary's Church, St. Canice's Cathedral, and Kilkenny Castle.



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Early medieval (500-1169 AD)

The first church in Kilkenny City was St. Patrick's – represented today by a D-shaped graveyard in Patrick Street. By the seventh century, however, the influence of this church was eclipsed by the new church of St. Canice at the northern side of the present day city.

Kilkenny City, the principal town of County Kilkenny, is situated on the confluence of the Breaghagh and Nore rivers. This location has been of paramount importance to the development of the town, which received its first charter in the thirteenth century. Two separate derivations have been suggested for the name of the City, the Church of St. Canice, "or the wooded head or hill near the river."

Recent archaeological excavations have provided some evidence of early medieval activity in and around Kilkenny City. Excavations carried out by Patrick Neary (Archaeological Licence No. 06E0075), Andrew Gittins (Archaeological Licence No. 02E0845), and by Coilín Ó Drisceoil (Archaeological Licence No. 06E0306), at Coach Road, Kilkenny, identified an earthen bank, human skeletal remains, and evidence of antler working, all believed to date to the early medieval period. Excavations by Judith Carroll and John Tierney for the Ormonde Hotel and Leisure Centre, and Ormonde St. development identified possible early medieval human burials (Archaeological Licence 97E0468).

It is likely that St. Canice's followers or disciples introduced his cult to the area. Canice's principal church was at Aghaboe in Co. Laois. Both Aghaboe and Kilkenny were within the territory of an ancient people known as the Osraige ('Deer People'). During the 6th and 7th centuries the tribal grouping that controlled Aghaboe, who became known as Mac Gilla Pátraic or FizPatrick, expanded their power to Kilkenny and founded a monastery there. In subsequent years a town developed around the monastery of St. Canice's. Remains of this monastic period may be identified in the presence of the round tower and the evidence of a previous Romanesque Cathedral.

Medieval (1169-1550 AD)

After the Norman invasion of 1169, Strongbow established a camp outside the precincts of the church of St. Canice's, on the southern bank of the Breaghagh River. This fortification was later to form the nucleus for the development of the City of Kilkenny. In 1173, Donald O'Brien forced Strongbow to retreat to Waterford. This was only a temporary setback for the Normans. In 1189, William Marshall came into possession of Strongbow's Leinster lands by marrying Strongbow's daughter. William Marshall was subsequently appointed to the Chief Governorship of Ireland. Through this appointment, Kilkenny was to become one of the most important political towns in Ireland in the medieval period. Marshall began

building a castle in Kilkenny in 1195. This became the focal point for Kilkenny Hightown. The original town around the existing monastery became known as Irishtown.

Irishtown and Hightown had different municipal authorities. Irishtown was governed by the Bishops of Ossory, while Kilkenny Hightown was controlled by Marshall. In 1207, Kilkenny received its first charter, which protected its trading rights. Around this time Marshall purchased land from the Bishop of Ossory to facilitate the expansion of Kilkenny City. This land was situated to the south of the Breaghagh River and to the north of Kilkenny Hightown. The land was to incorporate a continuation of Hightown, with shops and dwellings facing onto the street, and burgage plots which were to be 20ft wide, situated to the rear of these buildings (Bradley 2000, p2). At some time in the thirteenth century the earlier defensive features of Hightown were replaced with masonry walls and stone gates. Prior to this time they consisted of an outer fosse and earthen banks, possibly topped with timber palisades. Evidence of this outer fosse (ditch) was identified during archaeological excavations (E535) by John Bradley and Heather King at the western end of Ormonde St.

During the early part of the thirteenth century, the town grew dramatically; three monasteries including the Black Abbey were built, as were St. Canice's Cathedral, and a parish church. Following the arrival of the Franciscans to Kilkenny in 1230 AD, St. Francis Abbey was one of the three monasteries founded in the city (circa 1234 AD), when Richard Marshall 3rd Earl of Pembroke was given a royal grant. St. Francis Abbey grew throughout the fourteenth century, due to income derived from leases and burial rights. Buildings were added to the abbey, and such was its prestige, it held the Provincial Chapters of the friars in 1267 and 1308 (Williams 2007, p10-13).

During the middle of the thirteenth century William Le Gros founded Grace's Castle (the current site of Kilkenny courthouse), and although no records of the form and size of this castle remain, excavations carried out in recent years have provided evidence of the development of the site at Grace's Castle (see Appendix 3).

Throughout the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries Kilkenny was one of the major centres of political power, with at least three great councils of nobility assembling there and seven parliaments. The parliament of 1367 decided to enact laws prohibiting intermarriage between the Anglo-Norman population and the Gaelic population. These laws were to become known as the Statutes of Kilkenny.

Kilkenny prospered during the late medieval as a result of its political involvement. In 1391, James Butler, the third Earl of Ormond bought the Castle and it became the principal seat of the Butlers of Kilkenny. The Butlers were an old Anglo-Norman family who had many links to the King and his family. In 1399, Richard II stayed at the castle for two weeks. This link between the Butlers and the King was to prove beneficial to Kilkenny. Although it is not known when the first masonry town defences were constructed around Hightown, Kilkenny City, it is likely that Hightown had walled defences from the thirteenth century. Surviving records from the Calendar of Deeds relating to Ireland indicate that nine



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separate grants for murage (which was a toll for the upkeep and repair to the town walls) were issued to the inhabitants of Kilkenny City between 1250-1460. The Urban Archaeological Survey of Kilkenny identified the route of the medieval walls of Kilkenny City. This includes a section of surviving upstanding wall to the south of Ormonde St., that would have crossed the street just to the northwest of the Ormonde Hotel and the Ormonde Leisure Centre.

The commonage, *i.e.* the land held in common by the burgesses of the town, stretched for two miles outside the town walls. Its use was strictly controlled. Digging was prohibited and tenants were required to keep the land 'playne and grene' so that it could be used for shooting and archery by the townspeople (Bradley 2000, 18). This commonage outside the town walls was in place until the expansion of the town in post medieval period. Rocque's Map of Kilkenny City (1758) depicts cultivated fields and open pasture in the area to the west of the town walls, where the western end of Ormonde St. and Lower New St. are situated. Fields for grain-growing and mills for flour-milling constituted an important part of the medieval economy of Kilkenny and its hinterland.

Post medieval (1550-1700)

During the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, Kilkenny continued to prosper, although the religious wars of the seventeenth century caused severe damage and loss of life to the city. Between 1536-41, Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries and St. Francis Abbey was granted to Walter Archer the Sovereign of the City and to the Corporation of Kilkenny, while Blackfriars was granted to the Corporation of Kilkenny, on condition that they provide accommodation to the Chief Governor. Towards the end of the sixteenth-century, both municipalities in Kilkenny, Kilkenny Hightown and Irishtown, became a single municipal entity. Subsequently in 1690, James I made Kilkenny a free City.

The Confederation of Kilkenny (Confederate Parliament) was the title given to the alliance between the native Irish nobility and the Catholic Anglo-Irish lords of the Pale in support of Charles I against the Parliamentarians. The years of the Confederacy were to give Kilkenny enormous prosperity and wealth and it ended unable to come to an agreement, with one faction supporting the Papal Nuncios position of war and the other faction suing for peace. In the aftermath of the collapse of the Confederacy, Kilkenny began to decline in both economic and political powers. This process was further exacerbated by Cromwell's siege of 1650, when the City was ravaged by plague and was only able to put up a limited resistance. Due to the City's involvement with the Confederacy, much of the property was confiscated. On the restoration of Charles II in 1660, some of the property was returned to the citizens.

