



DE FAOITE ARCHAEOLOGY
UNIT 10 RIVERSIDE BUSINESS CENTRE
TINAHELY
CO. WICKLOW
(087) 2111153



COMHAIRLE CONTAE
CHEATHARLACH
CARLOW COUNTY COUNCIL

Archaeological Impact Assessment Report for
1 Haymarket
Graigue,
Carlow Town, R93 YE35
Part 8 Planning



Yvonne Whitty
March 2023

Table of Contents

1	Summary:.....	1
2	Location description:.....	2
3	Description of Development and Site Plans.....	5
4	Core Data & Legislative Background.....	7
5	Receiving Archaeological and Historical Environment:	10
5.1	General Archaeological and Historical Background.....	11
5.2	Archaeological Survey of Ireland.....	15
5.2.1	Register of National Monuments.....	15
5.2.2	Record of Monuments and Places (RMP); and Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).	15
5.3	Previous Archaeological Excavations and Surveys (www.excavations.ie).....	20
5.4	National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files.	23
5.5	Cartographic Analysis	24
6	National Inventory of Architectural Heritage.....	30
7	Preliminary Archaeological Impact Assessment	30
8	Conclusion	31
9	References.....	33

Figures

Figure 1:	Site location, Haymarket, Carlow.	2
Figure 2:	Site location No. 1 Haymarket.....	5
Figure 3:	Existing Floor Plans.	6
Figure 4:	Existing Sections and Elevations.....	6
Figure 5:	Proposed floor plans.	7
Figure 6:	Extract from published RMP 6-inch map for Carlow Town 1995 Carlow Sheet 007 RMP CW007-018---- (copyright OSI) (www.archaeology.ie).....	15
Figure 7:	Zone of Notification for Carlow Historic Town CW007-018---- and red dots illustrate the location of SMR sites within 350m of development site (www.archaeology.ie).	16
Figure 8:	Distribution map of sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (red dots) relative to the proposed site, details of each site listed on table below.	16
Figure 9:	Location map of adjoining streets where archaeological excavations are recorded.	21
Figure 10:	Down Survey maps, 1656-58 (source www.downsurvey.tcd.ie).	25
Figure 11:	Extract from the Down Survey map of the Barony of Catherlogh 1656-58 (Source: downsurvey.tcd.ie).	26
Figure 12:	Detail from Thomas Moland's survey of Carlow Town, dating from 1703.....	26
Figure 13:	Carlow by Charles Colombine 1735	27
Figure 14:	Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map, surveyed 1838, showing site location at Haymarket (source www.archaeology.ie).....	28
Figure 15:	Griffith's Valuation, 1847-1864 (source https://griffiths.askaboutireland.ie).	28
Figure 16:	Town Plan County Carlow, map 1 1907.	29
Figure 17:	Third Edition Map 1905-1906 Map of Carlow Town (www.archaeology.ie).	29

Plates

Plate 1:	1 Haymarket Place, derelict house on right of photo.	2
Plate 2:	Interior of No. 1 Haymarket	3
Plate 3:	Rear garden at No. 1 Haymarket.....	3
Plate 4:	Western boundary wall at No. 1 Haymarket.	4
Plate 5:	Eastern boundary wall of No. 1 Haymarket.	4
Plate 6:	Carlow Castle CW007-018002.....	12
Plate 7:	Reconstruction drawing of Carlow Castle and medieval town which developed to the	

west of the town (source interpretation panel by OPW on site). 13
Plate 8: View of Saint Mary’s Church of Ireland Church from No. 1 Haymarket, last building on the left hand side of photo. 20
Plate 9: Effigial tomb cover of Robert Hartpole (CW007-018016-) which was originally located in Saint Mary’s graveyard, was moved to Portarlinton and is now in Carlow Museum. 20
Plate 10: Human remains at Church Street (source Judith Carroll www.excavations.ie). 22

Tables

Table 1: Site details 1 Haymarket Carlow..... 8
Table 2: SMR sites within 350m of development site at No. 1 Haymarket. 17

1 Summary:

This document is a preliminary archaeological impact desk-based assessment report for a proposed development of at No. 1 Haymarket, Co. Carlow. The project involves the conversion of a dilapidated building into 2-apartments under Part 8 Development.

The Council requested an Archaeological Impact Assessment for the site given its location inside what was the medieval walled town of Carlow and is therefore within the zone of archaeological potential for Carlow town (CW007-018). Three other RMP sites are in the immediate vicinity of the proposed works; St Mary's Church of Ireland (CW007-018007) and associated graveyard (CW007-018010-) and within the graveyard was the original location of the Effigial Tomb of Robert Hartpole who was the constable of Carlow Castle (CW007-018002-).

The desktop assessment has found that the concentration of previously recorded archaeology within the environs of the development area indicates that the proposed development has the potential to impact on archaeological materials, burials, features, structures, deposits or objects.

The house at Haymarket appears to have been built in the 19th century and there is a record of burial grounds having been built over for housing in this era. Human remains were uncovered on Church Street during excavations associated with the Carlow Main Drainage Scheme in 2010. The location of the burials outside of the existing walls indicates that the burial ground at Saint Mary's once occupied a larger footprint than is visible today. The existing boundary wall for the burial ground at Saint Mary's (CW007-018010) is 14m southeast of the proposed site under discussion.

Given the site is completely overgrown and no machine access is possible at present further archaeological mitigation is required as soon as the site is secure and safe to access for machinery. It is proposed to carry out test trenching at the footprint of the new extension and the garden area in addition to completing a report on the walls which appear to be contemporary with the construction of the house.

All works should be carried out as soon as possible under licence issued by and following consultation with the National Monuments Service of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH).

2 Location description:

The project involves the conversion of a dilapidated building into 2-apartments under Part 8 Development at No. 1 Haymarket, County Carlow. The building is in a derelict state and the rear garden is completely overgrown and full of rubbish. There is only access to the rear garden by the front doorway.



Figure 1: Site location, Haymarket, Carlow.



Plate 1: 1 Haymarket Place, derelict house on right of photo.



Plate 2: Interior of No. 1 Haymarket



Plate 3: Rear garden at No. 1 Haymarket.



Plate 4: Western boundary wall at No. 1 Haymarket.



Plate 5: Eastern boundary wall of No. 1 Haymarket.

3 Description of Development and Site Plans

The project involves the conversion of a dilapidated building into 2-apartments under Part 8 Development at No. 1 Haymarket, County Carlow.

The housing provision includes one two-storey apartment with one 2-Bedroom apartment in the ground and first floor. The proposal consists of works to stone boundaries wall, rear garden and all necessary associated ancillary works on the site and adjacent areas. Site plan drawings of the proposal are detailed below.

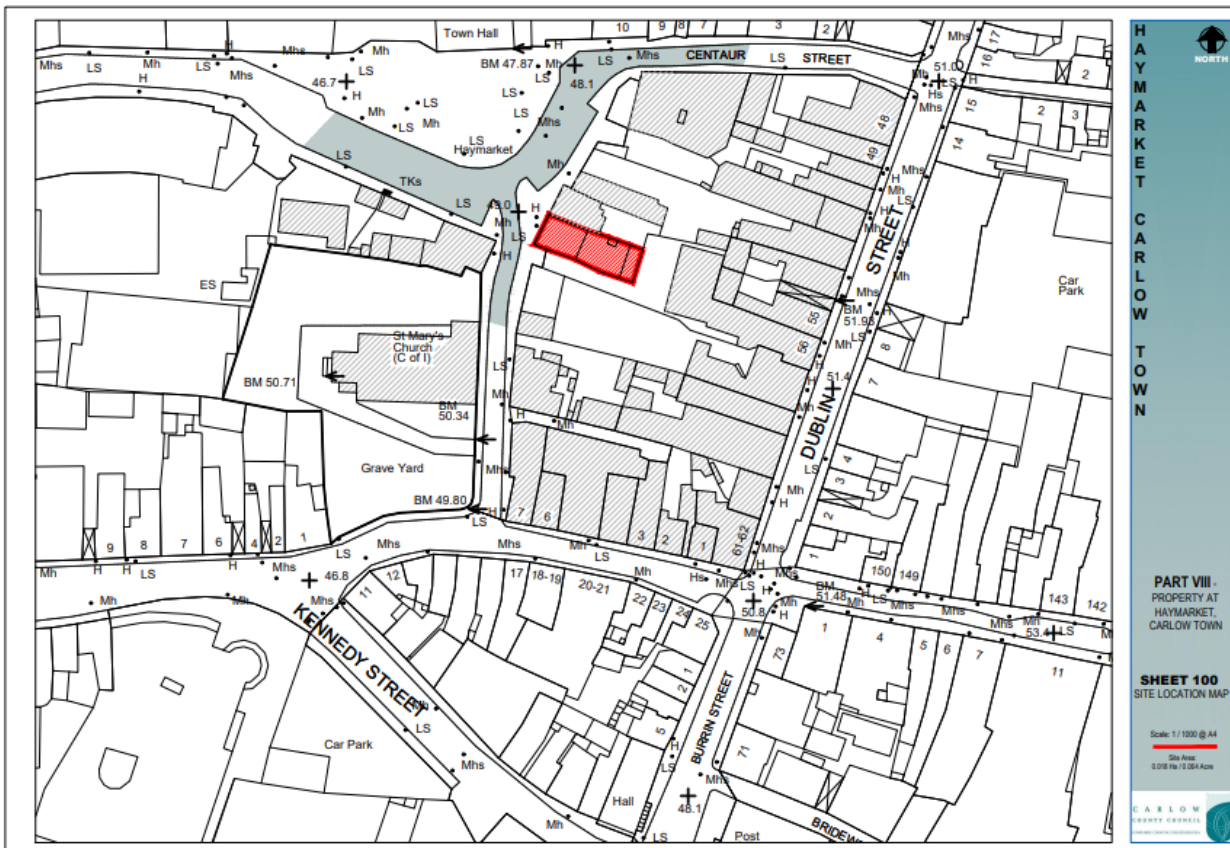


Figure 2: Site location No. 1 Haymarket.

