

Conservation, Management and Interpretation Plan 2013

Towns Walls, Carrick-on Suir, Co. Tipperary

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Carrick on Suir Development Association acknowledges the support from South Tipperary Development Company, The Department of the Environment, Community and Local Government and the EU.





Foreword

Tipperary is a county with an intriguing history. Since medieval times the towns to the south of the county have grown and prospered in their rich and fertile setting in the River Suir valley, however, this very wealth necessitated the defence of these towns against those who would seek to invade. Strong and formidable town walls were built in the medieval towns of Clonmel, Fethard, Cashel and Carrick-on-Suir to defend residents of the towns and surrounding areas. These walls were up to five and six metres in height, with towers on each corner. On the internal faces of these walls walkways were built against the walls to allow soldiers and locals alike to survey the countryside and in times of invasion to defend the town from the security of the walls.

Cromwell invaded Carrick on Suir in 1649 as he was aware that Carrick-on-Suir was a strategic town which would give him access to the south. Writing to Parliament he gives this account of the taking of the town;

‘Colonel Reynolds marching with twelve troops of horse, and three troops of dragoons, came betimes in the morning to Carrick-on-Suir. Where, dividing himself into two parties, whilst they were amazed with the one, he entered one of the Gates with the other. Which their soldiers perceiving, divers of them and their officers escaped over the River in boats: about an hundred officers and soldiers were taken prisoners, without the loss of one man on our part. In this place is a very good Castle, and one of the ancientest seats belonging to the Lord of Ormond in Ireland: the same was rendered without any loss also, where were good store of provisions for the refreshing of our men’.

The town walls were never breached during this invasion and stood firm in defence of the town.

After the turbulence of the Cromwellian invasion, the town of Carrick on Suir prospered, however, the strategic importance of the town walls was forgotten in this time of peace.

Over time the town walls have been allowed to crumble away gradually and it is very likely that the stone work of the walls has reappeared in a different format in the streets and buildings of the town. The last remaining upstanding section of the towns fortifications exist today in the vicinity of the Ormond Castle Park and form the internal face of the tennis courts adjoining the Park, where they have been offered protection.

The publication of this Conservation, Management and Interpretation Plan is very significant and represents a new era of awareness and appreciation of the heritage of the town. This plan will help secure funding for conservation works and help develop public awareness and understanding of the Town's Heritage. This Plan is for the people of Carrick on Suir and all persons and groups with an interest in the achievement of its objectives.

The settlements of Fethard, Cashel, Clonmel and most recently Carrick on Suir are now members of the Irish Walled Towns Network and through membership of this organisation and the support of the Heritage Council of Ireland, the Town of Carrick-on-Suir will play a key role in the conservation and promotion of Ireland's rich military heritage.

Signed: *Patsy Fitzgerald*

Chairman Carrick on Suir Town Walls Steering Group

Carrick on Suir Town Walls Steering Group

Cllr. Patsy Fitzgerald Chairman (Carrick-on-Suir Development Association, Clare Lee (South Tipperary County Council), Tony Musiol(Carrick on Suir Tourism and Economic Development Committee), Michael Coady (Community Representative), Maurice Power (Carrick on Suir Business Association), Eoin Powell (Carrick on Suir Town Council, Michael O'Brien (Carrick on Suir Town Council), Roisin O Grady (South Tipperary County Council)

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1 Introduction

This is the Carrick-on-Suir Town Walls Conservation, Management and Interpretation Plan 2013 (hereafter referred to as the Plan). It has been commissioned by the Carrick-on-Suir Development Association (CoSDA) in conjunction with Carrick-on-Suir Town Council and was funded by the South Tipperary Development Company.

Key stakeholders for this plan are all members of the Local Community, CoSDA, CoSTDEC, South Tipperary Development Company, South Tipperary County Council, Carrick-on-Suir Town Council and the Heritage Council and these stakeholders are represented by the Carrick-on-Suir Town Walls steering group¹. A steering group has been set up to manage the conservation and promotion of the remaining upstanding sections of the Town Wall as part of the cultural heritage and tourist attractions of the town.

The purpose of the Plan is to accurately record and describe the town wall and to inform the stabilisation, restoration and enhancement of the wall. It is envisioned that the Plan will support the town as a member of the Irish Walled Towns Network (IWTN). It will also be used as a tool to inform and to develop a deep appreciation of the historic nature and heritage of the town.

The IWTN was established by the Heritage Council to unite and co-ordinate the strategic efforts of Local Authorities involved in the management, conservation and enhancement of historic walled towns in Ireland. One of the principal supports offered by the IWTN is the provision of grants for the conservation of Town Walls as well as an education programme to help develop a more tangible and sustainable bond between people living in medieval towns and the heritage that surrounds them. The towns of Cashel, Fethard and Clonmel are already involved in the phased repair of their town walls and have availed of the support provided by the IWTN. This Plan also adheres to the objectives of the ICOMOS Ename Charter on the presentation and

¹ The Steering Group is chaired by the COSDA

interpretation of cultural sites. This Plan is set out in nine chapters and following this introduction Chapter two sets out the statutory protection and designations relating to the Town Wall.

Chapter 3 draws together all extant historic records, writings, maps and illustration. The purpose of this is to understand the meaning of the walls through carefully researched documentary evidence and recognition of significance, through accepted scientific and scholarly methods as well as from living cultural traditions.

Chapter 4 presents a discussion and rationale for the most informed and accurate outline of the Wall that the above information will permit in order to facilitate understanding and appreciation of the remaining upstanding section of the Walls and the possible below ground remains. This will facilitate the implementation of the National Policy on Town Defences. It will be used to foster public awareness and engagement in the need for the protection and conservation of the Wall.

Chapter 5 presents a statement of significance for the Wall and Chapter 6 examines the physical presence of the Wall. Chapter 7 sets out recommendations with respect to the future conservation, maintenance and restoration programme of the Walls. The focus of this section is to set out essential urgent actions and a future phased programme to contribute to the sustainable conservation of the wall. Through the promotion of public understanding and participation in the ongoing conservation efforts, it is hoped to ensure the long-term maintenance of the Wall and the interpretive values in the public domain.

Chapter 8 includes suggestions for a multi-faceted programme of interpretation of the Wall as integral to Carrick-on-Suir as a heritage town within the wider cultural domain. It outlines ways in which involvement of stakeholders and associated communities can be facilitated in the development and implementation of interpretive programmes to enhance the cultural value of

the town. Access to the web, web presence and links to the internet are examined in the wider context of the marketing of Carrick-on-Suir's heritage assets.

Finally, future management policies and principles are proposed in Chapter 9. Detailed appendices set out to the rear contain the map of the suggested route of the walls, survey drawings, details maps of locations for archaeological investigations and the Ministerial Consent application form.

1.1 THE TOWN WALLS IN CONTEXT

Carrick-on-Suir is located in the Suir River valley in the southeast of the county and is one of four medieval walled towns in South Tipperary, the others being Fethard, Clonmel and Cashel.



Fig 1. Discovery series map depicting location of the town to the south east of Ireland

The town had a strategic location for trading due to its location on the banks of the River Suir. The old town walls enclosed the present day centre of the town and would have included the site of the present-day Ormond Castle and the present-day heritage centre. The walls would have formed the southern boundary of the town where it met the waters of the Suir, located along Strand Lane at the time. The town centre of Carrick-on-Suir is rich in medieval heritage due to its significance at the time.

2 Statutory Context and Designations

The Carrick-on-Suir Town Walls (upstanding and sub-surface remains) are a National Monument and are thus protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930 (with amendments to the principal act 1954, 1987, 1994 and 2004). The monument is included on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as established under Section 12 of the Monuments Act 1994. Under the Act the owner or occupier of a property, or any other person who proposes to carry out, or to cause, or to permit the carrying out of any work at, or in relation to a Recorded Monument or a Registered Monument are required to give notice in writing to the Minister two months before works commence, and must receive Ministerial Consent before commencing that work. Furthermore all archaeological investigations (excavation) and geophysical surveys are required to be licensed in accordance with the National Monuments Acts 1920 –2004. Any archaeological investigation should take into consideration the ‘Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage Government Press (1999)’ and ‘Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation (1999)’ and in the case of walled towns the ‘National Policy Declaration on Towns Defences (2008)’ should be considered. Please note that the application form for Ministerial Consent is set out in the Appendix to this Plan.

The National Policy Declaration on Town Defences of 2008 states:

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

The town centre of Carrick-on-Suir has a wealth of recorded monuments including the town walls and indeed the entire town centre is classified as a Zone of Archaeological Potential (see fig 3 below). The Zone of Archaeological Potential contains the following entries on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as identified by the National Monuments Section of the Department of Arts Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

SMR RECORD NUMBER	Class
TS085-004032-	Towns Defences
TS085-004	Historic Town
TS085-004013	Bawn
TS085-004003	Religious House Franciscan Nuns
TS085-004001	Castle- Anglo Norman
TS085-004002	House 16 th Century
TS085-004009	House 17 th Century
TS085-004006	Church
TS0085-004 (14, 17-31)	Grave markers
TS085-004008	Castle Tower House
TS085-004005	Castle – unclassified
TS085-004004	Religious House Franciscan Friars
TS085-004037	Watermill
TS085-004012	Religious House
TS085-004007	Bridge
TS085-004015	Wall Monument

It should be noted that the remains of the Town Wall are given further statutory protection due to their location in the Zone of Archaeological Potential [TS085-004], along with each of the other recorded monuments.

Planning applications for new development on or close to the sub surface remains or close to the upstanding remains of the walls will be referred by the Planning Authority to the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and archaeological excavation and recording may be required by the Department, either before permission is granted or by condition on the grant of permission.

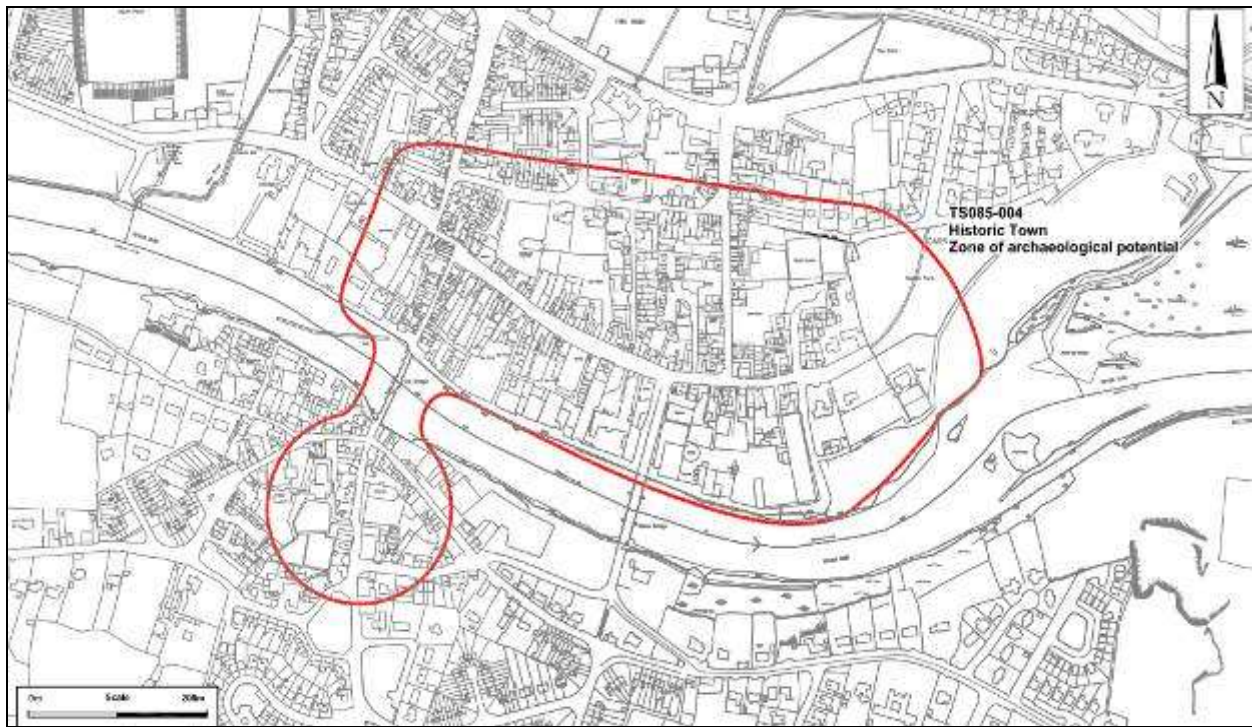


Fig 2. Map outlining the zone of archaeological potential within the Historic Town

2.1 Protected Structure

The Carrick-on-Suir Town Development Plan 2013 identifies the upstanding remains of the town walls as a protected structure, reference number **S1.38**. The inclusion of the town walls in the Record of Protected Structures confers a high level of protection to the walls, and works may not be carried out to the walls without planning permission. It is the vision of the Town Development Plan to support applications for funding by the Council for conservation works to the town walls. It is also the vision of the Council to actively monitor and maintain the upstanding remains of the walls and to prevent any further deterioration.

3 Historical Appraisal

Located in the parish of Magh Feimhn or Barony of Iffa and Offa, Carrick-on-Suir was initially known as Carrickmagriffin followed by Carrig Mór in the 18th century. The early name derives from the Griffyn family who became lords of the Manor following the arrival of the Normans in Ireland. They relinquished their claim to Milo le Brett on the 20th of May 1261². By this time the island settlement was known as Carrickmagriffin; the combination of Carrick (derived from the Gaelic word for rock) combined with Magriffin relating to the above mentioned Norman family. Because of its strategic location it is likely that the island was settled from a much earlier date. The raised area of the island being surrounded by water, sand and shallows and marsh gave it a natural defence which no doubt led to the development of the town as suggested by John F Meagher³.