The Civil Survey of Kilkenny of 1654-5 records the presence of many stone built shops fronting onto the 'North quarter' (now Parliament St.), and many outhouses, sheds, yards, gardens, orchards and malshouses to the rear of these shops.

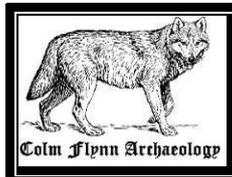
The late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries had proven to be a time of relative prosperity with an accompanying phase of building. Several of the surviving merchant houses of Kilkenny, such as Rothe House, were built during this period. Economic development during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was based on Kilkenny's rich agricultural hinterland, and principally upon cattle and grain production. Industrial use of the rivers Nore and Breagagh intensified with the construction of several new mills and the development of a brewing industry. Concerted efforts to introduce the linen industry were ultimately unsuccessful given the lack of incentive to grow flax on land where corn flourished.

Early modern (1700-1900)

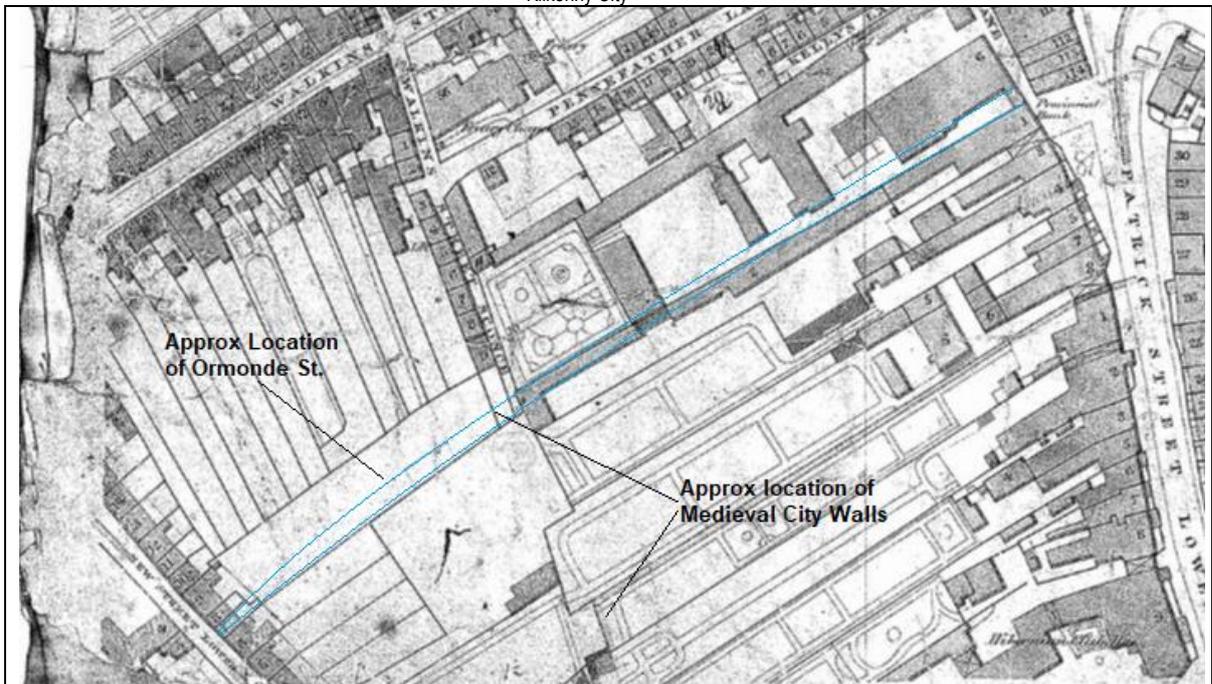
During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, Kilkenny remained a large provincial town but did not expand to a large extent. Kilkenny was never to regain the prestige or power that it had experienced during the medieval and later medieval periods. However, the industrial use of the Nore and Breagagh continued with the construction of several new mills, the introduction of new treatments for textiles and the development of a brewing industry in the 17th and 18th centuries. The census of 1777 records the number of houses in Kilkenny was as 2274 (Tighe, p 463). Tighe calculates the population of Kilkenny City as 14975 in 1801, and he gives the population of St. Mary's Parish as totalling 2861, consisting of 1149 females and 1712 males (ibid, p 461). At this there were 2870 houses consisting of 2035 cabins, 431 two storey houses, and 404 three storey (and higher) houses, in Kilkenny City in that year (ibid, p462).

The construction in 1817 of the new Cork Road (Ormonde Road), Kilkenny City, which is situated to the south of the proposed development area, was part of the municipal authorities desire to create a wider routeway to facilitate trade and traffic from the south. This new road also allowed for the planned expansion of Kilkenny to the south.

The Primary Valuation of Ireland (known as Griffiths Valuation) was published between 1847 and 1864 and was the first full-scale valuation of property in Ireland. It utilised the first edition 6" to a mile Ordnance Survey Maps of Ireland (1830s onwards) and calculated property rates accordingly (see image below). Griffiths Valuation also used the most up to date census information to establish the function and associated value of buildings. Griffiths Valuation tells us that the location of No.33 Patrick St. Lower (Hibernian Bank) was then the 'Provisional Bank', whose owner was listed as Henry Potter Esquire. The annual rates applied to this building was £34 10s. The adjoining building to the southwest of the Provisional Bank is described as an 'office' and 'timber yard' and is also in the ownership of Henry Potter Esquire. The same annual rates applied to this property as the Provisional Bank.



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Extract from Griffiths Valuation Maps (c1848) showing location of Ormonde St.

5 SITE INSPECTION

A site inspection took place on Thursday 21st February 2019 in bright blustery conditions. The proposed project works at Ormonde St. involves the upgrading of the existing streetscape with high quality paving material and finishes, upgrading of street furniture and street landscaping, and signage works. The works area commences at the junction of Patrick St. and High St. in front of No.1 and No. 2 High St.



Plate 1: East end of Ormonde St, facing west

Ormonde St. commences at the junction of Patrick St. and Pudding Lane and continues to the southwest until it reaches Lower New St. In total Ormonde St. continues for approximately 230m in length, and is approximately 11m wide (see Plate 1). It is roughly orientated southwest-northeast. Modern tarmac, cement material cobbles and concrete comprise the street surfaces and paths along Ormonde St. Although Ormonde St. is a recent

construction, both Patrick St. and Pudding Lane are medieval in date. Patrick St. is depicted on William Petty's mid seventeenth century Down Survey map of Kilkenny (see Fig 3).

The Hibernian Hotel (fronting onto Patrick St. Lower) is situated at the eastern end of Ormonde St. on its southern side (see Plate 2). This building was constructed circa 1900 (Reg NIAH No. 12001020) on the site of an earlier bank called the Provisional Bank, depicted on mid nineteenth century Ordnance Survey mapping of Kilkenny City. The Hibernian Hotel is contained within the Record of Protected Structures for Kilkenny City (RPS No. B165), and is consequently afforded legal protection under the Planning and Development



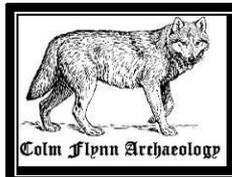
Plate 2: Hibernian Hotel, facing north

Acts (1963-2018). Archaeological excavations at the site of the Hibernian Hotel were carried out by Judith Carroll (Archaeological Licence 98E0402) in advance of the redevelopment of the hotel, including a three-story extension and basement. Medieval deposits including medieval pottery and a post medieval building were identified during this excavation.

