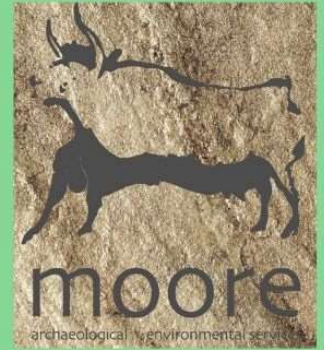

Prepared for
Patrick J Tobin & Co. Ltd.

Presented on
August 2022



CULTURAL HERITAGE IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Prepared by
Billy Quinn

Our Reference 21313

Your Reference NA

ST. KIERAN'S ST. & MARKET YARD URBAN ENHANCEMENT SCHEME, KILKENNY,

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Revision History

Revision Reference	Date Issued	Issued To
21313 Kilkenny Public Realm 1	December 2022	Client for Review
21313 Kilkenny Public Realm 1 RevA	August 2022	Client

Contract

This report describes work commissioned by Tobin Consulting Engineers.

Report prepared by: Declan Moore

Archaeological Consultant

Report reviewed by: Billy Quinn

Archaeological Consultant

Purpose

This report describes the results of a cultural heritage desktop and walkover assessment for a proposed urban enhancement scheme at St. Kieran's Street and Market Yard, Kilkenny. The results, conclusions and recommendations contained within this report are based on information available at the time of its preparation. Whilst every effort has been made to ensure that all relevant data has been collated, the author and Moore Group accept no responsibility for omissions and/or inconsistencies that may result from information becoming available after the reports completion. Moore Group accepts no responsibility or liability for any use that is made of this document other than by the Client for the purposes for which it was originally commissioned and prepared.

Filename: 21313 Kilkenny Public Realm 1 RevA

Non Technical Summary

Moore Group was commissioned by Tobin Consulting Engineers to complete a cultural heritage impact assessment of a proposed urban enhancement scheme at St. Kieran's Street and Market Yard, Kilkenny. This scheme area lies within the zone of archaeological potential for RMP KK019-026---the historic town of Kilkenny and intersects with multiple individual sites and monuments including 16/17th century houses, riverine revetment, a shambles and a holy well.

St. Kieran's Street originally known as Back Lane was part of the original medieval Hightown of Kilkenny that initially covered an area from the Kilkenny Castle to James's Street. The Market Yard comprises part of the Nore floodplain that was reclaimed in the 13th century. The scheme area also impacts within the designated city centre's Architectural Conservation Area containing period properties including the 13th century Kyteler's Inn (Reg. No. 12000116) and the Yard Café c.1600 (- Reg. No. 12000115).

Groundworks will involve excavation work for hydraulic bollards, tree planting, lightening including posts and foundations, undergrounding of overhead services, drainage works (relocating gullies, drainage lines etc), canopy structure on Market Square which will require a foundation and new pavements incl. pavement makeup of approx. 400mm in the pedestrianised areas.

It is recommended that all groundworks be subject to licensed archaeological monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeologist to record any sub-surface stratigraphy and liaise with the appointed contractors to safeguard architectural sites.

The above recommendations are subject to the approval of the National Monuments Service (Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage).

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Abbreviations

AAP	Area of Archaeological Potential
ACA	Architectural Conservation Areas
ASI	Archaeological Survey of Ireland
DHLGH	Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
NIAH	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
NMI	National Museum of Ireland
OSI	Ordnance Survey Ireland
RMP	Record of Monuments and Places

RPS Record of Protected Structures

SMR Sites and Monuments Record

Coordinate System

All GPS coordinates given in this report are in Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM).

1 Introduction

Moore Group was commissioned to complete a cultural heritage impact assessment of a proposed urban enhancement scheme at St. Kieran's Street and Market Yard, Kilkenny. The scheme area lies within the constraint for RMP KK019-026---the historic town of Kilkenny and intersects with multiple individual sites and monuments including 16/17th century houses, riverine revetment, a shambles and a holy well. St. Kieran's Street originally known Back Lane was part of the original medieval Hightown of Kilkenny initially covered an area from the Kilkenny Castle to James's Street. Bradley charts this phase of town's development as commencing from 1192 to 1206. The Market Yard comprises part of the Nore floodplain that was reclaimed in the 13th century.

The scheme area also impacts within the designated city centre's Architectural Conservation Area containing period properties including the 13th century Kyteler's Inn (Reg. No. 12000116) and the Yard Café c.1600 (- Reg. No. 12000115).

The proposed project involves a mix of enhancements including improvements to paving, public lighting provision of outdoor performance area, seating areas, shelters, cycling infrastructure and soft landscaping, trees, raised beds etc. Groundworks will involve excavation for hydraulic bollards, tree planting, lightening including posts and foundations, undergrounding of overhead services, drainage works (relocating gullies, drainage lines etc), canopy structure on Market Square which will require a foundation and new pavements incl. pavement makeup of approx. 400mm in the pedestrianised areas.

1.1 Scope of Work

This study aims to assess the baseline archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage environment (hereafter referred to as cultural heritage environment or cultural heritage resource), to evaluate the potential or likely impacts that the proposed development will have on this environment and, where appropriate, to suggest mitigation measures to ameliorate potential impacts, in accordance with the policies of:

- Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
- The National Monuments Acts (1930-2005).
- Kilkenny County Development Plan (2021-27); and
- Kilkenny County Landscape Character Assessment
- Best practice guidelines.

Following on from this, the residual impact that the proposed scheme will have on the baseline environment is identified and evaluated.

For the purposes of this report the definition of "cultural heritage" is taken broadly from the UNESCO Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, 1972, which considers the following to be "cultural heritage":

- Tangible cultural heritage.
- movable cultural heritage (artefacts).
- immovable cultural heritage (monuments, archaeological sites, etc).

- underwater cultural heritage (shipwrecks, underwater ruins, and cities); and
- Intangible cultural heritage (oral traditions, folklore etc).

This impact assessment addresses Cultural Heritage under the two headings of archaeology and architectural/built heritage.

1.2 Methodology

The methodology used in the preparation of this assessment is broadly based on guidance provided in the National Roads Authority's (NRA) Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts on National Road Schemes (NRA 2005a), and Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts on National Road Schemes (NRA 2005b) (the 'NRA Guidelines'), which were deemed applicable to the task at hand.

1.2.1 Desktop Assessment

All known cultural heritage sites were reviewed on the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) along with aerial photography and Ordnance Survey Ireland (OSI) mapping. Sites mapped included the following:

- UNESCO World Heritage Sites including the tentative list of candidate sites.
- National Monuments, be they in the ownership or guardianship of the State, in the ownership of a local authority or monuments under preservation orders.
- Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) and Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) from www.archaeology.ie.
- Records of Protected Structures from Kilkenny County Council.
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) for Co. Kilkenny; and
- Demesnes Landscapes and Historic Gardens indicated on the OSI First Edition Mapping.

All townlands located within 2km of the proposed development site were listed and cross referenced with:

- National Monuments, a list for Co. Kilkenny available from www.archaeology.ie.
- Preservation Orders, a list available from the National Monuments Service; and
- Lists contained in the Report of the Commissioners of Church Temporalities of Ireland (1879) which contain lists of Churches, School Houses and Graveyards that were vested in the Representative Church Body and the Burial Boards under The Irish Church Act, 1869. These sites which have the potential to be in the ownership of the Local Authorities were highlighted as potential National Monuments.

The Kilkenny City and County Development Plan (2021-2027) was both reviewed to obtain a comprehensive understanding of the cultural heritage of the area. The development plan contain lists of cultural heritage sites including national monuments, recorded monuments, architectural conservation areas, protected structures, and protected views as well as baseline assessments of the landscape character of the county. The plans also outline the county's heritage policies and objectives that aim to protect and promote the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage of the region. This evaluation was carried out with due regard to these policies and other relevant information contained within the plans.

To assess the potential impact of the proposal the following sources were also consulted or reviewed:

- Excavations Bulletin.
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland.
- Cartographic Sources.
- Toponyms.
- Aerial photographs.
- Published archaeological inventories; and
- Documentary Sources: several literary references were consulted.

1.3 Terms and Definitions

Cultural Heritage

The phrase 'cultural heritage' is a generic term used to identify a multitude of cultural, archaeological, and architectural sites and monuments. The term 'cultural heritage', in Environmental Impact Statement compliance with Section 2(1) of the Heritage Act (1995), is used throughout this report in relation to archaeological objects, features, monuments and landscapes as well as all structures and buildings which are considered to have historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical significance/merit.

Record of Monuments and Places

A feature recorded in the 'Record of Monuments and Places' (RMP) refers to a recorded archaeological site that is granted statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1930-2004. The RMP is the most widely applying provision of the National Monuments Acts. It comprises a list of recorded monuments and places (resulting from the Archaeological Survey of Ireland [ASI]) and accompanying maps on which such monuments and places are shown for each county. The information contained within the RMP is derived from the earlier non-statutory Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). However, some entries were not transferred to the statutory record as they refer to features that on inspection by the Archaeological Survey were found not to merit inclusion in that record or could not be located with sufficient accuracy to be included. Such sites however remain part of the SMR. The record is a dynamic one and is updated to take account of on-going research.

When reference is made to the distance between an RMP and the proposed development site, this relates to the minimal distance separating the site from the known edge of the RMP. Where the edge of the RMP is not precisely known, the distance relates to that which separates the site from the boundary of the RMP zone of archaeological potential as represented on the respective RMP map; where this is applied, it is stated accordingly.

Sites and Monuments Record

The Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) is an inventory of the known archaeological monuments in the State. There are more than 150,800 records in the database and over 138,800 of these relate to archaeological monuments.

An 'area of archaeological potential' refers to an area of ground that is deemed to constitute one where archaeological sites, features or objects may be present in consequence of location, association with identified/recorded archaeological sites and/or identifiable characteristics.

Register of Historic Monuments

Section 5 of the 1987 National Monuments Act states that the Minister is required to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded in the Register without the permission of the Minister is illegal, and two months' notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. This list was largely replaced by the Record of Monuments and Places following the 1994 Amendment Act.

1.4 Description of Project

The main features of the proposed development are as follows.

- Undergrounding of overhead services on St Kieran's Street
- New pavements incl. pavement makeup of approx. 400mm in the pedestrianised areas
- Relocation/realignment of underground services where required
- Drainage works (relocating gullies, drainage lines etc)
- Canopy structure on Market Square which will require a foundation
- Lighting including posts and foundations
- Tree planting (in ground in places)
- Site investigations (intrusive including slit trenches, trial pits, boreholes)

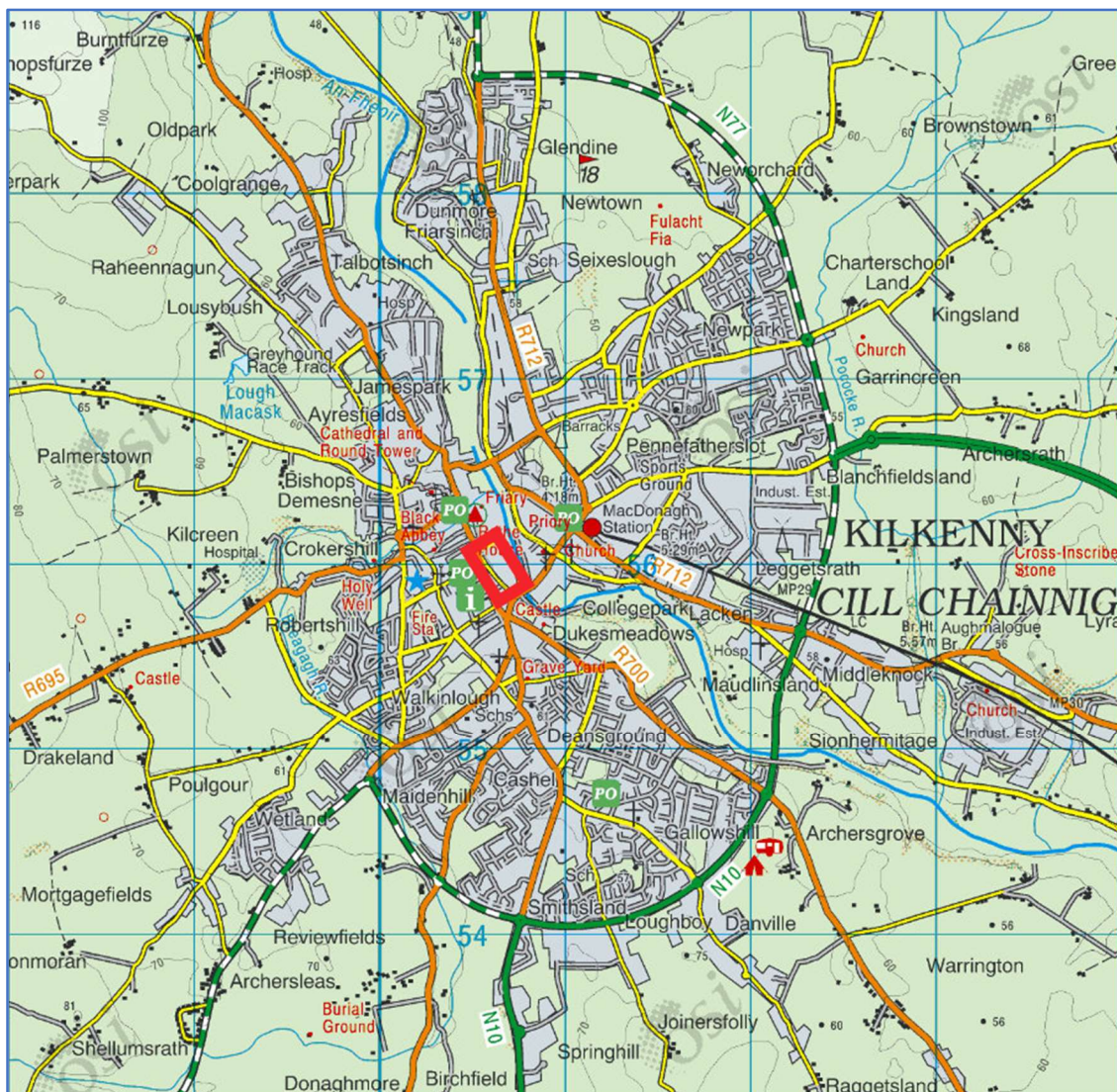


Figure 1 Discovery map showing Subject Area.