The medieval town therefore developed on the island bounded by the River Suir to the south and the splitting of a tributary to the north creating the north, east and west boundaries of the island. The tributary to the west is referred to in the Calendar of Ormond Deeds as the Laskath⁴ and Le Lastahe⁵ which may be a derivation of its Gaelic name the Glasha. The island of Carrick located within the tidal water zone of the Suir provided a trading route between Waterford in the south and the midlands. The island also marked the crossing point of an ancient road leading from the Waterford coast to Ossory (Kilkenny). The road is noted in the Ormond Deeds as the highway to the north with a mention also of the highway to the west.

A detailed assessment of available historical records was carried out during the preparation of this Plan and this is set out below.

² Ormond Deeds, Vol. I, Ed, Edmund Curtis, Entry 138.

³ Meagher John F, Annals Antiquities and Records on Carrick compiled from unpublished rare mss, rare books and other original sources, James Duffy & Sons, 15 Wellington Quay, Dublin 1881.

⁴ Ormond Deeds, Vol. I, Entry 568.

⁵ Charter 4, cited by Byrne Niall, Decies 65, Journal of the Waterford Archaeological & Historical Society, 2009, pg 36.

3.1 Chronology of Development of Carrick-on-Suir and its Town Walls

The first known written records relate to the granting of the island to William Fitz Adelm in 1185. The next mention is in 1247 when the granting of a patent to hold a fair was granted to Matthew Fitzgibbon. The small town consisted of a main street which ran parallel to the river Suir with lanes running down to the Suir. The river was crossed by ferry to connect with one of these lanes that ran to the river⁶.

Date	Event in Chronological order
1236-1245	Grant by Dionisia confirming lands to the hospital of St John the Evangelist ⁷
1247-1261	Transfer of hospital of St John to the Order of St Thomas of Acre ⁸ .
1247	Patent to Matthew Fitzgriffin to hold a fair ⁹ .
1261	Clarice Griffyn quits claim to Carrickmagriffin to Milo le Bret ¹⁰ .
1289	Edmund Bret grants to the Knights of St Thomas the Martyr the open space within the boundaries of the town ¹¹ .
C.1300	Grant to William Broun a messuage in the ville at Carrickcamgolyn from the highway in the north to the garden of the Brethren of St Thomas the Martyr in the south ¹²
1309	Edmund Butler erected a castle on a bank on high ground at Carrig Beg across the river from Carrickmagriffin ¹³ .
1309	Edmund erected a bawn at the south east end of the town overlooking the Suir ¹⁴ .

⁶ Carrick-on-Suir - its origins and growth, Patrick C Power, Tipperary Historical Journal 1992, pg.186-196

⁷ Byrne Niall, Decies 65, Journal of Waterford Archaeological & Historic Society, 2009, pg. 45

⁸ Byrne Niall, Decies 65, journal of Waterford Archaeological & Historic Society, 2009, pg. 31

⁹ Calendar of Doc. Ire., Vol. I, 573, ed. by Sweetman.

¹⁰ Ormond Deeds, Vol. I, 138

¹¹ Byrne Niall, Decies 65, Journal of the Waterford Archaeological & Historical Society, No. 65, 2009 pg.35.

¹² Ormond Deeds, 363, c.1300

¹⁴ Farrelly and Fitzpatrick, 1993, (011009)

1309	Edmund built a castle on the site of the town clock on supposed ruins of a Danish Fort ¹⁵
1315	King Edward II granted the town and Manor of Carrickmagriffin to Edmond, who became known as the Earl of Karryk. The title was granted as a reward for service during the Bruce invasion ¹⁶ . The old Griffin name was to remain in use for four centuries in spite of change of ownership to the Butlers.
1316	Mention of well opposite house of Sir Adam Godall chaplain ¹⁷
1319	Mention of Lascath as boundary to the west ¹⁸
1321	Road called Seynt Johanestrete leading to well outside the town ¹⁹ .
1324	First mention of Town Walls in Ormond Deeds ²⁰ .
1334	Edmund's son James was granted the Earldom of Ormond.
1336	James granted his castle at Carrigbeg to the Franciscans ²¹ .
1338	Edward III granted a charter for the town.
1344	Edward III granted a charter of Murage and Pontage.
1361	Mention in the Ormond Deeds of Seynt Johanestrete to the west and the Earl's castle to the south upon which messuage a chapel and ruin are annexed to the said castle ²² .
1366	Charter of Liberty given to the town. Charter granted free right of passage and pontage indicating that a bridge existed at this time ²³ .

¹⁵ Meagher John F, Annals Antiquities and Records of Carrick AD 1169-1829, 1881

¹⁶ Carrick-on-Suir - its origins and growth, Patrick C Power, Tipperary Historical Journal 1992, pg.186-196

¹⁷ Ormond Deeds, Vol., Entry 516, 1316.

¹⁸ Ormond Deeds, Vol.1, Entry 544.

¹⁹ Ormond Deeds, Vol. 2, No. 75

²⁰ COD Vol. I, 565

²¹ Clyn Annals, p27

²² Ormond Deeds, Vol. II, Entry 75, dated 1361

²³ Ormond Deeds, Vol. II, Entry 123.

1371	Grant from Edward III to James le Boittler to found afresh a house for the Brethren of Jerusalem ...at le Maudelein near Lastagh ²⁴
1443	Bill for 12 pairs of gloves for Masons of Carrick ²⁵
1445	Edmund Mac Richard Butler began the major building project to build the bridge, walls and possibly extend/build the castle to the east ²⁶ .
1450	Murage grant to Provost and people to repair walls ²⁷ .
1534	Grant of Hospital of St Thomas of Acon (Acre) by Master of St Thomas Hospital London to Earl of Ossory ²⁸
1560	Thomas 10th Earl of Ormond fortified the town with the erection a strong tower on site of old Augustinian Monastery ²⁹
1578	Grant of Hospital Mill by Early of Ormond to John Fanning ³⁰
1565	Thomas 10 th Earl built Tudor Manor.
1614	James I ordered Lord Chichester to repair Bridge at Carrick-on-Suir ³¹ .
1649	Oliver Cromwell's army captures Carrick-on-Suir ³² .
1690	King William encamped on Green of Carrick-on-Suir ³³ .
1720	Earl of Arran built barracks – last remnant of which was removed when new bridge (Dillon Bridge) was built ³⁴ .

²⁴ Ormond Deeds, Vol. II, Entry 165, 1371

²⁵ Ormond Deeds, Vol. III, Entry 153.

²⁶ Bradley J, Medieval Towns, Geography Publications 1985, pg. 41

²⁷ Thomas Avril, Walled Towns of Ireland. 1992, P44 (ref CPI 157)

²⁸ Ormond Deeds, Vol. V 1534.

²⁹ Meagher John F, Annals Antiquities and Records of Carrick AD 1169-1829, 1881.

³⁰ Ormond Deeds, Vol. V, pg. 293

³¹ Meagher John F, Annals Antiquities and Records of Carrick AD 1169-1829, 1881

³² Cromwell Oliver letter 'For the Honourable William Lenthall, Esquire, Speaker of the Parliament of England: Before Waterford, - November, 1649.

³³ Meagher John F, Annals Antiquities and Records of Carrick AD 1169-1829, 1881

³⁴ Meagher John F, Annals Antiquities and Records of Carrick AD 1169-1829, 1881

1881	Mention of an upstanding section of the Wall measuring 30' high by 5' wide at Bridge Street ³⁵ .
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3.2 Cartography

The following historical maps were considered:

- Earl of Ormond Map dated 1699
- 1642 N Pynnar: Forts Survey redrawn by Hore III 1900-11 frontispiece (mentioned by Avril Thomas)
- 1657 Down Survey
- 1842 Plan of the town of Carrick-on-Suir
- 1790 Map of proposed Navigable Chanel of River Suir
- 1843 Ordnance map does not record the Walls
- 1888 Ordnance Survey of the town of Carrick-on-Suir
- 1906 Ordnance Survey Map of County Tipperary



Fig 3. Earl of Arran Map dated 1699, illustrates the town on the River Suir

³⁵ Meagher John F, Annals antiquities and Records of Carrick AD 1169-1829, 1881.

This fragment from the Down Survey Map is currently in the National Museum of Ireland undergoing conservation. It is believed that this map represents Ormond Castle prior to the building of the Tudor Manor in 1557. The map shows the earlier castle with residential buildings inserted between the two towers. To the foreground is a long single storey building with what appears to be a cross and may be the ruined Augustinian Friary given to Thomas Earl of Ormond on which site he is reported to have built his manor.

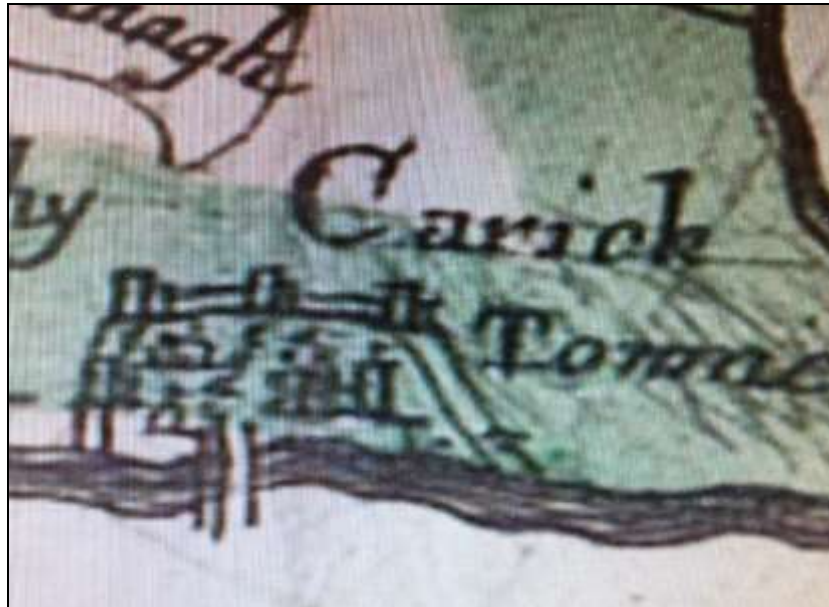


Fig 4. The Down Survey Map 1657

The Down Survey Map while not a scaled representation still gives valuable information to be kept mindful when considering the line of the Town Wall. The map clearly depicts the town enclosed by a wall to the west, north and east. It depicts the bridge crossing the Suir with the west wall located a short distance from the bridge. This west wall shows a centralised tower (the West Gate) and a further tower to the junction of the west and north walls. A tower is depicted in the centre of the north wall (New Gate) and a tower is also shown at the junction between the north and east wall (existing). The abruptly diagonal line of the east wall breaks the roughly symmetrical arrangement of the rectangular plan connecting to the walls of the castle. Here at the south east an opening is shown without a tower. A line is shown connecting the River Suir to the Castle towards the east which may channel to a Watergate. No wall is shown to the river side of the town.



Fig 5. 1790 Map of proposed Navigable Chanel of River Suir. Note the depiction of the weir channelling water to the mill to the west of the bridge



Fig 6. Marquis of Waterford's 1811 Tipperary Foxhound's Map

These maps set out above depict Carrick-on-Suir as a pivotal town at the crossing point on the River Suir and giving access from the south and the coast.



Fig 7. The Ordnance Survey Map 1888

The 1888 Ordnance Survey Map shows a section of the Town Wall at the junction of the east and north walls. The double width of the north wall is depicted as stopping short of the houses on New Street but the line indicating a thinner wall is shown as continuing between the houses.

3.3 Archaeology

The following Archaeological Reports have been consulted in order to glean any evidence of below ground remains of the wall;

3.3.1 The Flood Relief Scheme

Monitoring carried out during the groundworks to the Flood Relief Scheme uncovered a buried quay wall parallel to the River Suir approximately 10-15 meters inland from the present quay wall³⁶.

³⁶ John Tierney, Eachtra Archaeological Projects, Carrick-On-Suir Flood Relief, S403215;01E1061

3.3.2 The Main Drainage Scheme

During the course of the monitoring a mass burial comprising four human skeletons was found in Castle Park c. 200m in front of the castle. The remains were aligned north-south. Only one of the skeletons was neatly laid out, the remainder being roughly placed on top of each other. Three of the skeletons lay with their heads to the south; the other had its head to the north. Part of the latest burial had been removed by a later disturbance. These remains are tentatively dated to the early 19th century and may be associated with one of the outbreaks of cholera that affected Carrick-on-Suir in the 1830s. The original Fever Hospital is nearby³⁷.

A site close to the Old Bridge monitored as part of the Main Drainage Scheme revealed part of the Bridge Mill. This is documented since the 14th century but is thought to have gone out of use by the start of the 19th century. No trace of this now remains above ground.

3.3.3 Formerly Builders' Providers Store

Monitoring took place of the piling to a development on a site of the former builder's providers, just outside the assumed line of the town wall, in Carrick-on-Suir. Possible archaeological deposits were revealed in the central part of the site. These took the form of a charcoal-rich deposit, yellow/brown sandy silt which contained two small pieces of medieval pottery and dark-brown silt also with much charcoal. All of these appear to be below a layer of modern rubble and fill and were examined when brought to the surface by the piling auger. Examination of the service trenches did not reveal any archaeological material, as these were above the probable level of the archaeological deposits³⁸.

3.3.4 The Laying of the Broadband Cable

Monitoring was carried out to groundworks relating to the laying of the ducting for the broadband scheme. The line of the Town Wall was crossed at two locations. Here the excavation trench was made shallow in order to avoid the Wall³⁹.