To the west of the Hibernian Hotel is a late twentieth century multi storey mixed use commercial and residential building block constructed in concrete material and glass (see Plate 3). This building was constructed as part of the extension to the Hibernian Hotel, Ormonde St. development in the late 1990's. An excavation was conducted in advance of this development by Judith Carroll and John Tierney (Archaeological Licence 98E0402). This excavation identified the presence of upstanding medieval and post medieval masonry, and subterranean medieval and post medieval archaeology, including pits, trenches, slot-trenches, foundations, drains, and a substantial amount of medieval and post medieval artefacts were recovered. Although the excavation preserved by record



Plate 3: Building to the west of the Hibernian Hotel and streetscape on Ormonde St, facing west.



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most of the archaeology identified, the excavation demonstrated that substantial archaeological deposits could remain in situ in the Ormonde St. area. Buildings are depicted in the location of the

The Ormonde Hotel is situated on the southern side of Ormonde St. The Ormonde Hotel is a concrete, and glass late twentieth building (see Plate 4). This building was constructed on the site of a timber and iron yard depicted on the mid nineteenth century Ordnance Survey map of Kilkenny City. Smaller buildings are depicted in the same location on Rocque's Map of Kilkenny (1758), although the function of these buildings is unknown. It is possible that elements of the earlier buildings remain in situ under Ormonde St at this location. Archaeological excavations



Plate 4: Ormonde Hotel building, Ormonde St. facing southeast.

(Excavation Licence 97E0468) by Judith Carroll and John Tierney in advance of the development of the Ormonde Hotel, Ormonde Leisure Centre, Multi Storey Carpark, apartment buildings, and Ormonde St, identified possible early medieval inhumation burials, medieval burgage plots and walls, and a post medieval building, and pits. Numerous medieval and post medieval artefacts were recovered during the excavation.

A section of the medieval Kilkenny City Walls survives above ground to the southwest of the Ormonde Hotel. Kilkenny City Walls are legally protected by law under the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004) by their inclusion in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP No: KK019-026001). Ormonde St. traverses the circuit of the city walls just to the northwest of the Ormonde Hotel, and it is possible that some masonry elements of the city wall remain in situ under the existing ground materials in this location.

A late twentieth century five-storey apartment block is situated to the west of the Ormonde Hotel, on the southern side of Ormonde St. This apartment block is also to the west of the city walls. The ground floor of this building is clad in limestone (see Plate 5). Archaeological excavations were carried out by John Bradley and Heather King (Archaeological Licence E535) in advance of the development of the apartment buildings in the west end of Ormonde St. These excavations



Plate 5: Apartment building on south side of Ormonde St, facing east

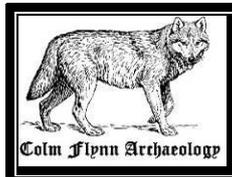
identified evidence of the city walls (KK019-026001) and medieval town ditch. The proposed urban enhancement works will see the former location and orientation of the City Walls at Ormonde St. depicted through a variation in paving / new kerbing style. This is in line with Kilkenny Co Co policy on the medieval Town Walls, and has been successfully implemented in other parts of the city.

A second late twentieth century three-storey town house and apartment block is situated to the west of the five-storey apartment block described above. This second building is concrete built, plastered, and features red brick at the ground floor and third floor, as well as red brick reveals around the windows at second floor. A small cobbled car park and garden area is situated to the west of this building (see Plate 6). A similar larger apartment block is also situated on the northern side of Ormonde St in this location (discussed below). Excavations (Archaeological Licence E535) discussed above were carried



Plate 6: Showing apartment building, cobbled carparking and garden area, Ormonde St, facing south.

out in the location of this building.



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A mixed commercial and residential apartment building is situated at the west end of Ormonde St, where it meets New St. Lower (Plate 7). These buildings are late twentieth century three-storey constructions. Buildings are depicted in this location on Rocque's Map of Kilkenny City (1758), and also on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of the area (1830s). It is not known how old these buildings were when they were mapped in the mid eighteenth century, although it has been suggested that they may have dated to the post medieval period (*circa*



Plate 7: Showing mixed use buildings, at the west end of Ormonde St / New St. Lower junction, facing east.

1650-1700) (Bradley, 2000). It is possible that some archaeology related to these buildings may remain under the existing streetscape at the Ormonde St. / Lower New St. junction.

On the north side of the western end of Ormonde St. is a three-storey apartment building (see Plate 8). This building is constructed in concrete materials and red brick, and was erected around the year 2000, as part of the overall Ormonde St. and Ormonde Hotel development. The location of this building is depicted as gardens or enclosed fields on nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps of the area, and on Rocque's map from the mid eighteenth century.



Plate 8: Showing three-storey apartment building, at the west end of the northside of Ormonde St., facing north.

Excavations (Archaeological Licence E535) discussed above were carried out in the location of this building.

To the east of this apartment building is a tarmac and concrete carpark. This carpark (Dysart Court carpark) is situated to the north of the centre of Ormonde St (see Plate 9). The carpark continues further to the north of and northwest of Ormonde St. The existing ground material changes at the entrance to the carpark from modern cement material cobble locking to tarmac. The carpark is situated in an area depicted as gardens or enclosed fields on historic maps of the area



Plate 9: Showing entrance to Dysart Court carpark, Ormonde St, facing northeast.

dating to the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Excavations (Archaeological Licence E535) discussed above were carried out in the location of this building.

A 2.5m high masonry wall forms the southern boundary of the carpark with Ormonde St. This wall is approx. 13m long, continuing along the northern edge of Ormonde St (see Plate 10). The wall comprises a section constructed with modern concrete blocks (1.5m in length), a section of modern roughly quarried limestone (6m in length), and a section of some ashlar limestone blocks and red bricks (5.5m in length). This wall has evidence of eighteenth to twentieth century construction phases, and is likely to be the remnants of a property boundary wall that is depicted on

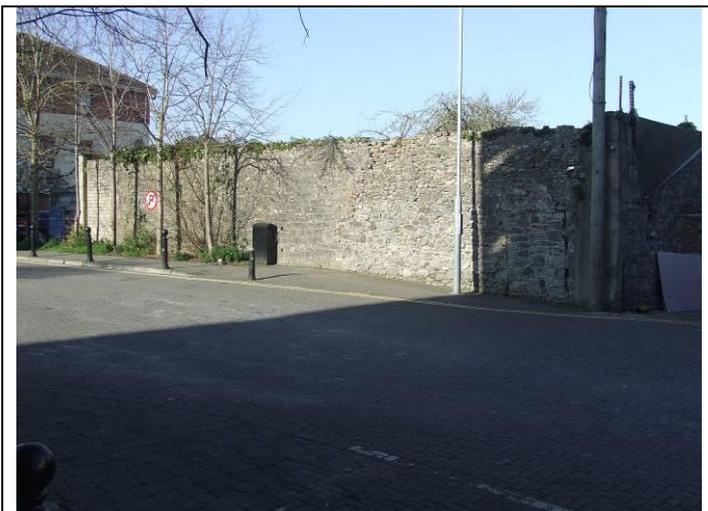
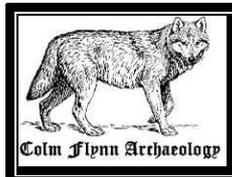


Plate 10: Showing post medieval property boundary wall on north side of Ormonde St.