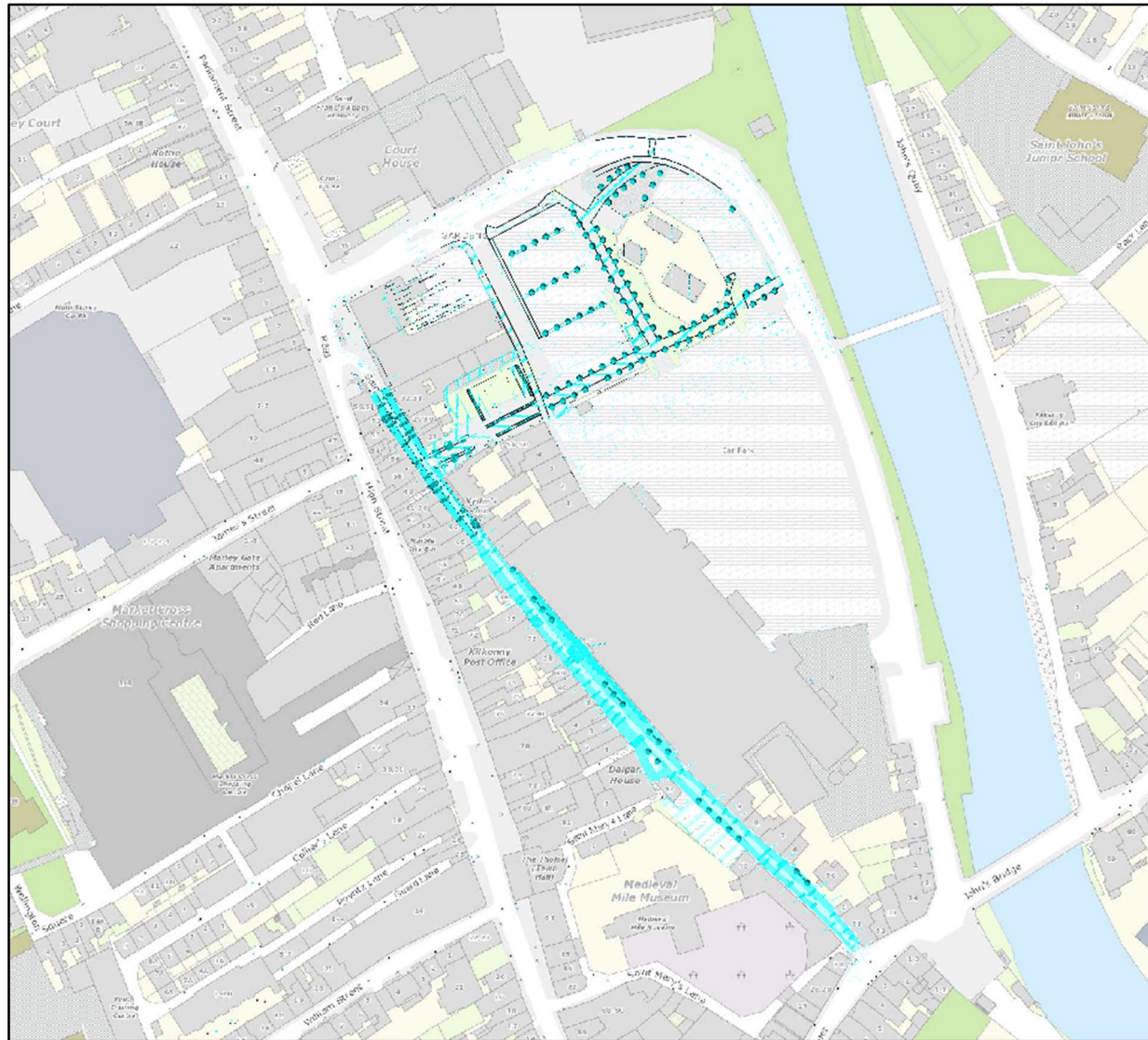


Figure 2 Scheme map showing St. Kieran's Street and Market Yard. Kilkenny

21313 St. Kieran's St and Market Yard

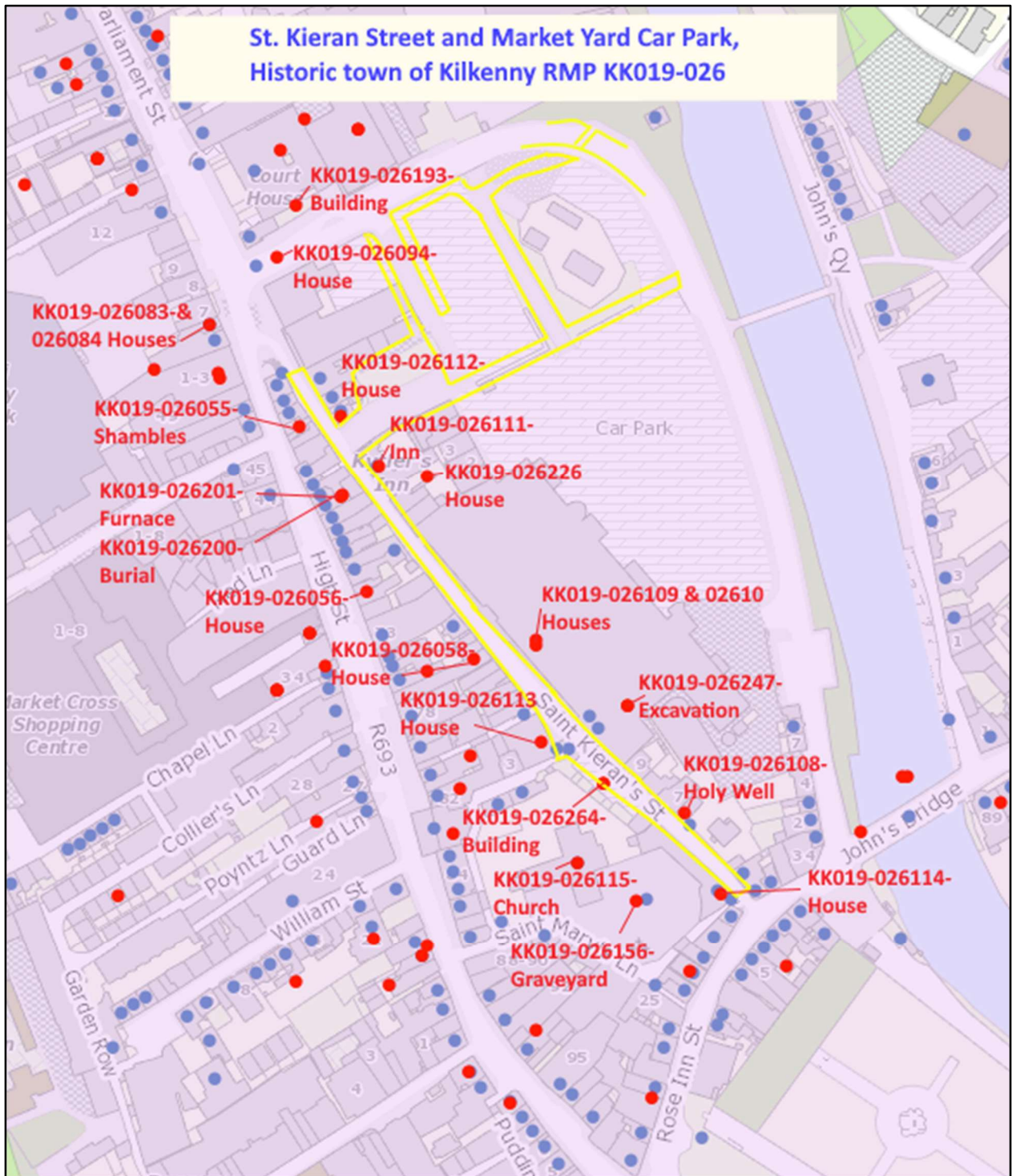


Figure 3 HEV Map showing cultural heritage sites along St. Kieran's Street and Market Yard.

2 Existing Environment

2.1 Location Details

The proposed scheme involves an urban enhancement scheme along St. Kieran's Street and in the Market Yard Carpark, southwest of Bateman's Quay Kilkenny City.

Table 1 Location details

County and town	Co. Kilkenny
Barony	Kilkenny City Barony
Townlands	St. Mary's Parish
Street	St. Kieran's Street and Market Yard Carpark
OS sheet No's	KK019
Archaeological Monuments	RMP KK019-026----constraint for Historic Town for individual monuments see Section 2.2.5
Walled town	Kilkenny is a member of the Irish Walled Towns Network (IWTN) and has a defined town defence. The medieval walling and associated features are considered as a single national monument.
Nat Mon No. within 200m of scheme	KK019-026101 St. Francis Abbey (Kilkenny), Nat Mon No. 72
Architectural Area of Conservation	The scheme will take place within the City Centre Architectural Conservation Area.
Record of Protected Structures / NIAH	There are four RPS's within the area including Kytellers Inn, Bollards Public House and a Tea House in the Market Square
ITM	Centred on 650584/655951

2.2 Archaeological, Architectural and Historical Background

2.2.1 General background to Kilkenny and St. Mary's Parish

The name Cill Chainnigh, 'Canice's church', provides clear evidence of the city's origin, although the church of Canice was not the earliest Christian foundation. That distinction belongs to St Patrick's Church, represented today by a D-shaped graveyard on the top of a low rise immediately south of the medieval town. First mentioned in the late seventh century as a martartech or house of relics, it is subsequently referred to as Domhnach Mor, 'large church', a placename which has been identified as being of fifth or sixth-century origin. The dedication to Patrick may be as old as the seventh century, but the martartech

of Mag Roigne, the 'settled area of Rogen', was almost certainly established in the fifth century. By the seventh century, however, the influence of this church was eclipsed by the successful implantation of the cult of Canice. From the evidence in Tirechan's collectanea it is evident that these developments had occurred by c. A.D. 685.

Kilkenny's rise to ecclesiastical prominence as the principal church of the diocese of Ossory can be explained partly by the combination of geographical and economic factors that placed the settlement beside an important fording point and encompassed it with 'a fertile agricultural hinterland. It can also be explained by the historical factors that made the church of Canice into the successor of the martartech of Mag Roigne, but the key reason for the early development of Kilkenny was political. In the mid ninth century the Osraige produced a powerful and ambitious king, Cerball mac Dunlainge (d. A.D. 888). Cerball's success was founded on his domination of the river valleys and, during the 870s and 880s, this made him the most powerful king in Leinster. The relevance of Cerball's rise to prominence, and that of his Mac Gilla Patraic successors, lies in the fact that their lands, the fertile plain of central Kilkenny, became one of the major power centres in south-eastern Ireland. This growth in power, which commenced in the late ninth century and was consolidated in the tenth and eleventh centuries, effectively marks Kilkenny's beginnings as a town. The church dedicated to Canice was established on a hill overlooking the major fording point of the Nore, later marked by Green's Bridge. Nothing is known of the form of the early church, but an examination of the modern street pattern suggests that it stood within a large enclosure. Archaeological excavations at the junction of Irishtown and St Canice's Place revealed a layer of pre-Anglo-Norman debris 30 cm thick indicating that occupation extended southwards from the ecclesiastical enclosure. An extramural church dedicated to St Brigid is documented in the fourteenth century.

The Anglo-Normans established a castle at Kilkenny by 1173 and it would seem that at least one burgess had settled near it by 1176. Kilkenny formed part of the lordship of Leinster, granted to Richard fitz Gilbert de Clare, better known by the nickname Strongbow. A new town was laid out between the castle and the settlement which was made a borough. The old cathedral town was made a separate borough, known as Irishtown and this remained so until 1843. Even in the 16th century, its burgesses maintained the tradition that Irishtown was the oldest settlement. The initial Anglo-Norman settlement appears to have stretched only from the castle as far as the present James's Street, because a deed of c. 1207 indicates that the land to the north belonged to the church at that time.

The Hightown was based along a single north-south street, High Street, with two others, Walkin Street and James's Street, running from it at right angles towards the west, and a back street, now known as St Kieran's Street, running diagonally on the east. On the south side, High Street intersected Patrick Street, Castle Street (now The Parade) and Rose Inn Street, forming a junction that became known in the later Middle Ages as Crokker's Cross.

By the early fourteenth century the street surfaces were paved and a civic ordinance of 1335 required every householder to clean the pavement beside his house twice a week, while another prohibited the stacking of turf, grain and wood against the frontage, presumably because it impeded traffic. High Street, which is broader in the middle than at either end, functioned as the principal market place and it was near the later tholsel (sixteenth century) that the market cross was constructed in 1335. Until recently, many of the properties along High Street and Parliament Street (the relatively modern name of the

northern end of medieval High Street) preserved the long, narrow burgage plots characteristic of medieval towns. Along the west side of High Street these plots extended back from the street frontage as far as the town wall, while on the east side some lay between High Street and St Kieran's Street. The defences of the Hightown enclosed a roughly rectangular area with maximum dimensions of 800 m by 350 m and a perimeter of about 1.45 km, enclosing an area of about 28 hectares (Fig. 1). On the northern side the town wall was bounded by the Breagagh River, while on the western side it hugged a ridge of high ground for much of its length before turning eastwards to link up with the castle defences. The west wall seems to have been perceived as the most important because, with four mural towers and two turrets, it was the most strongly fortified. The north wall was defended only by a turret at the north-east corner while, apart from the angle tower known as Talbot's Bastion (which it shared with the west wall), the south wall had neither towers nor turrets presumably because of its proximity to the castle. There is no evidence for the existence of a river wall beside the Nore. The steep scarp between the castle and John's Bridge formed a formidable natural barrier, while the absence of a wall north of John's Bridge may be explained either because the river provided sufficient defence or because a wall would have obstructed access to quays and landing platforms. There were seven gatehouses. The wall was constructed of locally quarried limestone and survives to a height of 4.5 m in places; it would have been higher originally and topped with a crenellated wall-walk. St Mary's was the parish church of the medieval Hightown and Rothe was probably correct when he said that it began as a chapel for those living near the castle. By 1205 it was sufficiently well established for the bishop of Ossory to convene an ecclesiastical court there.³⁰

Throughout the Middle Ages the town council maintained the church and an annual contribution of 4d was collected from each hall and a halfpenny from each stall or shop for this purpose. Both the church and its bell tower, which was evidently spacious, were used for meetings of the council and the hundred court, while in the sixteenth century, if not before, St Mary's was one of the locations in which the town plays were performed. The wealthiest burgesses were allowed rights of burial within the church while the remainder of the population were interred in the churchyard; the reverence with which the churchyard was viewed is evident in the ordinance of 1337 that rewarded anyone who killed pigs found there.

By the 13th century the town began to expand on the east and south. An Augustinian monastery, linked by a bridge to Irishtown, was founded on the east bank of the Nore before 1202; a new bridge was built before 1223 and a settlement, known simply as St John's, grew up along the present John Street. On the south side of the town, in the neighbourhood of St Patrick's Church and stretching along Patrick Street, was the borough of Donaghmore, first referred to in c. 1245. There may have been other suburbs to the west of the town, particularly in the thirteenth century, focused on the Dominican priory and the churches of St James and St Nicholas. On the east bank of the Nore and linked with the Hightown via John's Bridge was the suburb of St John's. This functioned throughout the Middle Ages as a separate ward with its own annually appointed provost who was responsible to the sovereign of the Hightown for its administration. The suburb occupied a roughly quadrilateral area based on the principal axis of John Street. By 1570 a stone wall with at least one defensive turret existed on the north side.

The suburb of St John's was dominated by the Augustinian priory of St John the Evangelist. The Augustinians were initially placed beside Green's Bridge, on a hill opposite St Canice's Cathedral, which suggests that the foundation may have had a pre-Anglo-Norman origin. All that is known with certainty, however, is that the Augustinians were there before the death of Bishop Felix O'Dullany in 1202. Nine years

later they moved to what was a rapidly developing suburb, under the patronage of the Marshals, on the east side of John's Bridge. The surviving church remains consist of the early thirteenth-century chancel with a Lady Chapel, built c. 1280 and known from the continuous run of its windows as 'the lantern of Ireland'. After its abandonment by the Augustinians, the site at Green's Bridge became St Maul's Church. The exact foundation date of the leper hospital of St Mary Magdalen, situated in Maudlin Street on the east side of the suburb, is unclear but it was in existence by 1327. The late fifteenth century Magdalen Castle still survives, isolated now in a forest of houses, but an old engraving shows that it protected the gate leading into the hospital enclosure, which included St Stephen's churchyard — presumably the cemetery — within its bounds.

From the late sixteenth century onwards, when visitors' accounts become available, the gardens and orchards of Kilkenny are consistently highlighted as a remarkable feature of the townscape. The most prominent orchards seem to have been the earl of Ormond's Great Orchard, situated to the south of the castle, and Prior's orchard, part of the possessions of the Augustinian priory, where a type of dessert pear known as a bon Chrétien appears to have been cultivated,

From at least the 1580s the burgesses had made representations that Kilkenny should be raised to the dignity of a city and in 1609 it was accorded this status.

In 1642 the city became the venue for the Catholic Confederation of Kilkenny. During the following years there was a Catholic renaissance reflected in the quality of the stone tombs erected between 1642 and 1648. The old parish churches, many of which were in disrepair, were rebuilt, the Dominicans regained their former friary, the Capuchins established a new one, the Jesuits founded a college and novitiate, the Franciscans opened a nunnery, and Bishop Rothe established a college in Rose Inn Street.

Six months after the execution of Charles I in January 1649, a parliamentary army under the control of Oliver Cromwell landed at Dublin. In March 1650, after a siege lasting one week, Kilkenny surrendered. In 1654 an order was issued to clear Kilkenny and to transplant its citizens to Connacht.

The city's fortunes improved with the Restoration. James Butler, now duke of Ormonde, transformed the castle and had a substantial impact on the appearance of the city. With the exception of the hall and gallery built in the 1580s, Kilkenny Castle had remained a largely medieval fortress and the duke set about converting it into a French-style chateau. To improve access the duke had the east side of Castle Street demolished to create The Parade, a new formal approach to the castle that integrated it directly with the city.

In the census of 1702, there were 292 protestant families and 715 Catholic ones in the city, making a total of 1,007 families and a population of perhaps 5,000.

Kilkenny retains many buildings from the early centuries of its existence. The Round Tower at St. Canice's is at least 900 years old; the Talbot Tower was built around 1260; there are five medieval churches dating from the 13th century; Rothe house is the best known of a series of merchants' houses from the late 16th and early 17th centuries; and a number of fine Georgian houses are to be seen on its streets. The two most prominent and historically important buildings in the city are Kilkenny Castle, and St. Canice's Cathedral

2.2.2 St Kieran Street and the Market Yard

In 2006 an excavation undertaken by Claire Cotter (06E0712) and Denis Shine (06E0712 ext.) at 44-8 Kieran Street, within the Hightown of Kilkenny and 20m NE of St Mary's parish church exposed a probable riverine revetment. This feature comprised a series of SE-NW orientated post-holes, stake-holes and two slot-trenches (L 3.9m and 3.2m) that cut into the glacial boulder clay and were sealed beneath a post-medieval wall and a cobbled road of probable 13th/14th-century date. The features were interpreted as representing the original river defences of the W bank of the River Nore, prior to its reclamation and the construction of St Kieran Street in the 13th century. A testing programme at 44-48 St Kieran's Street, within the medieval town of uncovered a substantial amount of backfill material behind the modern retaining walls, as well as the walls of the 18th-19th-century building which once occupied the site. Trenches in the carpark confirmed medieval stratigraphy features 0.3m beneath the carpark surface. The medieval deposits generally consisted of dark-brown sandy clays containing sherds of medieval pottery and tile, as well as animal bone (sheep/goat) and oyster shell. These would appear to be midden deposits. An exposed metalled surface probably represented the remains of the floors of a medieval structure or an open area such as a yard or path.

From historic and cartographic sources St. Kieran's Street went through a number of name changes from the 14th century onwards. It was originally known as Benethstrete (1312) later referenced as Low Lane/ Back Lane (mid-17th century) before being elevated to Kings Street between 1801-1946. In 1946 it was changed to St. Kieran's after a Holy Well found at present day No. 6. In the 18th and 19th century the street had a mix of residential, service, and industrial premises including a malt house, Gun manufactory and famously Kyteler's Inn. The Kyteler family have been associated with Kilkenny from the c.1280 with numerous mentions of Ketteleryshall from the 15th century onwards.

To the north of the street, opposite the Shambles was a corporation market that variously sold fish, butter wool and corn. This closed down in 1884 and was replaced by the car park in 1999.