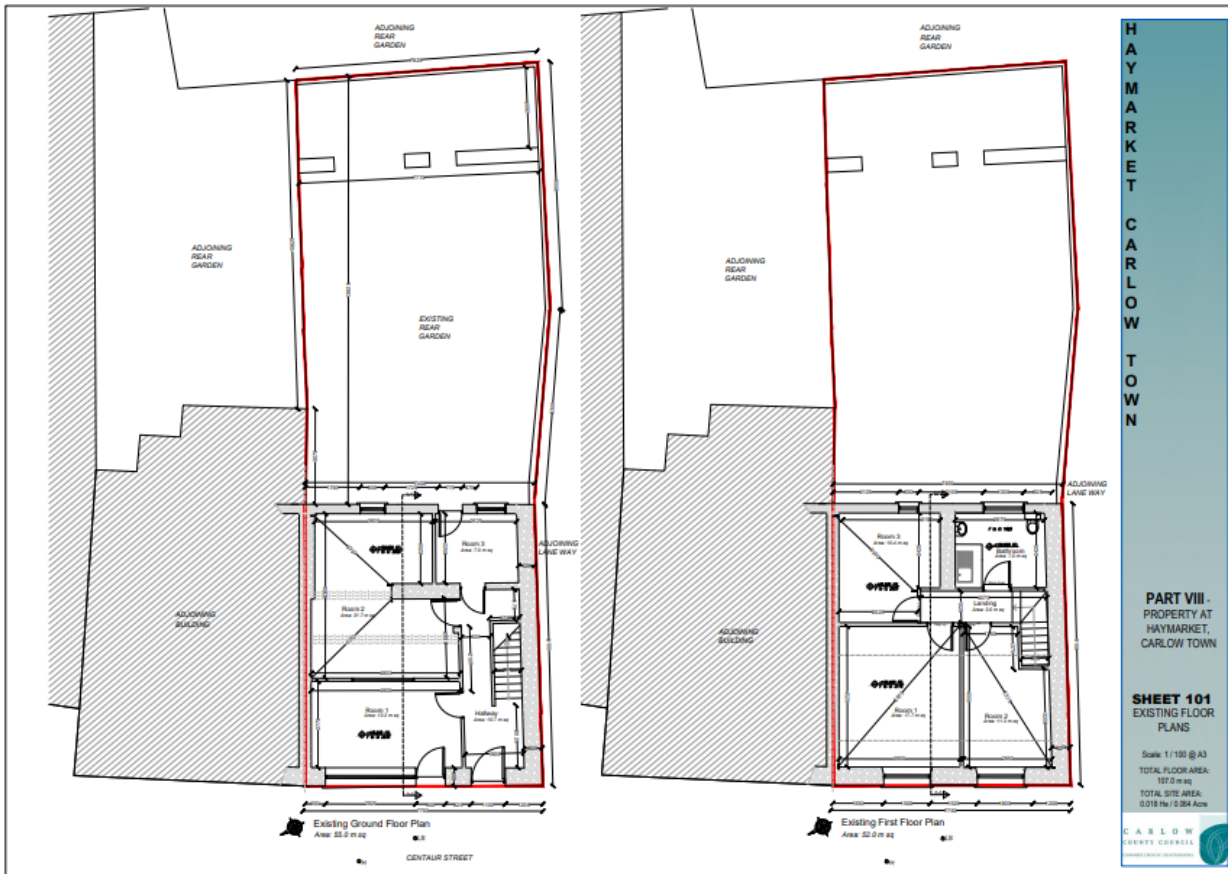


Figure 3: Existing Floor Plans.

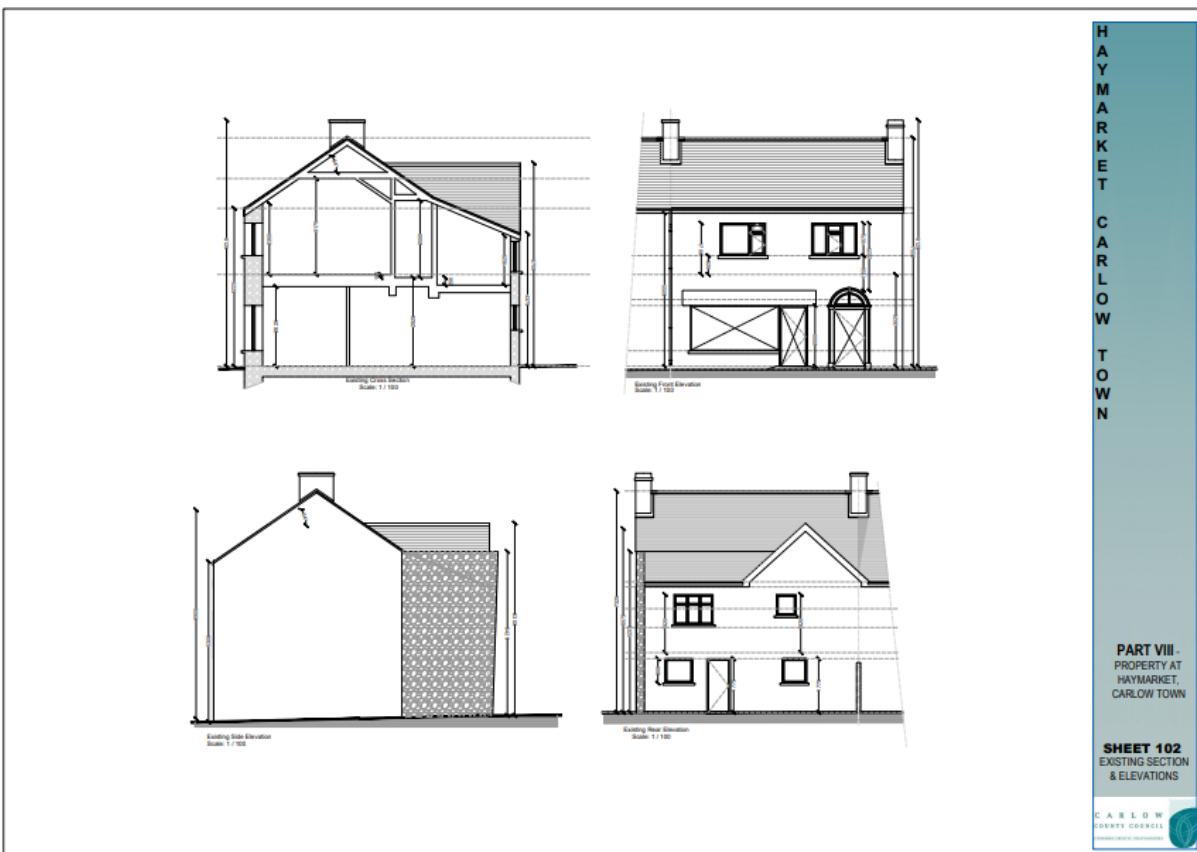


Figure 4: Existing Sections and Elevations.



Figure 5: Proposed floor plans.

4 Core Data & Legislative Background

Site name and location:	Address- 1, Hay Market, Graigue, Carlow Town, R93 YE35 Townland – Carlow Parish: Carlow(www.logainm.ie) Barony: Carlow
ITM co-ordinates:	671912 E 676788 N
RPS ref:	The building has not been entered into the Record of Protected Structures for Co. Wicklow
RMP No:	In Zone of Notification for historic town of Carlow CW007-018. There are three RMP sites within 50m of the proposed development site; St Mary’s Church of Ireland (CW007-018007) and associated graveyard (CW007-018010-). Within the graveyard was the original location of the Effigial Tomb of Robert Hartpole who was the constable of Carlow Castle (CW007-018002-).

Preservation Order	None
Government Policy Publications:	1999 Framework & Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage. 2011 Architectural Heritage Protection – Guidelines for Planning Authorities Carlow County Development Plan 2022-2028

Table 1: Site details 1 Haymarket Carlow.

Comprehensive and systematic legislative provisions for the protection of the architectural, archaeological, and natural heritage were introduced by the government with the implementation of the Planning & Development Act in 2000, which has been amended in various points since.