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nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps of the area. Rocque's Map of Kilkenny City (1758) shows an open garden in this location.

The medieval City Walls (RMP KK019-026001) of Kilkenny are known to have traversed Ormonde St just to the south of masonry wall described above. The city walls were shown as extant and surviving as a continuous structure in this location on Rocque's Map of Kilkenny City (1758). By the time of mid nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps of Kilkenny, the city walls had already disappeared from this location, although they are recorded extant further to the south towards the Ormonde Road, which was constructed in the early nineteenth century. As previously mentioned, archaeological excavations were carried out by John Bradley and Heather King (Archaeological Licence E535) in advance of development near the former route of the town walls in the west end of Ormonde St. These excavations identified evidence of the city walls (KK019-026001) and medieval town ditch in situ under the existing ground materials. The medieval town ditch was identified as being 5.5m wide and 1.6m deep, and contained artefacts which were used to date the construction of the ditch to the thirteenth or fourteenth century (<https://excavations.ie/report/1990/Kilkenny/0001013/>). It is highly likely that some masonry from the city walls survives in this location below the existing surfaces of Ormonde St.

The Ormonde Leisure Centre is situated to the east of Dysart Court carpark boundary wall and along the northern side of Ormonde St, across from the Ormonde Hotel. The eastern half of the Ormonde Leisure Centre building houses the Ormonde St. Multi Story Carpark. As mentioned previously the wall situated to the west of the Ormonde Leisure Centre (Dysart Court carpark boundary wall) is an eighteenth or nineteenth century property boundary wall (see Plate 11). The Ormonde Leisure Centre is a late twentieth century multi-



Plate 11: Showing post medieval property boundary wall on north side of Ormonde St.

storey building that was constructed as part of the Ormonde Hotel and Ormonde St. development. The location of this building was subject to archaeological excavations (Archaeological Licence 97E0468) by Judith Carroll and John Tierney carried out in advance of the construction of the Leisure Centre. These

excavations identified upstanding medieval and post medieval masonry, and subterranean medieval and post medieval archaeology, including pits, trenches, slot-trenches, foundations, drains, and a substantial amount of medieval and post medieval artefacts were recovered. Some inhumation burials believed to date to the early medieval period were also identified. The proposed works will see the construction of a new coach (bus) parking and loading area to the west of the Ormonde Leisure Centre.

A multi storey carpark (Ormonde St. Carpark) is situated on the east side of the building that houses the Ormonde Leisure Centre. This carpark is a turn of the millennium era modern concrete construction, although sections of limestone block masonry is visible in the façade. The Ormonde St. Carpark also fronts onto Pudding Lane. Several commercial premises occupy the ground floor units of the building. Archaeological features and artefacts (described above) were identified at the location of the Ormonde St. Carpark during excavations in advance of its construction.



Plate 12: Showing Ormonde St. Carpark and ground floor commercial premises.

At the eastern end of Ormonde St. it meets with Pudding Lane. Pudding Lane dates to the medieval period. The buildings along the east side of Pudding Lane front onto High St. The narrowness of Pudding Lane is indicative of size of secondary streets from the medieval period. Several medieval and post medieval buildings are known to have been situated along Pudding Lane including a market house (KK019-026045, No. 3 High St.), an almshouse (KK019-026046, No. 4 High St.) and a gaol (KK019-026047, No. 9 High St.). Previous archaeological excavations carried out at locations on Pudding Lane confirmed the presence of medieval and post medieval archaeological masonry and deposits. It is highly likely that medieval archaeology remains in situ under the streetscape along Pudding Lane, and where Pudding Lane and Ormonde St. meet.

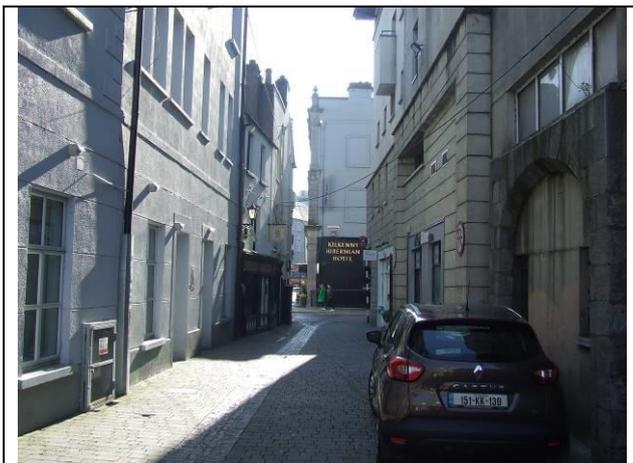
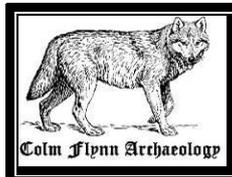


Plate 13: Showing Pudding Lane facing onto Ormonde St. looking south.



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The Willoughby's commercial premises at No. 1 High St is situated on the east end of proposed works area for the proposed Urban Enhancement and Improvement of Ormonde St. This building is situated at the south end of Pudding Lane, and is the former Irish Nationwide Building Society. This building is contained in the Record of Protected Structures for Kilkenny City (RPS No. B44) and dates to the late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century. A building is shown in this location on Rocque's Map of Kilkenny City (1758), and it is likely that the current building at No.1 High St was constructed on the site of an earlier building. It is possible that masonry elements related to this earlier building remain in situ under the streetscape at this location.



Plate 14: Showing Willoughby's No 1 High St, facing north.

At its eastern extent the project works will include ground disturbance works at the junction of High St. and Patrick St., near No.1 High St (discussed above), and No. 2 High St. The Field public house is situated at No. 2 High St. This building is contained within the Record of Protected Structures for Kilkenny City (RPS No. B45) and dates to the late eighteenth century or early nineteenth century. Some of the buildings on High St. have or had underground cellars, and some of these likely date to the medieval period. The proposed works outside No. 2 High St. will take place on the path and roadway.

6 ORMONDE ST URBAN ENHANCEMENT AND IMPROVEMENT PROJECT ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The proposed Ormonde St. Urban Enhancement and Improvement Project includes the upgrading of the existing streetscape with high quality paving material and finishes, upgrading of street furniture and street landscaping, and signage works. The proposed works will result in alterations and improvements to traffic management and pedestrian streetscape, as well as defined parking and set-down areas.

Some of these works will impact on the existing ground, and the depth of these impacts varies according to the nature of the works (see Figure 7, by Kilgallen CE Ltd). All of the construction works that result in ground disturbance have the potential to impact on unknown archaeology. The Ormonde St. Urban Enhancement and Improvement Project has been designed to minimise where possible, the risk to the archaeological heritage. Due care and consideration has been given to the potential archaeological and historical significance of the site, based on the findings of previous archaeological excavations in this location, and the presence of the medieval city walls of Kilkenny near the mid-section of Ormonde St.