The Market Yard carpark is shown on a map in Archaeology Ireland Autumn 2008 as occupying an area of the Nores floodplain that was reclaimed in the 13th century and likely to contain deeply stratified waterlogged deposits. Historical cartography particularly Roque's Map of 1758 shows the carpark as a series of cultivated rectangular plots running to the rear of the Back Lane properties. The gardens are depicted as regularly laid out plots with rows of trees and grow beds. From the late sixteenth century onwards, when visitors' accounts become available, the gardens and orchards of Kilkenny are consistently highlighted as a remarkable feature of the townscape (IHTA Kilkenny p.4). Annotated features on the map include the New Quay, first opened in 1615 joining the market and the river, the County Gaol and the Shambles. The Gaol was formerly the site of Graces' Castle (KK019-026093-) built in the 13th century by William le Gros. In 1566, it was yielded to the Crown for use as a 'Sheire Gaol' (Carrigan 1905, vol. 3, 69-70). It seems to have served this function until c. 1794, when it was probably rebuilt as a courthouse (ibid.). A wall at the SW of the courthouse was recorded as possibly part of a 15th-century phase of Grace's Castle during archaeological monitoring by Maedbh Saunderson (08E0462) (Saunderson 2008, unpublished). The wall was noted as being thicker than the post-medieval walls encountered elsewhere during the excavation. It was partially demolished during the construction of the new SW stairwell of the courthouse.

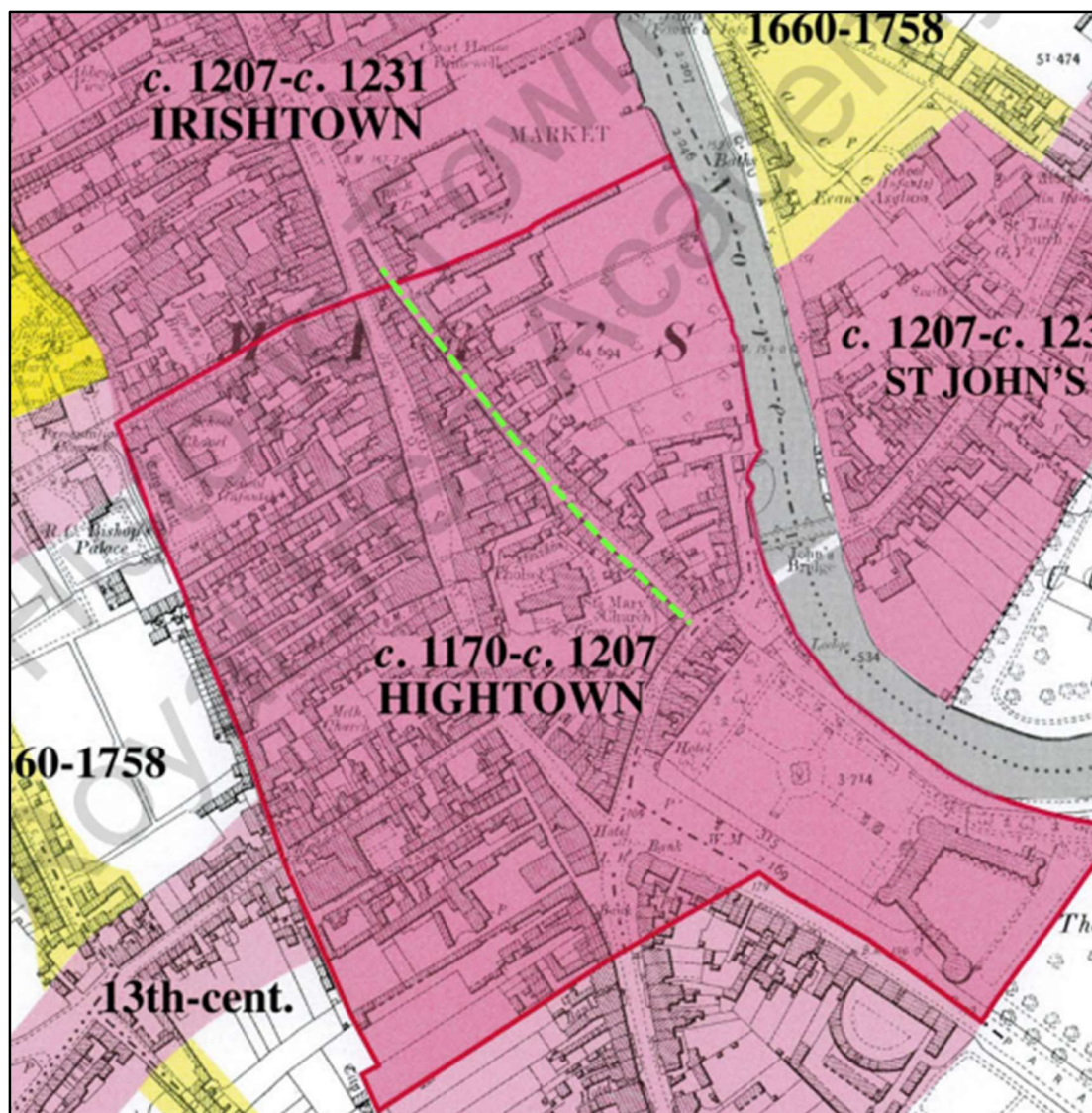


Figure 4 Extracted from the IHTA for Kilkenny Bradley J. (Ed) Simms A, Clarke H.B., Gillespie R.

2.2.3 Kilkenny's City Walls

Kilkenny, having medieval city walls, qualifies to be a member of the Irish Walled Towns Network (IWTN). This network was established by the Heritage Council to ensure that Ireland's unique cultural and archaeological heritage in relation to the legacy of medieval fortifications is protected and managed in a sustainable and appropriate manner in the long-term. National monuments legislation gives statutory protection to the city walls. It requires that all works which impact on the fabric of the city defences, or any ground disturbance in proximity to the defences in Local Authority or the Minister's ownership or guardianship, or that have been the subject of a preservation order, are subject to a requirement for Ministerial Consent.

The National Policy on Town Defences (2008) requires that medieval walling and associated features be considered as a single national monument and be treated as a unit for policy and management purposes. This policy requires a presumption in favour of preservation in-situ of archaeological remains both upstanding and below ground and preservation of the character, setting and amenity of town

walls. The Kilkenny City Walls Conservation Plan (Oxford 2005) gives a record of the city walls, assessing their significance and vulnerability and sets out a range of conservation principles and measures to address the future management and interpretation of the walls.

Kilkenny's earliest defences were likely an enclosing fosse and rampart of earth. Between 1250 and 1460 eleven murage grants were made for the construction of walls around Hightown. These grants legitimised the collection of tolls for named goods at set rates to improve defences against attacks from the Gaelic Irish and from inter-baronial strife. Documentary evidence for the walls is found mainly in references to the keeping of the gates in the 14th and 15th centuries and recorded in the Liber Primus Kilkenniensis. Roque's map of 1758 provides the best record of the town defences as they survived in the mid-18th century. This shows the walls of Hightown making three sides of a rectangle, with the River Nore to the east of the city acting as the fourth side. The walls possess four mural towers, all facing to the west, and seven gateways: Castle Gate, St Patrick's Gate, Walkin's Gate, St James' Gate, Black Freren Gate, Irishtown Gate and Bridge Gate. Although there is no wall to the east of the city, there is a suggestion that the north wall may have turned east, close to St Francis' Abbey, terminating in Evans Tower. Rocque's map does not show either Irishtown or the parish of St John's as being walled, although it is known that Irishtown had defensive walls by c. 1400. No mention is made of walls surrounding St John's until the 17th century. Similar to Hightown, it does not appear that Irishtown had a walled defence on the riverside.

The scheme area lies within the town's urban defences, St Kieran's Street does not intersect with the line of the wall or its associated towers. The Market Yard carpark is however to the immediate west of the projected line of the Hightown defences along the banks of the Nore. No quay wall or riverside defences are known to the east by the River Nore, but it may well be that medieval timber revetments or harbour walls and jetties remain to be discovered on this eastern flank.

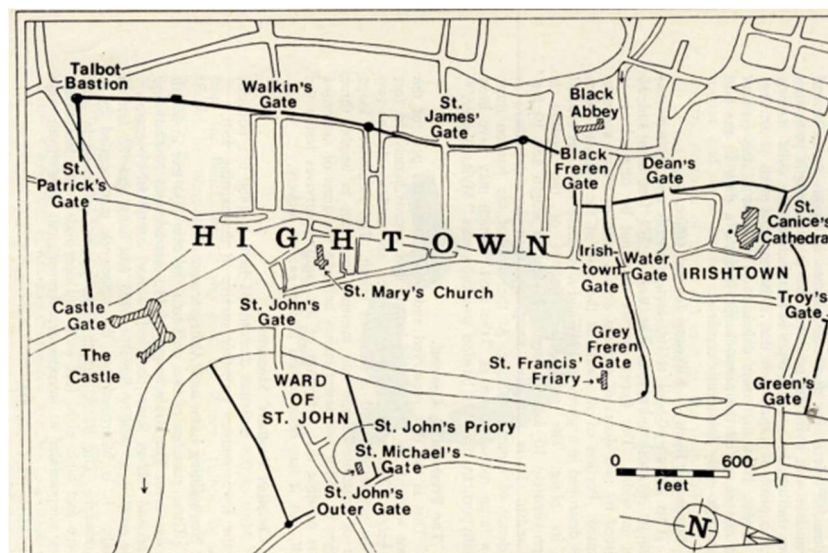


Figure 5 Town Walls after Bradley 1975, note no wall shown along river.

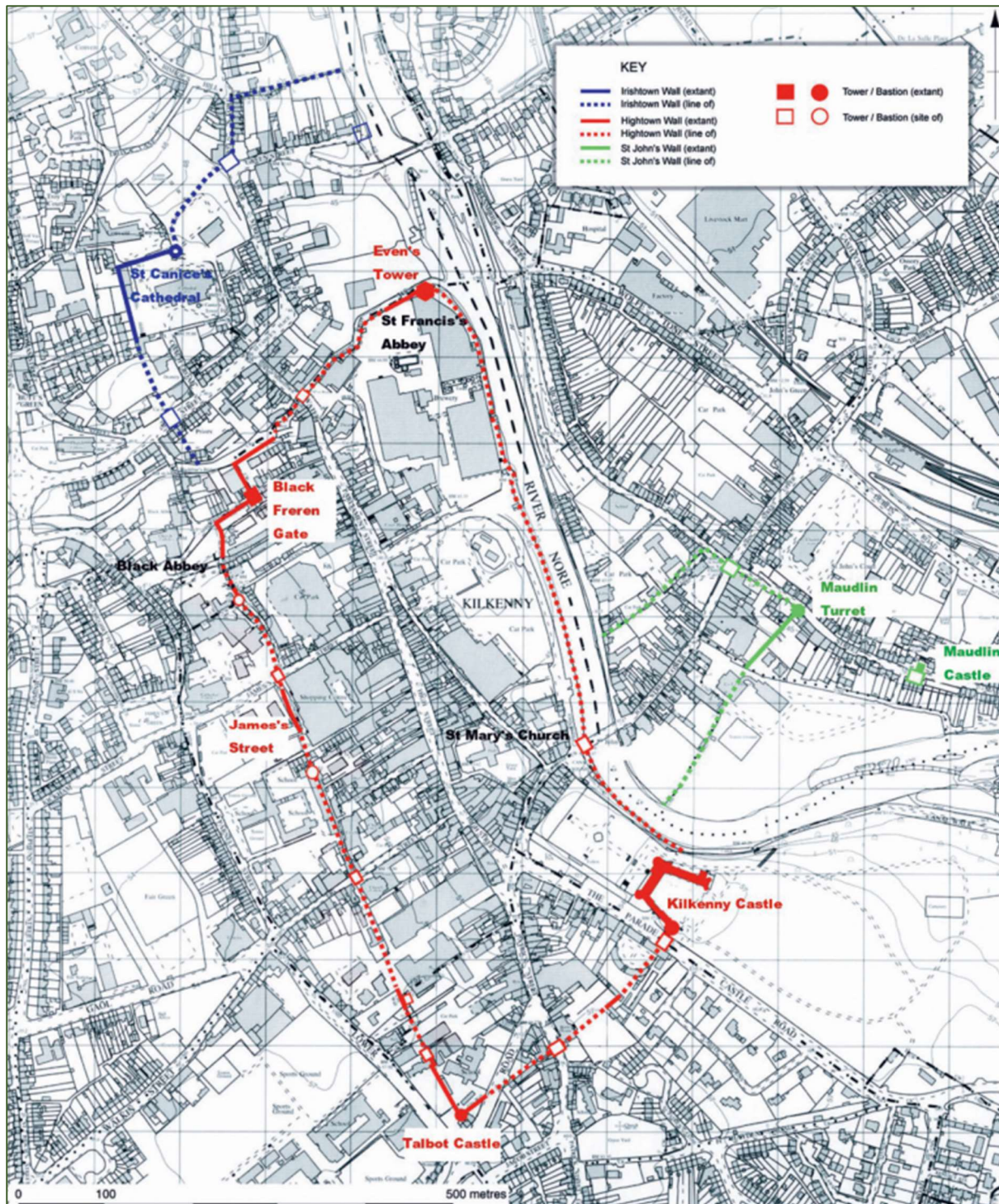


Figure 6 Line of Kilkenny's Urban defences after Rocque's Map.

2.2.4 World Heritage Sites

Although not formally recognised in Irish legislation, impacts on World Heritage Sites will nonetheless be a material consideration for developments in their wider vicinity.

There is no WHS or potential WHS contained in the Tentative List of Candidate Sites within 5km of the study area.

2.2.5 National Monuments in State Care, Guardianship or under Protection Order

On a national level, the highest degree of protection granted to archaeological monuments are those afforded National Monument status, which are protected under the National Monuments Act of 1930 and its various amendments. These are the pre-eminent archaeological sites in Ireland and fall into several categories including:

- Sites that are in the ownership or guardianship of the state.
- Monuments that are the subject of Preservation Orders.
- Monuments in the ownership of a local authority; and
- Walled towns.

Generally National Monuments in state care are numbered amongst the best preserved and most impressive monuments in the country.

There are three National Monuments within 500m of the proposed works.

Name	Description	Townland	Legal status	RMP No.	Nat. Mon. No.	Distance from works
St John's Abbey (Kilkenny)	Priory (Augustinian) (part of & chancel)	Gardens	Guardianship	KK019-026068-	344 & 331	151m
Magdalan Castle	Castle	Gardens	Ownership	KK019-026074	522	443m
St. Francis Abbey (Kilkenny)	Friary (Franciscan)	St. Mary's Parish	Ownership	KK019-026101-	72	156m

2.2.6 Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)

The legislation that affords protection to the archaeology of Ireland has seen several amendments since the first National Monuments Act of 1930 and there is a legacy of several different registers and associated terminology.

The following sections contain information relative to the Register of Historic Monuments (RHM), the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Archaeological Survey Database (ASD). Archaeological monuments are general registered by the National Monuments Service using a Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) number.

The scheme area lies within the Historic town of Kilkenny RMP KK019-026-

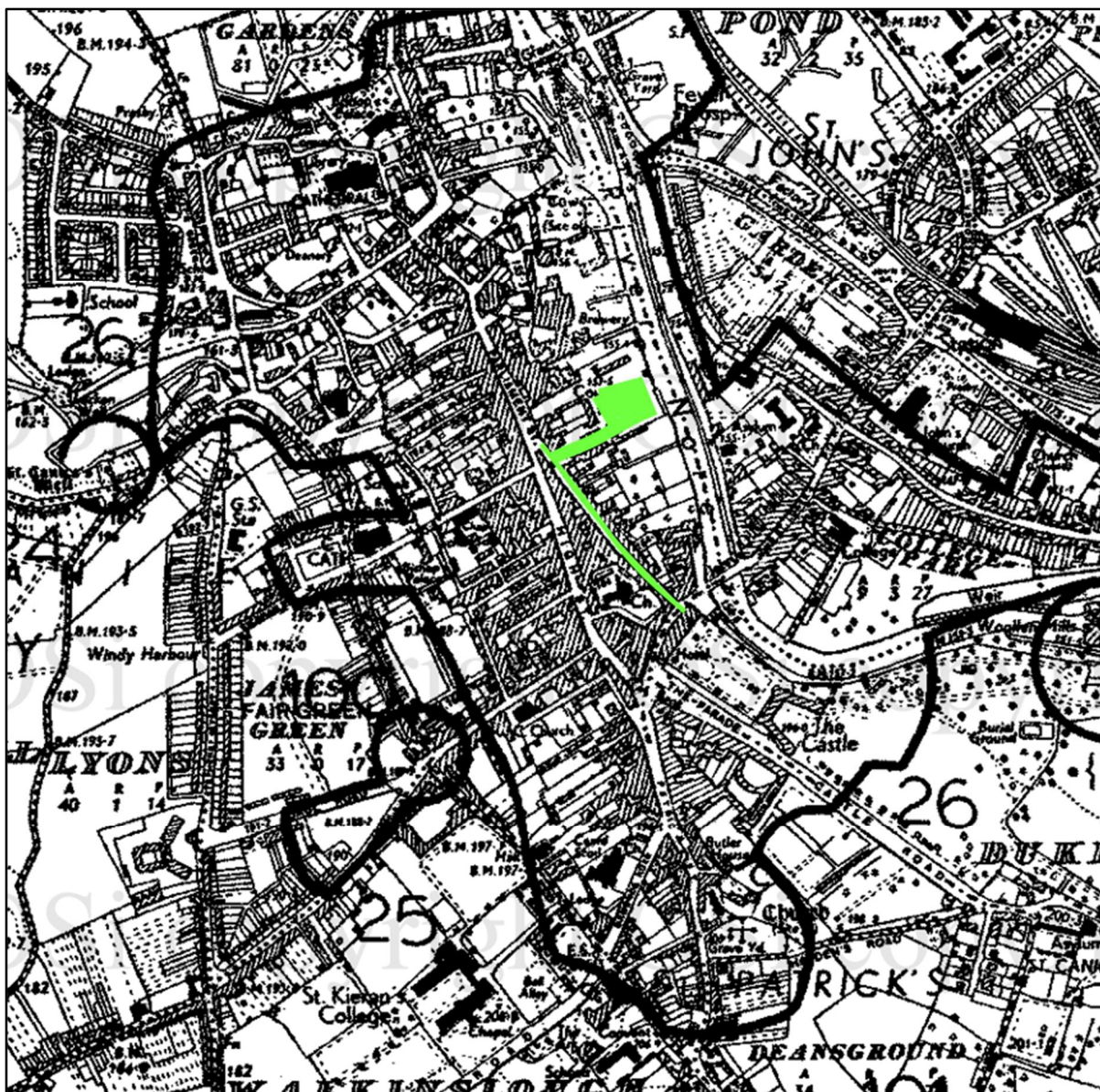


Figure 7 RMP Sheet KK019 showing Scheme Area and Historic town of Kilkenny.