The 2000 Act set out the development plan as the basic policy document of the planning authority in which the overall strategy and specific objectives for sustainable development and proper planning within an area are set out (Grist, 2012, p. 11). The legislation requires that each planning authority renew its development plan every six years. The planning authority have an obligation to create a record of protected structures (RPS) which lists structures of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social, or technical interest. This record forms part of the planning authority’s development plan.

In addition, the National Monuments Acts (1930-2014) protects monuments of archaeological, historical, or architectural interest creating an overlap with the 2000 Act in the protection of structures of special interest.

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) was established under section 12 (1) of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act and provides that the Commissioners (now the Minister) shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments, such records to be comprised of a list of monuments and relevant places and a map or maps showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. It is based on the older non-statutory Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and information from county archaeological inventories. It records known upstanding archaeological monuments, the original location of destroyed monuments and the location of possible sites identified through documentary, cartographic, photographic research and field inspections.

Carlow County Development Plan 2022-2028

Chapter 10 refers to Natural and Built Heritage and the following policies relate to archaeological heritage:

It is the policy of the Council to:

- AH. P1:** Secure the preservation (either in situ or by record) of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and their settings, and of all sites and features of significant archaeological or historical interest, including potential and previously unknown sites or features, in consultation with the National Monuments Service in the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
- AH. P2:** Protect and conserve underwater archaeological heritage in the inland waters of the County, including potential and previously unknown sites or features, in consultation with the National Monuments Service in the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
- AH. P3:** Protect, conserve and enhance the archaeological heritage of the County, and to manage development in a manner that avoids adverse impacts on sites, monuments, features or objects of significant archaeological or historical interest, including areas and sites of archaeological potential. There will be a presumption in favour of the 'preservation in situ' of archaeological heritage in accordance with the 'Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage (DAGHI 1999) or any superseding national policy document.
- AH. P4:** Ensure that any development proposal that may, by reason of location, scale, nature, layout or design, have potential implications for archaeological heritage (including areas and sites of archaeological potential), shall be subject to an archaeological assessment. The archaeological assessment will seek to ensure that the development proposal can be sited and designed to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage. Any archaeological excavation shall be carried out in accordance with best practice outlined by the NMS, the National Museum of Ireland and the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland. In all such cases the Planning Authority shall consult with the National Monuments Service in the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
- AH. P5:** Have regard to the Record of Monuments (RMP) and Places, the Urban Archaeology Survey and archaeological sites identified subsequent to the publication of the RMP when assessing planning applications for development. No development shall be permitted in the vicinity of a recorded feature, where it detracts from the setting of the feature or which is injurious to its cultural or educational value.
- AH. P6:** Protect the Zones of Archaeological Potential (Zones of Archaeological Notification) located within both urban and rural areas as identified in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).
- AH. P7:** Protect and conserve historic burial grounds within the County, including through the avoidance of extensions to them that would have an inappropriate level of impact on sub-surface archaeological remains or on their setting and amenity, and encourage their management and maintenance in accordance with best practice conservation principles, including 'Guidance for the Care, Conservation and Recording of Historic Graveyards' (The Heritage Council 2011) and 'Ireland's Historic Churches and Graveyards' (The Heritage Council), and in consultation with the National Monuments Service in the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
- AH. P8:** Promote public awareness of the archaeological heritage of the County, and encourage where appropriate and practicable, the provision of appropriately designed and located signage, interpretative material, and public access (including disabled access) for archaeological sites under the direct ownership, guardianship or control of the Council and/or the state.
- AH. P9:** Support community initiatives and projects regarding the preservation, presentation and access to archaeological heritage and underwater cultural heritage, provided such are compatible with appropriate conservation policies and standards, having regard to the guidance and advice of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.
- AH. P10:** Support the incorporation of recorded monuments into designated open spaces and public amenity spaces, provided this is done in a manner compatible with the protection and proper management and conservation of the monument in question. Accordingly, where

such incorporation takes place an appropriate and enforceable permanent management and conservation plan will be required.

5 Receiving Archaeological and Historical Environment:

The information contained within this impact assessment has been compiled from various sources as detailed below and includes a site visit. In summary the cultural heritage constraints have been reviewed within a 350m of the proposed development:

- Archaeological Survey of Ireland including:
 - Register of National Monuments.
 - Record of Monuments and Places (RMP); and
 - Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).
- Database of Irish Excavation Reports (<https://excavations.ie/>).
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland.
- Cartographic analysis.
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH).
- Record of Protected Structures for Carlow Co Council (CCC).
- The Place name Database (Logainm).

A number of cultural heritage constraints are located within the study area of the proposed scheme. These cultural heritage constraints have statutory protection in accordance with the National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). Eleven Recorded Monuments and Places (RMPs) sites and two National Monument sites; Carlow Castle (CW007- 018002) (No. 306) and Carlow's Town Defences (CW007-018006-), of which the exact circuit remains unsubstantiated, but which lay in proximity of College Street are within a 350m radius study area.

The development is in the townland, barony and parish of Carlow. Place names are an invaluable source of information as they may record a forgotten history or a long-forgotten site which may still survive below the surface of the ground. Although most placenames were anglicised by the Ordnance Survey in the 1830s it is still possible to determine Anglo-Norman or Viking influence. The website www.logainm.ie was searched for the earliest written references.

Thomas O'Connor from the Ordnance Survey, wrote as follows on the origin of Carlow in 1837:

'The ancient name of Carlow was, it is locally said, *Catharlach* (*cathair-lach*) which is explained as signifying the city or fort on the lake or river [...], as the town is built at the junction of the Rivers Burrin and Barrow, where tradition says the waters of both rivers covered so extensive a tract of

ground, as to merit the name of a lake.¹

The earliest written reference is from the Book of Leinster which refers to Carlow 1100c as ón Chetharlocht. It is mentioned numerous times in the intervening years by various names including Katherlac, Cethurlack until it was called Carlow in the Calendar of Patent Rolls of James I in 1614.

5.1 General Archaeological and Historical Background

Carlow town which lies on the River Barrow, is Ireland's second longest river and has for millennia been a very significant settlement focus and routeway, providing an inland link between the south-east and the Irish Midlands (Bolger 2015,1). Prehistoric activity in the town comes from several iron spears and polished stone axe heads which have been recorded from the River Barrow. The most notable and dramatic prehistoric site is the megalithic portal tomb known as Brownhill Dolmen in the townland of Kernanstown west of Carlow Town– a just outside Carlow town (CW007-010 and National Monument No. 613).

The importance of the Barrow Valley as a routeway in Norman times, running from Kildare to New Ross in County Wexford has become known as the 'Carlow Corridor' to historians (Doran 2008, 173). The fortified medieval town of Carlow, on the edge of the pale and at a fording point of the Barrow, exemplifies this strategic significance (Shiels 2015, 145).

Dermot McMurrough's desperate invitation of Normans to Ireland, and their famous landing in Bannow Bay, along with the subsequent Norman invasion in the 12th century changed the landscape and social organisation forever in Ireland. Land was granted in Knights fees to supporters of the major Norman lords who themselves were granted land from Strongbow, and later William Marshall. The south-east and Wexford in particular were the focus of much Norman activity.

In order to secure their new lands, the Anglo-Normans erected an earth-and-timber castle, probably a motte and bailey, at the confluence of the Rivers Barrow and Burren. Hugh de Lacy built the castle at Carlow for John de Clahull who had been granted by Strongbow c.1180. Remains of the earlier fortifications in the form of postholes, predating the extant stone castle was found during excavations by Kieran O'Connor in 1997 (Sweetman 2000, 5, 39).

The stone castle which is extant today was built by William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke and Lord of Leinster in the early thirteenth century. It comprises a rectangular block containing the castle's main rooms which were protected by four corner towers. It's design was copied from western

¹ <https://www.logainm.ie/ga/1411922>

France (Murphy 2014).



Plate 6: Carlow Castle CW007-018002.

Its defensive location overlooking the confluence of the River Barrow and River Burren enable it to control traffic on those rivers, particularly the movement of traffic on the Barrow down to New Ross.

In the late 14th century, the castle was refortified when it became the administration capital of Ireland (1361-63 and 1364-1394). During this era the castle and town of Carlow came into the possession of the Bigod Earls of Norfolk.

The town developed to the east of the castle and was separated from the castle by boggy area known as the 'Moneen' (Feeley & Sheehan 2004, 16). The castle and defences were significantly upgraded, and it was at this time that a wall was built around the town. The centre of the town was located at the intersection of Castle Street, Dublin Street and Tullow Street which is 100m southeast of No. 1 Haymarket. The town defences consisted of a wall with a number of town gates, none of which survive or have ever been uncovered to date through excavation.

There are various suggestions as to the lime of the town defences, however no archaeological evidence to date supports any conjecture on the town wall circuit. Ken Wiggins suggests the

southern side not walled was bounded by the River Burren. Dublin Street was encompassed in its entirety within the defences, and Dublin Gate lay at its north extent (Wiggins 2012, 8). In terms of the modern street plan of Carlow Town, authors generally agree that the Castle Gate was sited in the vicinity of the Kennedy Street and Castle Street junction (Wiggins 2012, 8). The development at Hay Market is within the medieval walled town, in proximity but 71m approximately northwest of the town centre.



