

**FINAL REPORT FOR TEST TRENCHING AT A
PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT AT NOS 6-9,
PATRICK ST UPPER, KILKENNY CITY**

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Archaeological Licence: 24E0332

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ABSTRACT

This report details the Final results of pre-construction archaeological test trenching at the site of the proposed redevelopment of existing buildings at Nos 6-9 Patrick Street Upper, Kilkenny City.

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1.0 Introduction

This Archaeological Final Report has been completed by Dan O Mahony and Colm Flynn of Horizon Archaeology in relation to test trenching at the site of the proposed redevelopment of existing buildings at No 6-9 Patrick Street Upper, Kilkenny City (see Figures 1-4). Kilkenny County Council (Kilkenny Co Co) intend to renovate, refurbish, and reuse the existing buildings at No 6-9 Patrick Street Upper, as domestic dwellings. None of the buildings at No 6-9 Patrick Street Upper are known or legally protected archaeological sites. Two of the buildings (No 8 and No 9) are contained in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH). In the NIAH No 8 Patrick St Upper is identified as dating to the first half of the 19th century (<https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/12001041/8-patrick-street-deansground-kilkenny-kilkenny>). The NIAH identifies No 9 Patrick St Upper as dating to the second half of the 19th century (<https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/12001040/9-patrick-street-deansground-kilkenny-kilkenny>). This project is pre-planning, and as such has not been subject to the planning process. However, Kilkenny Co Co commissioned archaeologist Mary Henry to compile a Desktop Archaeological Report for this project. On foot of that report, and discussions with the National Monuments Service (NMS) and Kilkenny Co Co, a site inspection was carried out by the NMS. Masonry and timber features were identified during this site inspection by the NMS that led them to conclude that No 9 Patrick St Upper, may contain archaeological features. The test trenching outlined in this report was completed as part of archaeological mitigation regarding this project.

The archaeological test trenching was carried in advance of the reconstruction of the buildings to mitigate the risk of disturbance to any archaeology. The test trenching extended to four trenches located within the building units with the objective of identifying any archaeological features below floor level, as well as to establish the relationship between the building walls and any subterranean foundations or earlier deposits. The test trenching was carried out to the uppermost layer of any archaeological features or deposits. All the proposed test trenching works took place in accordance with the terms and conditions of the National Monuments Acts (1930-2014), and the document Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1999), and the method statement submitted by Colm Flynn to the NMS for this project.

This report outlines the results of this test trenching that was carried out at the proposed development site in April 2024 under archaeological licence 24E0332. Four trenches were excavated, each measuring 1m x 2m and 0.8m deep, covering a total area of c.8m². Archaeological features were identified in three of the four test trenches.

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Concrete floor slabs were removed from the surface of each trench. Modern services were identified in several of the trenches. In No 7 Patrick St Upper, an in situ metalled stone later was identified circa 0.8m below existing floor level. In No 6 Patrick St Upper, a cobbled layer, and archaeological deposits were identified circa 0.55m below existing floor level. A masonry feature was identified in Test Trench 4 in No 9 Patrick St Upper. It is not clear if the identified archaeological features relate to an earlier building at the location of No 6-9 Patrick St Upper, or predate any buildings on this site.

The proposed development will potentially directly impact on the identified archaeology, and also any other subterranean archaeological features. Consequently, archaeological mitigation measures are recommended.

The proposed development should be finalised to minimise the extent of subterranean works. There is the potential to directly interact with archaeological features from a depth of 0.35m below existing ground level.

Where the proposed development will necessitate ground disturbance works that are deeper than 0.35m below existing ground level, pre-construction archaeological mitigation should be completed, prior to construction works being undertaken. The pre-construction archaeological mitigation will take the form of archaeological excavation (preservation by record) of any archaeological features that may be impacted by the proposed construction stage ground disturbance works. This process will ensure that the archaeological heritage of the site at No 6-9 Patrick St Upper will be preserved by record.

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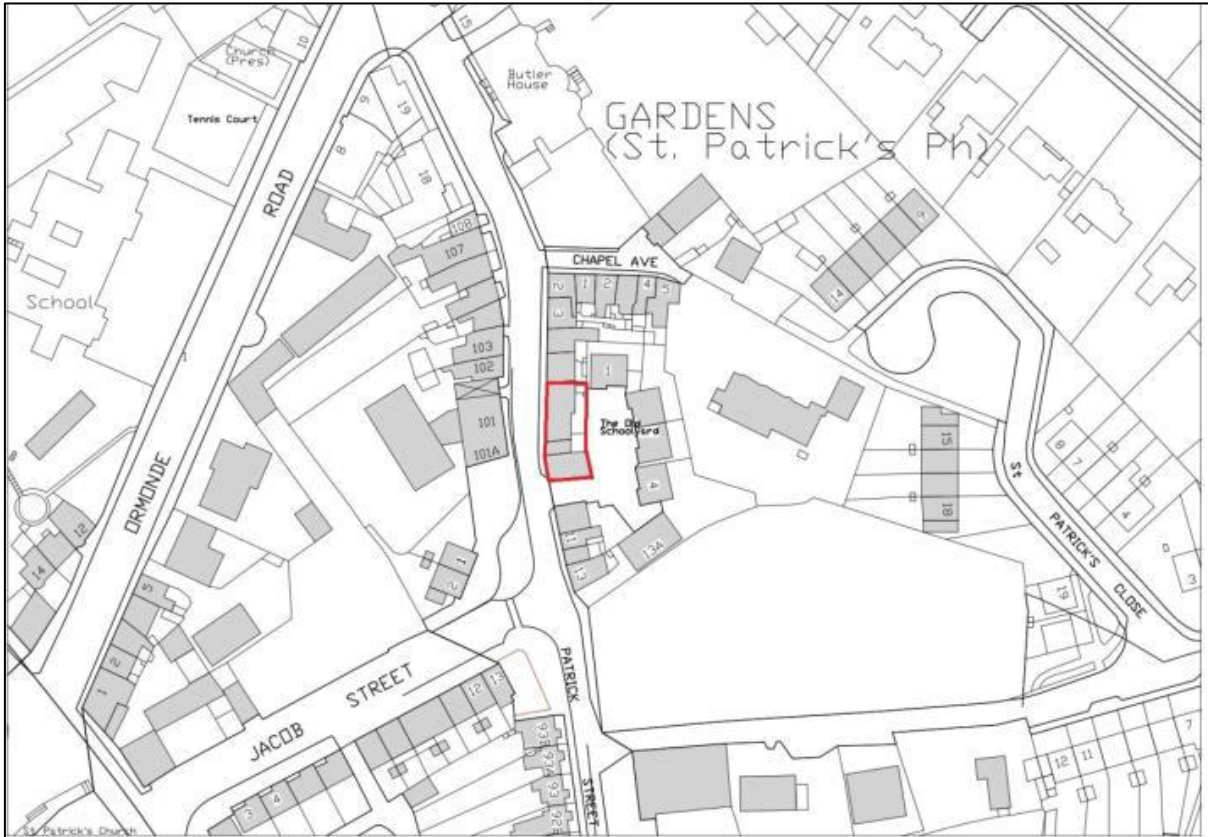


Figure 1 Showing development location at 6-9 Patrick Street Upper, Kilkenny City.