2.2.7 Archaeological Survey Database

The most up-to-date record of archaeological monuments, the Archaeological Survey Database (ASD), is available for viewing and download on the www.archaeology.ie website. This record is continually revised and indicates several additional sites that do not feature in the RMP. The National Monuments Service also makes available SMR Zones of Notification on the website.

Archaeological monuments listed in the ASD that are located in the vicinity of the proposed development are presented in Table 2. Distances indicated are from the point data, made available in the ASD, to the site boundary.

Table 2 Relevant SMR's in the vicinity of the subject area.

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM Reference (E)	ITM Reference (N)	Distance
KK019-026055-	Shambles	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650494	656052	Within ZoN
KK019-026058-	House - 16th/17th century	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650561	655963	Within ZoN
KK019-026093-	Castle - unclassified	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650487	656158	Within ZoN
KK019-026094-	House - 16th/17th century	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650486	656117	Within ZoN
KK019-026108-	Ritual site - holy well	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650642	655904	Within ZoN
KK019-026109-	House - 16th/17th century	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650585	655968	Within ZoN
KK019-026110-	House - 16th/17th century	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650585	655970	Within ZoN
KK019-026111-	Inn	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650525	656037	Within ZoN
KK019-026112-	House - 16th/17th century	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650510	656056	Within ZoN
KK019-026113-	House - 16th/17th century	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650587	655931	Within ZoN
KK019-026114-	House - 16th/17th century	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650656	655873	Within ZoN
KK019-026115-	Church	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650601	655885	Within ZoN
KK019-026156-	Graveyard	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650623	655870	Within ZoN
KK019-026193-	Building	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650493	656137	Within ZoN

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM Reference (E)	ITM Reference (N)	Distance
KK019-026200-	Burial	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650511	656026	Within ZoN
KK019-026201-	Furnace	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650510	656025	Within ZoN
KK019-026203-	Excavation - miscellaneous	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650517	656166	Within ZoN
KK019-026204-	Burial	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650496	656170	Within ZoN
KK019-026205-	Burial ground	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650517	656166	Within ZoN
KK019-026226-	House - indeterminate date	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650543	656033	Within ZoN
KK019-026246-	House - medieval	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650620	655945	Within ZoN
KK019-026247-	Excavation - miscellaneous	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650620	655945	Within ZoN
KK019-026262-	Riverine revetment	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650611	655915	Within ZoN
KK019-026264-	Building	ST. MARY'S PARISH	650611	655915	Within ZoN

SMR: KK019-026055-

Class: Shambles

Description: Site unknown, probably in corporation market on Kieran's St E. Recorded as meat shambles in 1808, Features on IHTA Map 2 shambles and Fish Market.

SMR: KK019-026093-

Class: Castle - unclassified

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: At the location of, and possibly incorporated in, the 18th-century Kilkenny Courthouse (NIAH 12000084) on Parliament Street, in the medieval Hightown of Kilkenny that expanded between James's Street and the river Breagagh after 1207. In the 13th century, William le Gros built a castle here, which

became known as 'Grace's Castle' (O'Carroll 1983, 32). In 1566, it was yielded to the Crown for use as a 'Sheire Gaol' (Carrigan 1905, vol. 3, 69-70). It seems to have served this function until c. 1794, when it was probably rebuilt as a courthouse (ibid.). In the 19th century, the upper portion of the building was modified, and the balcony and stone steps were added (ibid.). Since then, it has remained largely unchanged. Though nothing of the original castle or prison is now visible, it is possible that some early remains are incorporated in the later phases of development (Farrelly et al. 1993, 76).

A wall at the SW of the courthouse was recorded as possibly part of a 15th-century phase of Grace's Castle during archaeological monitoring by Maedbh Saunderson (08E0462) (Saunderson 2008, unpublished). The wall was noted as being thicker than the post-medieval walls encountered elsewhere during the excavation. It was partially demolished during the construction of the new SW stairwell of the courthouse.

Compiled by: Jean Farrelly and Cólín Ó Drisceoil

Date of upload: 4 November 2020

References:

1. Carrigan, Rev. W. 1905 (Reprint 1981) *The history and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory*, 4 vols. Kilkenny. Roberts Books and Wellbrook Press.
2. Farrelly, J., O'Reilly, B., and Loughran, A. 1993 *Urban archaeological survey - county Kilkenny* (2 vols.). Unpublished report commissioned by the Office of Public Works, Dublin.
3. O'Carroll, J. 1983 *Historic Kilkenny*. Kilkenny. Self-published.
4. Saunderson, M. 2008 *Kilkenny Courthouse Preliminary Report* (incomplete draft report by ArchTech Ltd).

SMR: KK019-026111-

Class: Inn

Description: Kyteler's Inn, opposite the Market Slip on Kieran Street is a rare surviving example, albeit much modified by restorations undertaken in 1966, of a medieval merchant's house and inn (O'Coirlain 1968; Farrelly et al. 1993, 92; Bradley 2000, 25). A thorough archaeological building study has never been completed of the structure but it is clear that much of the standing historic fabric is of pre-1700 date. The rectangular building (ext. dims. 19.5m N-S x 8.25m E-W) consists of two-storeys over a basement. The first floor is completely occupied by a hall, referred to in 1432 as 'Ketleryshall', that runs parallel to the street-frontage and above a vaulted cellar supported on octagonal pillars that is probably of earlier, perhaps 14th century, date (Bradley 2000, 25). The front/W elevation has been much altered, and the roof has been lowered. At the N end of the front wall the upper part of a round-headed doorway with hood-moulding is visible, indicating that the original street level was considerably lower. What appears to be a late medieval link building flanks the S side of a square courtyard to the rear of the cellar. This basic plan of house/link building/courtyard finds parallels at Rothe House and like at this site the area to the S (currently the service yard) was probably occupied by a laneway and another, separate, burgage plot. The building retains many architectural details typical of this latter period (Farrelly et al. 1993, 92). In the N gable, for example, there are a number of single- and two-light chamfered windows, two with hood-mouldings. In the wall which continues the gable eastward there is a round-headed two-light window.

There are two domestic wells in the yard behind which were revealed during restoration work in 1966. St. Kieran's Well is located in the yard behind Kyteler's Inn. A 13th-century font (KK019-026150-), which was found in this well, is now kept in St. Francis' Abbey (KK019-026101-). Kyteler's Inn is reputed to be the house of the famous Kilkenny witch Alice Kyteler. Archaeological test-excavations by Margaret Gowen (94E0199 and 95E0062) within the site and in its environs indicate that the building is situated on deeply stratified and waterlogged deposits associated with the reclamation of the floodplain of the river Nore in the 13th/14th century (Gowen 1994; 1995; 1996, 50).

Compiled by: Cólín Ó Drisceoil

Date of upload: 16 November 2020

References:

1. O'Cochlain, C., 1968 Kyteler's Inn, Kilkenny. Self-published.
2. Farrelly, J., O'Reilly, B., and Loughran, A. 1993 Urban archaeological survey - county Kilkenny (2 vols.). Unpublished report commissioned by the Office of Public Works, Dublin.
3. Bradley, J. 2000 Kilkenny. Irish Historic Towns Atlas no. 10. Dublin. Royal Irish Academy.
4. Gowen, M. 1994 Report on archaeological assessment at Kyteler's Inn, Kilkenny 94E0199. Unpublished report. M. Gowen and Co. Ltd.
5. Gowen, M. 1995 Report on archaeological assessment at Kyteler's Inn, Kilkenny 95E0062. Unpublished report. M. Gowen and Co. Ltd.
6. Gowen, M. 1996 Kyteler's Inn, 25-26 St Kierans St., Kilkenny: medieval urban. Excavations 1995: summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland, No. 170, 50. Bray. Wordwell.

SMR: KK019-026058-

Class: House - 16th/17th century

Description: No description available, located at 41 St. Kieran's Street. Now trading as a barber shop.

SMR: KK019-026094-

Class: House - 16th/17th century

Description: No description available. Area is now a pedestrian access between Kyteler's Inn and the Yard Café.

SMR: KK019-026108-

Class: Ritual site - holy well

Description: Now occupied by No. 6 St. Kieran's Street, beside Pat Toolan Bookmakers. Previously near old Butter Market. Not featured on IHTA Map 2 shambles and Fish Market.

SMR's KK019-026109, 026110, 026112, 026113, 026114-

Class: House - 16th/17th century

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: No descriptions available. SMR's KK019-026109 & 026110 now on Dunnes Stores Site. KK019-026112 is now Yard café, KK019-026113- now on Dalgan House site trading as Puro Kids. KK019-026114-is now trading as Peaches Boutique.

SMR: SMR's KK019-026115- & KK019-026156-

Class: Church & graveyard

Townland: ST. MARY'S PARISH

Description: St Mary's is a detached five-bay double-height Catholic church, c.1200, on a cruciform plan. The church was the parish church of the medieval Hightown and Rothe was probably correct when he said that it began as a chapel for those living near the castle. By 1205 it was sufficiently well established for the bishop of Ossory to convene an ecclesiastical court there. Throughout the middle ages the town council maintained the church and an annual contribution of 4d was collected from each hall and a halfpenny from each stall or shop for this purpose. The patronage and upkeep of St Mary's were visible signs of the pride and wealth of the burgesses; its tombs and chapels reflected their status and it was an important venue for civic ritual. Both the church and its bell tower, which was evidently spacious, were used for meetings of the council and the hundred court, while in the sixteenth century, if not before, St Mary's was one of the locations in which the town plays were performed.

A portion of the NE part of the medieval graveyard excavated (06E0712) by Denis Shine in 2008-9 at 44-8 Kieran Street, 20m N of the site of the chancel of St Mary's church (KK019-026115-) (Cotter and Shine 2010, 14; Shine 2011, 210-12). A total of 74 articulated/partially articulated burials, along with large amounts of disarticulated human bone, were excavated from under the foundations of the present 18th-century NE boundary wall of St Mary's graveyard (KK019-026156-) and behind (W of) a retaining wall that had been constructed in front of this boundary following demolition c. 1970 of a terrace of houses that had occupied the site. The earliest burials recorded were cut into the natural slope of a hill that extended to the W bank of the River Nore and these were overlain by intercutting graves containing burials orientated E-W, with their heads to the W. No evidence for coffins was recovered and instead the remains were interred in simple pit graves. In the absence of radiocarbon dates the chronology of the burials is poorly understood but it is proposed by the excavator that they date to the medieval period (Shine 2011, 210-12). Osteological analysis of the skeletal assemblage by Dara Fleming-Farrell indicated an age at death distribution ranging from pre-natal to advanced adulthood, a relatively balanced sex ratio, and a generally healthy population (Fleming-Farrell 2018).

Compiled by: Cólín Ó Drisceoil

Date of upload: 14 December 2020

SMR: KK019-026193-

Class: Building

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: No

Description: To the rear of an early 19th-century house at 45 Parliament Street (NIAH 12000083) and immediately to the S of the 18th-century courthouse (NIAH 12000084), which incorporates the 15th-century urban tower house known as 'Grace's Castle' (KK 019-026093-) (Farrelly et al 1993, 76), test

excavations by Brenda O'Meara (07E0843) uncovered the foundations of a boundary wall that separates the rear yard of No. 45 from a long narrow yard at the S of the courthouse (O'Meara 2008, unpublished; 2010, 261). This wall is constructed on a probable medieval stepped masonry foundation, which suggests it was the foundation of a medieval building (ibid.). A large stone-built N-S aligned culvert, of probable 18th-century date, truncates the foundation (ibid.).

Compiled by: C  il  n    Drisceoil

Date of upload: 3 November 2020

SMR: KK019-026200-

Class: Burial

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Isolated infant burial excavated in 2002-2003 (02E1715) by C  il  n    Drisceoil beneath former rear yard and below ground level of cellar for late 18th-early 19th century houses and shops at 62-3 High Street, (NIAH 12000076 and 12000075) and 76 Kieran Street (NIAH 12000077), Kilkenny (   Drisceoil 2004, 276-7; 2005, 265-6; 2005, 43-61; 2012). Excavations on the site in 2002-2003 documented a series of attempts to reclaim land (KK 019-026----) in the flood-plain of the River Nore (   Drisceoil 2005, 50, 59-60). Once achieved, probably in the 13th century, the site was used as a rear-garden where activities such as iron smelting (KK019-026201-) and the burial of an infant occurred. The burial was represented by fragments of the infant's skull within a deposit of gravel reclamation make-up, and it is possible it was a chance introduction rather than a formal burial.

Compiled by: C  il  n    Drisceoil

Date of upload: 4 November 2020

SMR: KK019-026203-

Class: Excavation - miscellaneous

Description: Medieval timber-lined cess pits, timber fence-lines for burgage plots excavated by Maedbh Saunderson (08E0462) at the rear of the 18th-century Kilkenny Courthouse (NIAH 12000084), Parliament Street, Kilkenny (Saunderson 2008, unpublished; 2010, 257-8). The courthouse is built on the site of the 15th-century urban tower house known as Grace's Castle (KK019-026093-) and in the area of the medieval Hightown of Kilkenny that expanded between James's Street and the river Breaghagh after 1207 (Farrelly et al. 1993, 76). The 15th-century urban tower house known as Grace's Castle is incorporated into the present 18th-century Kilkenny Courthouse (NIAH 12000084), Parliament Street, Kilkenny. In the 13th century, William le Gros built a castle here, which became known as 'Grace's Castle' (O'Carroll 1983, 32). In 1566, it was yielded to the Crown for use as a 'Sheire Gaol' (Carrigan 1905, vol. 3, 69-70). It seems to have served this function until c. 1794, when it was probably rebuilt as a courthouse.

The excavated area was to the rear E of the courthouse and encompassed the centre of a series of E-W aligned burgage plots with associated boundary and drainage ditches, pits and cesspits, several of which were timber-lined. As a result of waterlogging, preservation on the site was exceptionally good and over 500 pieces of worked wood of medieval date were recovered.

A previously unknown streambed, identified running along the N boundary of the excavated area, represented the earliest phase of activity. This natural feature may have formed the original boundary between the lands of the Franciscan Abbey (KK019-026101-) to the N of the site and the immediate holdings of Grace's Castle (KK019-026093-). A probable prehistoric stone axe was recovered from the base of the streambed. Four phases of medieval activity, dating from the 13th to 16th centuries were recorded. These phases were characterised by a series of N-S and E-W aligned ditches for burgage plots, with associated pits and cesspits. Several of the E-W aligned ditches contained lines of timber posts and stakes, the remains of fence lines for the plots. Each phase was sealed by distinctive inundation or make-up deposits, into which the features of the succeeding phase were dug. The earliest features were cut into several silty deposits which represent evidence for the flooding of the site by the River Nore, which presently lies 200m to the east. Several of the pits were lined with timber and some were lined with reused oak shingles. One shingle-lined pit produced a toy wooden sword. An abundance of archaeobotanical remains were present in the pits and one was filled with cherry stones (Lyons 2015, 43). A single isolated human burial (KK019-026204-), with distinctive 'ear-muff' stones on either side of the skull, was excavated in the NW corner of the site was associated with the third stratigraphic phase of medieval activity (precise date unknown). Seventeenth to 19th century burials (KK019-026205-) associated with the use of the site as the County Jail and courthouse were buried in post medieval deposits which sealed the medieval stratigraphy. Areas in the SE and SW of the site remain unexcavated and probably contain archaeology of similar nature and density.

Compiled by: Cólín Ó Drisceoil



Figure 8

Excavation work on site of Courthouse.

SMR: KK019-026204-

Class: Burial

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: No

Description: Isolated medieval burial excavated by Maedbh Saunderson (08E0462) at the rear of the 18th-century Kilkenny Courthouse (NIAH 12000084), Parliament Street, Kilkenny (Saunderson 2008; 2010). An earlier castle (KK019-026093-) is probably incorporated into the present 18th-century courthouse (Farrelly et al. 1993, 76). In the 13th century, William le Gros built a castle here, which became known as 'Grace's Castle' (O'Carroll 1983). In 1566, it was yielded to the Crown for use as a 'Sheire Gaol' (Carrigan 1905, vol. 3, 69-70). It seems to have served this function until c. 1794, when it was probably rebuilt as a courthouse (ibid.).

The excavated area was to the rear E of the courthouse and encompassed the centre of a series of E-W aligned burgage plots with associated boundary and drainage ditches, pits and cesspits, several of which were timber-lined (KK 019-026203-). The burial was found in the NW of the excavation site, S of a streambed identified running along the N boundary of the excavated area. It was associated with the third phase of medieval activity identified on the site and was orientated E-W in a supine extended position, with characteristically medieval 'ear-muff' stones visible supporting the sides of the skull (Saunderson 2008, unpublished). The burial was fully excavated.

Compiled by: Jean Farrelly and C  il  n    Drisceoil

Date of upload: 4 November 2020

References:

1. Carrigan, Rev. W. 1905 (Reprint 1981) The history and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory, 4 vols. Kilkenny. Roberts Books and Wellbrook Press.
2. Farrelly, J., O'Reilly, B., and Loughran, A. 1993 Urban archaeological survey - county Kilkenny (2 vols.). Unpublished report commissioned by the Office of Public Works, Dublin.
3. O'Carroll, J. 1983 Historic Kilkenny. Kilkenny. Self-published.
4. Saunderson, M. 2008 Kilkenny Courthouse Preliminary Report (incomplete draft report by ArchTech Ltd).