Plate 7: Reconstruction drawing of Carlow Castle and medieval town which developed to the west of the town (source interpretation panel by OPW on site).

Following constant attacks by the Gaelic Irish on Carlow castle the exchequer moved back to Dublin in 1394. Although the town declined the castle remained in the hands of the crown until the fifteenth century. During the Irish Rebellion of 1641 the castle gave refuge to English settlers and in 1647 it was taken by the Irish Confederates (Murphy, 2014). Although the castle escaped Cromwell's attack in 1650 when the town surrendered to Cromwell fearing a cannon attack, it was partially blown up accidentally in the 19th century. In 1841 a Dr Middleton leased the castle and planned to convert part of it into a lunatic asylum. The explosion left just the west wall and its towers standing.

In the 18th and 19th Carlow grew commercially reflected in the construction of several mills in the

town. Many of Carlow's most impressive buildings today date from the latter part of the 18th century and throughout the 19th century. It was during this period of rebuilding that the 16th century Effigial tomb cover of Robert Hartpole, Constable of Carlow Castle (CW007-018002-) was uncovered. Robert Hartpole, Constable of Carlow Castle, High Sheriff of Carlow, and Laois in the 16th century died in 1594. He was laid to rest in the Church of the Blessed Lady the Virgin Mary in Carlow. This was the church associated with St Mary's Abbey, which is placed by a number of sources somewhere between the present-day St Mary's Church of Ireland church and the Castle Hill area. The RMP files note however that this effigy was contained within the pre 1731 church at Saint Mary's. Hartpole is described by historian Kelly who has researched his life as 'a rapacious land grabber, a ruthless soldier of severe temperament and having of a single-minded ambition to climb to the top of the social ladder'².

The RMP file notes that the effigy was originally located in the graveyard (CW007-018010-) of St. Mary's church (CW007-018007-), relocated to Oak Park House, later to the town park in Portarlinton Co. Laois (LA005-032----) and recently removed from the town park and now housed in Carlow County Museum (CW007-181----) under the 2021 Community Monument Fund.

However, an account written in 1895 supposedly 50 years after the discovery of the tomb in a local newspaper notes that the tomb was unearthed in Saint Mary's burial ground but that this was situated on Castle Hill and stretched the whole way along Coal Market to the Present Protestant Church Saint Mary's (SMR File CW007-018002-). This was the church associated with St Mary's Abbey, which is placed by several sources somewhere between and even at the site of the present-day St Mary's Church of Ireland church and the Castle Hill Centre³. The radiocarbon dating by Queens University Belfast (QUB) of four individual burials in different areas of Castle Hill/Kennedy Street and Mill Lane turned out to centre on the 14th century.

Given the discovery of human remains on Church Street as part of the Carlow Main Drainage Scheme Saint Mary's burial ground (CW007-018010-) was also built over with housing in the 19th century. The burials uncovered at Church Street which runs in front of of 1 Haymarket returned C14 dates of the 17th/18th century. This indicates that the burial ground at St Mary's extends beyond the confines of the graveyard walls.

The original parish church of the borough which was dedicated to Saint Mary is noted in the RMP files has being situated on the site of the present Saint Mary's Church. The earlier church possibly medieval was pulled down in 1726 and replaced with a building in 1731. This latter church was

² [Press Release 16 Century Effigy of Robert Hartpole Returns to Carlow Town after 200 years Photos.pdf](#)

³ [Press Release 16 Century Effigy of Robert Hartpole Returns to Carlow Town after 200 years Photos.pdf](#)

itself largely replaced in 1832 by the present Church of Ireland designed by architect Thomas Codden.

5.2 Archaeological Survey of Ireland

5.2.1 Register of National Monuments

A National Monument is a monument or the remains of a monument, the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic, or archaeological interest attaching thereto. Carlow Castle (CW007- 018002) is a National Monument in the guardianship of the State (No. 306). Carlow's Town Defences (CW007-018006-), of which the exact circuit remains unsubstantiated, but which lay in proximity of College Street, are also considered to be a national monument under the meaning of the National Monuments Act (1930) (as amended).

5.2.2 Record of Monuments and Places (RMP); and Sites and Monuments Record (SMR).

RMP sites have statutory protection in accordance with the National Monuments Act 1930 (as amended) and the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended).

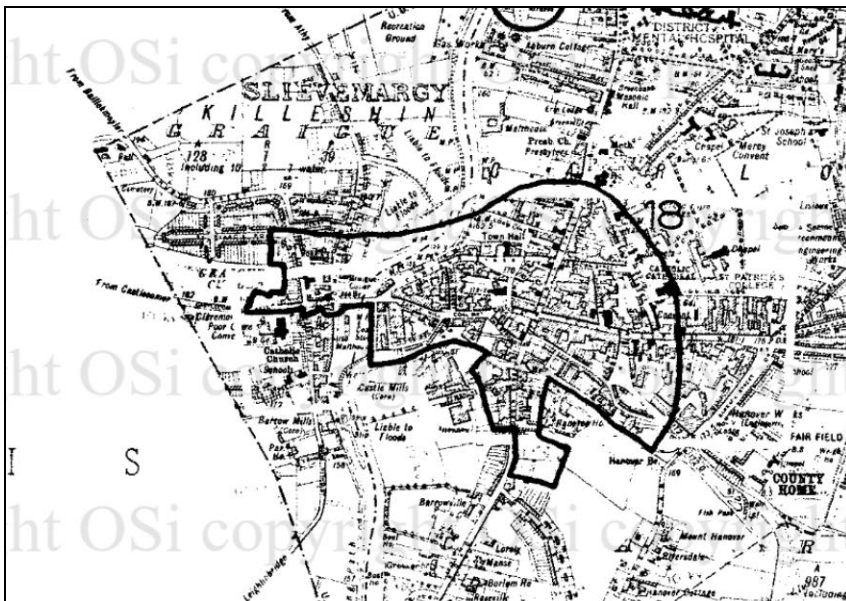


Figure 6: Extract from published RMP 6-inch map for Carlow Town 1995 Carlow Sheet 007 RMP CW007-018---- (copyright OSI) (www.archaeology.ie).

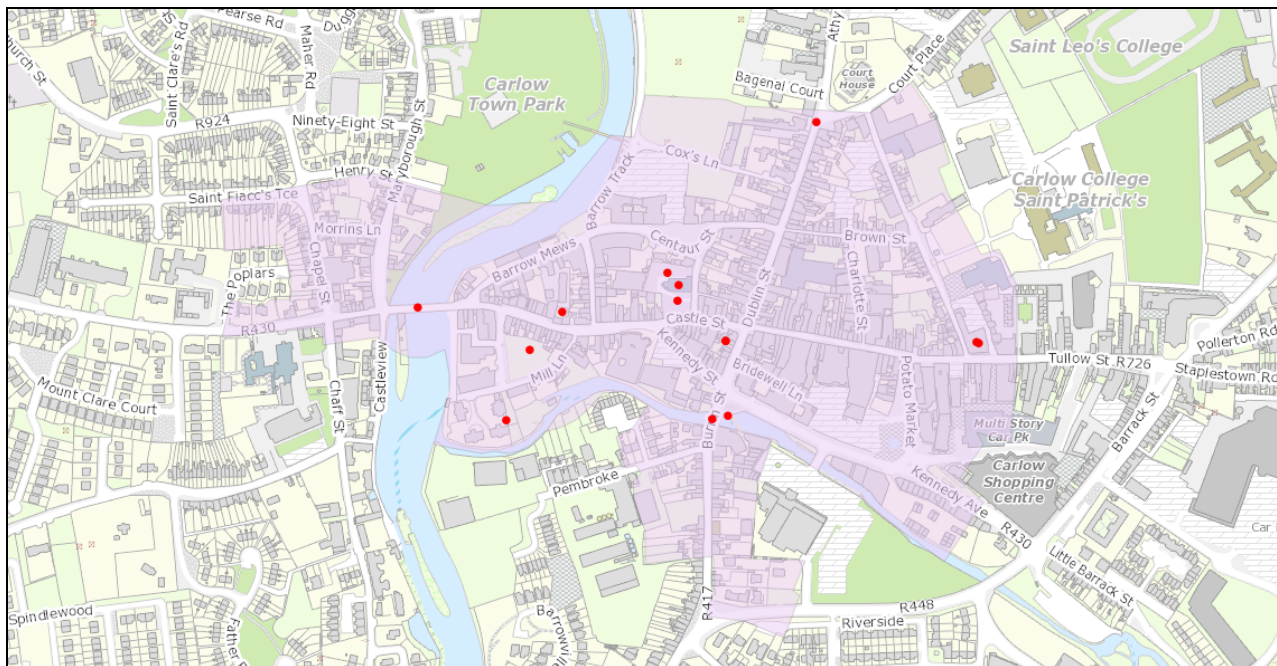


Figure 7: Zone of Notification for Carlow Historic Town CW007-018- and red dots illustrate the location of SMR sites within 350m of development site (www.archaeology.ie).