2.0 Location



Figure 2 Showing the location of the proposed development on the OSI Discovery Map.

The proposed development site is situated at No 06-09 Patrick Street Upper, in the townland of Gardens, and the parish of St. Patricks, Kilkenny City (NGR 650704E, 669879N). The proposed development site comprises a terrace of four adjoining buildings situated on the southeast side of Patrick Street Upper, Kilkenny City.

3.0 The Proposed Development

The development at No 06-09 Patrick Street Upper will comprise of the following elements:

- Converting No. 06, 07 and 08 into four studio apartments with works to No. 06 to include a 7sqm 2 storey rear extension and new window ope to front elevation, works to No. 07 to include a 12.7sqm 2 storey rear extension and new door ope to front elevation, and works to No. 08 to include new internal connections to No. 07 and blocking up of a door to the rear.
- Reinstatement of No. 09 to a dwelling house over two floors with new window opes to the gable and a new first floor extension to the rear.

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- Full refurbishment and conservation works to the interiors and exteriors of the buildings.
- All associated site development works.

The proposed development consists of the renovation and refurbishment of the existing buildings at No 6-9 Patrick St Upper, to allow for their reuse as domestic dwellings. The proposed refurbishment works will include some internal alterations including removal of floors and some internal walls, to allow for a new underfloor damp proof membrane, insulated internal floor slab, and changes to the room layouts. New extensions will be added to the rear of No's 6-7 which will require subterranean foundations. The renovation works will necessitate upgrading of existing external underground services, and new landscaping, paving and paths.



Figure 3 Showing proposed development and location of test trenches.

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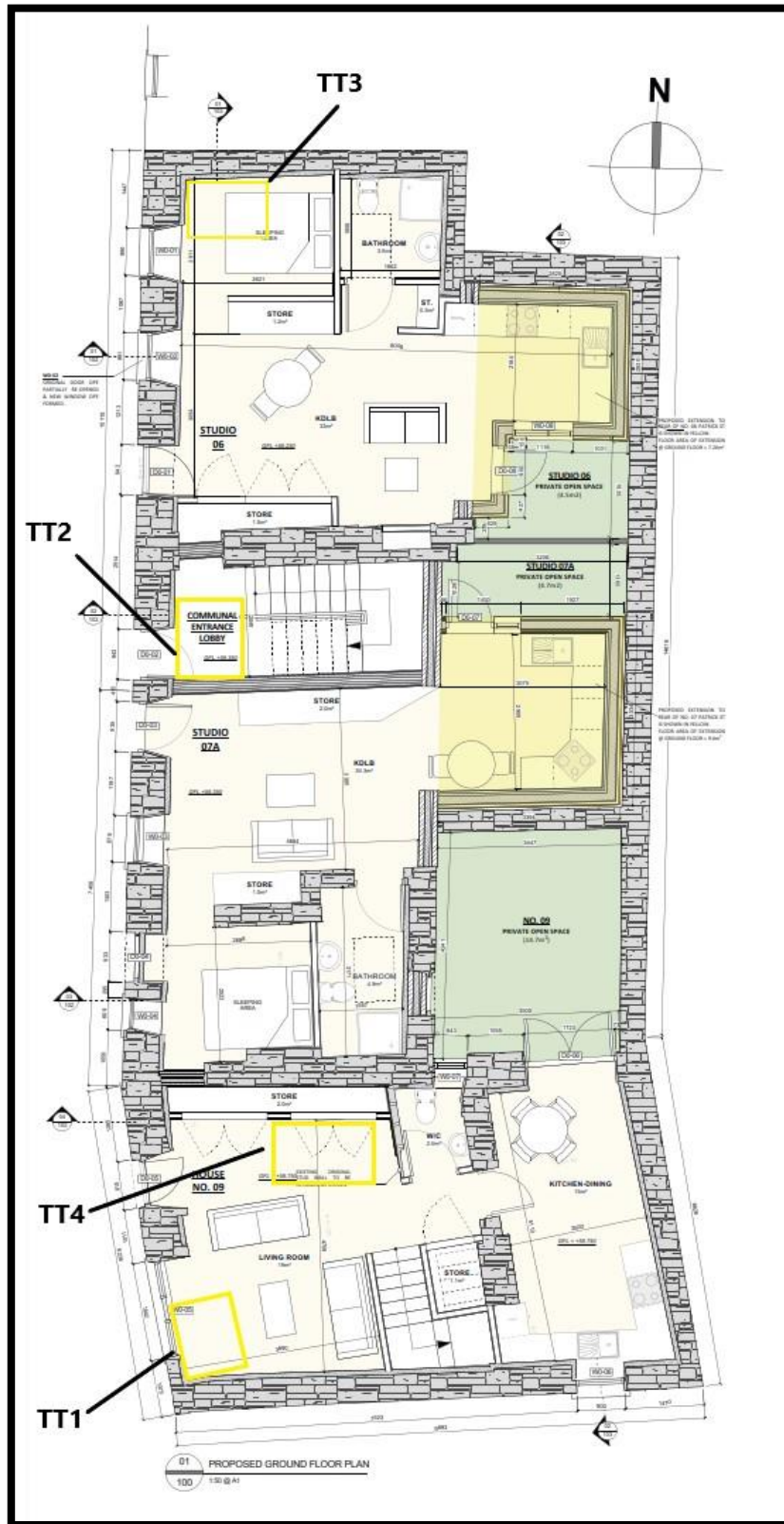


Figure 4 Showing proposed development at No 06-09 Patrick Street Upper and location of test trenches 1-4.