SMR: KK019-026205-

Class: Burial ground

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Twenty-two human burials excavated by Maedbh Saunderson (08E0462) at the rear of the 18th-century Kilkenny Courthouse (NIAH 12000084), Parliament Street, Kilkenny (Saunderson 2008, unpublished; 2010, 257-8). An earlier castle (KK019-026093-) is probably incorporated into the present 18th-century courthouse (Farrelly et al. 1993, 76). In the 13th century, William le Gros built a castle here, which became known as 'Grace's Castle' (O'Carroll 1983). In 1566, it was yielded to the Crown for use as a 'Sheire Gaol' (Carrigan 1905, vol. 3, 69-70). It seems to have served this function until c. 1794, when it was probably rebuilt as a courthouse (ibid.). The excavated area was to the E of the tower house and encompassed the centre of a series of E-W aligned burgage plots with associated boundary and drainage ditches, pits and cesspits, several of which were timber-lined (KK019-026203-). The 22 burials,

representing a minimum of 30 individuals, were provisionally dated to the 18th/19th century, when the area was a yard to the rear of the County Jail and Courthouse (Farrelly et al. 1993, 76). Five of the burials were buried simultaneously and were aligned N-S. Two military buttons found with one of this group carried the insignia of the 17th Royal Regiment of the Meath Militia, which was stationed in Kilkenny from July 28th to August 8th 1798 (Saunderson 2008). All of the exposed burials were fully excavated. It is probable that the unexcavated areas at the SE and SW of the site contains further burials.

Compiled by: Cólín Ó Drisceoil

Date of upload: 4 November 2020

References:

1. Carrigan, Rev. W. 1905 (Reprint 1981) The history and antiquities of the diocese of Ossory, 4 vols. Kilkenny. Roberts Books and Wellbrook Press.
2. Farrelly, J., O'Reilly, B., and Loughran, A. 1993 Urban archaeological survey - county Kilkenny (2 vols.). Unpublished report commissioned by the Office of Public Works, Dublin.
3. O'Carroll, J. 1983 Historic Kilkenny. Kilkenny. Self-published.
4. Saunderson, M. 2008 Kilkenny Courthouse Preliminary Report (incomplete draft report by ArchTech Ltd).
5. Saunderson, M. 2010 Kilkenny Courthouse, Parliament Street, Kilkenny, in I. Bennett (ed.) Excavations 2007: summary accounts of excavations in Ireland, No. 969, 257-8. Bray. Wordwell

SMR: KK019-026226-

Class: House - indeterminate date

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: On St. Kieran's Street within the walled Hightown of Kilkenny City. Wall foundations (L 4m E-W; Wth 0.6m) corresponding to the E part of a house shown on the 1758 map of Kilkenny by John Rocque. Uncovered in archaeological monitoring (12E0222) by Cólín Ó Drisceoil immediately to the S of the medieval house known as Kyteler's Inn (KK019-026111-) and incorporating a probable medieval slip that formerly ran to its S (O'Cochlain 1968; Farrelly et al 1993, 92; Tobin and Coughlan 2012; Ó Drisceoil 2014).

Compiled by: Cólín Ó Drisceoil

Date of upload: 5 November 2020

SMR: KK019-026247-

Class: Excavation - miscellaneous

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Two pits and a well identified in excavations (97E0334 and 98E0168) at 10-13 Kieran Street, within the SE of the Hightown of Kilkenny (Ó Baoill 1998, 105-6; O'Flanagan 1998, unpublished; Opie 2000, 117). Associated with a medieval stone structure (KK019-026246-), possibly part of a house, and reclamation make-up deposits. Further deep reclamation deposits preserved in situ underneath E side of existing Dunnes Stores building.

Compiled by: Cólín Ó Drisceoil

Date of upload: 16 November 2020

References:

1. Ó Baoill, R. 1998 10–13 St Kieran's Street, Kilkenny: urban medieval. In I. Bennett (ed.), *Excavations 1997: summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland*, no. 309, 105-6. Bray. Wordwell.
2. O'Flanagan, N. 1998 Report on archaeological test pit and test trench investigation, 10-13 Kieran Street, Kilkenny, licence 98E0167. Unpublished report. Archaeological Development Services Ltd.
3. Opie, H. 2000 10–13 St Kieran's Street, Kilkenny: urban medieval. In I. Bennett (ed.), *Excavations 1998: summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland*, no. 352, 117. Bray. Wordwell.

SMR: KK019-026262-

Class: Riverine revetment

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Probable riverine revetment fence partially excavated by Claire Cotter (06E0712) and Denis Shine (06E0712 ext.) at 44-8 Kieran Street, within the Hightown of Kilkenny and 20m NE of St Mary's parish church (KK019-026115-) (Clutterbuck 2009, 275; Cotter 2009, 275-7; Cotter and Shine 2010, 14; Shine 2011, 210-12). The earliest features identified in the excavation comprised a series of SE-NW orientated post-holes, stake-holes and two slot-trenches (L 3.9m and 3.2m) that cut into the glacial boulder clay and were sealed beneath a post-medieval wall and a cobbled road of probable 13th/14th-century date. The features were interpreted as representing the original river defences of the W bank of the River Nore, prior to its reclamation and the construction of St Kieran Street in the 13th century (Cotter 2009, 276; Cotter and Shine 2010, 14; Ó Drisceoil 2003). They may also represent an early boundary for the NE precinct of St Mary's church as medieval burials, part of the graveyard (KK019-026156-) of St Mary's, were excavated directly to its W (Shine 2011). The fence was only partially excavated and further remains are likely to extend to the NW and SE of the excavation site.

Compiled by: Cólín Ó Drisceoil

Date of upload: 14 December 2020

References:

1. Clutterbuck, R. 2009 44-48 St Kieran's Street, Kilkenny: urban medieval. In I. Bennett (ed.) *Excavations 2006: summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland*, no. 1064, 275. Bray. Wordwell.
2. Cotter, C. 2009 44-48 St Kieran's Street, Kilkenny: urban medieval. In I. Bennett (ed.) *Excavations 2006: summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland*, no. 1065, 275-7. Bray. Wordwell.
3. Cotter, C. and Shine, D. 2010 Request for Further Information regarding excavations at 44-8 Kieran Street, Kilkenny 06E712 and 06E712 ext., CRDS Ltd. Unpublished report.
4. Ó Drisceoil, C. 2003 Kilkenny Reclaimed: the archaeological evidence for medieval reclamation in Kilkenny city. *Old Kilkenny Review* 55, 58-69.

5. Shine, D. 2011 44–48 Kieran Street, Kilkenny. In I. Bennett (ed.) Excavations 2008: summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland, no. 715, 210-12. Bray. Wordwell.

SMR: KK019-026264-

Class: Building

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: Portion of wall of medieval building or part of the NE boundary wall of the precinct and graveyard (KK019-026156-) of St Mary's parish church (KK019-026115-) excavated by Claire Cotter (06E0712) at 44-8 Kieran Street (Cotter 2009, 275-7; Cotter and Shine 2010, 14; Shine 2011). The wall (excavated L 6m, Wth 1m), orientated SE - NW, ran 1m W of the medieval revetment (KK019-026262-) and c. 6m E of the present post-medieval NE boundary/revetting wall for the graveyard of St Mary's church. Associated pottery dates the excavated wall to the 13th/14th century. A cobbled road (KK019-026280-), probably the original surfacing for St Kieran's Street, ran to the E of the excavated wall. The wall was interpreted by the excavator as either part of the boundary of St Mary's or the rear (W) wall of a substantial medieval building that originally occupied the street-frontage of Kieran Street (Cotter 2009, 276). It is likely further sections of the wall survive to the N and S of the excavated area.

Compiled by: Cólín Ó Drisceoil

Date of upload: 14 December 2020

References:

1. Clutterbuck, R. 2009 44-48 St Kieran's Street, Kilkenny: urban medieval. In I. Bennett (ed.) Excavations 2006: summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland, no. 1064, 275. Bray. Wordwell.
2. Cotter, C. 2009 44-48 St Kieran's Street, Kilkenny: urban medieval. In I. Bennett (ed.) Excavations 2006: summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland, no. 1065, 275-7. Bray. Wordwell.
3. Cotter, C. and Shine, D. 2010 Request for Further Information regarding excavations at 44-8 Kieran Street, Kilkenny 06E712 and 06E712 ext., CRDS Ltd. Unpublished report.
4. Shine, D. 2011 44–48 Kieran Street, Kilkenny. In I. Bennett (ed.) Excavations 2008: summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland, no. 715, 210-12. Bray. Wordwell.

2.2.8 Cartographic Research

Analysis of historic mapping shows how the landscape has changed over time. The comparison of editions of historic maps can show how some landscape features have been created, altered or removed over a period of time. Sometimes features that appear on these early maps are found to be of potential archaeological significance during fieldwork. For this study the following historic maps were consulted:

- Down Survey 1654 -1656
- Kilkenny, 1758, by John Roque (Trinity College Dublin)
- First edition Ordnance Survey 6" Maps circa 1837; and
- Third edition Ordnance Survey 25" Maps circa 1900.

A review of the available cartographic sources for the subject area, begins with the Petty's Down Survey, so called because a chain was laid down and a scale made. The survey was undertaken from 1656-8 under the direction of William Petty. Using the earlier Civil Survey as a guide, teams of surveyors, mainly former soldiers, were sent out to measure every townland to be forfeited to soldiers and adventurers post the Cromwellian Wars. The resulting maps, made at a scale of 40 perches to one inch (the modern equivalent of 1:50,000) were the first systematic mapping of a large area on such a scale attempted anywhere. The primary purpose of these was to record the boundaries of each townland and to calculate their areas with great precision. The maps are also rich in other detail showing churches, roads, rivers, castles, houses and fortifications.

The Down Survey barony map shows 'The liberties of the city of Kilkenny', c. 1655. The city is depicted as a walled town on either side of the Nore. The street plan is laid out on as north south access and significant structures include St. Canice's Cathedral, Kilkenny Castle and St. Marys Church to the south of High Street and Back Lane.

John Rocque's 1758 map of Kilkenny shows Back Lane (St Kieran's Street) as an urbanised throughfare extending from Rose Inn Street in the south towards the Coal Market in the North (Parliament Street). The street provides access points to St. Mary's Church, High Street via Slip Lane and to the river via the New Quay. As stated previously the rectangular plots to the rear of Back Lane run eastwards to the riverside.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey 6" Maps depicts the subject area in pre-famine times (created 1837-1842). The street plan remains much as it was depicted in earlier maps. Back Lane is now known as Kings Street (renamed in 1804) and

The later second edition 25" map, surveyed in 1910, shows Michael Lane developed with a line of still extant dwellings. The houses were built circa 1880's and are two-storey rendered terraces overlooking the river Nore. To the rear of these properties are gravel pits and a lime kiln.

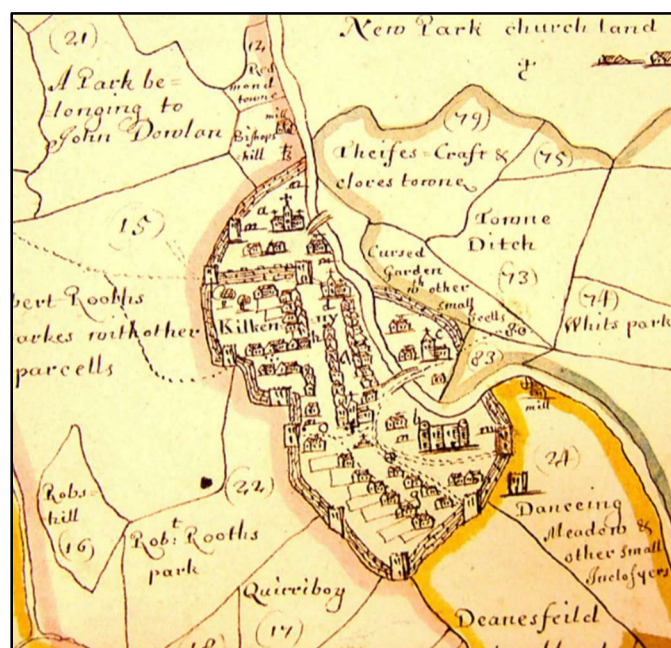


Figure 9 Barony map showing the Liberties of Kilkenny Down Survey 1655

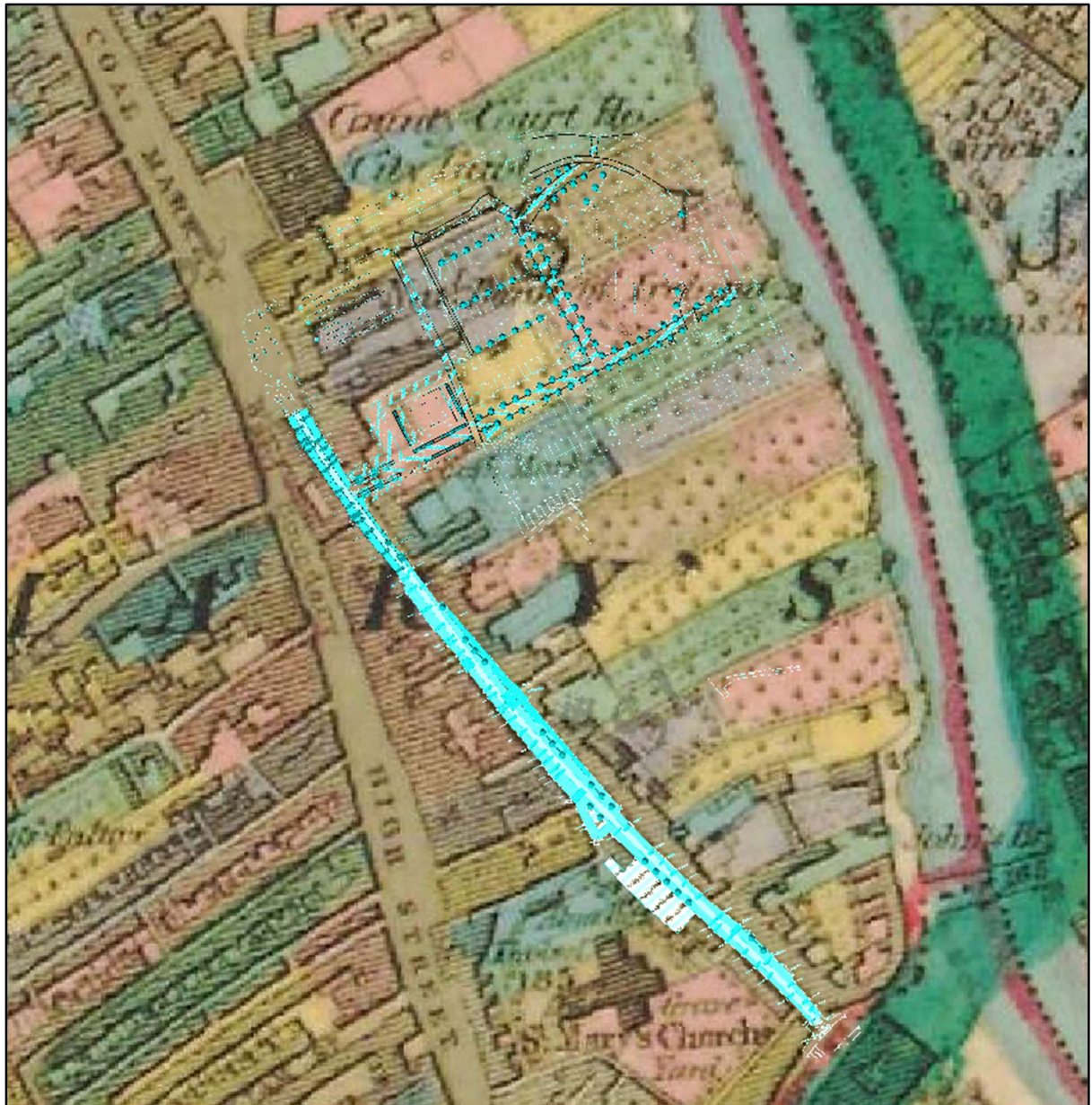


Figure 11 OS 6" First Ed. Map showing scheme area

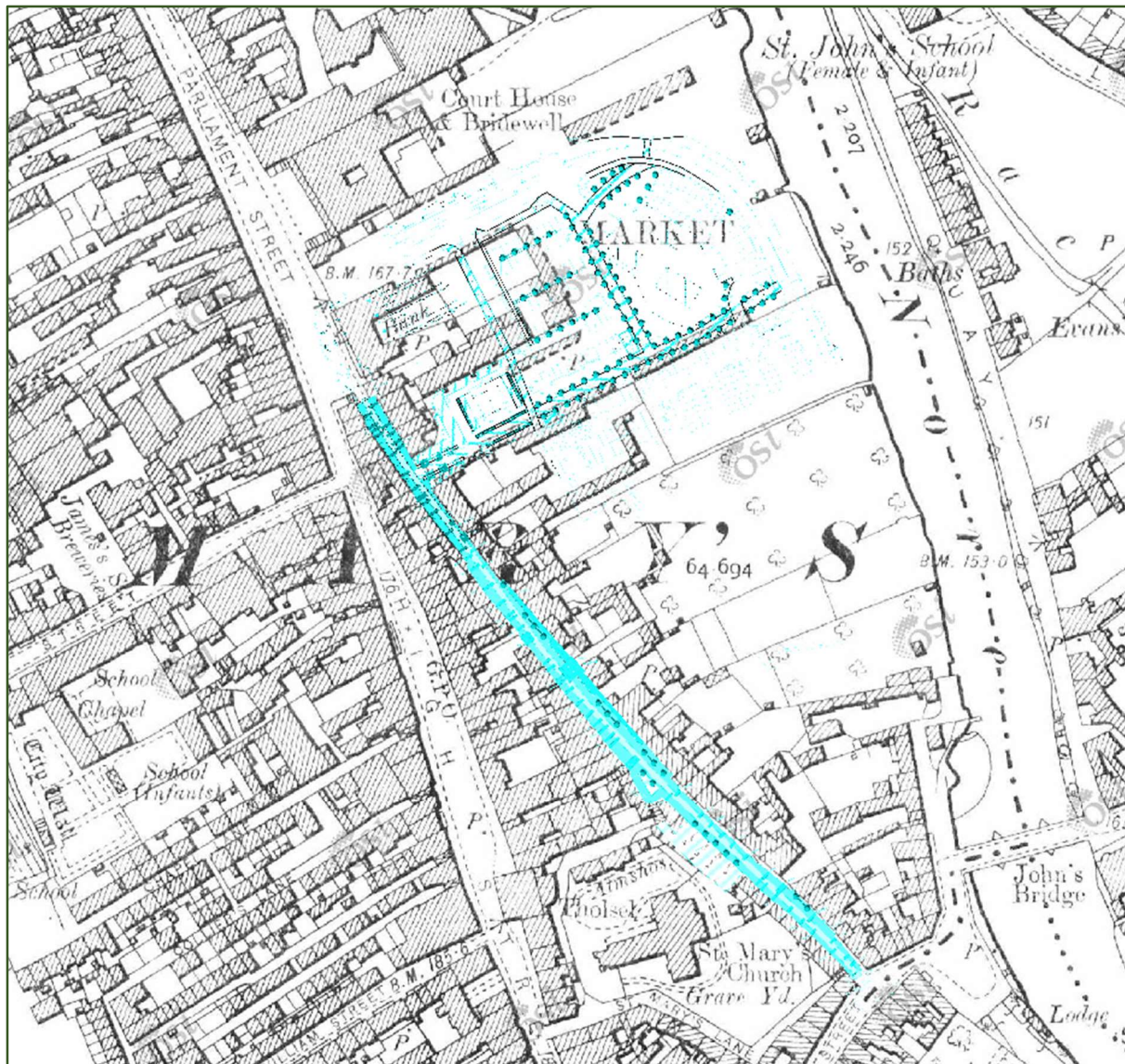


Figure 12 Extract from 25" map showing scheme area.