Figure 8: Distribution map of sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (red dots) relative to the proposed site, details of each site listed on table below.

SMR No.	Class	Townland	ITM Easting	ITM Northing	Distance from site	No on Map
CW007-018----	Historic town	CARLOW, GRAIGUE	671932	676690	0m	1
	Castle - Anglo-Norman masonry castle				240m	2
CW007-018002-	castle	CARLOW	671700	676680		
CW007-018003-	Bridge	CARLOW	671568	676730	340m	3
CW007-018004-	Bridge	CARLOW	671915	676598	181m	4

CW007-018005-	Mill - unclassified	CARLOW	671672	676597	315m	5
CW007-018006-	Town defences	CARLOW	672039	676949	200m	6
CW007-018007-	Church	CARLOW	671876	676756	45m	7
CW007-018009-	Graveyard	CARLOW	671739	676725	179m	8
CW007-018010-	Graveyard	CARLOW	671874	676738	61m	9
CW007-018011-	Redundant record	CARLOW	671934	676602	N/A	N/A
CW007-018016-	Tomb - effigial	CARLOW	671863	676771	45m originally	10
CW007-018017-	Battlefield	CARLOW	671932	676690	86m	11
CW007-167----	Stone head (present location)	CARLOW	672228	676689	325m	12
CW007-181----	Tomb - effigial (present location)	CARLOW	672231	676688	325m	13

Table 2: SMR sites within 350m of development site at No. 1 Haymarket.

The proposed development at 1 Haymarket is located within the Zone of Notification for Carlow Town (CW007-018----) which contains a total of 13 RMP sites. There are three RMP sites within 60m of the proposed development site; St Mary's Church of Ireland (CW007-018007) and associated graveyard (CW007-018010-). Within the graveyard was the original location of the Effigial Tomb of Robert Hartpole who was the constable of Carlow Castle (CW007-018002-). It was relocated to Oak Park House, later to the town park in Portarlinton Co. Laois (LA005-032----) and recently removed from the town park and now housed in Carlow County Museum (CW007-181---).

The SMR files describe these sites as follows:

CW007-018007-
Class: Church
Townland: CARLOW
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes
Description: Parish church of St Mary, situated to NE of castle (CW007-018002-). Recorded as having two graveyards (CW007-018009-; CW007-018010-) in seventeenth century. Present church built c. 1731 (Bradley 1989, 9-10). An effigial tomb (CW007-018016-) reputedly from the church was broken up and some of the side panels were brought to Oak Park (CW002-013----) while the top with the effigial figure is now in Portarlinton, Co. Laois (LA005-032----).

CW007-018009-
Class: Graveyard
Townland: CARLOW
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes
Description: Sub-rectangular shaped area marked 'Burial Gd. (Dis.)' on the OS 25 inch map (map. dims. c. 10m N-S; c. 15m E-W). The vestry book dating to 1675 records two graveyards attached to St. Mary's church (CW007-018007-) (Bradley and King 1990, 9-10). One may be this one and the other is probably that in which the church is situated (CW007-018010-).

CW007-018010-
Class: Graveyard
Townland: CARLOW
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes.
Description: Sub-rectangular shaped (map dims. c. 60m N-S; c. 57m E-W) with St. Mary's church (CW007-018007-) at E.

CW007-018016-
Class: Tomb - effigial
Townland: CARLOW
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: No
<p>Description: Effigial tomb cover of Robert Hartpole, Constable of Carlow Castle (CW007-018002-), originally located in the graveyard (CW007-018010-) of St. Mary's church (CW007-018007-), relocated to Oak Park House, later to the town park in Portarlinton Co. Laois (LA005-032----) and recently removed from the town park and now housed in Carlow County Museum (CW007-181----). Under the 2021 Community Monument Fund, the 16th century Hartpole Effigy was moved from the park in Portarlinton on the 13/10/2021 by Gebel & Helling Conservation Ltd. under the supervision of Isabella Mulhall & Karena Morton of the National Museum of Ireland and Martin Reid of the National Monuments Service.</p> <p>In 1895 John C. O'Neill wrote the following account about the discovery of the Hartpole tomb in a letter to the editor of the Carlow Vindicator; 'Having read in your issue of the 26th Jan., a very interesting letter from the pen of " C. J. H.," relative to the whereabouts of the effigy of Robert Harpol (nicknamed by the peasantry for his cruelties, "Robert the Terrible"), which was unearthed in the ancient burial-ground known as St. Mary's, and afterwards conveyed to Oak Park, the residence of Mr. Bruen, I thought that perhaps a few incidents relative to "Robert the Terrible," and the manner in which his effigy was discovered, might interest your readers, especially those who love to take a backward glance at the past history of their country. The old churchyard known as St. Mary's, and of which at the present day but one solitary tomb remains, was situated in Castle Hill, Carlow, and stretched right along through Coal Market to the present Protestant Cathedral. It was a fine old graveyard, perched upon a rising ground, and within a few perches of the River Barrow. The graveyard was cut away to make room for dwelling-houses, although many more convenient sites might have been easily obtained without desecrating the City of the Dead. The cutting away of this once magnificent churchyard was an act worthy of the earliest days of vandalism, and not at all creditable to the traditions of those who are credited with holding the sepulchres of the dead in extreme veneration. The discovery of Harpol's effigy dates as far back as fifty years ago, and this is the manner in which it was discovered: "Some workmen were engaged cutting away a portion of the graveyard for building purposes, when they discovered a stone effigy about four feet below the surface, which they raised and placed upright against a tombstone. The effigy was in a perfect state of preservation, notwithstanding the long period it remained buried beneath the surface of the churchyard. Crowds flocked to view the effigy, which represented a knight clad in armour. Some thought it was the effigy of an ancient Celtic king, but in reality none of those who congregated to view it could unravel the mystery of whom it represented, and it lay where it was placed, shrouded in oblivion, for a couple of days, when an old friar visited the spot, and pronounced it to be the effigy of Robert Harpol, and pointed out a Latin inscription which had escaped the notice of those who had previously examined it. Some Carlow-Graigue men were amongst those who discovered it, and on hearing whom it represented, one of them, raising a pickaxe, struck off the head of the effigy, which was afterwards flung into the Barrow near Cox's-lane. The father of the present Mr. Bruen had the</p>

decapitated effigy removed to his residence at Oak Park, and offered a substantial reward for the recovery of the head, which was recovered and conveyed to Oak Park by the very persons who cast it into the Barrow' (O'Neill 1895, 135-6).

In 1909 Canon Ffrench, Rector of Clonegal, described the Hartpole Tomb (CW002-013----) the side panels of which were then located in the walled garden at Oak Park House [NIAH Reg. No. 10300206], as follows; 'On the opposite page is shown a fragment of the sides of an altar-tomb which was bought in the first half of the last century by Colonel Bruen, M.P., father of the Right Hon. Henry Bruen, and is said to have been found at some distance below Shrule Castle [LA032-012001-] in the River Barrow. At present it rests on a heap of debris against the garden wall at Oak Park, and this heap of stones all probably formed part of the original monument. It is like the monument itself of black marble, and contains many finely cut and moulded stones. The present gross width of the stone, from which the figure stands in relief, is 2 feet 3 inches [0.68m]. The height of the stone figure, and the height of the pillar alongside it, is 21 inches [0.53m]; the gross width of the figure is 13 inches [0.33m]. It seems to be represented as vested in a steel cuirass. Possibly it may be a long-waisted, peaked, and close-fitting doublet; but it looks more like a cuirass, and over it, around the neck, there is a collar turned down. Some light open headpiece, probably the "salade" or morion, was worn, which is now greatly defaced. The face shows a short fringe of hair across the forehead. There is no doubt that this is one of several figures, each of which occupied a niche in the sides of an altar-tomb, and represented the children of Robert Hartpole, Constable of Carlow Castle [CW007-018002-], by his wife Grania O'Byrne. Their children were Sir William, George, James, Henry, Pierce, Helen, Margaret, and another daughter, who was the wife of John Hovenden, of Ballyfoyle, in the Queen's County. Robert Hartpole in his Will expressed the wish to be buried in St. Mary's Church [CW007-018007-] in Carlow; and his death took place on the 3rd October, 1594. The effigy-slab of his tomb now lies in the grounds of "Kilnacourt," Portarlington, where it was removed some years ago by the then occupant, a Miss Bowen, who claimed descent from Robert Hartpole' (Ffrench 1909, 521-2)

Effigial tomb described by Bradley (1990, 45-6) as an; 'Armoured Knight resting on a rectangular slab of limestone. In two pieces. The legs and hands are badly damaged, and the head is missing. The figure is wearing plate armour, pointed over the chest. The sword is suspended from a belt around the waist. The hands were originally joined in prayer on his chest. The feet rest on a dog which lacks its head. Incised inscription on the dexter side in a mixture of Roman and Gothic lettering: 'hic jacet roBARTUS HARTPOOLE ConESTabularius de catHERLAGH

SEPTUAGENARIO MAIOR interiit III DIE OCTOBRiS 1594

Translation: Here lies Robert Hartpole, constable of Carlow more than a septuagenarian, he died on the 3rd day of October 1594,

The missing letters are supplied from FitzGerald (1903-5, 223-6). Dims: L. 220 W. 75 H. above ground 52 H. Of effigy 39cm'

See attached 19th century drawing of Hartpole effigial tomb taken from 'Memoirs of the Family of Grace' (Grace 1823).