4.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

Although the city of Kilkenny owes its origins to the early medieval monastic site founded at St. Canice's Cathedral circa 600 AD, it was not until the arrival of the Anglo-Normans in the late 12th century, that we find any evidence of a large town at Kilkenny. The medieval city was founded along a number of knolls that overlooked the River Nore, whilst the preexisting St. Canice's Cathedral was located near the confluence of the Nore and Breaghagh river.

After the Anglo-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.

As outlined by Fergal Donoghue (Donoghue 2017, 57), the Anglo-Normans development of Kilkenny brought the most important contributing factor to the morphology of the modern city. It was William Marshall's patronage of Kilkenny, post-1207, and its elevation to a regional capital, which allowed Kilkenny to become the largest inland town in Ireland by the mid-thirteenth century (ibid).

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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 Breagh 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

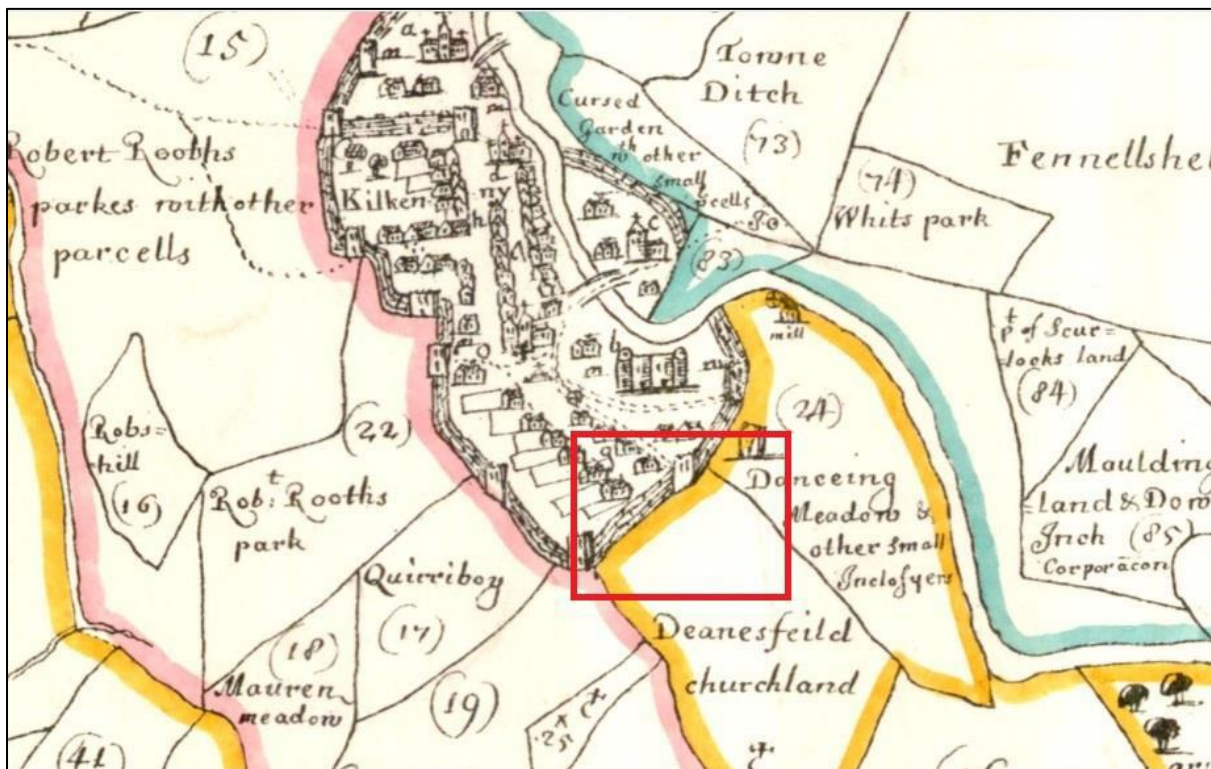


Figure 5 Extract from Down Survey maps (dating to 1654) showing development location.

outer fosse (ditch) was identified during archaeological excavations (E535) by John Bradley and Heather King at the western end of Ormonde St.

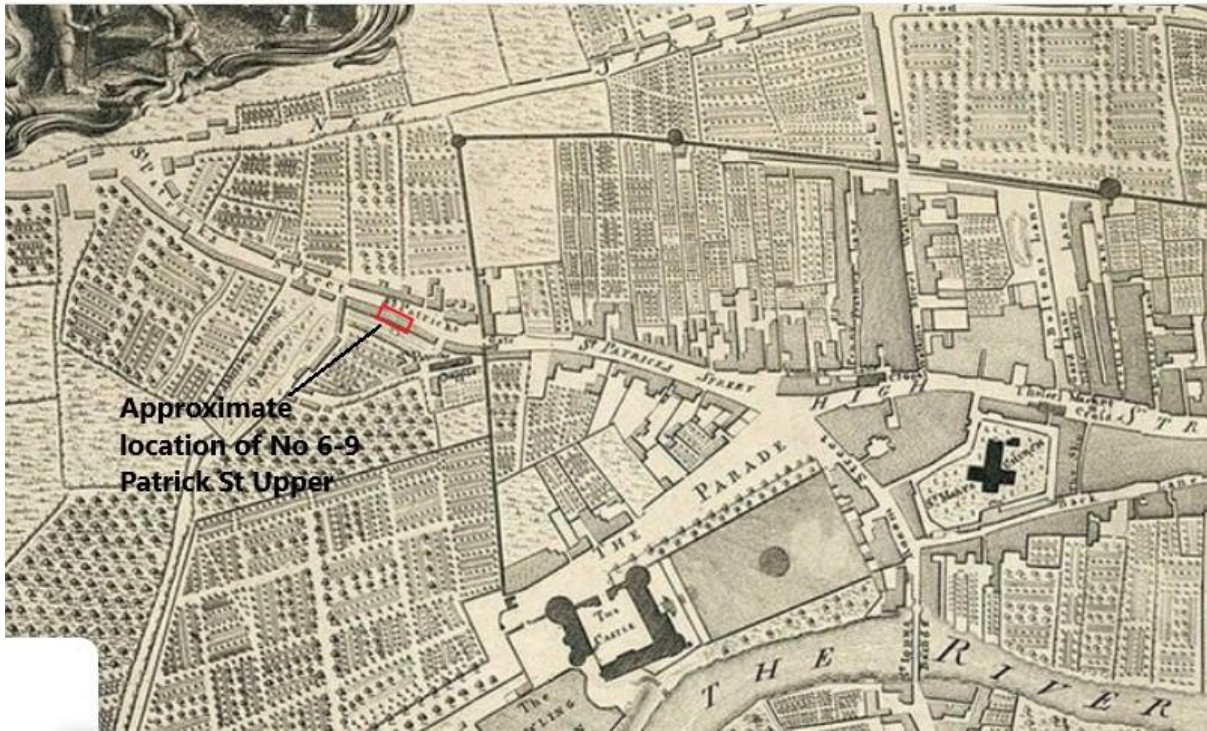


Figure 6 Extract from Rocque's Map of Kilkenny of 1758 showing location of 6-9 Patrick Street Upper. Note north to right of image.