2.2.9 Aerial Photography

The usefulness of aerial photography is that it allows for a different perspective - 'the distant view'. Archaeological sites may show up on the ground surface, depending on their state of preservation, by light and shadow contrasts (shadow marks), tonal differences in the soil (soil marks) or differences in height and colour of the cultivated cereal (crop marks). It is also a useful aid in pinpointing existing features and can assist in ascertaining their extent and degree of preservation.

A review of available aerial photographs from 1995 to more recent satellite imagery was undertaken to identify any previously unrecorded anomalies of historical potential. The subject area is an urbanised environment with a highly developed commercial core. No additional sites were noted.

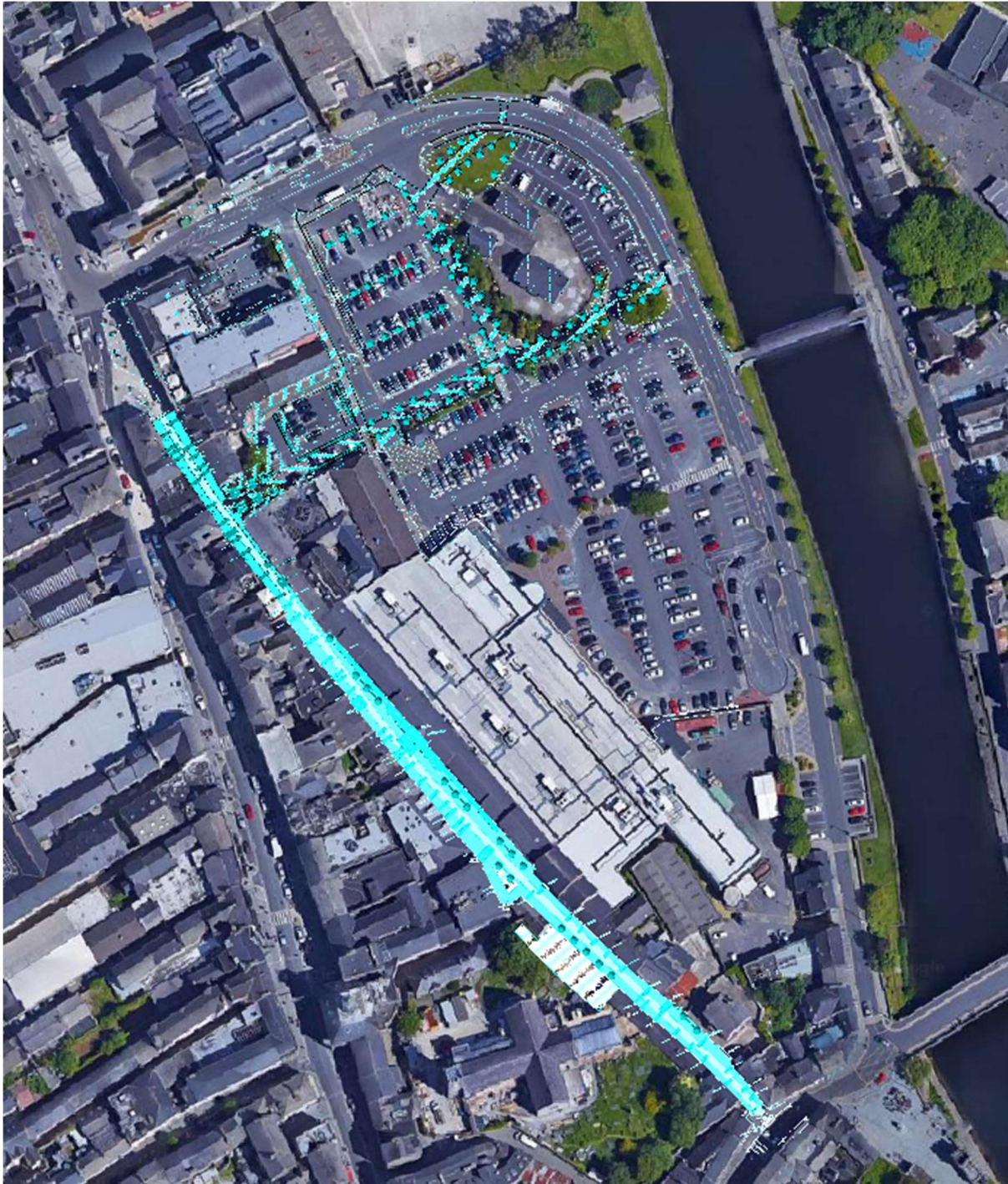


Figure 13 Route of works for St Kieran's and Market Yard project.

2.2.10 National Museum Finds Database

From a review of the National Museum Finds database (2010) and the Kilkenny Archaeological Project the following find was recovered from the rear of Kyteler's Inn, St. Kieran's Street

Find(s) Find Discovery	Find(s) Find Discovery	Find(s) Find Discovery
Rear of Kyteler's Inn, Kieran Street	Baptismal font	KM 27.7.1889

2.2.11 Previous Archaeological Fieldwork

The Excavation Bulletin is both a published annual directory and an online database that provides summary accounts of all the excavations carried out in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 to 2012.

The database gives access to over 15,000 reports and can be browsed or searched using multiple fields, including Year, County, Site Name, Site Type, Grid Reference, Licence No., Sites and Monuments Record No. and Author.

The National Roads Authority (NRA) archaeological database (<http://archaeology.nra.ie>) contains a description of the results of excavations carried out in advance of various road schemes. In general, the database contains information on sites for which final excavation reports have been received.

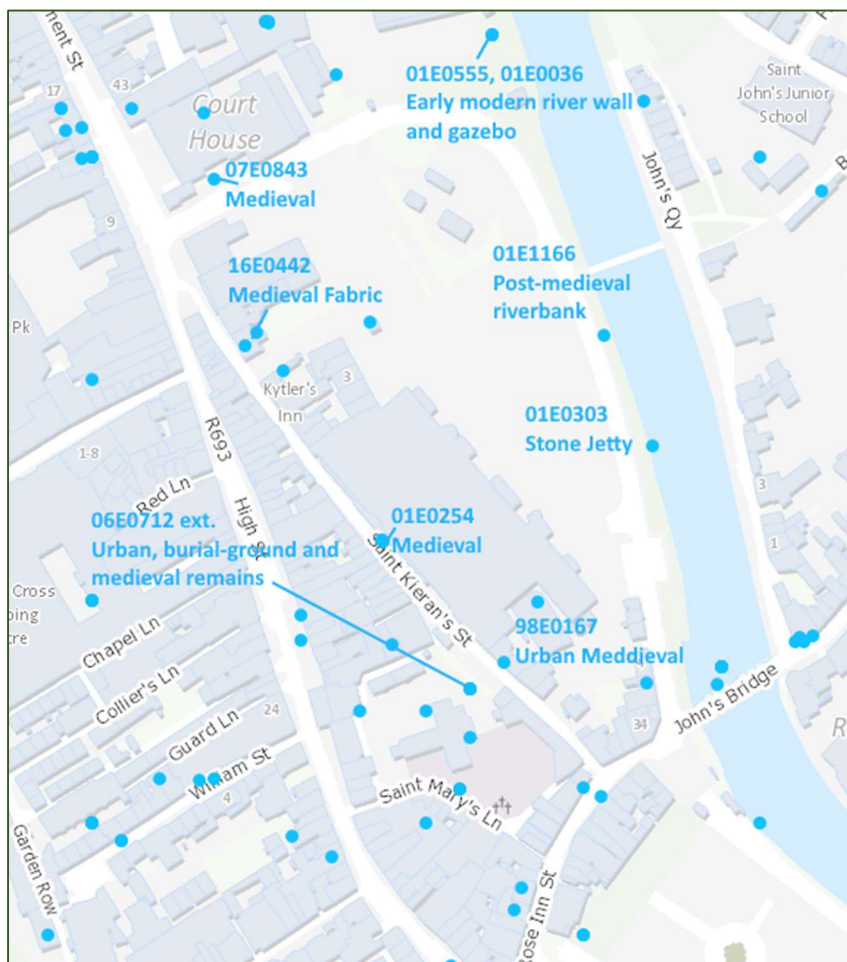


Figure 14 Excavations in subject area from Heritage Maps.ie

The following entries are recorded in the vicinity of the subject area.

Reference No.	Location	Site type	Licence No.	Co-ordinates
1998:352	10-13 KIERAN STREET, KILKENNY, Kilkenny	Urban medieval	98E0167	E 650625m, N 655916m
<p>A four-part archaeological assessment was carried out at 10-13 Kieran Street, Kilkenny, before the proposed extension and development of the existing Dunnes Stores. The assessment involved a building survey of the existing houses; test-trenching within the house basements and the adjacent carpark; full excavation to the rear of the houses; followed by monitoring of the house demolition, the piling process and the digging of the ground-beam and service trenches. The project was carried out between 23 March and 2 October 1998. A full internal and external inspection of the houses was carried out. None of the structures incorporated any surviving medieval fabric or features, although two reused cut and chamfered stones were noted in the basement wall of No. 12. Two more reused cut stones were observed in the yard wall separating Nos 11 and 12, while others were noted lying loose in the yard of No. 11. This suggested that there may have been an earlier structure on the site, with some of the stones being reused in the construction of the later houses. Examination of the houses also indicated that No. 11 was the earliest of the four. Test-pits were dug in the basements of Nos 10-12. Nos 10 and 11 produced no evidence of medieval activity. In No. 12 a wall was observed, running in a north-east/south-west direction along the section face of the pit and under the present foundations of the house. This was post-medieval in date but was sitting on a number of clay deposits, three of which contained medieval pottery sherds. A test-trench was also dug in the carpark of Dunnes Stores. This produced no pure medieval layers, although an Elizabethan coin and occasional medieval sherds of pottery turned up in a disturbed context. Open excavation was carried out to the rear of the houses. The site was dug to a predetermined level of 43.37m OD, designed to create a buffer zone between the archaeology and the formation level of the new structure. Consequently, it was not dug to a uniform archaeological level, or to undisturbed subsoil levels. Post-medieval activity was noted across the site. This consisted of a large working surface of clay and cobbles. Two walls of a stone structure were noted on this surface. Two culverts and a continuation of the wall noted during test-trenching were also picked up, running beneath the houses. Two wells were also uncovered-these too were post-medieval in date. Medieval activity was noted in the south-west of the site, closest to the houses. This consisted of dumps of clay and organic material, containing sherds of medieval pottery. Two pits were uncovered in the far south of the site, and a well and associated stone structure (possibly a trough or overflow feature) were partially uncovered in the west of the site. These features were not bottomed but clearly continued below the 43.37m OD level. Monitoring uncovered further archaeological features of significance. The piling process suggested that the medieval deposits continued up to 1m below the excavated depth of 43.37m OD, based on the material brought up by the piling auger. Digging of the ground-beam trenches produced evidence of the original doorway for No. 11, which was uncovered in section, along with an early relieving arch at basement level. Further evidence of the wall noted during test-trenching and excavation was also found. More of the culverts and part of an earlier boundary wall were also uncovered during the monitoring phase. It was also clear that the construction of the basements of the houses had removed virtually all archaeological layers and features.</p> <p>Hilary Opie, 103 Cherrywood Drive, Clondalkin, Dublin 22.</p>				

Reference No.	Location	Site type	Licence No.	Co-ordinates
2005:822	WINSTON'S DEPARTMENT STORE, ST KIERAN'S STREET, KILKENNY, Kilkenny	Urban	04E1618	E 650570m, N 655971m
<p>The site is located to the rear, south-west, of Winston's Department Store, St Kieran's Street, Kilkenny, within the zone of archaeological potential for the historic city. Three test-trenches were excavated on site. The stratigraphy consisted of a sterile greyish-black silty clay underlying concrete and rubble. No finds or features of an archaeological nature were noted.</p> <p>Sheila Lane, Deanrock Business Park, Togher, Cork.</p>				

Reference No.	Location	Site type	Licence No.	Co-ordinates
2012:361	Kytler's Inn, St Kieran's Street, Kilkenny, Kilkenny	No archaeological significance	12E222	E 650526m, N 656047m
<p>Testing was carried out at the rear of Kytler's Inn as part of a pre-planning assessment associated with an application to extend the existing kitchen facilities. The area of proposed development is located within the footprint of and adjacent to Kytler's Inn. The site is located within the zone of potential for the historic town of Kilkenny (KK019-026). Kytler's Inn is recorded as a Protected Structure in the Kilkenny City & Environs Development Plan. Due to the relatively small nature of the development footprint, as well as limited space due to standing structures, one test trench was hand dug within the development area. It should be noted that this area did not previously form part of the Kytler's Inn complex. The yard area is shown as a separate plot to the inn in the early OS mapping editions and historical maps dating to the 18th century. The hand-dug trench measured 3m by 1m and had a depth of 1.45m. Subsoils were not reached and excavation at that depth halted due to 1.45m being the maximum required for construction. Water ingress at this level was apparent. No features of archaeological significance were identified. It appears that there is a significant amount of made ground in this area of the proposed extension.</p> <p>Tim Coughlan, Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, 120b Greenpark Road, Bray, Co. Wicklow</p>				

Reference No.	Location	Site type	Licence No.	Co-ordinates
2016:475	27 & 27A St Kieran Street, Kilkenny, Kilkenny	Urban medieval	16E0442	E 650509m, N 656058m
<p>Archaeological investigation took place in regard to development sought for the change of use of the ground floor of an existing shop unit (27 St Kieran's Street) to restaurant use, linking to the existing 'The Yard' café (which currently occupies the rear of the property – 27a St Kieran's Street), and associated ancillary works.</p>				

Monitoring was conducted during the removal of plaster from walls at the site, for the purpose of identifying any medieval stonework that may be present and which could be impacted on by the development. A number of architectural fragments and features were recovered as part of the work of removal of plaster and plasterboard from the walls, as well as the insertion of steel supports and wall ties. Finds included a segmental arch-headed recess which may have been an early fireplace. At the springing of the arch some of the voussoirs were missing and the arch had partially collapsed as a result. The removal of the panelling underneath the deep display window to the ground floor to the front (west) elevation of the unit revealed a pair of dressed stones. A pair of worked stone blocks were recovered from the front elevation of the building. Sherds of pottery dating to the post-medieval period were found. Other artefacts consisting of clay pipe, tile and brick were discovered.

Seán Shanahan & Edel Barry, Shanarc Archaeology Ltd, 39A Hebron Business Park, Hebron Rd, Kilkenny, Co Kilkenny

Reference No.	Location	Site type	Licence No.	Co-ordinates
2012:358	Market Yard Car Park, Kilkenny, Kilkenny	No archaeological significance	12E221	E 650565m, N 656069m
<p>A single test trench was excavated at the Market Yard car park in advance of the construction of an extension to a pay station. The trench revealed 18th-19th-century make-up deposits of rubble overlying a 17th-18th-century reclamation make-up horizon at a depth of 1.6m below the present ground level.</p> <p>Kilkenny Archaeology, 12 Parliament Street, Kilkenny</p>				

Reference No.	Location	Site type	Licence No.	Co-ordinates
2007:971	45 Parliament Street, Kilkenny, Kilkenny	Urban, medieval/post-medieval	07E0843	E 650495m, N 656133m
<p>Test excavation was undertaken in a garden at the rear of 45 Parliament Street in October 2007 in advance of the submission of a planning application. The property is located on the east side of Parliament Street at the junction of the Market Yard; the garden to the rear of the property runs along the south-facing side wall of the Kilkenny Courthouse (a protected structure), facing on to the Market Yard (Dunnes Stores Carpark).</p> <p>The property lies within the registered core of the medieval walled town of Kilkenny (KK019-026). It is understood that garden plots in this area were laid out as early as the 13th century. The area proposed for development lies within such a medieval garden plot, though the present garden was not enclosed until the 19th century.</p>				

The proposed development covers an area of c. 130m² including the back garden of No. 45 Parliament Street and an area of what is the present public footpath to the south of the property. This area of the footpath was not available for test assessment.