³⁷ Florence M. Hurley, Carrick-on-Suir Urban S215400 SMR 85:498 E0259, 1998:592,

³⁸ Florence M. Hurley, 2003:1714, North Quay, Carrick-On-Suir, Urban medieval, 13989 12170, SMR 85:4, 02E0295

³⁹ Mary Henry, Mary Henry Archaeological Services Ltd., 24014 12170; E3451.

3.3.5 Tennis Court Castle Park, Carrick-On-Suir

Monitoring of the excavation of foundations to the west boundary of the Tennis court was carried out during the demolition of a 19th cent wall. This wall runs perpendicular to and abuts the Town Wall. 11.3m survive between the demolished section and the medieval town wall. Nothing of significance was encountered during the demolition of the wall, during the excavation of the foundation trench, or during an inspection of the demolition rubble⁴⁰.

3.3.6 Well (off) The Strand

During works to a garden to the north of Strand Street and east of Bridge Street a well was unearthed during ground works. This appears to be quite an early well and in character similar to Clareen well⁴¹.



Fig 8. Well off the Strand with location map to right

3.4 Illustrations

There are a number of extant copies of drawings and paintings representing Carrick-on-Suir. The majority are taken from the south east of the castle. The 1778 etching⁴² (after Sandby) is likely to be one of the earliest realistic illustrations of the town. The importance of the town is reflected in the fact that it was considered a worthy subject matter for reproduction. Note the proximity of the shoreline of the Suir to the wall running from the east to the castle and the

⁴⁰ Richard Clutterbuck, Cultural Resource Development Services Ltd, 22150, 14000, 03E1159

⁴¹ Town Council Documents.

⁴² 1778 After Sanby BM 1870.1008.533

narrow pathway along the shoreline from the castle to the town. It is apparent from the illustration that the earlier castle towers have been allowed to fall into decay.

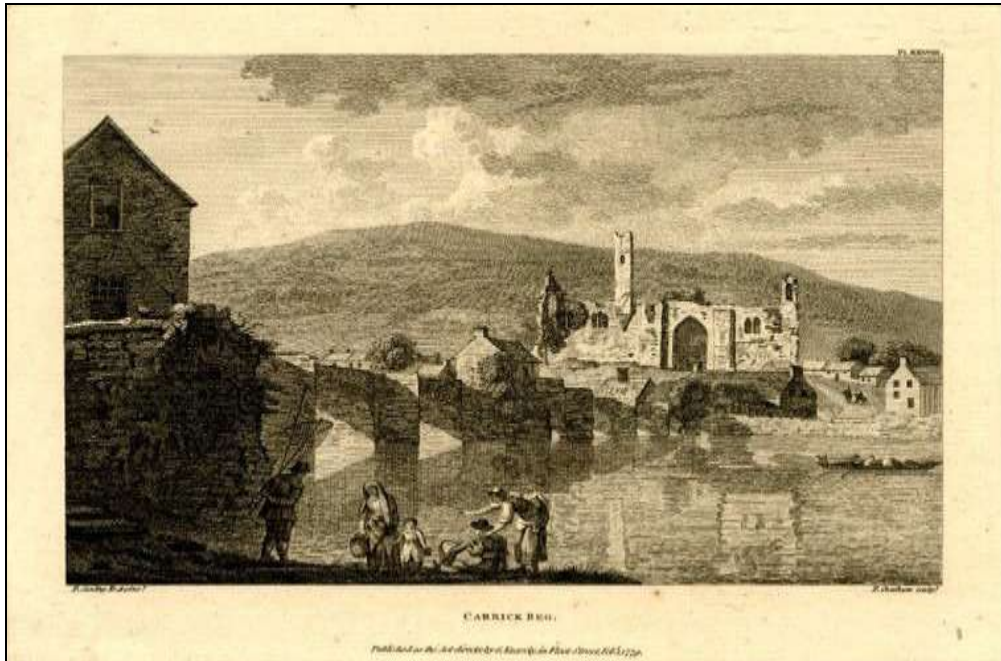


Fig 9. Illustration of the Old Bridge Carrick-on-Suir after Sandby

This etching⁴³ also dating from 1778 depicts the ruined Friary in Carrig Beg, the bridge and in the foreground to the left an interesting dilapidated section of wall with a parapet and steps leading to the river. The gable end to the building appears to be of a domestic house with steeply pitched roof.



Fig 10. Sketch dated 1837

⁴³ 1779 Carrig Beg Etching, British Museum Catalogue 1870.1008.548

The sketch above is an amalgamation of two views of the castle with an exaggerated lengthening of the castle wall to the left of the image recording the decay and ruin of the towers and waterside structures. The tall buildings seen in the image below are no longer included and the decay of the building is more pronounced.

This historical appraisal presents a settlement which, from the early 12th century was considered to be a strategic and important town. It is likely that Carrickmagriffyn developed on the site of a Viking settlement and although no evidence has been unearthed, it is probably that the settlement was surrounded by a ditch or fosse. The carrying forward of the name associated with the Griffyns indicates that a significant settlement was in place prior to the establishment of the Butlers as lords of the manor. Its location at a crossing point on the River Suir would have firmly established it as a trading town.

By 1324 it is known that the town was to some extent enclosed by walls. The granting of a charter for the town 1338 and first mentions of the Town Walls in the Calendar of Ormond Deeds reflects the status of the town and the strength and influence of the powerful Butler overlords. The granting of the charters of murage and pontage in the middle and end of the 15th century firmly establish the concept of the walled town protected from the outside and in control of trade matters within the town. A further grant of murage in the mid-16th century for the repair of the wall indicates that the walls were still regarded as an important defence mechanism. While this was the case no description or map of the circuit of the Walls has yet been discovered to give a conclusive account of the line of the wall. In the absence of documentary evidence the following chapter discusses writings and various interpretations of the line in order to examine what is the most likely route of the Wall.

3.5 Current condition of the Town Walls

There is now only one remaining section of upstanding remains. These are located in the grounds of Castle Park and are imposing in their height and presence, however, they are in need of immediate conservation works to prevent their further decay.



Fig. 11 Internal face of walls at the tennis Courts. No presence of wall walk.



Fig 12 External face of Town wall in Ormond Castle Park.

4 Discussion

4.1 Development of the Town

Within two generations of the arrival of the Normans in Ireland, Carrickmagriffin was identified as a town. The advantageous nature of the location being on a height at a crossing point on the River Suir ensured its development and survival. The exact date for the foundation of the town is not known but records of land transfer confirm that by the 13th century the town was established.

According to Archdale

...a priory, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was founded here at Carrickmagriffin at the end of the 12th or beginning of the 13th century, for Canons Regular of the order of St. Augustine, by William de Cantell and Dionisia his wife, daughter of Thomas Fitz - Anthony⁴⁴.

Thomas Fitzanthony was originally granted the lands of Waterford by King John in 1215. Following his death, Carrickmagriffin went to his daughter Dionisia as well as Kilmegan and Stretbaly as part of her inheritance. Her husband William de Cantello granted some of these lands to the religious house of St John the Baptist. The charter confirming these grants state the following:

...confirmed to God and blessed Mary and to the hospital of Saint John the Evangelist which with my consent the aforesaid William previously founded next the riverbank of the Suir in the town of Karrec the lands written below namely two carucates of the land in the location of Gort na comynley and half the embankment of the land next the same hospital in the town of Karrec and a burgage in the new town of Kilmegan and a burgage with appurtenances in my town of Stretbaly⁴⁵.

⁴⁴ Archdale, pg. 165

Some confusion exists across historical accounts with regard to the various religious houses in the town. These anomalies have been clarified in the research of Niall Byrne on the Hospital of St Thomas of Acre.

The research confirms that following the death of Dionisia, her nephew and heir, John Fitzgeoffrey de Norragh once again confirmed the grant of land to the Hospital of St John the Evangelist but on the condition that the order was transferred to Thomas of Acre.⁴⁶

This information provides an explanation for the use of the street name Seynt Johanastrade and the well of St John as mentioned in the Ormond Deeds. It is interesting to note that this well (now called Clareen well) was a source of water to the town from the 13th century.

The earliest mention of the enclosure of the town is found in the Calendar of Ormond Deeds in 1324 where the town wall to the north is mentioned in the as follows.

*William son of John de la Suche, grants to Sir John Broun - a messuage in the tenement of Carrickmagriffin between the lands of William son of John de la Suche on the west and the land of John Broun on the east and in length from the highway of the vill on the south to the town wall on the north*⁴⁷ 1324.

According to Burke in his History of Clonmel the cost of building and maintaining the wall was obtained by levies on river craft putting in at Carrick which led to a court case in 1331, brought

⁴⁵ Charter 14 cited in Byrne Niall, Decies, Journal of Waterford Archaeological & Historical Society, No.65, 2009, pg. 32

⁴⁶ Charter 15 cited in Byrne Niall, Decies, Journal of Waterford Archaeological & Historical Society, No 65, 2009, pg. 32.

⁴⁷ Ormond Deeds, Vol. I, Entry 564, 1324.

by one Tykenham of Clonmel against Richard O'Crehan of Carrick, for the forcible detention of boats on their way to Clonmel⁴⁸.

Both the above records indicate that the town wall was under construction by the beginning of the 14th century. The political instability of the time and in particular the threat of the Bruce campaign in Ireland would have been compelling reason to fortify the town. Further records in the Ormond deeds for the 14th century use the wall to the west as a boundary to property with the waters of the Suir noted as the boundary to the south; however there is no mention of an east wall.

The Ormond Deed to William Russell mentions the garden of the Brethren of Saint Thomas the Martyr as being located south of the highway to the north, west of land owned by William's father John placing it to the east of the town and south of the main street⁴⁹. The description of the garden of the Brethren would suggest that the boundary between it and the town was not a stone wall.

It is possible that in the early 14th century the defences to the east of the town were retained by the religious house of the Hospital of St Thomas of Acre who, while being a hospital order, were also crusaders and knights.

The first direct mention of the actual construction of the town walls appears in 1344. Under a grant by Edward III, to the provost and inhabitants of Carrickmagriffin, to take tolls and customs on goods to be sold in said town to aid in surrounding the town with a stone wall. The grant goes on to state that the wall was for protection in times of rebellion and also to construct a bridge of lime and stone over the water of the Suir and for no other purpose whatever. Such tolls were to be taken in the usual manner from day to day and to be duly faithfully applied until

⁴⁸ Burke, History of Clonmel and Waterford, pg. 25, 1870.

⁴⁹ Ormond Deeds, Vol. I, Entry 363.

the wall and bridge be finished. This permission for the collection of taxes to build the bridge and walls was to remain in place until the works were completed⁵⁰.

Following the political turmoil of the time James Earl of Ormond in 1366 granted certain liberties to Carrickmagriffin which included the right of the burghers to free toll, lastage, pontage and passage, the right to hold a hundred⁵¹.

The reference to pontage would suggest that a bridge of some description was in place at this time. The road leading from the bridge to the main street was referred to as the highway to the west in the Ormond Deeds at this time.

From the mid 14th century the layout of the town was established having a main street which was referred to as the Vico Regis (King's Street). There is also as already mention Seynt Johanestrete as leading to St John's well outside the town⁵². As it is known that the west wall was established from 1324 it is reasonable to assume that the West Gate was in place to give access to the road to the well and the road leading to Clonmel which was also established at this time.

Avril Thomas who can be considered one of the foremost historians on medieval walled towns in Ireland refers to a grant of murage in 1450 from Parliament following an application from the provost in which it was stated that the town had been

*'twice entirely burnt in the last 14 years except the castle and church, only half the town was well walled'*⁵³

⁵⁰ Meagher John F, Annals Antiquities and Records of Carrick AD 1169-1829, 1881.

⁵¹ Ormond Deeds, Vol. II, Entry 123.

⁵² Ormond Deeds, Vol. II, Entry 75.

⁵³ Thomas A, The walled towns of Ireland, Irish Academic Press, Blackrock, 1992, pg. 44.

The next major recorded building phase at Carrick-on-Suir was carried out by Edward Mac Richard Butler who embarked on a major building programme in 1444 with the building of the bridge, and town walls. He is also thought to have built the river castle c. 1445⁵⁴. According to Patrick C Power the castle was located on the rocks of the river with four towers having a semi-circular docking area towards the centre of the river which was entered through a Watergate⁵⁵. The present level of docking area is now well above the river.

An entry in the Ormond Deeds (thought to be C1470) relates to a grant of land that Nicholas son of Philip Glynche grants to James son of Edmund le Butler and his heirs forever ;

*'a messauge with an acre of arable land in the vill of Carrickmagriffin, lying in breadth between the land of Richard Vale on the north, and the river Suir on the south, and in length between the said lane leading from the King's highway to the bridge of the said vill on the east and up to the said land of Raymond Vale without the walls of the said town, and in the same entry a further grant in length from the way that goes from the east gate of the said ville to Tyoeraght (Tiperaghy, Co Kilkenny) on the south and the land of Thomas son of Philip Neil on the north and in breadth between land of said Nicholas on the east and the way that goes to the vill of Kreghe on the west'*⁵⁶.

An entry in the Ormond Deeds relates the following in relation to the lands of St Thomas of Acre:

Furst there is within said town a messauge or anould tenement with gargyn in adyounyng there unto being all waste without buildings or occupying this hudred yere and about which messe and gardyn lyeth in lenth from the stret of the said towne on the north Vnto the waters of the Suyr in the south side and in brede from the Erle of Ormond's manor on the east side unto the said erle's land in the west side, also there is in the burgage of the said town a village

⁵⁴ Bradley J, Medieval Towns, Geography Publications 1985, pg. 41.

⁵⁵ Carrick-on-Suir – its origins and growth, Patrick C Power, Tipperary Historical Journal 1992, pg186-196

⁵⁶ Ormond Deeds, Vol. III, Entry 233, C1490 pg. 210.