Although it is not known when the first masonry town defences (RMP KK019-026001) were constructed around Hightown, Kilkenny City, it is likely that Hightown had walled defences from the 13th century. Surviving records from the Calendar of Deeds relating to Ireland indicate that nine 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 parish of St. John's was walled at some point during the 13th century, but there is no record for this date. Access into the medieval town was controlled via several gates and gatehouses. The proposed development at Patrick Street Upper was outside of the medieval walled town. A gate known as Patrick's Gate that provided access into the city, was located in the medieval town walls along Patrick Street, at the south end of Butler House building on Patrick Street Lower, some 150m north of the proposed development. During the medieval period Patrick Street acted as a route that would have linked the farmlands that surrounded the south side of the medieval city.

It is known that the hinterland around the medieval city including was used for farming, hunting and for social activities. The surrounding environs of the city to the south of Patrick Street Upper was farmland and crop fields, and the Liberties of the city, which would have attracted those looking for work in the city. The commonage, i.e. the land held in common by the

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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. Fields for grain-growing and mills for flour-milling constituted an important part of the medieval economy of Kilkenny and its hinterland.

The Down Survey maps of Kilkenny depict Patrick Street (annotated as 'g') as being a small settlement of dwellings and plots on either side of the street, within the walled town. A ruined building is depicted to the southeast, and this could be the remnants of the St. Patrick's Church. A tower or gatehouse is depicted in the town wall at the south end of Patrick Street.

Rocque's detailed map of Kilkenny (dating to 1758, see Figure 6) depicts the development area as comprising several terraced buildings, and their attendant grounds, which are shown to be outside of the walled town. St. Patrick's Church (Chapel) is depicted to the right (north) of the development location. The rear of the properties at No 6-9 Patrick Street Upper are depicted as gardens, orchards, and possibly crop fields. The 'New Street', now known as the



Figure 7 Extract from first edition 25" to a mile scale Ordnance Survey map dating to 1898 showing development area.



Figure 8 Extract from first edition Ordnance Survey map of Kilkenny, dating to 1842.

New Road, is depicted at the top of this map. This street was one of a number of transportation improvements carried out in Kilkenny City in the first half of the 18th century.

The first edition Ordnance Survey maps (1842) identify the development area as being dwellings and their grounds (see Figure 8). The gardens at the rear of the properties are depicted as linear narrow plots, similar to those found in the medieval city along Parliament Street. St. Patrick's R.C Chapel is depicted to the east of the site of No 6-9 Patrick St Upper. It is not clear whether the buildings on this map are the same as those depicted in the 18th century Rocque's map.

The early twentieth century first edition 25" to a mile scale Ordnance Survey maps of Kilkenny date to circa 1898 (see Figure 7). In this map the buildings to the south of No 9 have been removed, allowing for this building to be an end of terrace, as opposed to its earlier iteration as a fully terraced building. Also, the returns at the rear of the properties have been changed since the earlier OS map. A yard or open area is depicted to the east of the properties. The extant buildings at No 6-9 Patrick Street Upper correspond to the buildings depicted at this location in the first edition 25" to a mile scale Ordnance Survey map.

The redevelopment of the existing buildings at No 6-9 Patrick St Upper will see works take place within the zone of archaeological notification for the medieval town of Kilkenny (RMP KK019-026) as outlined in the printed maps that accompany the RMP for Kilkenny. The closest known archaeological site to the proposed works is the conjectural location of an early medieval monastery associated with St. Patrick RMP KK019-026173. Several other known

archaeological sites are situated within 100m of the works area. These known archaeological sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and/or Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) as shown on the departmental website (www.archaeology.ie). These monuments are listed in Table 1.

Table 1 Listing known monuments near to the proposed development

RMP No	Townland	Type	Distance From Site
KK019-026	Gardens	Historic Town	200m
KK019-026001	College Park/ Gardens	Town Defences	200m
KK019-026173	Gardens/Deansground	Ecclesiastical enclosure	50m north of site
KK019-026098	Deansground	Church	80m northeast of site
KK019-026172	Gardens/Deansground	Graveyard	50m northeast of site

Although the existing buildings are not contained within the RMP, both No 8 and No 9 Patrick Street Upper are contained in the NIAH. The NIAH survey identifies No 8 Patrick St Upper as dating to the first half of the 19th century, with mid-20th century alterations (<https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/12001041/8-patrick-street-deansground-kilkenny-kilkenny>). The NIAH survey identifies No 9 Patrick St Upper as dating to the second half of the 19th century, with mid-20th century alterations (<https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/12001040/9-patrick-street-deansground-kilkenny-kilkenny>). A site inspection of the buildings, and an examination of historic maps, indicate that the buildings (or some of their constituent parts) could predate the 18th century, and may contain archaeological features.

5.0 Test Trenching Results

Archaeological test trenching at No 6-9 Patrick Street Upper on 25th April 2024 and was completed by 28th April 2024. The excavation team comprised site director Colm Flynn, and archaeological supervisors Dan O Mahony and Marcin Sawicki, and archaeological assistant Byron Jones. The archaeological team were assisted by civils contractors.

A topographical survey of the existing buildings at No 6-9 Patrick Street Upper and the streetscape and path on this part of Patrick St Upper indicates that the ground level slopes downwards from 59.9m OD at No 9 Patrick St Upper, to 59.1m OD at No 6 Patrick St Upper.