Three trenches were opened in the garden area. Three wall foundations were exposed, crossing the site on a north to south alignment. The westernmost wall was a concrete, stone and brick foundation of late 19th/early 20th-century date. The two other walls appeared to form a tunnel or culvert of rubble masonry construction, measuring c. 1m wide and whitewashed on the interior. Large stone slabs removed from between the walls probably formed the roof or lid of the culvert or tunnel. This 18th/19th-century structure was exposed 0.7m below the ground surface, and continued towards the Courthouse under the property boundary wall.

Natural soil was exposed at two locations at a depth of between 0.9m and 1.3m below the ground, sloping from west to east. No medieval structures, deposits or artefacts were found during testing. However, the garden lies within a medieval burgage plot boundary and settlement evidence may exist elsewhere on the site.

Brenda O'Meara, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 27 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.

Reference No.	Location	Site type	Licence No.	Co-ordinates
2014:128	Gardens, St Francis Abbey Brewery, Kilkenny	Post-medieval walls	14E0250	E 650550m, N 656180m

Monitoring of the excavation of a trench for an underground ESB cable was carried out within the grounds of Smithwick's St Francis Abbey Brewery, Kilkenny City on behalf of Diageo Limited. This work took place from 23 July-5 August 2014.

The route of the ESB trench was extensively disturbed and with the exception of one sherd of medieval pottery all the finds were of 19th– 20th-century date. Remnants of a number of walls were identified, many of which appear to correspond with walls depicted on the early OS mapping of the area. Most of the walls were similar in size and construction and date to the 19th century, with possibly one or two walls dating to the 18th century.

Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy, Lynwood House, Ballinteer Road, Dublin 16

Reference No.	Location	Site type	Licence No.	Co-ordinates
2001:696	NOR-6, Quay, Kilkenny	Early modern river wall and gazebo	01E0555	E 650620m, N 656198m

Introduction

Archaeological excavation and full building survey of a semicircular riverside revetment wall and associated early modern gazebo at Bateman Quay, Townparks, Kilkenny, were undertaken by the writer (licence ref.: 01E0555) with assistance from Dr Niall Brady of ADCO Ltd (licence ref.: 01E0036) in July 2001. The work formed part of ongoing pre-development mitigation for the River Nore (Kilkenny City) Drainage Scheme (formerly known as the Kilkenny Flood Relief Scheme). Proposed development included removal of this site within a 6m-wide section of the right riverbank at this location, as part of the river-widening scheme. Excavation followed on from an underwater assessment of the site in 2000 by Niall Brady (Excavations 2000, No. 549, 00D033).

Background

This site is within the medieval city of Kilkenny, on the right bank of the River Nore, along the approximate line of the eastern 'High Town' or 'English Town' of the riverside medieval town wall. The earliest reference to a quay at this location is in the 17th century, when the New Quay was built to link the river to the fish market, 'The Shambles', at the junction of Parliament Street, St Kieran's Street and High Street. This is clearly marked on Rocque's map of 1758. Bateman Quay is a 20th-century amalgamation of a series of perpendicular garden plots (probably medieval burgage plots) extending from Parliament Street/St Kieran's Street to the riverbank. By the early 19th century some of these garden plots possessed a riverside Teahouse or Pleasure House with associated pier or jetty, which are clearly marked on the first and/or second edition Ordnance Survey maps. Of these, two such buildings survive today as a fully restored single-storey teahouse (site code NOR-7) and a ruinous gazebo (site code NOR-6). Two unassociated riverside jetties were also noted in assessment (site codes NOR-9 and NOR-10); both were subject to full excavation in advance of development (see above, Nos 695 and 704).

Methodology

Because of the nature of this site, with its proximity to the river and abundance of services, excavation, both underwater and land-based, was undertaken in stages. Two linear cuttings were opened by hand on either side of the riverside revetment wall, followed by a stone-by-stone record of the structure and the adjacent gazebo building, which lie outside the development.

Results

Trench 1 measured 6m east-west by 2.7m, was 2.5m deep, and was opened at the junction of the wall and gazebo building, on the landward side of the riverside wall. Excavation revealed a series of modern and early modern dump or land reclamation deposits, plus modern intrusive concrete beams and service trenches. The riverside wall was 13.5m in external diameter, 7m wide, 0.65–0.8m thick and 3.5m in excavated height, and was constructed of random-rubble mortared limestone, with two inner plinths and one outer plinth at a level between the two. The wall abutted and post-dated the adjacent gazebo, which can be cartographically and stylistically dated to the late 18th or early 19th century. The lower foundations of the gazebo were revealed as a random mortared

rubble boot, but excavation did not penetrate deep enough to establish the depth of the riverside wall.

Trench 2 was 8m long (east-west), 1-3.5m wide and 1m deep, and was opened within the riverbed extending west from the base of the riverside wall into the riverbed. Excavation revealed a stratigraphy of modern river silts and gravels. The riverside wall extends more than 1m in depth below the accumulated overburden at its base, with an outer plinth identified. Overburden is a mixture of surface clay overlying what appears to be a level of rock-armouring. Because of the unstable nature of the wall, and of the overburden at its base, it was not possible to excavate to further depths in this location.

Gazebo

The gazebo structure is built of coursed limestone rubble with fine dressed quoins. As it is outside the development area it is not currently under threat. However, a full building survey was undertaken of this structure, which is in very poor repair. The building is roughly rectangular in plan, 5.8-5.9m long (north-south), 4.85m wide and 7.55m high to its eaves, with a hipped (north-south) slate roof and single chimney-stack on the east wall.

The south-facing front wall has a large rectangular doorway (presumably once a Georgian-style framed doorway) at first-floor level, with associated limestone flag steps 1.4m wide. The back wall contains a large rectangular window, now missing. The side (west-facing) wall has a simple stone-headed door and window on the ground floor. But the interior of this wall contains a large, blank, rounded-headed recess (to house a large fresco perhaps?). The riverside (east-facing) wall is blank, with small brick fireplaces and chimney-stack.

The partially damaged roof contains a fine Victorian stucco-type plastered ceiling (60% complete), with floral roundel and elaborate coving, similar to that in Bridge House, John's Street, Kilkenny. The interior structural timbers, floor joists and roof timbers have been burned, and any decorated plaster on the walls has been lost; however, the ceiling shows no sign of blackening, suggesting the blaze occurred after abandonment.

This structure appears contemporary with a renovated example known as the Tea-House to the south (site code NOR-7) and also with an excavated example at jetty NOR-9 (see above, No. 695).

Conclusion

Full resolution of this site is subject to disconnection and dismantling of electricity, telecom and river-monitoring services. However, it is hoped that full excavation will be allowed to recommence in the spring of 2002.

Reference No.	Location	Site type	Licence No.	Co-ordinates
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2003:1023	44-48 ST KIERAN'S STREET, KILKENNY	Urban medieval	03E1204	E 650610m, N 655904m
<p>An assessment of 44-48 St Kieran's Street, Kilkenny, was carried out in advance of a mixed commercial and residential development. The site is located on the west side of St Kieran's Street, within the medieval town of Kilkenny and adjacent to St Mary's Church. The Civil Survey of 1654-1656 described a number of buildings which occupied this site, which only became vacant around the 1970s. It presently consists of a vacant plot used as a surface carpark and temporary builders' compound. The rear of the site is covered by raised areas retained by concrete walls faced with reused squared limestone blocks to a height of up to 3m above the carpark surface. This raised area and a number of walls from the building which once occupied the site presently buttress the boundary wall of St Mary's churchyard.</p> <p>The test excavation was carried out with a three-person team between 18 and 20 August. Five trenches were excavated: two (1 and 2) were excavated by hand on the raised areas and three (3-5) were excavated in the carpark area with the assistance of a mini-digger. Trenches 1 and 2 uncovered a substantial amount of backfill material behind the modern retaining walls, as well as the walls of the 18th-19th-century building which once occupied the site. The trenches in the carpark area confirmed the presence of medieval stratigraphy on-site. Trench 3, measuring 2.5m by 2.3m and excavated to a depth of 1.3m, uncovered medieval features 0.3m beneath the carpark surface. These consisted of a stone wall and a metallised surface, and refuse layers. Trench 4, measuring 2m by 2m and excavated to a depth of 1.8m, exposed the foundations of one of the 18th-19th-century buildings; further excavation revealed approximately 1.4m of medieval stratigraphy in what appears to have been a pit or a ditch. Trench 5 measured 3m by 2m and 1.4m deep. It exposed a wall and a metallised surface of probably medieval date, as well as refuse or occupation layers.</p> <p>In general the stratigraphy ranges in depth from 1.64 to 0.73m. The trend of the stratigraphy runs from relatively thick at the north end of the site (Trench 5) to relatively shallow to the south end (Trench 3), with the thickest deposits in the middle of the carpark area (Trench 4). It is also apparent from Trench 4 that the archaeological material may be striking deeper from west to east. The medieval deposits generally consist of dark-brown sandy clays containing sherds of medieval pottery and tile, as well as animal bone (sheep/goat) and oyster shell. These would appear to be midden deposits. A metallised surface was encountered in Trenches 3 and 5, probably representing the remains of the floors of a medieval structure or an open area such as a yard or path. The post-medieval features consisted of walls, drains and rubble associated with the buildings demolished 30 years ago. Most of this material is contained in the top c. 0.4m of the deposits. Somewhere within these deposits are the remains of the buildings described on the Civil Survey from the mid-17th century; the remnants of a glazed roof tile, possibly a ridge tile, were recovered from the upper archaeological layer in Trench 4. In all likelihood these late medieval or 17th-century remains incorporated medieval building fabric and were in turn incorporated into the 18th- and 19th-century buildings, much like the remaining buildings along the west side of St Kieran's Street.</p>				

In total 113 finds were retrieved, of which over 60 were from a medieval context. Most of the modern finds were from Trenches 1 and 2. These consisted of various tableware sherds and a complete penny inkpot which dates to the 19th or earlier 20th century; a complete 19th-century clay pipe was also recovered. The majority of the medieval pottery sherds were recovered largely from Trenches 3–5 in the carpark area, where the deposits are deepest. The assemblage was roughly evenly divided between pottery with orange and buff fabric, although the majority contained a grey interior indicative of an oxygen-starved or oxygen-reduced atmosphere during firing. The glazes were, in most cases, dark-green or clear, with specks of green from the use of a galena lead glaze. Most were consistent with pottery forms dating to the 13th and 14th centuries. The pottery is a mixture of local Kilkenny wares and English wares from the Bristol region. Two sherds of south-western French Saintonge were recovered. Four pieces from two late medieval or early modern glazed roof tiles were also found. In addition, fourteen medieval metal artefacts were recovered. All were iron and, although a few were identifiable as possible nails, the majority were very corroded and have been sent to a specialist for analysis and conservation.

An analysis of the standing walls on the site has revealed nothing of outstanding architectural significance. The boundary wall with St Mary's Church appears to date to the 18th century. The remains of the buildings that abut St Mary's graveyard are all later 18th- or 19th-century in date. The significance of these walls lies in the fact that they are the last surface remains of the buildings which once fronted onto St Kieran's Street between Nos 43 and 49. The modern upper and lower retaining walls are functional structures designed to consolidate the boundary wall with St Mary's churchyard. They consist of mass concrete walls faced with reused cut and dressed stone to present an aesthetically pleasing face.

An archaeological management plan has been proposed to minimise or eliminate the potential impacts of the development on the archaeological deposits on-site. The archaeological material on-site was found to be, on average, 0.2–0.25m beneath the current ground surface. The proposed development's finished floor levels (46.720m OD and 46.870m OD) are between 0.35 and 0.45m above the top levels of the recorded archaeological material. The proposed mitigation measures recommended the preservation of archaeological material in situ.

Richard Clutterbuck, Cultural Resource Development Services Ltd, Unit 4, Dundrum Business Park, Dundrum, Dublin 14.

Reference No.	Location	Site type	Licence No.	Co-ordinates
2002:1004	Bateman Quay, Kilkenny (SITE NOR 23)	Post-medieval riverbank	01E1166	E 650670m, N 656063m
Excavation was undertaken in June 2002 of a possible stone jetty site, revealed during assessment in March 2002 as a series of post-medieval, parallel riverside walls. Work formed part of archaeological mitigation of the River Nore (Kilkenny City) Drainage Scheme. Proposed development included removal of a 6m-wide section of the right riverbank along Bateman Quay (see also Excavations 2001,				

No. 695, 01E0554, 01E0303, and No. 1003 above). Dryland excavation of this site took the form of two open-area cuttings, opened within the riverbank and protected from the river by an earthen berm.

Excavation revealed four phases of activity dating from the late 17th to the late 19th century. Phase 1 was an east–west-oriented limestone rubble garden wall, running to the river, with foundations built into the riverbank. This wall was shown on Rocque's (1758) map and dates to either the late 17th or the early 18th century. Abutting the southern face of the garden wall was a dump of domestic refuse (Phase 2), which produced a high concentration of late 17th- and early 18th-century wine onion bottles (some complete), clay pipe and pottery. Phase 3 was a short limestone rubble wall angled obliquely to the Phase 1 wall and represented the truncated remains of the 'Pleasure Ho[use]' shown on the first-edition OS map (1839–41). Phase 4 represented an abortive attempt to build a square riverside structure, which abutted the northern face of the garden wall and dates to between 1872 and 1900. This structure was open to the river and measured c. 3.4m square. The western entrance to this structure within the wall would have required the demolition of the Phase 2 pleasure house. However, the structure was built with inadequate foundations, resulting in a dramatic crack in the northern wall and subsidence into the river. After conclusion of this excavation, monitoring of development was recommended, which revealed two additional, irregular, east–west-running walls (2.5m apart), 16m north of this site, also post-medieval.

Paul Stevens, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.

2.2.12 Toponym Analysis

Townland names are a rich source of information for the land use, history, archaeology, and folklore of an area. The place name can have a variety of language origins such as, Irish, Viking, Anglo-Norman and English. The names can provide information on families, topographical features, and historical incidents. In terms of the built environment many names reference churches, fords, castles, raths, graveyards, roads and passes etc. In compiling the following data, a number of resources were consulted including the Placenames Database of Ireland www.logainm.ie and Irish Names of Places by P.W. Joyce (Joyce, 1913).

The works are to take place in are in Gardens townland (Kilkenny City By., St. John's Par.).

Table 3: Toponyms

Townland Name/ Name	Irish Version	Translation and notes
Kilkenny	Chill Chainnigh	Church of Cainnech

2.3 Architectural Heritage

2.3.1 Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA)

The Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, provides that all Development Plans must now include objectives for preserving the character of Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs). An ACA is a place, area, group of structures or townscape of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic,

cultural, scientific, social, or technical interest, or which contribute to the appreciation of protected structures.

In these areas, the protection of the architectural heritage is best achieved by controlling and guiding change on a wider scale than the individual structure, in order to retain the overall architectural or historic character of an area.

St. Kieran Street and Market Yard Carpark lie within the City Centre Architectural Conservation Area. The city centre ACA encompasses the medieval core of Kilkenny, the boundaries of which follow the line of the city wall to the west and north, the river to the east and Rose Inn Street to the south. This area is defined by the central spine of the city running along High Street and Parliament Street with the medieval slips running to the east between High Street and Kieran Street and the surviving burgage plots to the rear of properties on High Street and Parliament Street. This part of the city contains some of the city's most architecturally and historically significant structures including St. Francis Abbey, The Black Abbey, St. Mary's Church, Rothe House, Shee Alms House, and the Hightown Circuit of the city walls, visual reminders of the city's prosperity in the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries. The Tholsel and the Courthouse are also within this area representing major contributions from the 18th century. Apart from these landmark buildings and structures (of which there is a high proportion in such a small area) the external built fabric of these streets dates to the 18th and 19th centuries. Even within this however, there are small reminders of the medieval past incorporated into many of the city's structures, particularly on High Street, and it is highly likely that there is further medieval fabric hidden from view. The urban vernacular of much of the City Centre is characterised by rendered and painted facades with classically proportioned wall to window ratios and the survival of the timber sash as the most common window type. This presentation is typical of the commercial centres of most Irish towns. One departure from this type is the east side of Parliament Street which is home to a number of redbrick four-storey over basement Georgian houses. Adjacent to these is an important reminder of the 19th century brewing industry in the St. Francis Abbey Brewery.

2.3.2 Record of Protected Structures (RPS) / National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)/ Industrial/Vernacular Heritage

The importance of our built heritage is enshrined in the Planning and Development Act, 2000 (Part II, Section 10) which places a statutory obligation on local authorities to include in their Development Plans objectives for the protection of structures, or parts of structures, which are of special interest. The principal mechanism for the protection of these structures is through their inclusion on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS). This list provides recognition of the structure's importance, protection from adverse impacts and potential access to grant aid for conservation works. The record of Protected Structures is an ongoing process and can be reviewed and added to. In considering additions to the Record of Protected Structures local authorities have recourse to the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) which provides a source of guidance on the significance of buildings in their respective areas.