*containing 1xx acres at the moost which is called channon grove oitherwise balleneigananagh and it lyth maryng with therle of Ormonds land in the south and with longdays land in the north and with the same erles land in the east and with ONeill's land in the west*⁵⁷.

This entry seems to indicate that the hospital of St Thomas was next to the castle.

Into the 16th century the river Suir is given as the south boundary of the town. An entry in the Ormond Deeds mentions that a stone house had been built on the main street with a garden stretching to the waterside called the shore in the area between Bridge Lane, Oven Lane and the strand⁵⁸. This entry is interesting in that it gives a further sense of the layout of the town with the main street having Bridge Street and Oven Lane forming a block from the main street to the river. It is reasonable to conclude that a gated opening was present on Bridge Street at the junction of the Strand Lane.

In November 1649 Oliver Cromwell wrote a letter to Parliament to describe the campaign in the south of the country. He was aware that Carrick-on Suir was a strategic town which would give him access to the south. Writing to Parliament he gives this account of Colonel Reynolds taking of the town;

'Colonel Reynolds marching with twelve troops of horse, and three troops of dragoons, came betimes in the morning to Carrick-on-Suir. Where, dividing himself into two parties, whilst they were amazed with the one, he entered one of the Gates with the other. Which their soldiers perceiving, divers of them and their officers escaped over the River in boats: about an hundred officers and soldiers were taken prisoners, without the loss of one man on our part. In this place is a very good Castle, and one of the ancientest seats belonging to the Lord of Ormond in Ireland: the same was rendered without any loss also, where were good store of provisions for the refreshing of our men'.

⁵⁷ British Manuscript , Cotton Ttius B.XI.1.f.36 in Ormond Deeds Vol. IV, Entry 54, pg. 345.

⁵⁸ Ormond Deeds, IV pp132 and 143.

The Earl of Castlehaven for the Parliamentarians supervised the Ulster troops in an assault to take back Carrick-on-Suir while the Earl of Ormond headed south with troops to Waterford. The attack took place on 24 November. A report states that;

'lacking siege artillery, the Irish attempted to burn down the town gate and to climb the walls. Although short of ammunition, Reynolds' garrison held off the attack, which was finally called off after four hours' fighting in which 500 Ulstermen were killed'.

The important information to be gleaned from the account of Cromwell's campaign is that that the Town Walls were in place and there is no mention of a breach during the attempts to take the town by either party.

It should also be noted that Oliver Cromwell seemed to be based in Carrick-on-Suir in April of the following year as a number of letters to his family and others were written at Carrick-on-Suir. Indeed he was unwell in November and may have overwintered here.

In 1565 Thomas Earl of Ormond had a Tudor manor house built as an addition to the landward side of Ormond castle. It is possible that a large section of the east wall was removed at the time of the building of the manor.



Fig 13 Thomas Butler 10th Earl of Ormond

The town walls appear to have been allowed to crumble away gradually. In 1845-46 it was stated that the town wall until 'not so long ago could be distinctly traced'; but the main street was slowly filling with houses in the second half of the 18th century⁵⁹.

The Reports and Evidences by the Taxation of the Towns Enquiry Commission 1876 leaves no doubt that by the 19th century one of the few sources of public drinking water for the town was at Cloreen (Clareen) well outside the town. The report states that the well is not a spring but rather fed by the stream. Mention is also made of a pump 20 yards from the Churchyard with houses between it and the churchyard. Witnesses describe that in wet weather water percolates from the churchyard under the houses to the well. The report goes on to describe the lack of sanitary facilities in the town with many people, who are without rear gardens in which to build a privy, dump their night soil in the street causing appalling sanitary conditions.

Of further interest in this report is the mention of cellars beneath the very narrow passage of Westgate in which people resided⁶⁰.

The description of the Town Defence in the National Monument Archive states:

It appears that the town was enclosed on at least three sides. The River Suir possibly acted as a natural barrier to the south, although Thomas suggests that there was also a wall running parallel to the river. The total area enclosed would have been c.15 hectares⁶¹.

The description adds that the east wall appears to have intersected the castle defence. It goes on to state that it seems likely that there were at least four gates in the Town Wall⁶².

⁵⁹ Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland (Lon 1846) pg 321.

⁶⁰ Taxation of Towns Inquiry Commission (Ireland), Alexander Thom, Dublin, 1877, pg.189

⁶¹ Bradley, J., 1985, pg. 40-42.

⁶² National Monuments Archive, pg. 25.

It is possible that the wall to the shore was built when the Castle was constructed in the mid 15th cent. Certainly the illustrations of the Butler castle dated 1778 indicates the presence of a shore line wall. An examination of this wall confirms that it is a consistent boundary to the north and south of a large plot of land to the west of the castle. This is verified by the fragment of the map illustrating Ormond Castle prior to the building of the Tudor Manor house which shows clearly that a wall extends from the castle along the shore line. This wall appears to enclose a plot of land. The structure of this wall bears similarities to the masonry in the Town Wall the treatment of the skyward surface showing a slate course topped by a rounded stone flashing is not evident on the remaining upstanding section of the town wall.

It is interesting to note that the map fragment depicts the continuation of the wall along the shoreline towards the bridge with plots running perpendicular to the Main Street.

The empty plot of land to the west of the castle may be the location of the Hospital of St Thomas of Acre.

The earliest description of the route of the Town Wall is from the historian John Meagher (1881) who while presenting a list of references from which he draws his evidence does not provide a direct reference for his interpretation of the circuit of the Wall. He also mentions that he had access to private papers but these were not specifically named. He describes the circuit of the Wall as follows:

It commenced at the Castlefield to a part opposite the rear of a house (Mrs Fitzgerald) in New Street. Here it changed to a north westerly direction crossing New Street where there was a fortified entrance called New Gate, thence along William Street by the present Protestant chapel to Upper Lough Street where (with) another strong building. Again changing its course it passed the West Gate and ran along Bridge Street where a portion of the wall 30' high and 5' width can distinctly be seen at present. From this the wall followed a southerly direction

crossing Bridge Street where a gate led to the bridge and along by the rear of the houses on Main Street to Barrack Lane at which spot in 1560 Black Tom 10th Earl of Ormond strengthened its fortification by erecting a strong tower on the site of the old Augustinian monastery founded in 1200AD. From this it was carried on to Ormond Castle⁶³.

The commentary from Meagher is interesting in that here is the first mention of a strong tower at the corner of the north and west elevation of the Wall which is clearly illustrated on the Down Survey map.

He also mentions an upstanding section of the wall at Bridge Street but this does not appear on the ordnance map and at the moment its location cannot be identified. Another puzzle is the mention of the building of a strong tower on the site of the old Augustinian monastery. At present it is not possible to locate this tower.

The historian Patrick C Power writes:

It appears that the original town was very small, consisting principally of a main street which curved roughly parallel to the Suir. There was a lane to the river from this where the public oven stood. To Oven Lane came the ferry across the Suir from the road that led from the coast. This land is almost at the mid-point of the main street assuming that the street led only eastwards to the new lane which suggests that here was the centre point of the first settlement. Whether there was a lane running northwards opposite Oven Lane is unclear; there was a lane in the area, but not in that exact position⁶⁴.

Avril Thomas outlines the route of the wall as a rectangular circuit enclosing a main street parallel to the gently curve of the river. She suggests that the presence of a North Gate to the NE and a medieval Bridge to the SW gives a staggered cross with subsidiary lanes leading from the main street to the south and north. The line of the W wall may be marked by a narrow lane

⁶³ John F Meagher, *Annals Antiquities and Records of Carrick*, compiled from unpublished rare MSS, rare books and other original sources, James Duffy & Sons, 15 Wellington Quay, 1881.

⁶⁴ Carrick-on-Suir –its origins and growth, Patrick C Power, *Tipperary Historical Journal* 1992, pg186-196

and the ends of the properties facing onto Bridge Street with the line of the wall from the west gate following a curving property line to the NW.

Having studied the maps and charters we are in agreement with Thomas on the projected west wall of the town. Bradley's interpretation of the line of the wall following Kickham Street is also a possibility although Thomas suggests that this line and the lane to the rear of Bridge Street may have developed as extra mural streets along the line of the fosse and or wall.

The west wall continued to the north to turn onto Town Wall Street eastwards over the site of the houses on the south of the street, taking a line over the parking spaces to the front of the graveyard and along the line of the street to the junction of New Street and William Street to New Gate which led out of town to Kilkenny. From the rear of properties on New Street, the line of the former wall can now be traced to connect with the existing upstanding section to the north east to reach the bartizan at the corner of the north and east elevations. From here the wall turns south but stops after a short distance. An extension of the line of this east elevation southwards would meet with the west wall of the original castle towers and this is the likely route.

Both Avril Thomas and John Bradley together with Patrick C Power place the east line of the town walls as connecting to the west of the medieval Butler Castle while the Down survey map and the fragment of the Ormond map place the line to the east of the Castle.

The remaining section of the wall for discussion is the connection of the west wall to Bridge Street. The most likely location for the line of the south wall is the projection of a line from the Strand. A kink in Bridge Street at this location indicates the avoidance of a structure. As discussed above the wall had been in place prior to the building of the bridge and therefore the turning point of the west wall is likely to have been in line with the rear of properties to the south of Main Street. Furthermore the original high way or entry to the town may have been at Oven Lane as this according to Patrick C Power is thought to have been the landing place of the

ferry. With the building of the bridge and development of Bridge Street it is likely that the gate was located on the intersection of the Strand and Bridge Street.

The gates of the medieval town were highly important in that they provided the town with the opportunity to collect taxes and customs that paid for the upkeep of the town. Therefore the locations of the town gates would have been connected to the location of the roads leading out of and into the town. Records and place names suggest that Carrick-on-Suir had four main gates; The Bridge Street Gate giving access to the town from the south bank of the river, the West Gate at the junction of the main street and now called Kickham Street being the road to Clonmel and Kilkenny and New Gate located at the junction of William Street and New Street. An East gate is also mentioned in the Ormond Deeds –

'the east gate of the said ville to Tyoeraght (Tiperaghy, Co Kilkenny)'⁶⁵.

Avril Thomas believes that this may have been on Castle Street either halfway along or closer to the castle. If this was the case then the gate would lead only to the castle grounds. However if the map fragment is examined it can be seen what appears to be a gateway halfway along the supposed town wall which would bring travellers across the Castle park to the Waterford Road.

4.2 Conclusion

In conclusion having considered the documentation, maps, reports and the research of Bradley, Thomas and the National Monuments Service of Ireland and without physical evidence of the line of the wall in places it is only now possible to propose the most likely scenario for the route of the town walls as outlined above and illustrated below and in the Appendix. Development and excavation work to date in Carrick-on-Suir (See section 3.3) has concentrated on avoiding the suggested line of the Town Wall and so there has been no recorded evidence of subsurface remains. There is a strong possibility that an archaeological investigation in the Castle Park

⁶⁵ Ormond Deeds, Vol. II, Entry 233, 1470

would resolve the issue of the exact line of the east elevation. Archaeological investigation in the lane to the rear of Bridge Street may reveal the line of the lower section of the west wall. However the line of the Wall from the West Gate to the north elevation will be difficult to locate as there are few open spaces in this area.

It is possible that the line of the south wall (if it did exist) will be unearthed during archaeological monitoring in Strand Lane at some later date. It should also be mentioned that various writers have arrived at measurements for the town walls and the area enclosed that are at great variance to each other. This may be because the reclaimed area to the river has been included in their calculations. The area we have given assumes that the south boundary of the town ran along the Strand roughly parallel with the River Suir (see section 6.1).

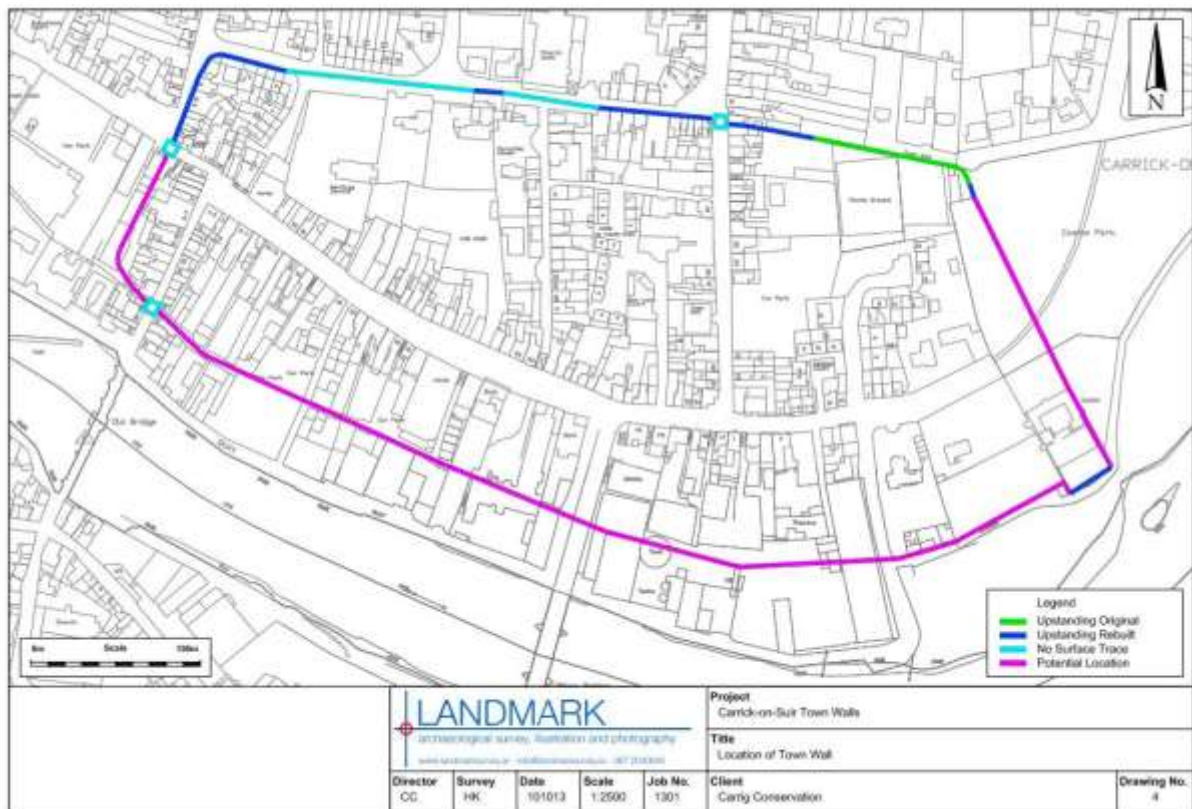


Fig 14 Existing and Likely Route of Town Walls

5 Statement of Significance

5.1 Assessment of Significance

The existing surviving section and projected footprint of the Town Walls at Castle Park are an intrinsic part of Carrick-on-Suir which is itself of national significance as a Historic Town in the Register of Monuments and Places. The documented origins of the town can be dated back to the granting of the island to William Fitz Adelm in 1185. Less than 65 years later in 1247 the trading settlement known as Carrickmagriffin had been successful enough to be granted a patent to hold a fair. The strategic location of the town was likely to have made it an attractive acquisition for the Butler family in their rise to power in Munster at the beginning of the 14th century. The extensive list of Recorded Monuments within the area of archaeological potential provides a very strong indicator of the special architectural, historical, artistic, archaeological and cultural value of the town.