- At the east end of the project the works will involve ground disturbance at High St. / Patrick St. and Pudding Lane / Ormonde St. This area of Kilkenny City dates to the medieval period. Archaeological excavations in this location have identified the presence of archaeology under the existing streetscape, and under existing building floors and behind modern building façades. The proposed works will not impact on any known archaeology in this location. However, it is likely that some archaeological features remain in situ under the existing streetscape. The proposed works will have a slight impact on the archaeology of this location.
- In the centre area of the project the works will involve ground disturbance works along Ormonde St. in the vicinity of the medieval city walls of Kilkenny. The works will include the removal of part of the set-down area outside the Ormonde Hotel and the widening of the pathway. Excavations in the area in advance of the development of the Ormonde Hotel and Leisure Centre, as well as apartment buildings identified the presence of medieval and post medieval archaeology, most of which was preserved in situ. The location of the medieval town ditch has also been confirmed to be in the centre part of Ormonde St. The proposed Ormonde St. works have been finalised to have a minimum impact on the existing ground materials in this location, although localised disturbance will take place. The proposed works will also see the former location of the medieval city walls at Ormonde St depicted through a variation in paving finishes. Consequently, the proposed works will have a moderate impact on the archaeology in this location.
- At the western end of the project, the works will involve ground disturbance works along Ormonde St. and at the junction of Lower New St. and Ormonde St. This work will include the



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removal of parking bays and the installation of a new signal controlled junction with associated underground services. This area is outside of the medieval city walls of Kilkenny. Rocque's Map of Kilkenny City (1758) shows several buildings and arable fields and gardens in the location of Lower New St. and western end of Ormonde St. More buildings are depicted in this location on the nineteenth century Ordnance Survey maps of the area. It is possible that archaeological features related to the post medieval buildings shown on these maps remain in situ under the existing streetscape. The proposed works will have a slight impact on the archaeology of this part of Ormonde St.

7 RESULTS & CONCLUSIONS

Archaeological Impact Assessment

- The proposed Ormonde St. Urban Enhancement and Improvement Project will take place within the archaeological constraints zone for the medieval city of Kilkenny (RMP KK019-026).
- The scheme has been designed with a view to minimise the potential impact Ormonde St. Urban Enhancement and Improvement Project works may have on the surrounding archaeological heritage.
- The proposed Ormonde St. Urban Enhancement and Improvement Project will not have any known direct impact on any known archaeological site.
- All groundworks associated with the Ormonde St. Urban Enhancement and Improvement Project have the potential to impact on subterranean archaeology.
- Construction works at the east end of the project from High St to Ormonde St. will have a slight impact on archaeology.
- Ormonde St. traverses the location of the medieval town walls of Kilkenny (RMP KK019-026001), which are protected by law under the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004). Works near the centre part of Ormonde St (to the west of the Ormonde Hotel) pose the greatest risk of impacting on archaeology. Any works that take place at or near this known archaeological site must be notified to the National Monuments Service for approval, at least 2 months before the commencement of works. Construction works at the centre part of Ormonde St. will have a moderate impact on archaeology.
- The proposed representation of the former route of the medieval city walls at Ormonde St. through a variation in paving / new kerbing style will contribute positively to the promotion of the archaeological heritage.
- Proposed works at the west end of the project near Ormond St / Lower New St. will have a slight impact on archaeology.
- Previously completed archaeological investigations conducted in and around Ormonde St. have identified the presence of medieval and post medieval archaeology, including the medieval town ditch and town wall, medieval and post medieval features and building foundations, and inhumation burials.
- The new landscaping required for the Ormonde St. Urban Enhancement and Improvement Project, including tree-cells and shrubs will have an unknown impact on the archaeological heritage.



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- Any temporary site works involving ground disturbance associated with the redevelopment of the Ormonde St. Urban Enhancement and Improvement Project have the potential to impact on unknown archaeology.

8 RECOMMENDATIONS & MITIGATION MEASURES

Pre-construction Stage Mitigation Measures

- No pre construction archaeological mitigation measures are recommended for the Ormonde St. Urban Enhancement and Improvement Project.

Construction Stage Mitigation Measures

- The proposed development area includes the route of the medieval town walls of Kilkenny City (RMP KK019-026001), and is within the zone of archaeological potential of the historic town of Kilkenny (RMP KK019-026). Appropriate Ministerial Directions / Consents and Archaeological Licences should be applied for at least two months prior to the commencement of any on-site works associated with this project.
- Archaeological monitoring of all ground disturbance works associated with the Ormonde St. Urban Enhancement and Improvement Project is required to mitigate the potential impact on subterranean archaeology.
- Should alterations be made to the scope of works, further archaeological mitigation measures may be required.

PLEASE NOTE: This report and accompanying recommendations are based on the figures of the proposed development area, as supplied by Kilkenny County Council. Should any alterations take place, further assessment would be required to be carried out.

PLEASE NOTE: Recommendations are subject to approval by National Monuments Service of the Department of the Culture, Heritage & Gaeltacht.

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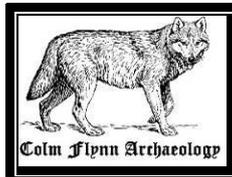
Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland, Dublin

www.excavations.ie

www.logainm.ie

APPENDIX 1 - CATALOGUE OF FINDS FROM GARDENS TOWNLAND FROM NATIONAL MUSEUM TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES

Topographical File Number	Townland	Parish	Description	Other Info
1887:447	Gardens	St. Mary's	Stone Capital	
1887:449	Gardens	St. Mary's	Carved Capital	
1977:2339-2343	Gardens	St. Mary's	Human Remains	Fill of chancel in Black Abbey
1977:2090-2167	Gardens	St. Mary's	Pottery, Lead, Stone, Iron, Clay Pipes and Tiles	Medieval and post medieval
1977:2351-2354	Gardens	St. Mary's	Medieval Finds	
1976:606-7	Gardens	St. Mary's	2 sherds of pottery	Post medieval from Abbey St 0.65-1.7m deep
1976:608	Gardens	St. Mary's	Human skeleton	Abbey St 0.65-0.75m deep
E590:1-30	Gardens	St. Mary's	Excavation finds from house site	Post medieval, Dean St
2011:138	Gardens	St. Mary's	Glass	St. Canices Cathedral
RSAI 116:23-27	Gardens	St. Mary's	Ceramic Tiles	St. Canices Cathedral



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APPENDIX 2 - CATALOGUE OF KNOWN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

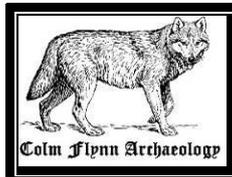
This catalogue details the archaeological sites recorded in the vicinity of the proposed development. It consists of three sites which are recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Urban Archaeological Survey (UAS). The catalogue entries provide locational information, a description, an outline of the potential impact of the development and recommendations towards the mitigation of this impact.