There are Three Protected Structures and 30 NIAH sites along St. Kieran's Street and in the Market Yard.

Table 4 List of RPS's St. Kieran's St.

Address	Description	Detailed Description	NIAH	RPS
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St. Kieran Street	Kytelers Inn	Attached seven-bay single-storey over part-raised basement rubble stone house with dormer attic, c.1275, probably originally detached with single-bay single-storey return to east. Subsequently in use as inn, post-1449.	12000116	B189
St. Kieran Street, 30-31	Bollards Public House	Terraced three-bay two-storey over basement house with dormer attic, built 1925, with pubfront to ground floor.	12000113	B190
Market Yard	Tea Houses	Detached two-bay single-storey rubble stone Gothic-style tea house, c.1800, with square-headed cut-away corner porch to left. Restored, 1993, to accommodate commercial use.	12000204	B119

Table 5 List of NIAH's

NIAH No.	Name	Detailed Description
12000079	53 High Street	Terraced two-bay two-storey gable-fronted house with half-dormer attic, c.1775, originally two-bay three-storey
12000080	52 High Street	Terraced single-bay three-storey over basement house, c.1900, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier range, c.1825
12000081	Dore's, 50-51 High Street	End-of-terrace two-bay three-storey over basement house, c.1900, on a corner site originally two separate single-bay three-storey houses possibly incorporating fabric of earlier ranges, c.1825
12000113	Daniel W. Bollard, 31-32 Saint Kieran's Street	Terraced three-bay two-storey over basement house with dormer attic, built 1925
12000114	29 Saint Kieran's Street	Terraced two-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, c.1850, possibly incorporating fabric of earlier range, c.1600, on site. Renovated, c.1900
12000115	28 Saint Kieran's Street	End-of-terrace two-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, c.1775, probably originally terraced incorporating fabric of earlier house, c.1600
12000116	Kyteler's Inn	Attached seven-bay single-storey over part-raised basement rubble stone house with dormer attic, c.1275, probably originally

		detached with single-bay single-storey return to east. Subsequently in use as inn, post-1449. Extensively reconstructed, c.1625.
12000117	The Yard, Saint Kieran's Street	Attached three-bay two-storey house with half-dormer attic, c.1600. Extensively renovated, 1854. Renovated, c.1925.
12000118	38 Saint Kieran's Street	Terraced three-bay two-storey house, c.1900, possibly originally in commercial use to right ground floor.
12000119	Butter Slip, Saint Kieran's Street (off)	Flight of fifteen tooled cut-limestone steps, c.1750, arranged in groups of five (east), six (central) and four (west) with limestone flagged landings. Repaired, 1970.
12000120	43 Saint Kieran's Street	Detached three-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, c.1825. Renovated, c.1925
12000121	Saint Mary's Lane	Flight of twenty-eight cut-limestone steps, c.1800, on an L-shaped plan arranged in groups of fifteen (north) and thirteen (west) with limestone flagged landing.
12000122	13 Saint Kieran's Street	Terraced two-bay four-storey over basement red brick house, c.1775. Renovated, pre-1977
12000123	12 Saint Kieran's Street	Terraced two-bay four-storey over basement red brick house, c.1775. Renovated, pre-1977.
12000124	Saint Kieran's Street	Gateway, c.1825, comprising segmental-headed carriageway with tooled limestone ashlar piers, rendered voussoirs, tongue-and-groove timber panelled double doors having wicket gate, and cut-stone coping to parapet. Road fronted.
12000125	Essaness Music, Saint Kieran's Street	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, c.1875, with shopfront to ground floor.
12000126	53 Saint Kieran's Street	End-of-terrace two-bay three-storey school, dated 1818, with segmental-headed carriageway to right ground floor, and single-bay three-storey slightly recessed end bay to right. In use as parochial school, 1871.
12000127	Saint Mary's Lane	Flight of twelve cut-limestone steps, c.1800, on an L-shaped plan arranged in groups of six with limestone flagged landing, and random rubble stone parapet having cut-limestone coping

		supporting sections of wrought iron railings incorporating spear-head finials.
12000130	Saint Mary's Church (Saint Mary's)	Detached five-bay double-height Catholic church, c.1200, on a cruciform plan comprising three-bay double-height nave with single-bay (two-bay deep) double-height transepts to north and to south, and single-bay double-height chancel to east having single-bay double-height lean-to lower flanking bays. Converted to use as Church of Ireland church, post-1537. Extensively renovated, 1820, with single-bay three-stage entrance tower added to west on a square plan (originally having octagonal spire). Converted to use as parish hall, 1960-3
12000131	Saint Mary's Church (Saint Mary's)	Graveyard with various cut-stone markers, c.1350-pre-1963. Set back from road in grounds shared with Saint Mary's Hall.
12000136	Hook Line and Sinker, 31 Rose Inn Street	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, c.1825, on a corner site with two-bay three-storey side (west) elevation. Extensively renovated, c.1925
12000204	Tea House Designs, Bateman Quay	Detached two-bay single-storey rubble stone Gothic-style tea house, c.1800, with square-headed cut-away corner porch to left. Restored, 1993
12000235		

2.4 Site Inspection

A site survey was undertaken by the author on the 19th of November 2021 in wet and overcast conditions. The subject area comprises St. Kieran's Street, a centrally located retail and commercial street in Kilkenny's historic core, and the Market Yard, a car park to the rear of Dunnes stores built on reclaimed land originally part of a flood plain for the River Nore. Given the antiquity of the area there is a frequency of monuments and historic properties along the street, in the car park there are 18th-19th-century infill deposits of rubble overlying earlier reclamation layers dating to the 13th century.

The survey progressed from the Car Park through a pedestrian access between Kyteler's Inn and the Yard Café north to the junction of Parliament Street and then south towards Rose Inn Street.

2.4.1 Seating area and Market Yard Carpark

The proposed seating area along the pedestrian access to the car park is an area of hard landscaping that currently has outdoor seating and raised flower boxes. The site to the rear of the 16th/17th century Yard Café (SMR KK019-026112-) and Kyteler's Inn a medieval merchant's house and inn (SMR KK019-026111) is in a zone of notification. Previously testing and excavation to the rear of the Yard Café exposed a series of post-medieval (17th/18th century), 19th/early 20th century and Modern. walls and features

from internal spaces/rooms associated with the St Kieran's Street properties. These were later in-filled to create an outside yard area at the rear of the properties. This area was described in the excavation report as not resolved, with archaeological levels surviving below the level of the construction impact.

To the NE of the carpark on the banks of the river is a restored Gothic-style tea house, c.1800. This site is a protected structure

The car park is on reclaimed land. A single test trench excavated in advance of the construction of an extension to a pay station revealed 18th-19th-century make-up deposits of rubble overlying a 17th-18th-century layer at a depth of 1.6m below the present ground level.



Plate 1 Proposed seating area, Gardens, Market Yard Kilkenny



Plate 2 Looking west towards rear of Yard Café and Kyteler's Inn.



Plate 3 North facing gable elevation of Kyteler's Inn showing windows and opes.

2.4.2 St Kieran's Street

St Kieran's Street is located within the medieval Hightown, the core of historic Kilkenny (SMR KK019-026112). Its archaeological significance is evident both above and below ground in the number of 16th/17th century houses and from the record of previous excavations. Historic mapping shows a basic street plan that has changed little from medieval times. The historic environment viewer lists 24 individual sites including houses with medieval fabric, the old shambles, a holy well (site of no.6 St. Kieran's Street) and riverine revetment. The latter site at 44-8 St. Kieran Street comprised a series of post-holes, stake-holes and two slot-trenches that cut into the glacial boulder clay and were sealed beneath a post-medieval wall and a cobbled road of probable 13th/14th-century date. The features were interpreted as representing the original river defences of the west bank of the River Nore, prior to its reclamation and the construction of St Kieran Street in the 13th century.

The street is also within the City Centre Architectural Conservation Area and contains 19 properties on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage including two protected structures - Kyteler's Inn and Bollards Public House.



Plate 4 Looking north along St. Kieran's Street towards junction of Parliament Street.



Plate 5 Looking South along St. Kieran's Street.



Plate 6 Butter Slip, cut-limestone steps, c.1750 (NIAH 12000119)



Plate 7 St. Kieran Street (centre) outside Dunnes Stores looking south.



Plate 8 Looking south along St. Kieran Street showing steps to St. Marys Lane.



Plate 9 Southern section of St. Kieran's Street looking towards Rose Inn Street.

No additional unrecorded cultural heritage features were noted during the field inspection.

2.5 Potential Direct Impacts

Direct negative impacts may occur where sites of archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage significance are located within the footprint of the proposed development, which would potentially be impacted upon by ground disturbances.

In relation to the proposed development, direct, physical impacts on the archaeological, architectural, and cultural heritage can manifest themselves in the following ways:

- Where an archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage site, structure, monument, or feature is located within an area where works takes place and the works either intentionally or unintentionally entail the alteration or removal of all or part of the site, structure, monument or feature a direct, physical impact will occur.
- Direct, physical impacts can also occur in gaining access to the site. Where archaeological, architectural, or cultural heritage sites, structures, monuments, or features are intentionally or unintentionally removed or altered when transporting and/or facilitating access for machinery, equipment and/or materials to or from site a direct physical impact will occur; and
- There is the potential for direct, physical impacts on previously unrecorded archaeological and architectural sites, structures, monuments, or features.

If these impacts cannot be remediated, for example if archaeological deposits are destroyed during excavations, then the impacts will be permanent.

2.5.1 Potential direct Impacts on Recorded Archaeological Monuments

The proposed works will impact within the 'zone of archaeological potential' for the historic town of Kilkenny RMP KK019-026---. There are 24 individual monuments within the proposed scheme area including 16th/17th century Houses (7), a shambles, an inn, holy well, riverine revetment and former excavation sites. St. Kieran's Street was part of Medieval Hightown, and the Market Yard is built on land reclaimed from the 13th century onwards. Previous excavations along St. Kieran's Street have exposed reclamation deposits overlying medieval organic material. Recorded features include a drystone well (01E0254), Medieval walls and 18th century quarry pits (03E1204, 06E0712. In 2005 C. Ó Drisceoil excavated a 13th-14th century reclamation sequence and infant burial at Kieran's street.

The proposed works have the potential to impact negatively on archaeological material. The significance of these impacts on recorded archaeological monuments was determined as low to moderate.

2.5.2 Potential direct Impacts on unrecorded Archaeological Monuments

The potential to directly impact unrecorded Archaeological Monuments was determined to be low to moderate.

2.5.3 Potential direct Impacts Architectural Sites

The works along St. Kieran's Street are in close proximity to two protected structures and 17 NIAH sites. There are no planned impacts on historic fabric. The on-site contractors will be briefed on the significance of the built heritage and will take all necessary precautions to avoid inadvertent impacts.

2.5.4 'Do Nothing scenario'

In this instance, there would be no impact on any potential unrecorded sub surface deposits.

2.5.5 'Worst Case' scenario'

In this case, construction work could potentially negatively impact previously unknown sites resulting in the loss or damage of archaeological artefacts and features.

2.6 Potential Impacts on setting

Impacts on setting are primarily visual and examine the effect of the development upon the setting of a site within the wider landscape. Visual impacts can be reduced with sensitive site development and screening. The impact of the development is usually proportional to the extent to which that development is visible to and from the extant recorded monuments and features.

2.6.1 Archaeology Sites

Post construction the scheme will enhance the overall amenity of the area and reduce vehicular traffic. The impact on the setting of the various sites was assessed as positive.

2.6.2 Architectural Sites

Post construction the scheme will enhance the overall amenity of the area, making it a safer and quieter pedestrian experience by reducing vehicular traffic. The impact on the setting of the historic buildings will be positive.

3 Mitigation Measures and Residual Impacts

As stated, the scheme will impact on the 'zone of notification' for the historic town of Kilkenny SMR KK019-026. Groundworks will involve excavation work for hydraulic bollards, tree planting, lightening including posts and foundations, undergrounding of overhead services, drainage works (relocating gullies, drainage lines etc), canopy structure on Market Square which will require a foundation and new pavements incl. pavement makeup of approx. 400mm in the pedestrianised areas. In addition, preconstruction site investigations including slit trenches, trial pits, boreholes will be required. These investigations typically involve deep excavation. It is recommended that all groundworks be subject to licensed archaeological monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeologist to record any sub-surface stratigraphy and liaise with the appointed contractors to safeguard architectural sites. Should archaeological material be uncovered at any location, all excavation operations shall cease until the feature has been summarily investigated to determine the form, age, nature, and extent of the feature. The feature will be planned, photographed, and recorded to best professional standards. Based on this information and in consultation with the National Museum and the National Monuments Section of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, further investigation may be required. In the case of unexpected extensive or complex archaeology, the archaeologist will demarcate the area so that it can be avoided by site traffic, inform the Project Engineer along with the relevant authorities

It is a requirement that 2 months prior to the works taking place a Notification Form is completed and submitted to the National Monuments Service. This is to allow the NMS time to consider the proposed works and how best to proceed to further the protection of the monument (Notification to the Minister - section 12 (3) of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994 (Recorded Monument) and section 5 (8) of the 1987 Act (Register of Historic Monuments).

If the above recommendations are fully implemented the residual impacts of the proposed development on the local archaeological resource would be negligible.

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4.2 Electronic Sources

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<http://www.excavations.ie/>

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<http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/down-survey-maps.php#>

<http://www.logainm.ie/>

<http://www.museum.ie/>

<https://www.townlands.ie/>

<http://sdublincoco.maps.arcgis.com/apps/webappviewer/index.html>

<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/>

<http://www.worldheritageireland.ie/tentative-list/>

5 Conventions, Directives and Legislation

Ireland has ratified several European and international conventions in relation to the protection of its cultural heritage. This section summarises Ireland's obligations as a signatory to a number of International and European conventions relating to the protection and conservation of cultural heritage sites. Also included is a synopsis of existing national legislation governing the care and protection of our cultural heritage resources.

5.1.1 ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration, 2005

Ireland is a signatory to an international declaration sponsored by International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), the Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, 2005, that endeavours to ensure the safeguard and conservation of the World's cultural heritage as part of its sustainable and human development.

5.1.2 EIA Directive 85/337/EEC as amended

To assist planning and other consent authorities in deciding if significant effects on the environment are likely to arise in the case of development below the national mandatory EIS thresholds, the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government published a Guidance document in August 2003.

5.1.3 The European Landscape Convention 2000

In 2002 Ireland ratified the European Landscape Convention - also known as the Florence Convention, which promotes the protection, management and planning of European landscapes and organises European co-operation on landscape issues. It is the first international treaty to be exclusively concerned with all dimensions of European landscape.

5.1.4 Valletta Convention, 1997

In 1997 the Republic of Ireland ratified the Council of Europe, European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the 'Valletta Convention'). Obligations under the Convention include: provision for statutory protection measures, including the maintenance of an inventory of the archaeological heritage and the designation of protected monuments and areas.

5.1.5 Granada Convention, 1997

Under the European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage (Granada Convention), 1997, the Republic of Ireland is obliged to maintain inventories of architectural heritage, to protect the architectural heritage and adopt conservation policies as integrated planning objectives.

5.1.6 UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972

This Convention provides for the identification, conservation, and preservation of cultural and natural sites of outstanding universal value for inclusion in a world heritage list. The World Heritage status is a non-statutory designation, and no additional statutory controls result from this designation. However, the impact of proposed development upon a World Heritage Site will be a key material consideration in determining planning applications.

5.2 Legislation

5.2.1 The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006

The Planning and Development (Strategic Infrastructure) Act 2006 ensures the protection of the archaeological heritage resource by requiring that all applications under this Act are accompanied by an EIS including information on material assets, including the architectural and archaeological heritage, and the cultural heritage.

5.2.2 The National Monuments Act 1930 to 2004

Irish legislation for the protection of archaeological heritage is based on the National Monuments Acts 1930 and amendments of 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004. These acts are the principal statutes governing the care of monuments in the Irish Republic. They provide for the protection of national monuments through the use of preservation orders. The overall state archaeological service is provided by the Department of Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and delivered through the Planning and Heritage Section of the DoHLGH and the National Museum of Ireland (Irish Antiquities Division) on behalf of the Minister.

Monuments are protected under the National Monuments Acts in a number of ways:

- National Monuments in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister or a local authority;
- National Monuments, which are subject to a preservation order;
- Historic monuments or archaeological areas recorded in the Register of Historic Monuments; and
- Monuments recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

5.2.3 The Planning and Development Act 2000

Under arrangements which came into operation on 1 January 2000 (The Planning and Development Act 2000), the system of listing buildings was replaced with strengthened procedures for the preservation of protected structures and structures in architectural conservation areas (ACA).

5.2.4 The Architectural Heritage and Historic Properties Act, 1999

This Act provides for the establishment of a national inventory of architectural heritage which forms the basis for recommendation from the Minister to local authorities of sites for inclusion in the local authorities Record of Protected Structures

5.3 Other Policy Contexts and Guidelines

5.3.1 The Archaeological Survey Database (ASD)

The ASD is maintained by the National Monuments Service of the DoH/LGH and contains the most up to date information on archaeological monuments within the State. The site is regularly updated with new sites as they come to light and has increasing volumes of information about individual sites.

5.3.2 The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

NIAH data is available to be viewed and / or download from the www.buildingsofireland.ie website. The website contains detailed notes and photographs of all structures included in the recommendations made by the Minister to the relevant local authorities.

5.3.3 The Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage guidelines, 1999

This document sets out the basic principles of national policy on the protection of the archaeological heritage. A key principle set out in these guidelines is that there should always be a presumption in favour of avoidance of developmental impacts on the archaeological heritage and preservation in-situ of archaeological sites and monuments must be presumed to be the preferred option.