The first mention of the town as being enclosed by a wall is found in an entry in the Calendar of Ormond Deeds in 1324. This marks the defining of the limits of the town and the division of the burgage plots within the town. At this time the town would have consisted of a main street called the highway of the Ville and later the King's Highway with a wall to the north and west of the town with at least one lane leading to the river. With the rise to power of the Butlers a great phase of building in the town was carried out from 1445 by Edmund Mac Richard Butler who built the bridge, walls and castle.

The purpose of the Town Walls was twofold. In the first instance it was a defence system to safeguard the holding of the Earls of Ormond and the strategic crossing point on the river Suir. Secondly its purpose was to secure the trading advantage for the town by imposing restrictions and taxes to enrich the Earls and the town.

The success of the defensive system is well documented in the letters of Oliver Cromwell in that once the invader had taken the town the native Irish forces were unable to regain entry.

The demise of the economic prosperity of the town is likely to have led to the neglect of the Town Wall which was crumbling by the middle 19th century.

John F Meagher suggests that the demise of the Wall relates the prohibition on the fortification of Irish towns in 1700. A further pressure to remove sections of the wall may be attributed to houses being built off the wall and the need to provide a privy as the town expanded. The appalling condition of sanitary provision in the town is related in the Taxation of Towns Inquiry Commission⁶⁶. Once the circuit was broken it would appear that the stone was used in numerous other projects around the town.

While only a fraction of the original town wall remains, the circuit of the Wall defined the order, direction and form of the town's development and organisation down to the present day. The Wall therefore should not only be appreciated in terms as a military structure but as intrinsic to the commercial, social, archaeological, historical and cultural values of Carrick-on-Suir's heritage and as a significant cultural resource on a regional and national level.

5.2 Assessment of Vulnerabilities

The remaining section of the Town Wall, its condition and its heritage significance has largely gone unaddressed due to a long-term lack of knowledge and failure to appreciate the potential of the asset.

The location of the remaining section within the amenity area of the tennis club is likely to have led to its survival. The extension of the north elevation landlocked between private gardens has also contributed to its continued existence.

⁶⁶ Taxation of Towns Inquiry Commission (Ireland), Part I, Reports and Evidence, Dublin 1877.

Consequently, responsibility for the care of the Wall as an entity has not occurred. This has led in turn to neglect which has led to the degradation of the Wall due to vegetative growth with the erosion of the pointing and flashing continuing to threaten the stability and therefore significance of the wall.

The serious structural conditions of the Wall which has come to light as a result of this Plan must be addressed in the immediate future to prevent collapse of the upper north elevation. This requires commitment from the Council to seek funding to carry out this work and the co-operation of local residents to allow works to be carried out on their premises.

A further threat to the cultural significance of the Wall is its limited upstanding remains. Linking the wall with other medieval historic structures in the town to augment and define the sense of an enclosed fortified medieval town will strengthen its presence. The opportunity should not be lost to achieve this in a virtual presentation of the walls through the internet and signage.

5.3 Setting

Adding greatly to the cultural significance of the remaining upstanding section of the Wall is its setting within the public realm against the backdrop of the Tudor Manor in the Ormond Castle Quarter of the Town, thus making it readily accessible to visitors (see section 6.1).

5.4 South Tipperary Walled Towns

Carrick-on-Suir is a walled town and thus can be considered along with the other walled towns of Fethard, Clonmel, and Cashel. The high concentration of walled towns in South Tipperary is significant and should be viewed with pride by the people of Tipperary. The walled towns and their assorted cultural features should be protected and presented as tourism assets to the county. Membership of the Irish Walled Towns Network brings the following advantages to these towns:

- Access to capital grants funding for the conservation of medieval town walls.
- Access to the festival grants scheme that provides funding for medieval themed festivals.
- The IWTN is in the process of accessing EU funding for walled towns. The four South Tipperary towns would be part of this.
- A page on the new tourist/consumer website www.irishwalledtownsnetwork.ie .
- A new heritage interpretation scheme for 2014. The scheme provides funds to conduct a plan and carry out actions on how to best show off a town's medieval heritage.
- Training courses. In the last three years the IWTN have run 22 conferences and training days covering: festival marketing, heritage tourism, building conservation, managing archaeological remains, festival fundraising, planning, community group management and economic development.
- Networking. Discussing common problems with other towns of similar size.

5.5 Folklore and Legend

The town fortifications are a reminder of an age of soldiers and chivalry and a very different way of life for the people of Carrick-on-Suir. The feature of the wall and the potential for education should be studied and addressed by adults and school children alike.

6 Upstanding Remains

6.1 Upstanding Remains

The upstanding remains of the Town Wall lies to the north east at Castle Park. The wall bounds the tennis court to the north having the external face to Castle Park and to a road giving access to private houses. The wall continues between gardens in the direction of New Street. This wall is heavily overgrown with vegetation.

6.1.1 Measurements

The dimensions of the Town Walls are as follows:

- The lengths of the Upstanding Section: 90m E-W portion and 14m NW-SE portion.
- The lengths of the entire Circuit north east and west: 450m N / 200m E / 175m W.
- The area within proposed wall line: 0.12 km² or 12 Hectares.
- Thickness of wall: 1.8m comprised of an outer leaf and an inner possible wall walk.

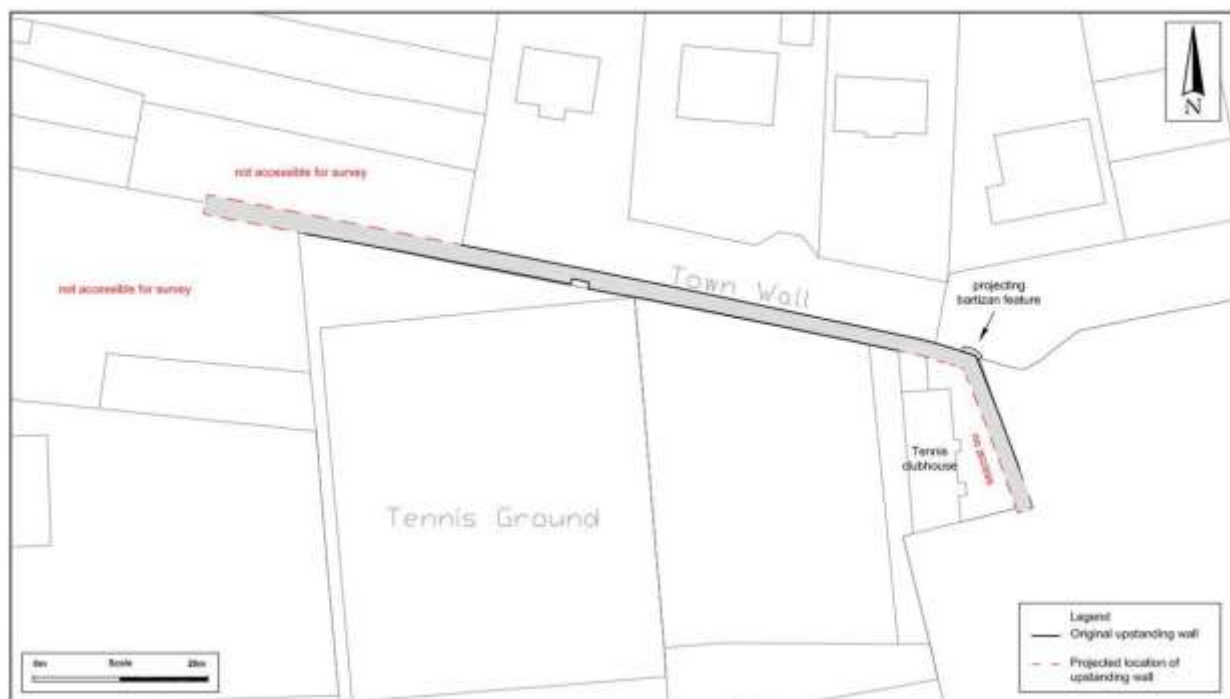


Fig 15 Plan showing extent of up-standing remains of the Town Wall.



Fig 16 Panorama view in internal Wall at tennis court and east elevation at Castle Park

6.2 Features and Detailing

A projecting lookout post or bartizan is located to the north east corner supported on four limestone corbels. The internal wall to the bartizan had been partly removed. A limestone staircase formerly gave access to the tower but has since collapsed. Some stones are located at the base of the wall.



Fig 17 Detail of the Bartizan to north east junction of Town Wall

The National Monuments Archive for the town states:

'Internally at the corner of the wall there is a staircase constructed of larger, very roughly cut limestone steps. The three bottom steps of which have collapsed recently. The staircase led up to a projecting look out post or possible bartizan, although there are no apertures at its base for allowing missiles to be dropped on assailants⁶⁷.

The random rubble wall is composed of a mix of red grey sandstone and limestone. The masonry varies having sections with largish boulders to some areas with tightly fitted elongated roughly squared stone to large sections which is more evident in the inaccessible area between the tennis court and New Street. Quoin stones are evident to both ends of the external east elevation. There is an obvious change in masonry style to this elevation with a slightly battered base and less formal quoin stones to the junction with the lookout tower suggesting that the southward part of the wall is additional or has been rebuilt.



Fig 18 Detail to right showing variety of stone including conglomerate stone (individual stone within the matrix of the rock) which can also be seen in the retaining wall to St Molleran's Church in Carrickbeg.

The wide inner wall which is possibly a wall walk runs the entire length of the tennis court. Interestingly this inner wall is not high enough to give views over the top. However, it appears that this inner wall has been partially removed at the rear of a now blocked-up opening that

⁶⁷ National Monument Archive, Carrick-on-Suir File, pg. 24.

allowed access from the north. A deviation in the uniformity of the inner wall is to be seen beneath the bartizan with a designed curved top wall.



Fig 19 Image taken from rear of New Street showing the town wall between the gardens of 12 and 13 New Street.



Fig 20 Detail showing lower and narrower section of the Town Wall between no 12 and 13/15 New Street.

6.3 Condition Survey

At the time of survey, the wall was substantially obscured by ivy overburden. Some clipping of overhanging ivy was carried out by Council operatives along the 1.5m of north external elevation to facilitate a laser survey. Two areas across the top of the wall on this elevation were also clipped in order to give a profile of the top of the wall and information on the wall thickness.

6.4 Structural Survey

A structural assessment was carried out by the engineer on 7th October 2013. The measured laser survey was carried out on the 8th of October 2013. A condition survey of the wall was carried out on October 8th 2013. A sample of pointing mortar was taken from the west end section of the inner face of the Wall to the tennis court. This sample has been sent for analysis to verify that it is a lime based mortar and to discover, if possible, the type and size of the aggregate particles.

6.4.1 Condition Overview

The Engineer's Report (set out in the Appendix) emphasises the poor structural condition of the top section of the external leaf to the Wall. Here the narrow outer wall was found to be unstable with voids. The report also expresses concern with regard to the cantilevered bartizan on the corner of the north and east wall noting that stone missing from the back of the structure is putting pressure on the wall below. It is probable that the collapse of the stone staircase has caused this instability. Loose stone to the top of the internal ledge is of concern from a health and safety point of view.

It appears that the internal wall was re-pointed c 1966 as far as the concrete buttress at approximately the half-way point to the east end of the tennis court elevation. Unfortunately at that time the incompatibility of using a hard cementitious material was not widely known. In the intervening years movement in the wall and water ingress from the un-flashed skyward surface of the wall has released the bond of this cementitious pointing from the stone resulting in open joints and cracked stone. In areas where re-pointing has not been carried out the wall

displays extensive open joints, loss of masonry and colonisation by vegetation. The poor maintenance of the wall has allowed the growth of trees and ivy with some very thick stems growing from the wall. It was not possible to assess the condition of the top of the wall, however having an uneven profile and loose stone to the base suggests that stone has been lost from above. Another worrying condition is areas of daylight which can be seen through the wall. The remaining section of the wall exhibits similar conditions combined with open joints, loss of masonry and pockets of surviving lime mortar.

The presence of ivy on the structurally compromised wall presents a problem in developing a specification for the repair of the wall as the network of ivy branches attached to the walls via the aerial root system is expanding further into the wall it is also holding stone in place. Any specification for the removal of the ivy must also include consolidation of the masonry.