Archaeological RMP number / UAS number	Location	Description	Impact Assessment	Proposed Mitigation Strategy
KK019-026	Kilkenny City	Medieval City of Kilkenny contained within city walls including Hightown, and John St.	Unknown	Construction stage Archaeological Monitoring of ground disturbance works.
KK019-026001	Kilkenny City	Medieval town walls of Kilkenny.	Moderate Impact	Construction stage Archaeological Monitoring of ground disturbance works.
KK019-026097	30 Patrick St	Architectural Fragment	No impact	N/A
KK019-026096	5 Patrick St	16-17 th century Tudor house	No impact	N/A
KK019-026080	1 The Parade	Inn, post medieval	No impact	N/A
KK019-026045	3 High St	Market House, post medieval	No impact	N/A
KK019-026046	4 High St.	Almshouse, medieval.	No impact	N/A

Archaeological RMP number / UAS number	Location	Description	Impact Assessment	Proposed Mitigation Strategy
KK019-100002	Walkin St.	Stone sculpture, medieval.	No impact	N/A

APPENDIX 3 Previous Archaeological Excavations Within Study Area

Archaeological Licence Number	Location	Description
E535	West end of Ormonde St.	Excavations by John Bradley and Heather King (Archaeological Licence E535) in advance of development near the former route of the town walls in the west end of Ormonde St. These excavations identified evidence of the city walls (KK019-026001) and medieval town ditch in situ under the existing ground materials. The medieval town ditch was identified as being 5.5m wide and 1.6m deep, and contained artefacts which were used to date the construction of the ditch to the thirteenth or fourteenth century.
97E0468	Ormonde Hotel and Leisure Centre, Ormonde St.	Excavations by Judith Carroll and John Tierney in advance of the development of the Ormonde Hotel and Leisure Centre confirmed the presence upstanding medieval and post medieval masonry, and subterranean medieval and post medieval archaeology, including pits, trenches, slot-trenches, foundations, drains, and a substantial amount of medieval and post medieval artefacts were recovered.
98E0402	Hibernian Hotel extension, Ormonde St.	Excavations by Judith Carroll and John Tierney in advance of the redevelopment of the Hibernian Hotel and apartment buildings identified medieval deposits including medieval pottery and a post medieval building.



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**Appendix 4 Catalogue of Entries from NIAH & Record of Protected Structures within
Development Area**

NIAH Number	RPS Number	Location	Description and Date
12001020	B165	33 Patrick St	Detached four-bay three-storey limestone ashlar Classical-style bank, built 1904, on a corner site incorporating fabric of earlier bank, 1865, with two-bay three-storey breakfront, and three-bay three-storey side (north) elevation.
12001019	B44	1 High St.	End-of-terrace three-bay three-storey house with dormer attic, c.1800.
12001018	B45	2 High St.	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, c.1800, with two-bay three-storey rear (west) elevation.
12001058	B200	Left Bank, The Parade	Detached five-bay three-storey Classical-style bank, with single-bay single-storey advanced open porch to centre. Built 1870 to designs prepared by Sandham Symes (1807-94).
12001129	B150	Post Office Box, Patrick St. / High St.	Freestanding cast-iron pillar post box, between 1881-1901, with raised "VR" royal cipher, moulded necking, and shallow domed capping. Road fronted on concrete footpath.
12001021	B164	32 Patrick St.	End-of-terrace two-bay three-storey over basement house, built 1817, possibly originally forming part of larger nine-bay three storey hotel. One of a group of three (originally four). Including rear of No. 32.
12001017	B46	3 High St.	Terraced five-bay three-storey over basement limestone ashlar Classical-style bank with attic, built 1921-2, with single-bay full height advanced end bays.

Figures

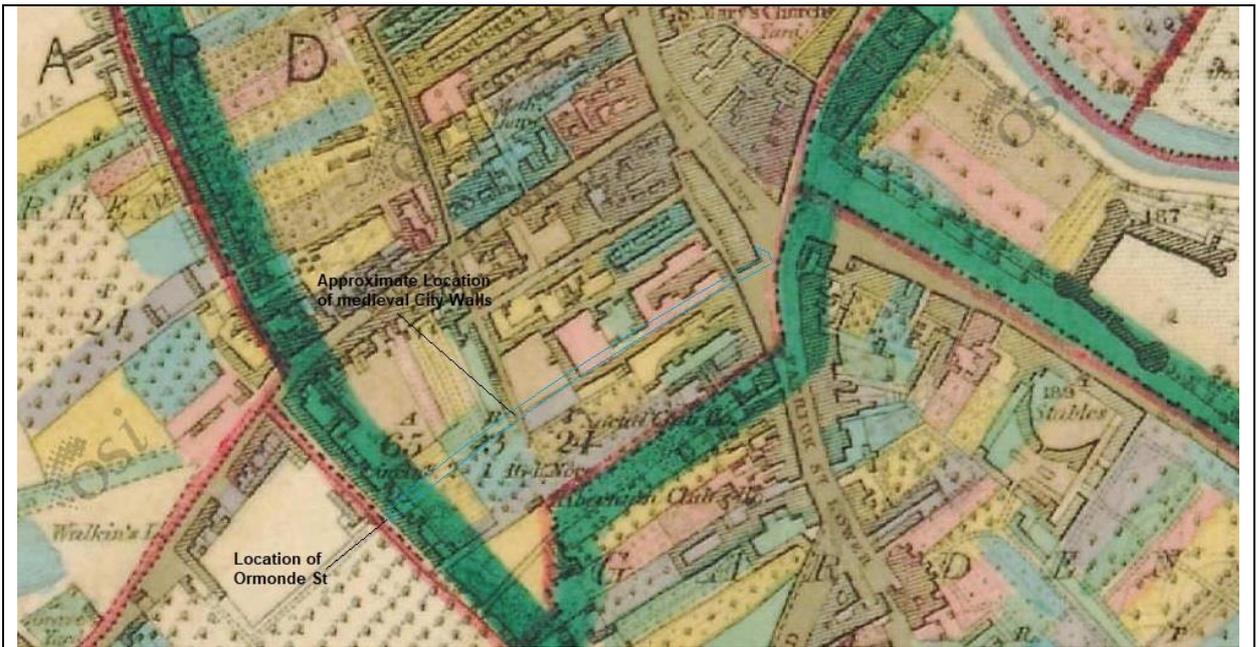


Figure 1: Extract from 1st edition 6 inch OS map (1840s) of the development area showing location of Ormonde St. and medieval city walls.

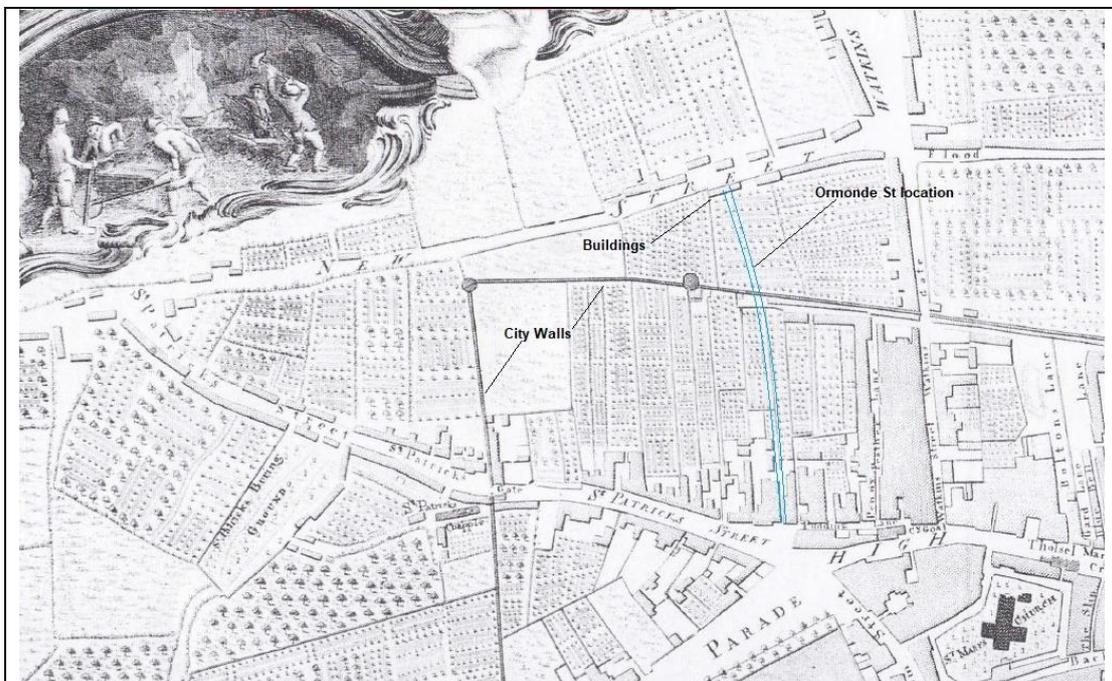
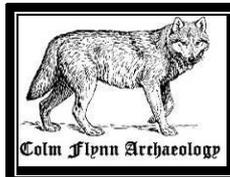


Figure 2: Extract from John Rocques Map of Kilkenny (1758) showing approximate location of Ormonde St.