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The location of the test trenches are shown on Figures 3 and 4. In total four test trenches were excavated. Two test trenches were excavated in No 9, and one each were excavated in Nos 6 and 7. Archaeological features were identified in Test Trench 2 (No 7 Patrick St Upper), Test Trench 3 (No 6 Patrick St Upper), and Test Trench 4 (No 9 Patrick St Upper). Each trench was 1m wide and 2m long, and excavated down to a depth of 0.9m below the existing ground surface. The trenches were marked out with line marking paint and the civils contractor used a concrete cut-off saw and breaking hammer to remove the concrete slab and modern stone fill (C01). The trenches were then excavated using hand tools in c.0.05m spits by the archaeological team. The spoil was spread out and visually inspected for artefacts as digging progressed. Written and photographic records of deposits were taken continuously. Digging was carried out to a depth of 0.9m or until layers of potential archaeology were encountered. In such cases, the layers were exposed and recorded in situ. Once initial archaeological recording was completed, the relevant archaeological deposits were covered with a protective membrane of geotextile material, and the trenches were backfilled.

TT1 (No 9 Patrick St Upper)

Test trench 1 was located in the southwest corner of No 9. It was located to examine the relationship of the south and west walls of No 9, and also to establish if any earlier features or masonry were identifiable below the extant walls. The existing ground material was modern concrete (C01) which was 0.1m deep. It was located at 59.9m OD. The path outside No 9 Patrick Street Upper is located at 59.85m. Beneath the concrete (C01) was a layer of modern slate. This acted as a modern levelling layer. The slate was removed to reveal a lime mortar lens (C04) which was most apparent near the west wall of No 9, where a former ope at the front of the building was identifiable. It was clear that No 9 had originally featured a continuous wall (C05) and that this had been altered to allow for the insertion of a new street-facing ground floor shopfront. Under mortar deposit (C04) was the extant foundation course of masonry (C05) that formed the earlier front wall (west wall) of the building. Under the concrete (C01) in the remainder of the trench was a deep deposit of rounded stone rubble and very compact silty clay (C03). This was interpreted as a levelling layer upon which the building was constructed. There were very few artefacts within this deposit, suggesting it was quarried from a nearby alluvial deposit and compacted in place. A single sherd of transfer-printed pottery (24E0332:03:1) and a clay pipe stem (24E0332:03:2) were recovered from deposit (C03). Both of these artefacts date to the 18-19th century.

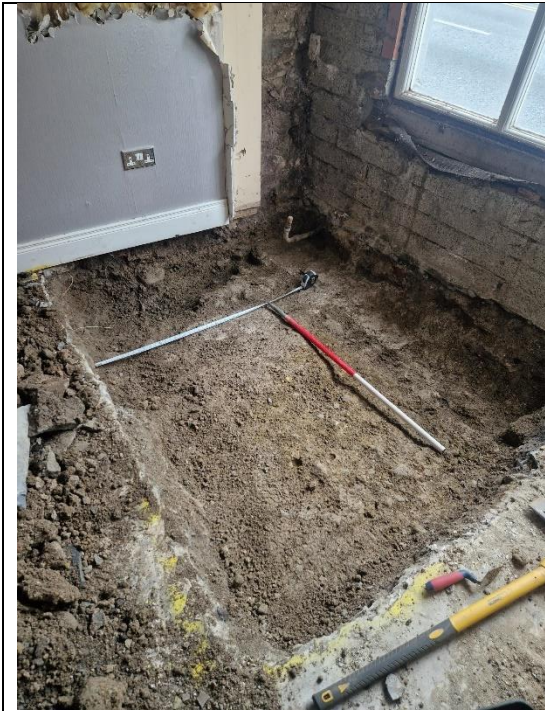


Plate 1 Showing Test Trench 1 in No 9 Patrick St Upper during works.



Plate 2 Showing Test Trench 1 and stony silt basal deposit C03.

TT2 (No 7)

Test trench 2 was located in the SW corner of No 7. It was located at the junction of the party wall between No 7 and No 8 Patrick St Upper, and the west (front) wall of No 7 Patrick St Upper. The existing floor level at the location of Test Trench 2 was 59.3m OD. The existing concrete slab (C01) was removed in Test Trench 2 to expose a deposit (C06) of compact rounded stones and very compact silty clay. The rounded stones forming (C06) were mostly cobble sized, and appeared to have been water-rolled. This indicates that they originated from a riverbed, or the environs of a river. The deposit (C06) was 0.6m deep in Test Trench 2. This deposit was (C06) was removed to expose a compact stone metallised surface (C07) situated at a depth of 0.7m below existing ground level. An exploratory sondage measuring 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.2m was excavated through deposit (C07). It appeared that deposit (C07) continued deeper than the 0.2m deep sondage. A whetstone or rubbing stone (24E0332:07:1) was identified in deposit (C07). The metallised surface (C07) appeared to continue in all directions, beyond the extents of the trench. Deposit (C07) was cleaned and photographed and left in situ. No further excavation took place in Test Trench 2.

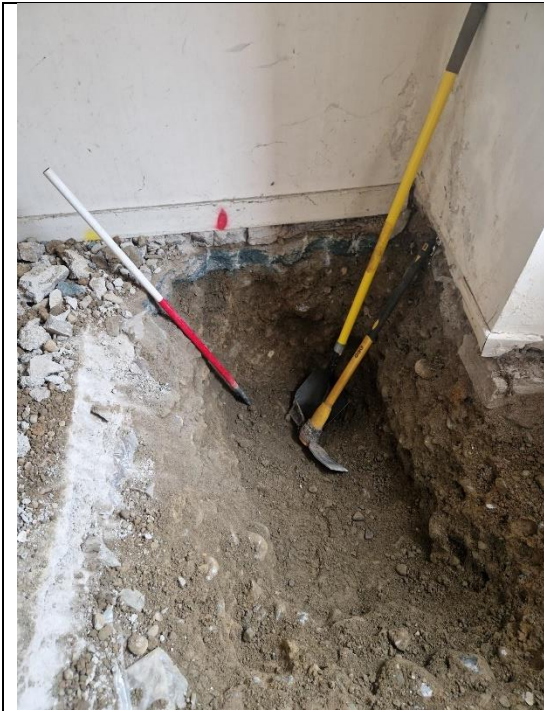


Plate 3 Showing Test Trench 2 in No 7 Patrick Street Upper during removal of C06.



Plate 4 Test Trench 2 showing metallated surface C07.