Plate 8: View of Saint Mary's Church of Ireland Church from No. 1 Haymarket, last building on the left hand side of photo.



Plate 9: Effigial tomb cover of Robert Hartpole (CW007-018016-) which was originally located in Saint Mary's graveyard, was moved to Portarlinton and is now in Carlow Museum.

5.3 Previous Archaeological Excavations and Surveys (www.excavations.ie)

Numerous archaeological investigations and have been undertaken in Carlow town since 1995, which highlights its urban medieval and post-medieval heritage.

Of immediate relevance are archaeological investigations carried out in the vicinity of the site at Haymarket at Dublin Street, Kennedy Street, Cenatur Street, Castle Street and Church Street. The latter street, Church Street runs directly and adjoins the site at Haymarket.



Figure 9: Location map of adjoining streets where archaeological excavations are recorded.

Licence Number	Address	Site Type	Licencee
03E1323	6 Kennedy Street	No archaeology	Emma Devine
03E0307	Centaur Street	Stone-lined culvert and two foundation walls. All appeared to be post-medieval/19th-century in date.	Billy Quinn
03E1124	Centaur Street	No archaeology	Cóilín Ó Drisceoil
03E0307 ext	Centaur Street	No archaeology	Declan Moore
10E0175 and 10E0175 ext.	Carlow Main Drainage Scheme	<p><u>Castle Hill-, Kennedy Street and Mill Lane- Human Remains</u></p> <p><u>Castle Street</u> several sherds of medieval pottery recovered from black clayey silt deposits.</p> <p>These were identified provisionally as 13th-century vessels of Irish, English and French origin.</p> <p><u>Church Street</u> Human remains 17th 18th century in date, 0.70m BGL.</p>	Judith Carroll
08E0734	35 Dublin Street, Carlow	No archaeology	Sinéad Phelan
04E1337	Junction of Kennedy Street and John Street	Junction of Kennedy Street and John Street- Human Remains , cobbled surfaces	Colum Hardy

The most significant excavations were associated with the Carlow Main Drainage Scheme, monitored by Judith Carroll (10E0175 and 10E0175 ext.).

The excavations which were in closest proximity to the site were at the east side of Kennedy Street into Castle Street and Church Street. At Castle Street which is to the adjoining road to the east of Church Street onto which the proposed house fronts onto, medieval pits were exposed in addition to cultural layers which contained 13th-century vessels of Irish, English and French origin.

In October 2011, excavation took place on a construction pit in Church Street and human remains were uncovered. The burials were extended east–west inhumations, the upper layer associated with degraded wood and iron attachments from coffins. The remains are 0.7m below pavement level. A C14 date of the 17th/18th century for one of the burials dated was returned indicating a date contemporary to St Mary’s Church on Church Street.



Plate 10: Human remains at Church Street (source Judith Carroll www.excavations.ie).

Another burial ground was found to the west of Carlow Castle on Castle Hill, Kennedy Street and Mill Lane. Carroll suggests that these burials probably relate to an early site marked by a disused burial site on Castle Hill which is still extant and was locally known as *Crocan na Relige* (RMP CW007-018010-)⁴. Much of this site was removed during the 18th century for housing. The radiocarbon dating by Queens University Belfast (QUB) of four individual burials in different areas of Castle Hill/Kennedy Street and Mill Lane turned out to centre on the 14th century.

⁴ <https://excavations.ie/report/2004/Carlow/0011218/>



The site of the ‘Castle graveyard’ (OS 6 inch map 1908) (source www.excavations.ie).

5.4 National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files.

The topographical files are held in the National Museum of Ireland in Kildare Street. These files identify all recorded finds which are held in archive and have been donated to the state in accordance with national monuments legislation. Consultation with the NMI identified that there have been numerous finds recorded from Carlow; prehistoric, human remains and clay pipes which date to the post medieval era.

SearchGenResults						
NMIRegisterNo	SimpleName	Component	Townland	ID	FindPlace	County
1933:1258	Axehead	Stone	GRAIGUE (PART OF CARLOW TOWN)	29604	River Barrow	CARLOW
1941:342	Spearhead	Bronze	N/A	65309	Probably Carlow	CARLOW
1944:413	Spear	Iron	CARLOW	112501	River Barrow at Carlow	CARLOW
1944:414	Spear	Iron	CARLOW	112502	River Barrow at Carlow	CARLOW
2000:32	Ring	Bronze	N/A	5618	? Carlow	CARLOW ?
2000:33	Axehead	Stone	CARLOW	5619	Barrack Street	CARLOW
2012:226	Axehead	Stone	CARLOW	262731	East bank of River Barrow	CARLOW
2014:200	Human remains	Bone	CARLOW	284126		CARLOW
2019C1:100	Flake	Stone	CARLOW	292681	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:101	Flake	Stone	CARLOW	292682	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:102	Flake	Stone	CARLOW	292683	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:107	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292696	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:108	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292697	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:120	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292709	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:121	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292710	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:122	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292711	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:123	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292712	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:124	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292713	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:125	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292714	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:126	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292715	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:127	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292716	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:128	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292717	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:129	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292718	N/A	CARLOW

SearchGenResults						
NMIRegisterNo	SimpleName	Component	Townland	ID	FindPlace	County
2019C1:130	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292719	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:131	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292720	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:132	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292721	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:133	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292722	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:134	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292723	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:135	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292724	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:136	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292725	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:137	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292726	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:138	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292727	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:139	Flake	Stone	CARLOW	292728	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:140	Flake	Stone	CARLOW	292729	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:141	Flake	Stone	CARLOW	292730	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:142	Flake	Stone	CARLOW	292731	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:143	Flake	Stone	CARLOW	292732	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:144	Debitage	Stone	CARLOW	292733	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:145	Debitage	Stone	CARLOW	292734	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:146	Flake	Stone	CARLOW	292737	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:160	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292752	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:161	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292753	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:162	Clay pipe	Stone	CARLOW	292754	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:163	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292755	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:164	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292756	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:165	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292757	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:166	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292758	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:167	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292759	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:168	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292760	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:189	Flake	Stone	CARLOW	292781	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:190	Flake	Stone	CARLOW	292782	N/A	CARLOW
2019C1:191	Clay pipe	Clay	CARLOW	292783	N/A	

5.5 Cartographic Analysis

Analysis of historic mapping shows the human impact on the landscape and its evolving nature over clearly defined time intervals. It is also useful for looking at boundaries which may preserve earlier land divisions. Townland boundaries comprising rivers and streams may be older than those represented by straight lines. Townland boundaries which are also parish or barony boundaries may preserve much earlier land divisions and may even date back to medieval times incorporating territorial divisions.

The proposed site at Haymarket is located in the Barony and Parish of Carlow.

The following maps were consulted as part of this assessment:

- Down Survey map of County Carlow, 1656-58
- Down Survey map of the Parish of Catherlough, 1656-58;
- Thomas Moland's Survey of Carlow Town, 1703
- Carlow Town by Charles Colombine, 1735
- First edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map, 1838
- Ordnance Survey Town Series map, 1873
- Ordnance Survey 25-inch map, 1907
- Ordnance Survey 6-inch map, 1940

The Down Survey is a mapped survey carried out between 1656 - 1658 under the direction of Sir William Petty, which recorded land forfeited after the Cromwellian Wars, recording townland boundaries, their areas and proprietors with precision throughout Ireland. The resultant maps contain other detail, such as on roads, rivers, towns, churches, castles, houses and fortifications, as well as topographic and land use detail.



Figure 10: Down Survey maps, 1656-58 (source www.downsurvey.tcd.ie).

The Down Survey map of County Carlow depicts the town of 'Catherlagh' on a bridge at meeting

of the River Barrow with the River Burren , 'Barriacary' (Figure 10). The castle and a church site are depicted. The town appears to be laid out on a north south street alignment pattern. On the Down Survey Parish Map the defences and the castle are clearly depicted (Figure 10).