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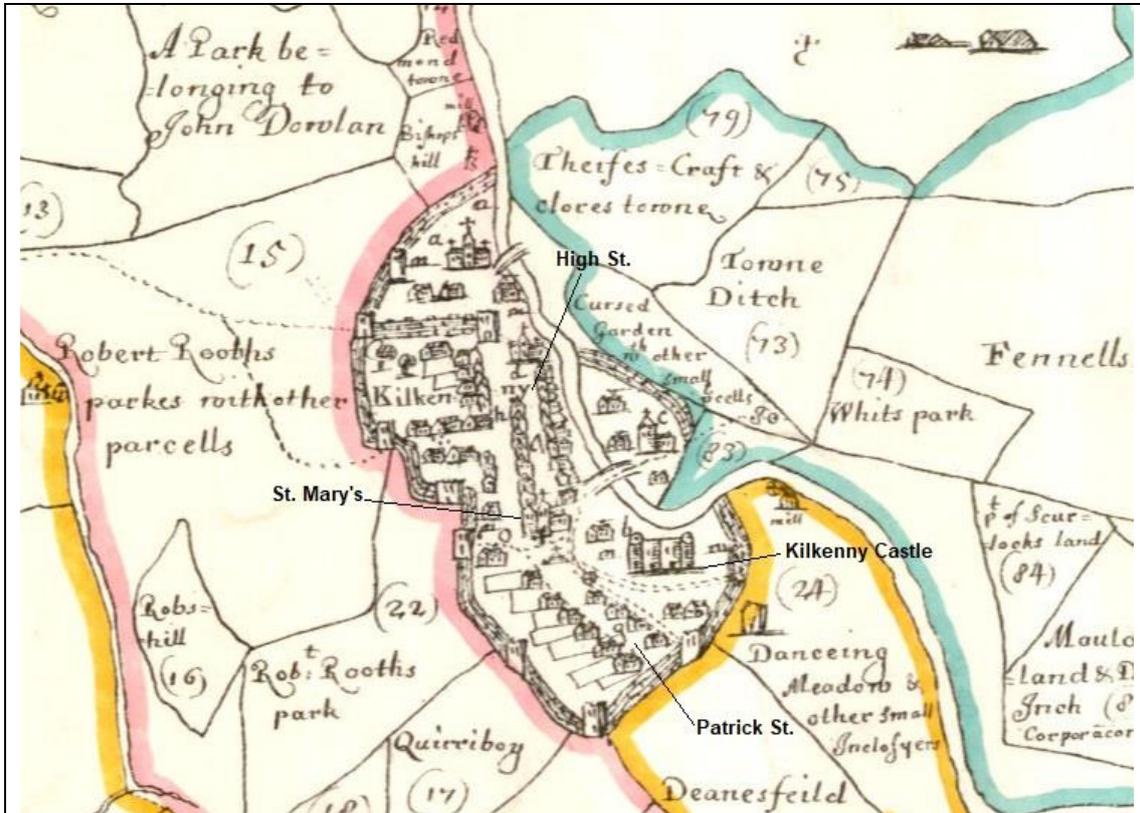
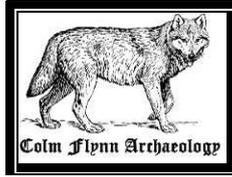


Figure 3: Extract from Down Survey map (1656-8) of Kilkenny City (annotated).



Figure 4: Extract from Irish Historic Town Atlas (Bradley 2000) showing location of Ormonde St.



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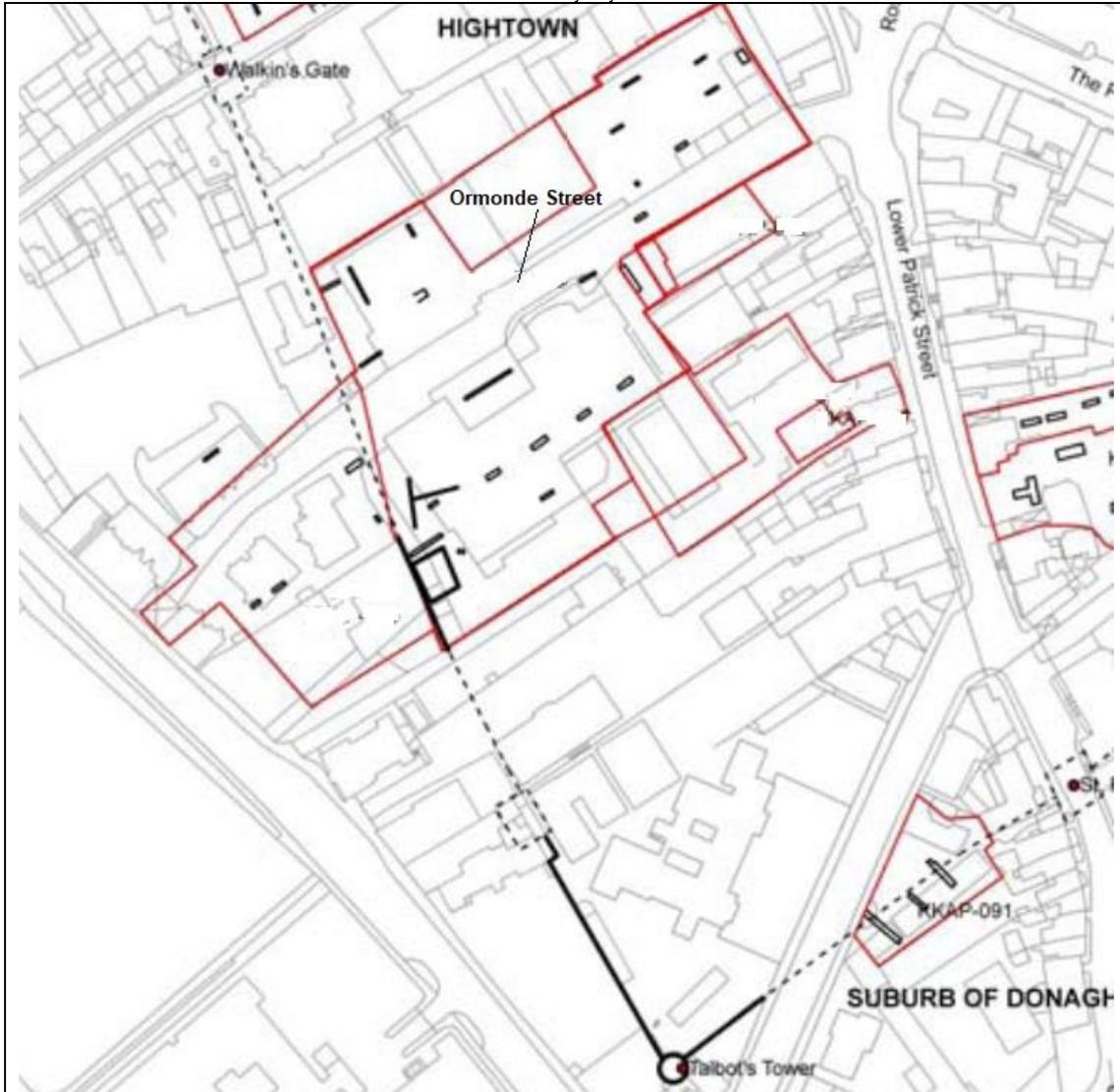


Figure 5: Extract from KKAP showing location of Archaeological Excavations previously carried out within the vicinity of Ormonde St.