There is also the issue of mature trees growing in close proximity to the walls. The trees to the east elevation do not appear to pose a threat; however a tree adjacent to the termination of the east wall has dead branches and extensive suckering to the base. The trees further along the wall towards the west appear to be in poor condition, having been coppiced, and it is recommended that an arborist is engaged to carry out an assessment of the trees with a view to removing them before they pose a threat to the Wall (and the tennis court) and give rise to a health and safety hazard.

7 Conservation of upstanding remains

The following restoration programme outlines the actions required to address conservation of the wall. These actions are laid out in a phased approach according to the urgency of necessary works. It is only after the ivy has been clipped that the true condition of the wall can be appraised. For this reason the removal of the ivy cannot be carried out in a single operation as it may be holding stone in place. Manageable segments of the wall are included in each phase of the works to spread the cost over a number of years and to prevent further destabilisation or acceleration of the conditions to the wall.

Note: All works proposed in each Phase will be subject to the preparation of a method statement and Ministerial Consent application by the conservation consultant appointed to oversee the works, the method statement will incorporate recommendations outlined in this Plan before works commence.

This program of works outlined below will support applications for funding to be made to the Heritage Council each year for conservation works.

7.1 Access and Ownership



Fig 21 Landowners to be notified of works to walls.

The map outlined above, identifies with a red dot the landowners that directly adjoin the walls or whose houses are in close proximity to the walls. Each of these landowners should be notified of the importance of the walls, the existence of this Plan and that from time to time conservation and maintenance works may be carried out by the Council.

7.2 Recommended Order of Actions

7.2.1 Phase 1 – Works to North wall/Survey of Bartizan and adjoining sections.

The support of the bartizan and consolidation of the Wall along its northern external face is of paramount importance. The initial course of action should be:

- a) The repair of the upper and lower external and internal section of the north elevation (20 metre section) from the Bartizan westwards to take in the area where daylight penetrates the wall.
- b) The clearing of the vegetation and detritus from the internal east wall and bartizan (18m approximately to rear of tennis clubhouse). Preparation of methodology for repair of bartizan and eastern section.
- c) The examination and classification of loose stone to the ground in at the base on the internal east wall to rear of club houses.
- d) The clipping of vegetation and scoping of works to the upper area along the entire northern internal and external face (approximately 120metres), and preparation of methodology for access and conservation.
- e) Assessment of risk to the walls due to location of two mature trees located within the grounds of the tennis club.
- f) Removal or pruning of these two mature trees as necessary.

Ministerial Consent will be required for the removal of vegetation and to carry out the repairs to the area noted. The decision not to carry out work to secure the bartizan in this first phase was taken because not enough is understood of the construction of the wall due to the heavy overburden. Furthermore it is not clear if the wall walk terminated below the bartizan or was removed. Additionally it will be necessary to identify the quantity of stone to the base of the wall behind the tennis club. It is noted that a number of these stones are probably the missing

steps but further pieces also need to be examined and their previous location identified prior to repairs to the area of wall beneath the bartizan.



Fig 22 North wall external face. Note blocked up former opening, Bartizan and mature tree.

This scoping preparation work will allow a more concise specification for the wall to allow estimates to be made with regard to the pricing of the essential repairs. One of the significant costs for repairs to the wall will relate to the cost of scaffolding the wall. As scaffold will be erected to carry out the repairs to the top of the wall it is thought a cost efficient proposal to extend/move the scaffold as part of Phase 1 in order to clip the vegetation and carry out a scoping of the wall to be carried through to Phase 3.

The outcome of Phase I should be the complete conservation of the specified area to the top upper external face of the north elevation, a specification for the repairs to bartizan and internal wall to be carried out in Phase 2 and the condition survey of the adjacent upper section of the north elevation to be used to develop a specification for Phase 3.

It may also be cost efficient to carry out the supervision and monitoring of archaeological investigations in the Castle Park while an archaeologist is engaged on site. The purpose of the

investigation would be to establish the line of the Town Wall to Ormond Castle (Appendix for details of locations of excavations).

7.2.2 Phase 2

Phase 2 will use the specification developed in Phase 1 to apply for Ministerial consent and to carry out the repairs to the bartizan and to the internal and external face of the east wall and bartizan. As the loose branches and suckers to the tree are a threat to this section of the wall the management of the tree should take place before or during this phase of the works. The bartizan and the internal face of the east wall are very inaccessible and the agreement and consent of the Tennis Courts will be required to permit contactors access the walls to carry out works.



Fig 23 External Face of East Wall, the internal face is not readily accessible as it is located to the rear of the Tennis Clubhouse, note bartizan to the right and location mature tree.

The key outcomes of Phase 2 will be:

- a) Conservation works to and stability of the Bartizan .
- b) Conservation, re-pointing and vegetation removal of the entire inner and outer face of the East section (18 metres).
- c) Removal/pruning of the mature tree if considered appropriate as a result of survey in Phase 1.



Fig 24 Phase 2 works

7.2.3 Phase 3

Phase 3 should address the next accessible section of the internal and external north elevation (50metres). Here the specification will include for clearing of the ivy, consolidation of the masonry and flaunching of the skyward surface of the lower wall. This is a substantial section of wall and will involve works close to dwellings and an accessibility plan will need to be devised for some of the areas.

7.2.4 Phase 4

Phase 4 should see the completion of the internal wall to the boundary of the adjacent property (50metres). This is a substantial section of wall and will involve works within the rear gardens of dwellings and an accessibility plan will need to be devised to gain access.

7.2.5 Further phases

Further phases should see the rake and repoint and consolidation where necessary of the remaining section of the wall which is landlocked between private properties. This final phase will ensure that the full upstanding remains are completely conserved and stable.

7.2.6 Note:

During conservation works to the walls, appropriate temporary signage should be erected on the site to inform members of the public that works are under way to the monument. In addition to this, further public consultation measures could include press releases, notice board in the Council offices and on-line notices etc.

7.3 Archaeological Investigations

In order to visually connect the remaining upstanding section of the Town Wall to Ormond Castle it would be very advantageous to locate the line of the wall beneath ground level. Suggested trenches are superimposed on the maps outlined in the Appendix. Should the line be located it is recommended that a low hedge (such as box) be planted along this line which will not interfere with the setting of Ormond Castle.

7.4 Specification and Consideration for Works

7.4.1 Removal of Trees and Ivy

Only plants associated with the relevant phase of works are to be subjected to biociding. This plant life must be first treated with a biocide in order to kill the growth and the roots before mechanical removal. The treatment should be carried out as early as possible in the phase of works in order to allow sap to die down making it easier to remove the woody growth. This will ensure the successful removal of the growth. Forced removal of the green plant life could result in the destabilisation of sections of masonry and should the ivy not be killed it may increase plant growth.

Trees rooted into the walls shall be carefully taken down to stump level. Roots shall be then drilled and injected with an approved biological kill product. All due care is to be taken not to damage the remaining historic fabric.

Once vegetation has been removed, a further survey of these areas should be carried out to identify conditions and to record any details relating to the evolution of the walls.

Consideration should also be given to removal of the coppiced trees in close proximity to the wall to the west. These trees appear to be in very poor condition and should be removed before they cause damage to the monument. Should it be found that any roots undermine the walls, this should be discussed with the appropriate bodies and decisions made as to how best to proceed.

7.4.2 Mitigation Measures to reduce impact on Habitats (i.e. Birds/bats)

Medieval walls are not subject to the Wildlife Act however nesting birds and roosting bats should not be disturbed. The nature of the project only deals with sections of the walls at a time with heavy vegetation limited to a small number of areas. The following mitigation measures are in place to reduce the impact to wildlife. Removal of vegetation by hand to allow wildlife time to move from danger.

Personnel working on the wall shall be made aware of the potential for bats to roost behind dense ivy and in cracks and crevices in the building, and be informed that the presence of bats is possible. Should bats be discovered during the works an experienced bat specialist shall then be consulted.

7.4.3 Localised Consolidation of Wall

Missing stones should be replaced in order to prevent collapse of wall in the most serious scenario and to arrest any chance of water ingress to the inner substrate. Replacement stones should be found to match the properties and colour of the existing stone type. Any stone replacement should be carried out by a stonemason with conservation expertise. All replacement stone are to be laid with the correct bedding plane and set using lime mortar and aggregate in an agreed mix. Where necessary, voids within the core of the wall shall be grouted using a lime mortar before re-pointing.

7.4.4 Loose Stone at Base of Wall

Loose stone at the base of the wall between the tennis club and the east elevation must be identified by an archaeologist and returned where possible to its original location.

7.4.5 Raking and Repointing

Repointing should only take place where necessary. Here, loose mortar shall be raked out of the joints to an appropriate depth using hand tools. Under no circumstances should mechanical tools be employed to widen these joints.

Repointing is to be carried out using a traditional lime mortar. (The results of the analysed sample should be submitted with the application for Ministerial consent to carry out works to conserve the Wall). Any mix is to be agreed with the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht prior to works being undertaken. Joints are to be hand-finished, slightly recessed with the stone surface. This process is to be carried out by experienced personnel ensuring that there is no mortar residue remaining on the surface of the stone.

7.4.6 Biocide Mosses, Algae and Lichen

Moss, Algae and Lichen deposits must be removed mechanically in order to allow the surfaces of the stone to dry out. Any loose moss is to be brushed away. The colonisation of the algae, moss and lichen can then be treated with an appropriate biocide, which must be applied to the affected areas. The biocide will kill the growth penetrating to the roots, releasing any bond the biological growth has on the stone. As part of a sustained maintenance programme any accumulation of organic matter should not be allowed to remain.

Where cementitious pointing is noted and does not appear to have accelerated decay to the structure and taking into consideration that the removal of cementitious pointing may unduly damage the stone it is recommended that it is left as is. However any areas of pointing that have failed or are in poor condition should be raked out and re-pointed using an appropriate lime mortar and to an appropriate finish. It should be noted here that these areas of repointing will appear visually different from surrounding areas of existing pointing and although this may

not be aesthetically attractive in the short term, the long-term benefits to the stone take precedence.

7.4.7 Replacement of Coping

Any sections of wall where coping has been lost or damaged require immediate repair, as prolonged moisture ingress will cause the rate of various decay mechanisms to increase. Any new coping detail shall be agreed with the National Monuments section of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. A potential suggestion would be a slate capping detail along stretches where the wall head is uniform in height. Slate is known to have been used historically to cap town walls and when applied correctly can be used on uneven surfaces. An application of lime render should be applied to the skyward surface of walls which are without an appropriate capping detail and where slate capping cannot be applied.

7.5 Maintenance Programme

It is essential to implement a policy of maintenance for the refurbished sections of the historic walls. This would always have been the case in the past. Lime by its nature promotes the growth of vegetation and the softness of the material makes it vulnerable to rooting vegetation. Vegetation should not be allowed to take hold on the wall. An annual programme of biociding must be incorporated into the Council Management Plan of open spaces within the town. This should include an inspection of the skyward surface of the wall walk. It would also be of great benefit if a member of the maintenance team had the expertise to carry out simple rake and re-pointing using a specified approved lime mortar.

7.6 Marking Line of Town Wall

Should the proposed archaeological dig reveal sufficient information to establish a definitive line for the east wall, it is recommended that this line be traced with a path across the Castle Field. This is considered the least intrusive to the setting and will add a further dimension to the circuit of the Wall.

8 Interpretation Plan

8.1 Steering Group Mission Statement

The overriding purpose of the Conservation, Management and Interpretation Plan is that the Carrick-on-Suir Town Walls should form an integral part of the Tipperary Walled Towns Programme. The steering group hope to integrate the remaining Wall and its footprint into the cultural heritage and tourist attractions of the town and the wider county. In particular it is envisaged that the repaired wall will become a tourism feature along with the Ormond Castle Quarter. The Plan will be used to inform a range of policies on the interpretation of the Wall and will support membership of the Irish Walled Town Network. This will allow the steering group to apply for funding towards the cost of repairing the Wall and for interpretation measures. It will also be used as a tool to inform and educate in order to develop a deep appreciation of the historic nature and heritage of the town.

8.2 Interpretation Plan

Interpretation of the Walls should take two distinct approaches.

- a) On the one hand it should be directed at the local residents to enliven an interest in the historic nature of the town.
- b) Secondly a high quality of presentation appealing to the cultural tourist should be created and well managed. Due to the limited upstanding section it is recommended that the Walls be incorporated into a medieval trail of the town. Fortunately the remaining upstanding Town Wall in Carrick-on-Suir is visible from the Ormond Castle. Furthermore the projected line of the Wall connects a number of other key medieval highlights within the town.

The integration of the town into the 'Butler Trail' will be of great advantage enabling Carrick-on-Suir to be linked with other important well established tourism centres such as Cahir, Cashel and Kilkenny and Clonmel.



Fig 25 Butler Trail Logo

A Town Walls circuit should be developed in tandem with the other medieval towns in the region to be in keeping with an agreed signage style that is universal to Town Walls and the proposed Butler Trail. This will provide a wide net filtering down to the micro tourism catchment of the individual town. The interpretive infrastructure should comprise of a well-designed and maintained signage system with the personalised welcome of the heritage centre at the core providing information and advice.

8.3 Steering Group and Community

It is a requirement of the Irish Walled Towns Network that a steering group to represent local stakeholders be established to promote and conserve the Town wall and the status of Carrick-on-Suir as a walled town. This steering group is chaired by COSDA and it is envisaged that the steering group and the local community will be active in the future in supporting the heritage and tourism potential of the town. This Plan is for the approval of the steering group and the consideration of the wider community.