TT3 (No 6)

Test trench 3 was located in the NW corner of No 3. It was located at the junction of the north gable wall of No 6 and and the west (front) wall of No 6 Patrick St Upper. The existing floor level at the location of Test Trench 3 was 59.25m OD. The existing concrete floor (C01) was 0.1m deep. Beneath the floor slab (C01) in Test Trench 3 was a 0.25m deposit of modern hardcore fill (C02). The stone hardcore deposit (C02) was removed to expose a layer of plastic fertiliser bags that had been placed to form a damp proof membrane. These bags dated to the early 1990s. This indicates that a new concrete slab was installed in No 6 in the late 20th century. The plastic bags were removed to expose several deposits. In most of the trench, a layer of mortar bonded red bricks (C08) was identified directly under the plastic bags. The red brick layer (C08) was 0.23m deep (max) and had been laid to form a level subfloor. The red brick layer (C08) sloped slightly towards, and abutted, the north wall of No 6 Patrick St Upper. A fireplace formed by red bricks is situated in the north wall. The brick deposit (C08) were soft and brittle due to persistent moisture and the surface of the bricks had become mottled with

lime mortar, obscuring the joints in the brickwork. The red bricks are indicative of 20th century activity and are not archaeological.

The brick layer (C08) was removed to expose a thin deposit of dark brown/black humic, charcoal rich silt (C09). This deposit (C09) was 0.07m thick and extended throughout the test trench. A single small body sherd of creamware pottery (24E0332:09:1) and the bowl of a pewter spoon (24E0332:09:2) were identified within silt layer (C09). The deposit (C09) was removed to reveal a layer of mortar rich stones silt (C10) with some animal bone. The deposit (C09) measured between 0.06-0.2m. The stone layer (C10) acted as a levelling layer as it did not appear to form a structure. The north wall which divided building No 6 from the neighbouring No5 appears to have been constructed directly on top of layers (C09) and (C10). The levelling layer (C10) was deposited directly on top of a compact metalled surface (C11). The stony metalled surface (C11) was at a depth of 0.6m below the modern floor surface in No 6 Patrick St upper. Deposit (C11) was slightly sloped downwards to the west, towards Patrick Street Upper. The metalled surface (C11) comprised of very compact closely set pebble size stones measuring between 0.05-0.1m each, that were set into a dark grey compact clay. It was clear that a section of deposit (C11) had previously been removed, creating a concave depression. This area was filled by the mortar and stone levelling layer (C10) and the deposit of dark silt (C09).

An exploratory sondage measuring 0.4m x 0.4m x 0.3m deep was excavated through the metalled deposit (C11), in the northwest corner of the trench. The metalled deposit (C11) was found to be 0.1m thick. Deposit (C11) was removed to expose a deposit (C14) of friable blackened silt, containing animal bone. Deposit (C14) was 0.2-0.25m thick. The sondage was excavated through deposit (C14). A deposit (C15) of rounded stones and silt was identified under the blackened silt (C014). Some animal bone was present in deposit (C15). Deposit (C15) was situated at 58.42m OD, approximately 0.8m below the existing floor level in No 6 Patrick St Upper. Deposit (C15) was preserved in situ, and was not excavated. This was the lowest deposit identified in Test Trench 3.

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Plate 5 Mid-ex of Test Trench 3 in building No 6 showing hard fill and plastic damp proof membrane.



Plate 6 Mid-ex of test trench 3 showing blackened silt (C09), mortar (C10) and metal surface (C11).



Plate 7 Post-ex photo of test trench 3 showing metallised layer (C11), and position of box trench (top right corner).



Plate 8 Mid-ex of box trench in NW corner of TT4 showing blackened silt layer and animal bone (C15).

TT4 (No 9)

Test trench 4 was located in the north of No 9 against the party wall between No 9 and No 8 Patrick St Upper. This trench was located to establish if there was evidence of any earlier masonry or non-masonry features that would indicate an earlier layout to the building arrangement. The concrete floor slab (C01) was removed in Test Trench 4 to expose a deposit (C03) of rounded stones within very compact silty clay. Several modern drainage pipes were situated at the location of Test Trench 4 as a shower unit had been located here. Deposit (C03) was the same stony deposit as identified in Test Trench 1. Deposit (C03) was excavated within Test Trench 4. A mortar bonded stone feature (C12) was identified running east x west near the centre of Test Trench 4 at 0.3m below the existing ground level (of 59.9m OD). This stone feature (C12) appeared to have been truncated by later activity. It measured at least 0.45m north x south and continued east x west beyond the extent of Test Trench 4. The stone feature (C12) may have originally functioned as a foundation or wall, but this is not clear. A

blocked-up fireplace is identifiable in the party wall between No 8 and No 9 Patrick St Upper. It is not clear if the stone feature (C12) functioned as part of a larger open fireplace. The stone feature (C12) was left in situ, and not removed as part of the archaeological test trenching. A stony greyish brown silt (C13) was identified to the south of the stone feature (C12) in Test Trench 4, following the removal of deposit (C03). The deposit (C12) was excavated to 0.8m below existing floor level and appeared to continue in all directions within the trench. No diagnostic artefacts were recovered from Test Trench 4.



Plate 9 Showing Test Trench 4 in No 9 Patrick St during removal of C03.



Plate 10 Test Trench 4 No 9 Patrick St Upper showing masonry deposit C12.

6.0 Discussion

Preconstruction archaeological test trenching was carried out at No 6-9 Patrick St Upper, Kilkenny as part of the design process for the proposed refurbishment and reconfiguration of the buildings. The archaeological test trenching was completed to establish if any archaeological features were within the site.

Four test trenches were excavated. Archaeological features were identified in three of the four test trenches. The archaeological features were previously unknown. It is unclear whether the identified archaeology relates to an earlier iteration of buildings on this site, or potentially

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predates any buildings on this site. The metalled and stone surfaces could relate to floor surfaces of buildings, or path and road surfaces.

No previously known archaeological sites are located at No 6-9 Patrick St Upper. This part of Patrick St was just outside the walled medieval city of Kilkenny, and was an important routeway southwards. The southern environs of the medieval city were home to much of the agricultural hinterland that supplied provisions to the city. As such, the maintenance of the routeway, with stone to facilitate the road transportation of heavier goods via carriage, was an important responsibility of the City's corporation.