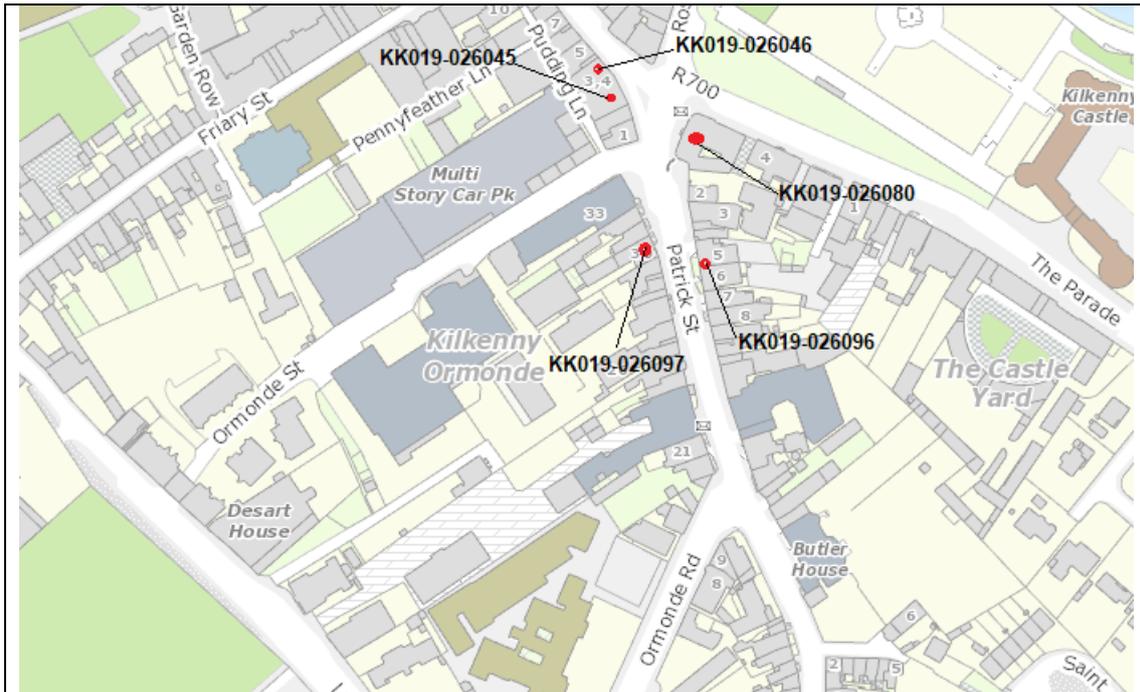
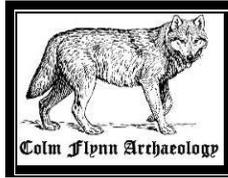


Figure 6: Extract of current OS map showing location of known archaeological sites within vicinity of Ormonde St.



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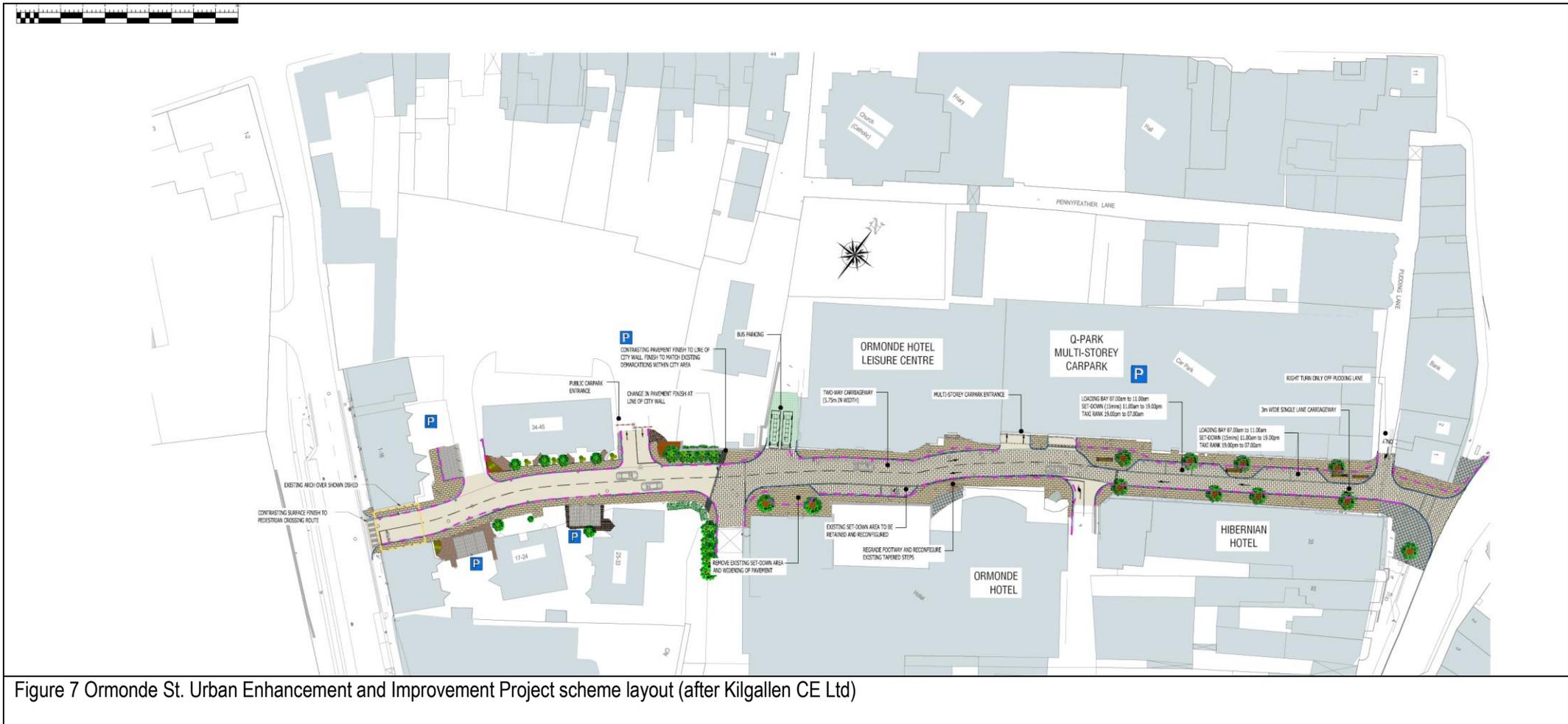
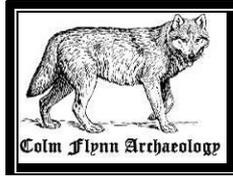


Figure 7 Ormonde St. Urban Enhancement and Improvement Project scheme layout (after Kilgallen CE Ltd)



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