8.4 Cultural Heritage Layers

Historical facts alone are not enough to attract visitors. The majority of people are interested in the human story. It is strongly recommended that the human story of the town is developed and layered over the interpretation of the historical assets. For example:

- a) The inclusion of historic place names on street signs such as Oven Lane and Town Wall would contribute a further layer of interest to the cultural heritage of the town.

- b) Through the history of the Butlers of Ormond and the 'Butler Trail'.
- c) Through the landmarks buildings of the town.
- d) Through the genealogy of the Town and its links to Viking, Norman, and British heritage.
- e) Through folklore and stories.
- f) Through the Industrial Heritage of the town.
- g) Through the maritime history of the town and linkages with the River Suir towpath and proposed public greenway to Clonmel along the towpath.
- h) The promotion and development of the Ormond Castle Quarter.

8.5 Dissemination

As information can be disseminated through the medium of the internet it is essential to maximise the full range of potential activities in order to encourage visitors to consider the town as part of their itinerary. These attractions can include:

- Public talks
- Planned festivals
- Markets
- School tours
- Walking tours

Other medium such as printed leaflets and signage showing the walking route of the medieval town with information on the various highlights, festivals and events can augment the information available electronically.

A focused, managed and proactive connection to internet sites is essential in contemporary times as well as the obvious connections to important websites such as The Walled Town Network, Genealogy Sites and Local Hospitality, podcasts and interactive maps and the

proposed Butler Trail. It is strongly urged that a designated town website be managed on a full time basis with Heritage as the immediate link to the town.

The continued presence of the Heritage Centre within the town is of great advantage in the promotion of cultural tourism.

8.6 Opportunities

- To develop heritage signage at key points on the outskirts of the town in conjunction with the development of the Butler Trail to draw people into the town.
- To recognise the opportunity to Carrick-on-Suir as a result of the development of the Butler Trail as cultural tourism product.
- To use the information gleaned in the historical section of this document as an educational tool and augment information for walking tours.
- To develop a signed walking circuit of the walls with key medieval highlights.
- Membership of the Irish Walled Towns Network.
- Develop a South Tipperary Walled Towns internet presence
- To develop an internet web presence for Carrick-on-Suir Town Walls and Butler Trail.
- Encourage advertising/ sponsorship links to local hospitality sector and tourism related business.
- To gain access to the Heritage Council Schools programme (to be extended due to its success).To develop a school tour circuit.
- To forge link with transition year students in running festivals and activities.
- The strong amateur Musical and Dramatic societies should be encouraged to provide entertainment (possible short sketch competition with medieval theme) during festivals.
- The opportunity should be taken to develop a Wall Town themed event to coincide with Festivals such as the Clancy festival etc.

- The development of the River Suir Greenway to the walled town of Clonmel will act as a visitor draw to the town.
- The promotion and improvement of the Ormond Castle Quarter and the Heritage Centre will bring visitors to the town.

9 Principals of Management

In consideration of the research and documentation of the Wall, its condition, threats and potential the following policy aims are proposed to protect, conserve and strengthen the significance of the Wall.

9.1 Policy Aims

The policies outlined in this Plan aim to encourage and support awareness of the historical significance of the Carrick-on-Suir Town Walls and to outline conservation principals and measures.

Policy on the protection of the National Monument

The Carrick-on-Suir Town Development Plan identifies that the Town Walls are a national monument and a protected structure and therefore subject to statutory protection. It is also the policy of the Council to consider the National Policy on Town Defences 2008.

9.1.1 Policy on the Physical Condition of the Monument.

- To repair, protect and retain the remaining upstanding structure of the Wall and its setting.
- Carry out phased programmes for structural repair of the Walls with particular attention to urgently required actions.
- Undertake any proposed conservation and repair with reference to the principles outlined in the ICOMOS Venice and Burra Charters, adopting an approach of minimum intervention, rather than restoration.
- Ensure that all works are carried out in compliance with statutory requirements for the protection of the monument and associated archaeological remains.
- Retain historical interventions and additions to fabric where appropriate and where these do not diminish the integrity of the structure.

- Ensure that all works undertaken are informed by a clear understanding of the monument and are preceded by appropriate investigations.
- Ensure that any works undertaken are carried out by suitably experienced personnel under the supervision of an archaeologist, where necessary, or a suitably qualified conservation specialist.
- Create a detailed location-specific record of all new repairs and conservation work undertaken and an archive for this record.
- Support and develop existing development control policy in relation to planning decisions that involve elements of the composite monument having regard to the significance of the monument and its setting.
- Ensure that any physical additions are clearly identified.

9.1.2 Policy on the Interpretation of the Monument

- To acknowledge the significant status and integrity of the walled circuit as a single, composite entity.
- To link the remaining upstanding section of the wall with the Castle, Bridge, and West Gate to create a visual interpretation of the circuit.
- To link the Walls of Carrick-on-Suir with those of Fethard, Clonmel and Cashel under the banner of the Walled Towns of Tipperary.
- To forge links with the Walled Towns Network and avail of its services.
- To develop a 'vision' for the town walls within a Butler Trail in order to strengthen the cultural significance of the monument.
- To link with existing festivals in the town and locality in order to promote the significance of the Wall.

9.1.3 Policy on Information, Recording and Research

- Create a single specific archive for all existing and future survey records related to the circuit of the Town Wall, including copies of reports on relevant archaeological excavations and all existing and future records of conservation interventions. The heritage centre may be an appropriate location for this.
- Encourage historical and archaeological research and analysis of the walled historic town and support and promote the public presentation of the results through publication, exhibition and display.

9.1.4 Policy relating to Legibility, Access and Presentation

- In association with other walled towns in Tipperary create a simply icon to be used as a cohesive and consistent graphic medium to create inter-town linkages through signage, information panels, publications, leaflets and maps.
- Identify the entrances to the town with graphic marker.
- Develop site-specific information panels at locations with publicly presented remains.
- To facilitate the Heritage Centre personnel in acquiring the skills necessary to manage the Carrick-on-Suir Web presence.
- Where possible mark the below ground line of the Wall, in particular where it crosses Castle Park (once established).

9.1.5 Policy on the Implementation and Management of the Cultural Asset

- Steering Group to continue to assist in overseeing the implementation of the Plan's policies through a phased programme of planning and actions with a short-term, medium-term and long-term focus.
- Seek grants to carry out the proposed structural and phased repairs to the walls.
- Seek the integration of the proposed policies in the future development plan.
- Seek the implementation of the recommendations of the maintenance programme.

- Forge links with other Tipperary (and Kilkenny) steering groups with a view to the development of the Town Walls of Tipperary Trail and the Butler trail.

9.1.6. Policy on maintenance

The council will undertake to maintain annual sections of the wall that have been conserved. This will involve annual bio-ciding of the walls. As opportunities arise for staff training in raking and re-pointing, this should be availed of so that council staff can carry out this work as required.

9.2 Key Vision for the Future

It is noted that the Town Council of Carrick-on-Suir will cease to exist in 2014. New municipal areas will be created and these will have a key role to play in the management of the towns and their assets. At this time the management of the Carrick-on-Suir Town Walls should be closely aligned with a single vision for each of the walled towns of Tipperary, including Fethard, Cashel and Clonmel. A single management approach to funding, information storage, promotion, management and maintenance etc. should ensure that the current walled towns programme in the county is maintained.

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9.3 Archaeological Reports

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9.4 Illustration

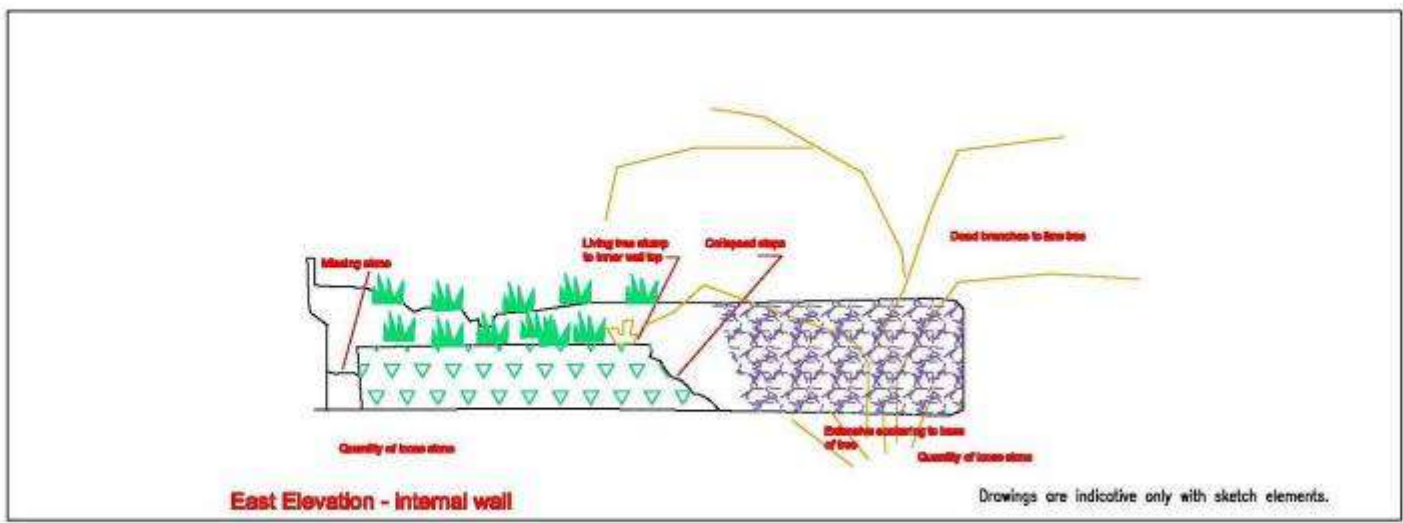
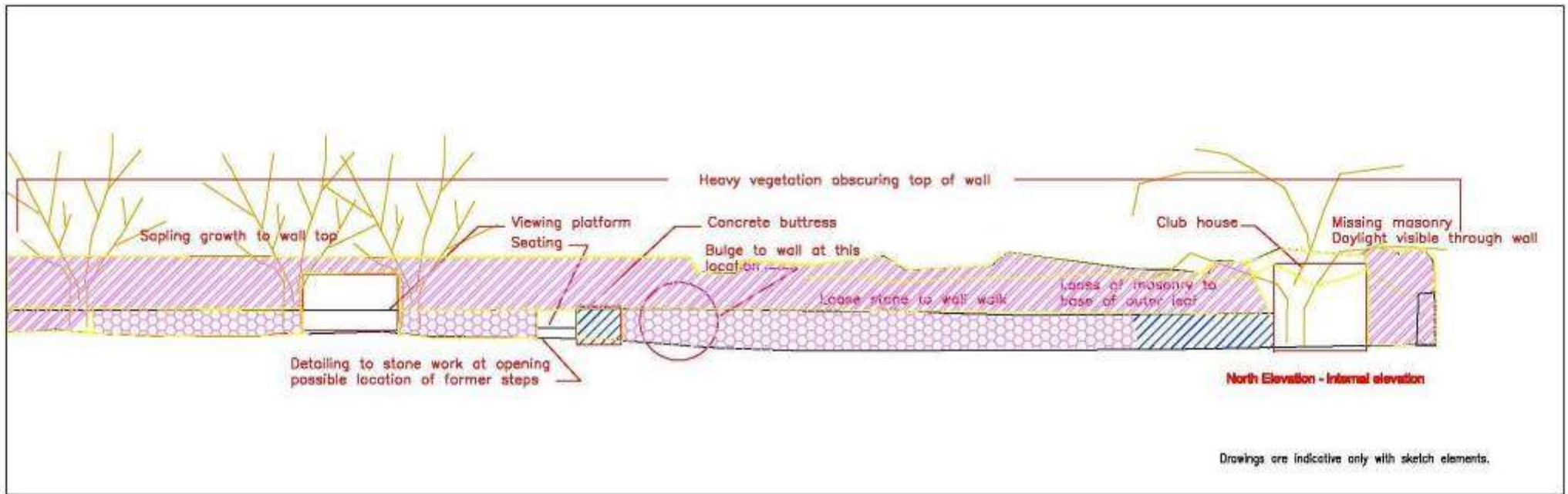
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APPENDIX 1 – CONDITION DRAWINGS



-  Hard Cement Pointing
-  Open joints
-  Loss of masonry
-  Later intervention
-  Moss & Algae
-  Heavy vegetation

Heavy vegetation to wall throughout

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CONSULTATION
10 Leinster Street, Dublin 2, Ireland
Phone: 01 251 83452X
E-mail: info@carrig.ie
www.carrig.ie