7.0 Recommendations

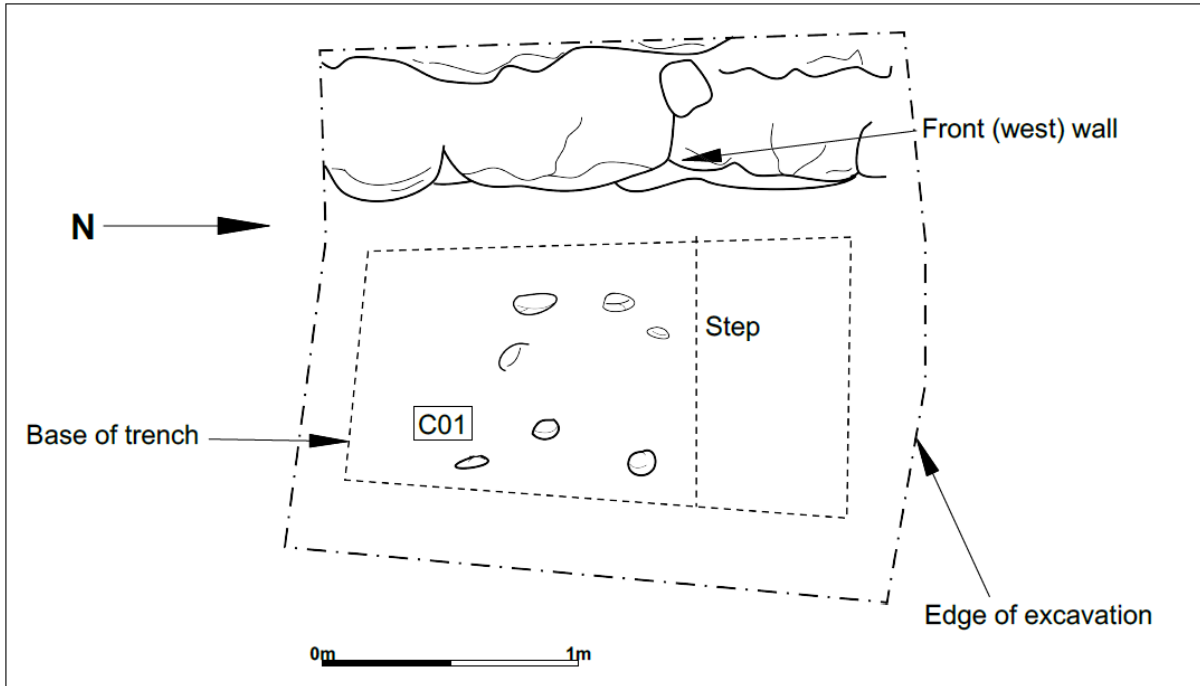
It is the stated policy of the National Monuments Service to avoid direct impacts on archaeological heritage assets, where possible. This ensures that preservation in situ of archaeological heritage assets is maximised. Where preservation in situ of archaeological heritage assets is not possible, preservation by record (archaeological excavation) is an appropriate ameliorative measure.


The proposed development will potentially directly impact on the identified archaeology, and also any other subterranean archaeological features. Consequently, archaeological mitigation measures are recommended.

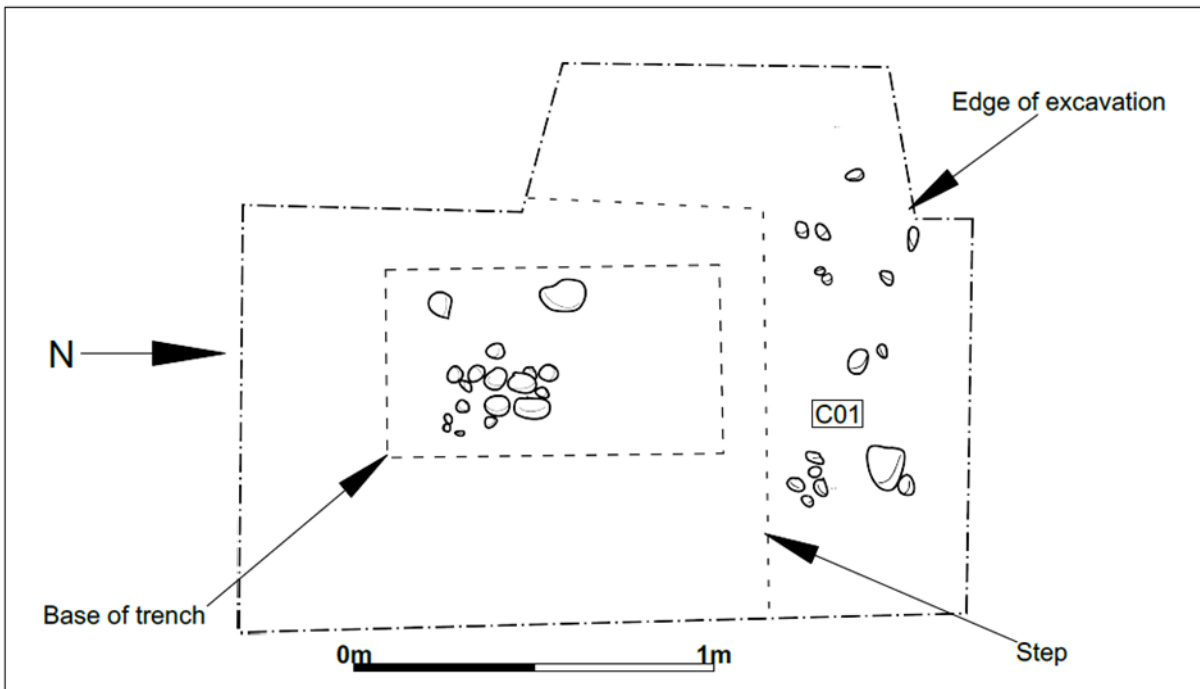
- The proposed development should be finalised to minimise the extent of subterranean works. There is the potential to directly interact with archaeological features from a depth of 0.35m below existing ground level.
- Where the proposed development will necessitate ground disturbance works that are deeper than 0.35m below existing ground level, pre-construction archaeological mitigation should be completed, prior to construction works being undertaken.
- The pre-construction archaeological mitigation will take the form of archaeological excavation (preservation by record) of any archaeological features that may be impacted by the proposed construction stage ground disturbance works.
- This archaeological excavation will ensure that the archaeological heritage of the site at No 6-9 Patrick St Upper will be preserved by record, in lieu of preservation in situ.