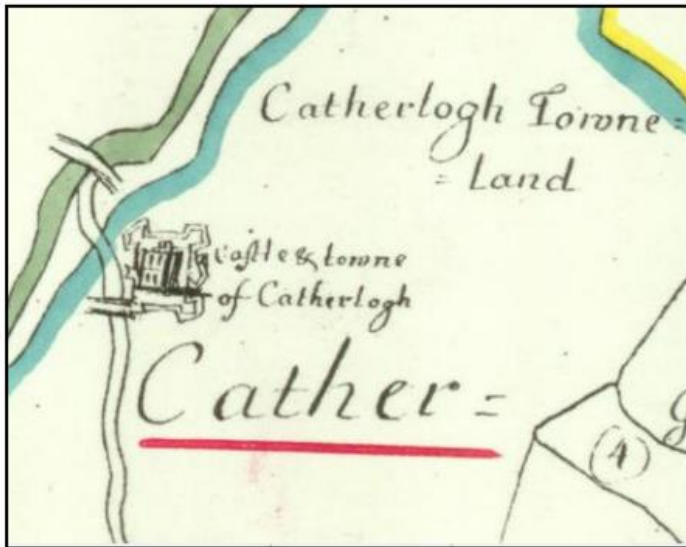


Figure 11: Extract from the Down Survey map of the Barony of Catherlogh 1656-58 (Source: downsurvey.tcd.ie).



Figure 12: Detail from Thomas Moland's survey of Carlow Town, dating from 1703⁵

⁵ <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25506353>

Thomas Moland's map depicts the street network and location of the main buildings or structures present in 1703. The map names Castle Street depicts St. Mary's Church (Figure 12). The site of the proposed development at 1 Haymarket is depicted and the street is lined with buildings. No trace of the medieval town wall or associated gates is shown by Moland.

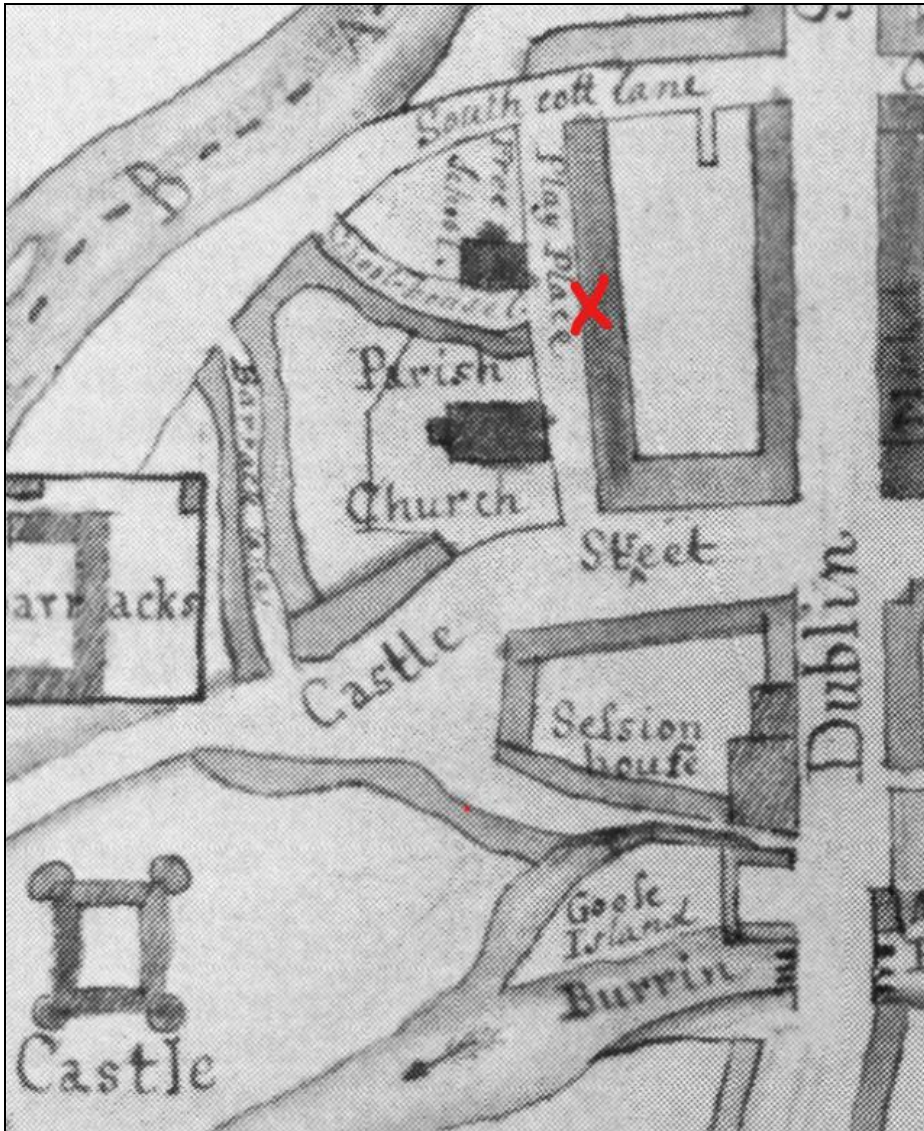


Figure 13: Carlow by Charles Colombine 1735

The town's layout as recorded by Charles Colombine on his 1735 map of Carlow Town is like that of Moland's, but Colombine records the town in greater detail (Figure 13). The Parish Church of Saint Mary's is clearly depicted, and the site of the proposed development is known as 'Hay Place' and the road is lined by houses.

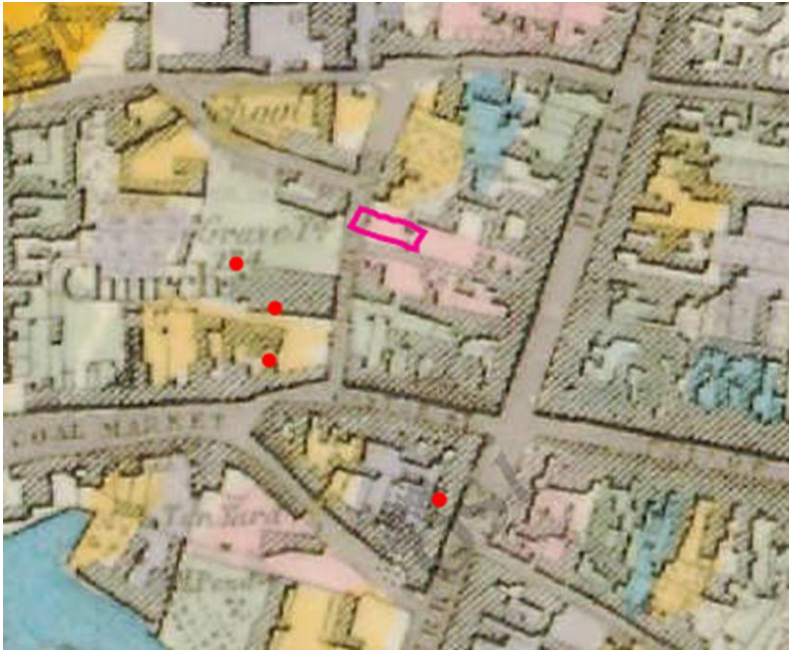


Figure 14: Extract from the First Edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map, surveyed 1838, showing site location at Haymarket (source www.archaeology.ie).

The first ever large-scale survey of Ireland was undertaken by the Ordnance Survey between 1829 and 1842. The first edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of Carlow Town depicts the layout of the medieval town in the 19th century (Figure 14). The site of the proposed development at Haymarket is depicted as a long narrow plot of land and a dwelling appears to occupy the site. The church and graveyard at Saint Mary's is clearly depicted.

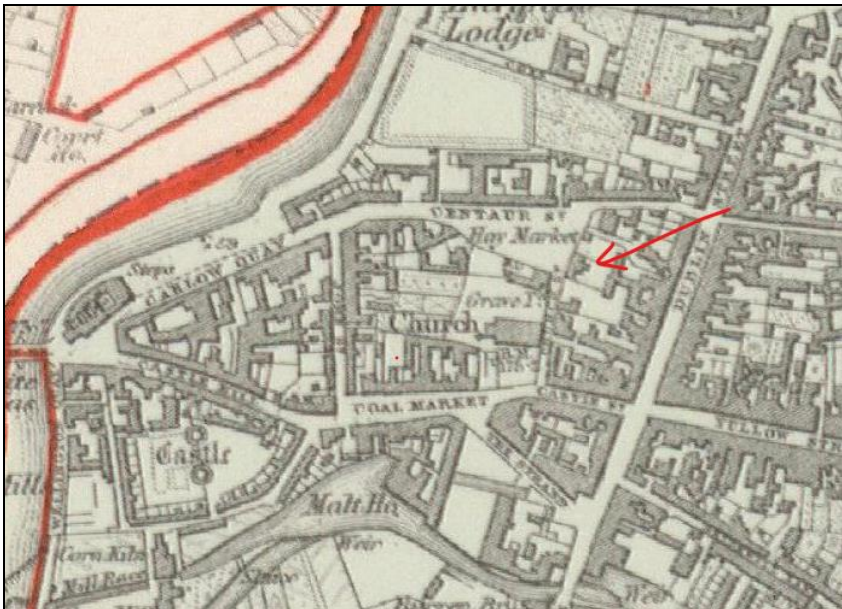


Figure 15: Griffith's Valuation, 1847-1864 (source <https://griffiths.askaboutireland.ie>).

Griffith's Valuation is the name widely given to the Primary Valuation of Ireland, a property tax survey carried out in the mid-19th century under the supervision of Sir Richard Griffith. The survey involved the detailed valuation of every taxable piece of agricultural or built property on the island of Ireland and was published county-by-county between the years 1847 and 1864.

The site of the proposed development at No. 1 Haymarket is one large dwelling contained within a large rectangular plot. The area to is now called ‘Haymarket’ and the church of St Mary’s and the graveyard are also depicted (Figure 15).

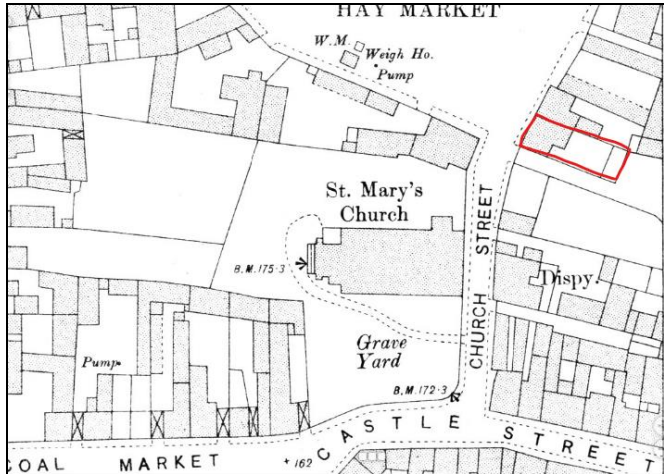


Figure 16: Town Plan County Carlow, map 1 1907.⁶

Town plans were surveyed at either five or ten foot to one mile scale between 1837 and 1896. The large scale at which they were surveyed means that detail can be seen. The site of the proposed development at Haymarket comprises one large building which appears to have been sub divided in two (Figure 16). The long rectangular plot has a small rectangular subdivision at the eastern limit of the rectangular plot. The street is labelled ‘Church Street’ as is ‘Hay Market’. St. Mary’s Church and the graveyard are also labelled.

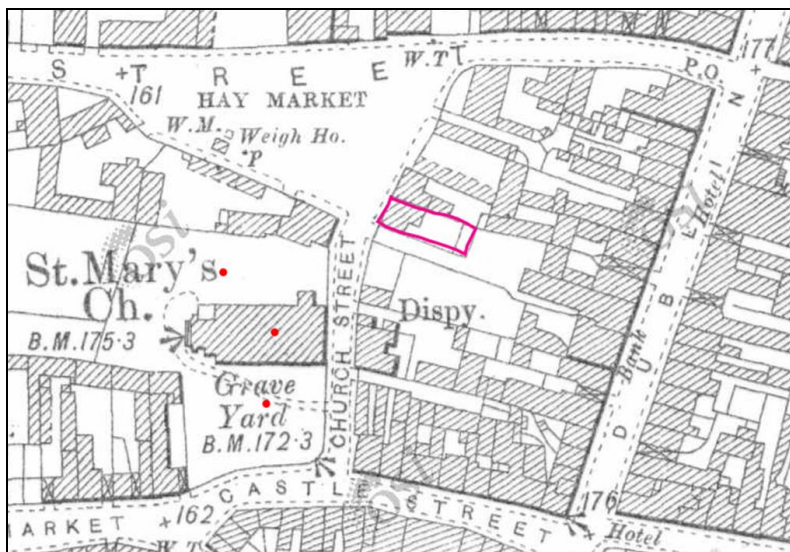


Figure 17: Third Edition Map 1905-1906 Map of Carlow Town (www.archaeology.ie).

⁶ "County Carlow," held by Ordnance Survey Ireland. © Public domain. Digital content: © Ordnance Survey Ireland, published by UCD Library, University College Dublin <<http://digital.ucd.ie/view/ucdlib:40658>>

The Third Edition Ordnance Survey Map surveyed in 1905 and published in 1906, records a similar layout the Town plan (Figure 15 and 16). The site layout is unaltered.

6 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage 's (NIAH) is a section within the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage and established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999.

The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. NIAH surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS).

No RPS structures will be impacted upon by the proposed development at Haymarket.

7 Preliminary Archaeological Impact Assessment

Whilst the main works to No. 1 Haymarket involve refurbishment of the existing structure there will be a small extension to the rear of the properties measuring 6.9 x 3.30m. Trees will be removed, the existing ground will be levelled to form two lawns and a small store will be located at the rear boundary of the garden. The existing wall will be capped and structurally repaired. In addition, there will be connections made to existing drainage and associated services.

There is always the potential for archaeological remains to be uncovered during construction works, especially considering that the majority of the now known sites were discovered through archaeological excavation and had little or no above ground expression. Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in several ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions. The proposed site lies inside what was the medieval walled town and is therefore within the zone of archaeological potential for Carlow town (CW007-018). Three RMP sites are in the immediate vicinity of the site at Haymarket; St Marys Church (CW007-018007-), associated graveyard CW007-018010 and effigial tomb (CW007-018016-), now housed in Carlow Museum.

The historical and modern mapping, indicate a degree of disturbance which has already taken place in terms of roads and housing and such developments may have already impacted upon archaeological remains if present. However human remains were uncovered at 0.70m below ground level on Church Street.

Survival of archaeological remains will likely be high at the rear of the existing property which is an overgrown garden. Depending on the works to the interior which may involve new floors to be poured there is potential for archaeological features if present to be impacted upon depending on the degree of disturbance from recent refurbishment works.

The house at Haymarket appears to have been built in the 19th century and there is a record of burial grounds having been built over for housing in this era as has been discussed in the historical background of this report. As previously discussed human remains were uncovered on Church Street during excavations associated with the Carlow Main Drainage Scheme in 2010 indicating that the burial ground once occupied a larger footprint. The existing boundary wall for the burial ground at Saint Mary's is 14m southeast of the building under discussion (CW007-018010).

8 Conclusion

A detailed desk-based assessment and site visit has enabled the potential impacts of this development on the archaeological resource to be identified at an early stage.

The concentration of previously recorded archaeology within the environs of the development area indicates that the proposed development has the potential to impact on archaeological materials, burials, features, structures, deposits or objects.

In accordance with the National Monuments Act, the Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage and the objectives relating to archaeology in the Carlow County Development plan it is thus recommended that the following archaeological mitigation measures are undertaken:

Given the constraints accessing the site and degree of modern rubbish in the rear garden it was not possible to complete test trenching as part of this assessment. **Licensed archaeological test trenching in advance of any main construction works should be carried out when the site is secure and is possible to access with a machine. This work should be carried out as soon as possible to establish if archaeology will be impacted upon by the proposed works.**

All works should be carried out by an archaeologist under licence from the NMS in the Department of DHLGH. If any features of archaeological potential are discovered during the course of the works, further archaeological mitigation may be required, such as preservation in-situ or by record, along with archaeological monitoring.

Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service Heritage and Planning Division in the department of DHLGH.

If there are any changes to the proposed development, further archaeological consultation will be required.

The report been prepared in accordance with a number of guideline documents:

- 'Framework & Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage' issued by the DAHGI (1999)
- 'Guidelines on the Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements' issued by the EPA (2002)

All recommendations made in this report relate to the statutory protection and legislative framework of the National Monuments Acts (1930-2014) and the Heritage Act (2000).

9 References

Bolger, T., Moloney, C., Shiels, D., & National Roads Authority (Ireland), i. b. (2015). *A journey along the Carlow corridor: The archaeology of the M9 Carlow bypass*. Dublin: National Roads Authority.

Feeley, J. M. & Sheehan, J. 2004 'Carlow and its Medieval Walls' in *Carloviana*, 2004 edition, 16-18, Carlow Historical and Archaeological Society

Horner, A. A. (1978). Two Eighteenth-Century Maps of Carlow Town. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. Section C: Archaeology, Celtic Studies, History, Linguistics, Literature*, 78, 115–126. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/25506353>

Murphy, M.M. 2014 Carlow Castle, Medieval Stronghold on the Barrow, Carlow County Council.

O'Connor, K.D. 1997 'The origins of Carlow Castle' in *Archaeology Ireland* 11(3), 13-16.

Sweetman, D. 2000. *The Medieval Castles of Ireland*. The Boydell Press, Woodbridge.

Wiggins, K. 2012. *The Town Walls of Carlow, Carlow Main Drainage Scheme Licence no. 10E0175*. Judith Carroll and Company Ltd. Unpublished report.

Online Sources

www.archaeology.ie.

www.excavations.ie. (

www.logainm.ie.

<http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/>

<https://catalogue.nli.ie/>

Murphy, M.M. 2014 Carlow Castle, Medieval Stronghold on the Barrow, Carlow County Council. <https://carlowcountymuseumblog.files.wordpress.com/2019/02/carlowcastlebrochure.pdf>

Press Release 16 Century Effigy of Robert Hartpole Returns to Carlow Town after 200 years Photos.pdf

Cartographic Sources

Petty, W., Down Survey of Ireland, 1656-58.

Thomas Moland's Survey of Carlow, 1703.

Carlow Town by Charles Colombine, 1735.

Griffith's Valuation, 1847-64.

Ordnance Survey of Ireland 19th and 20th century 6-inch, 25-inch and Town Series maps of Carlow Town