******All recommendations and associated archaeological mitigation measures are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage******

HORIZON ARCHAEOLOGY

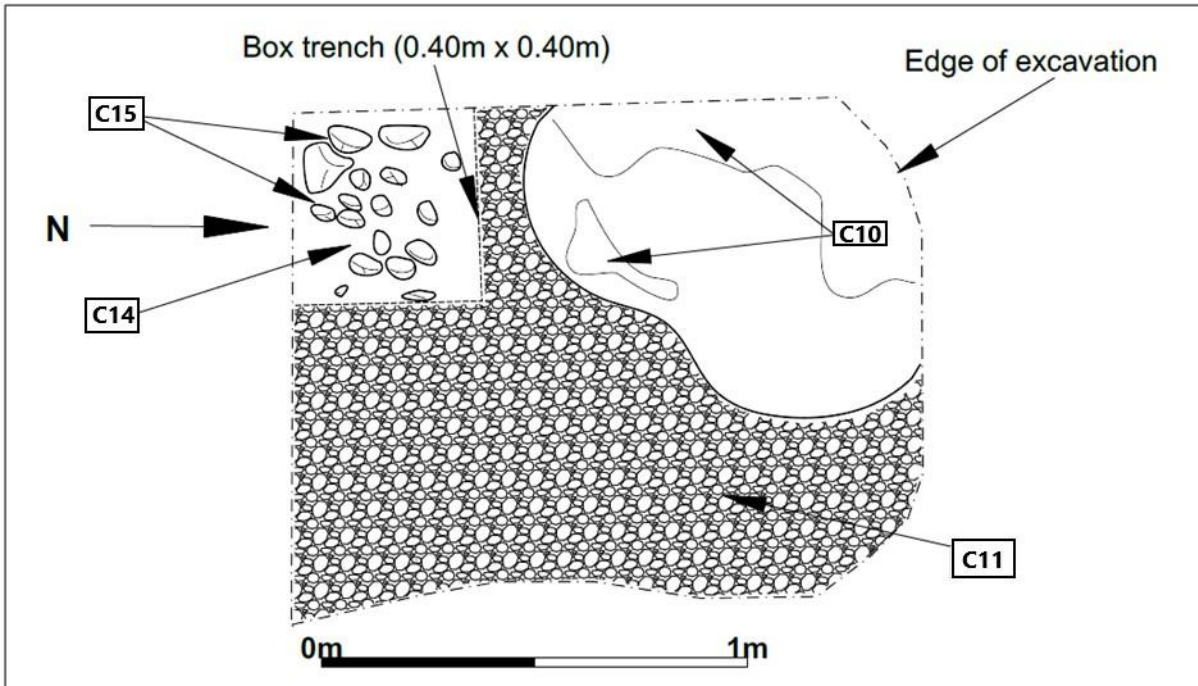



Title: Plan of TT1 showing (C01) No. 9 Patrick St Lower, Kilkenny City.	Notes:	Job/ Exc No. 24E0332	Compiled by: DOM	CAD Reference	Client: Kilkenny CoCo		www.horizonarchaeology.ie Dermot Nellis: 0862861020 Colm Flynn: 0868701578
		Date: April 2024	Scale:	Drawing/ figure	Project:		



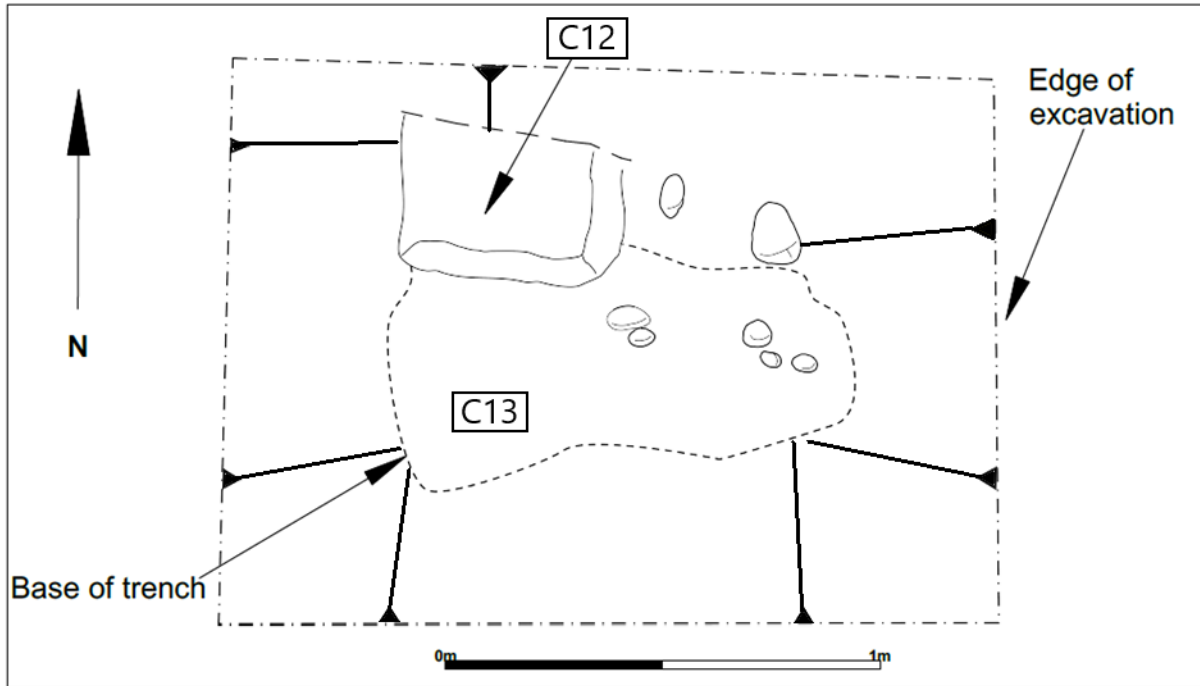
Title: Plan of TT2 showing No. 7 Patrick St Lower, Kilkenny City.	Notes:	Job/ Exc No. 24E0332	Compiled by: DOM	CAD Reference	Client: Kilkenny CoCo		www.horizonarchaeology.ie Dermot Nellis: 0862861020 Colm Flynn: 0868701578
		Date: April 2024	Scale:	Drawing/ figure 11	Project:		


HORIZON ARCHAEOLOGY



Title: Plan of Test Trench 3 No. 9 Patrick St Lower, Kilkenny City.	Notes:	Job/ Exc No. 24E0332	Compiled by: DOM	CAD Reference	Client: Kilkenny CoCo		www.horizonarchaeology.ie Dermot Nellis: 0862861020 Colm Flynn: 0868701578
		Date: April 2024	Scale:	Drawing/ figure	Project:		

HORIZON ARCHAEOLOGY



Title: Plan of TT4 showing (C01) No. 9 Patrick St Lower, Kilkenny City.	Notes:	Job/ Exc No. 24E0332	Compiled by: DOM	CAD Reference	Client: Kilkenny CoCo		www.horizonarchaeology.ie Dermot Nellis: 0862861020 Colm Flynn: 0866701578
		Date: April 2024	Scale:	Drawing/ figure	Project:		