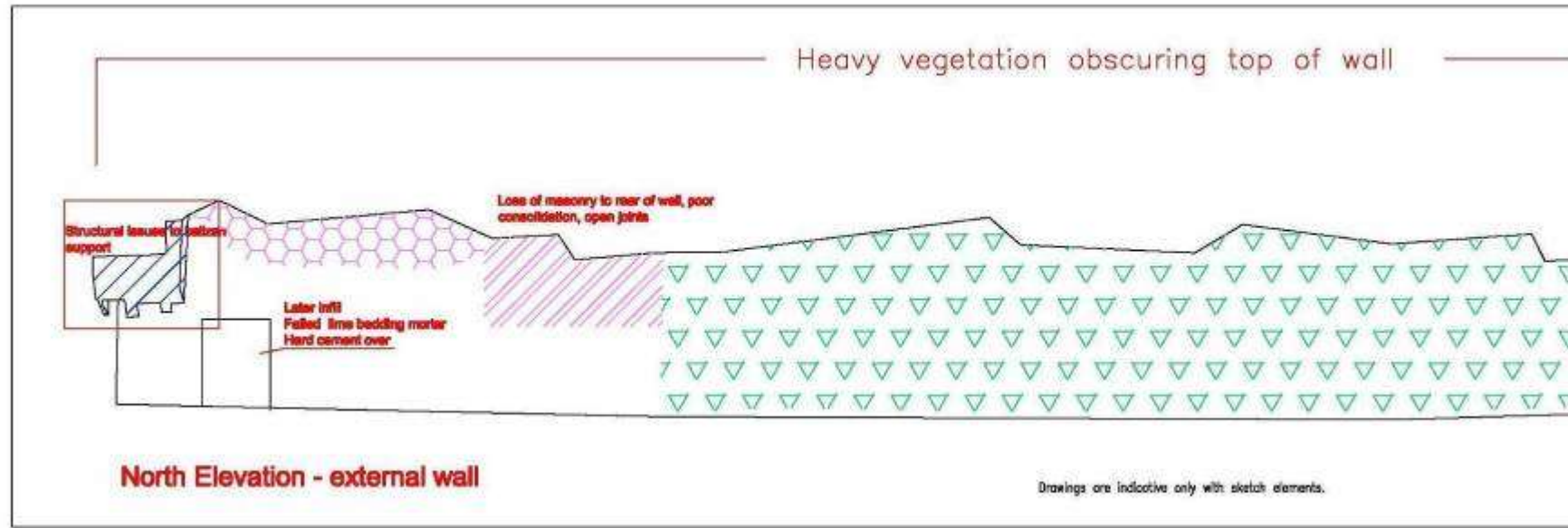
CLIENT
COSDA






PROJECT
Carrick-an-Suir Town Wall

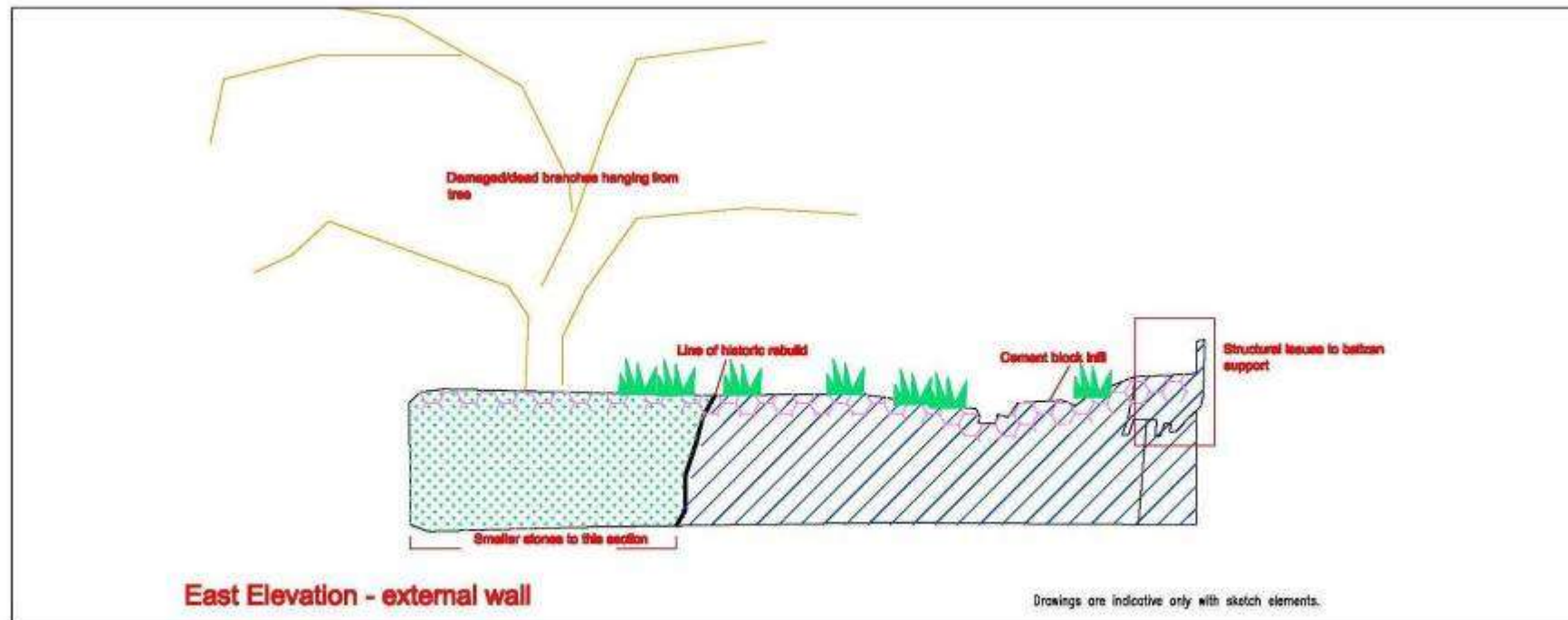
DESCRIPTION
North & East Internal Elevation

DRAWING
Condition Drawing

DATE CC	BY JB	SCALE	NO.
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13020		001	



-  Hard Cement Pointing
-  Open joints
-  Loss of masonry
-  Moss & Algae
-  Heavy vegetation



CARRIG
BUILDING FABRIC CONSULT

CARRIG BUILDING FABRIC CONSULT
11 O'NEILL STREET, SUITE 2, YOKEL
DUBLIN 15, D15 H2K6
PH: 01 856 2222
WWW.CARRIG.IE

Client: COSDA

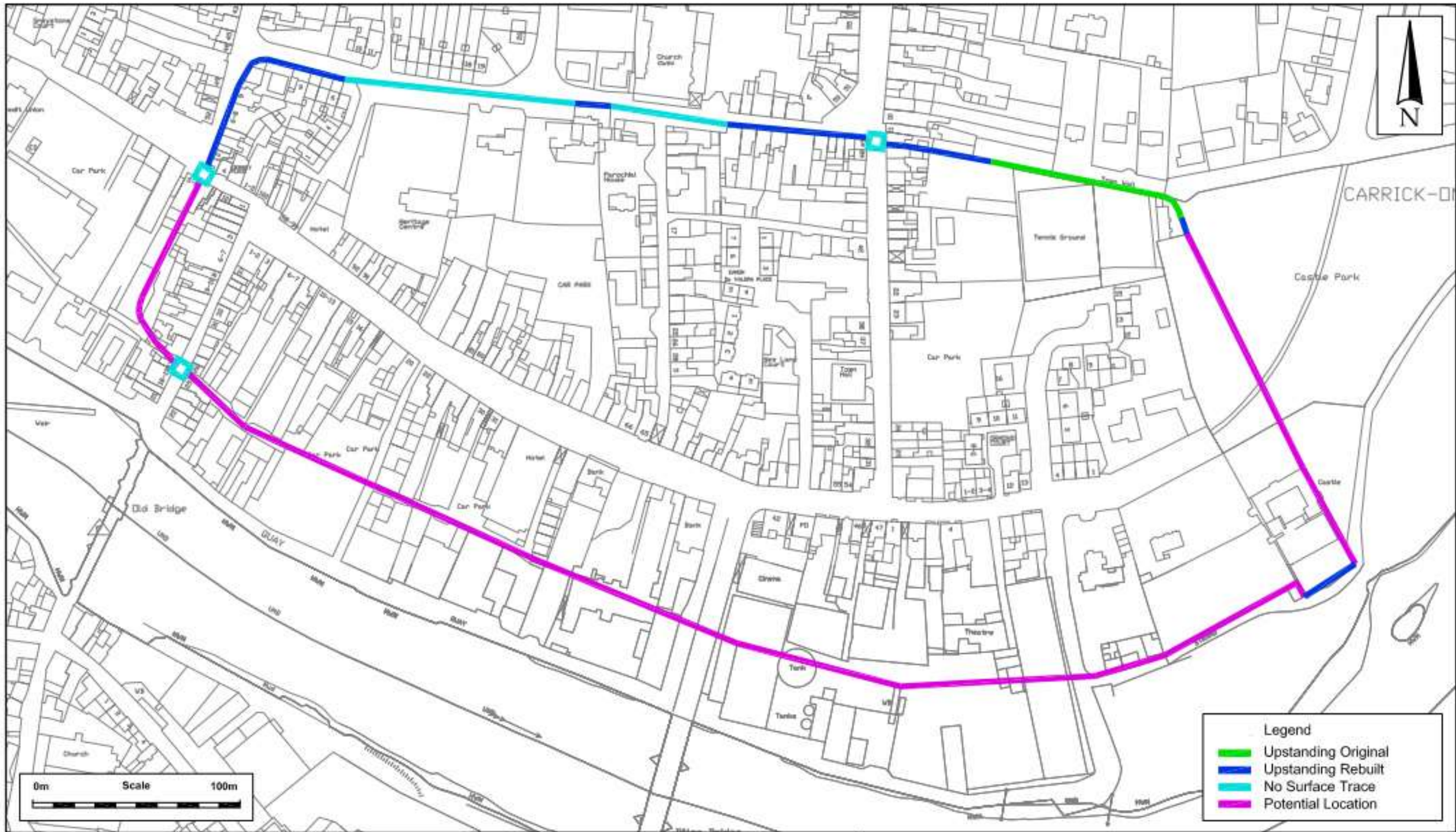
Project: Carrick-on-Suir Town Wall

Area: North & East External Elevations

Document: Condition Drawing

CC	JB	13	13
27-10-13	nts		
13020			C02

**APPENDIX 2 – CIRCUIT OF WALLS AND
SURVEY DRAWINGS**



Legend

- Upstanding Original
- Upstanding Rebuilt
- No Surface Trace
- Potential Location

LANDMARK
 archaeological survey, illustration and photography
 www.landmarksurvey.ie - info@landmarksurvey.ie - 087 2040646

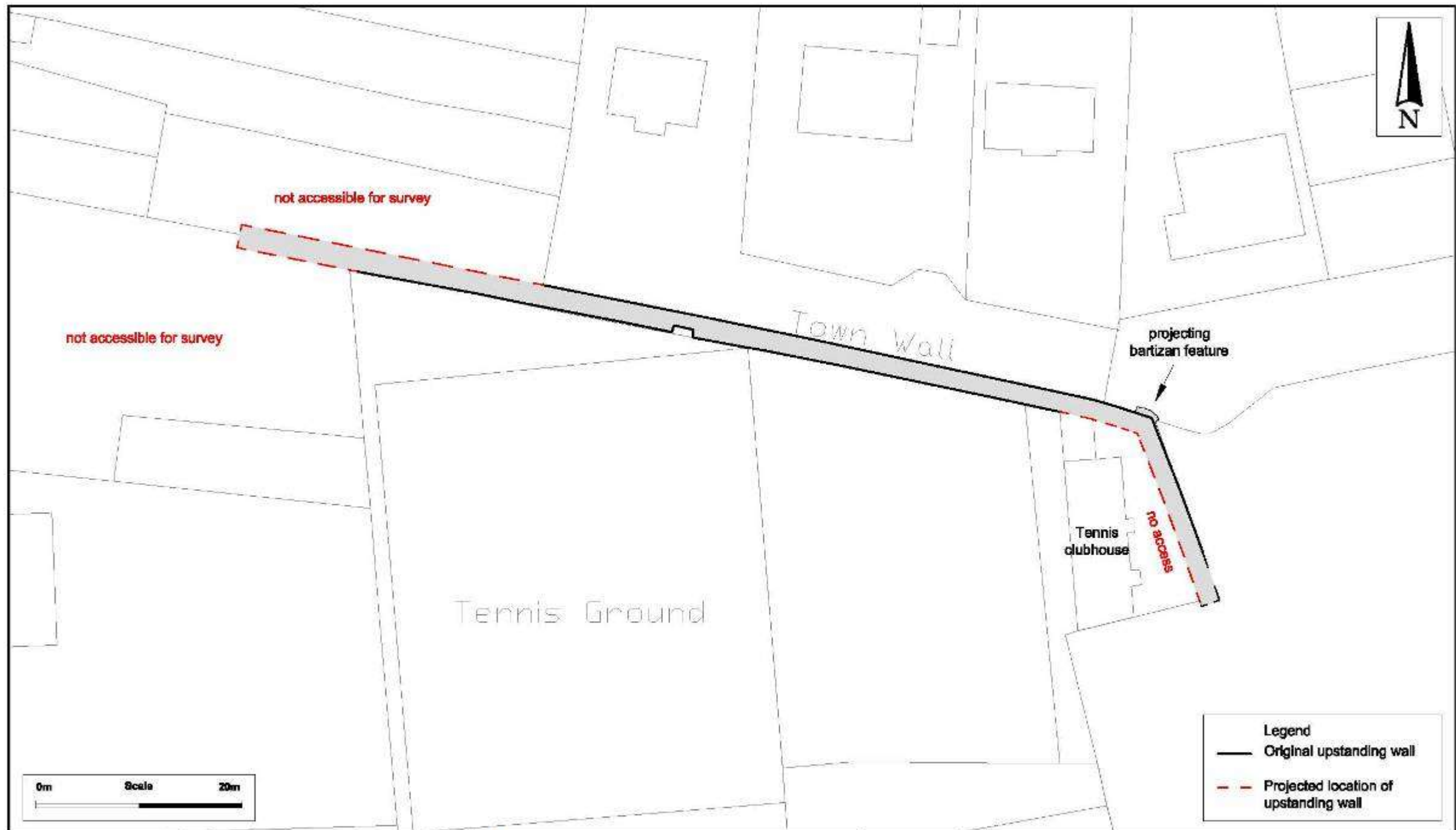
Project
Carrick-on-Suir Town Walls

Title
Location of Town Wall

Director CC	Survey HK	Date 101013	Scale 1:2500	Job No. 1301
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Client
Carrig Conservation

Drawing No.
4



LANDMARK
 archaeological survey, illustration and photography
 www.landmarksurvey.ie - info@landmarksurvey.ie - 087 2040646

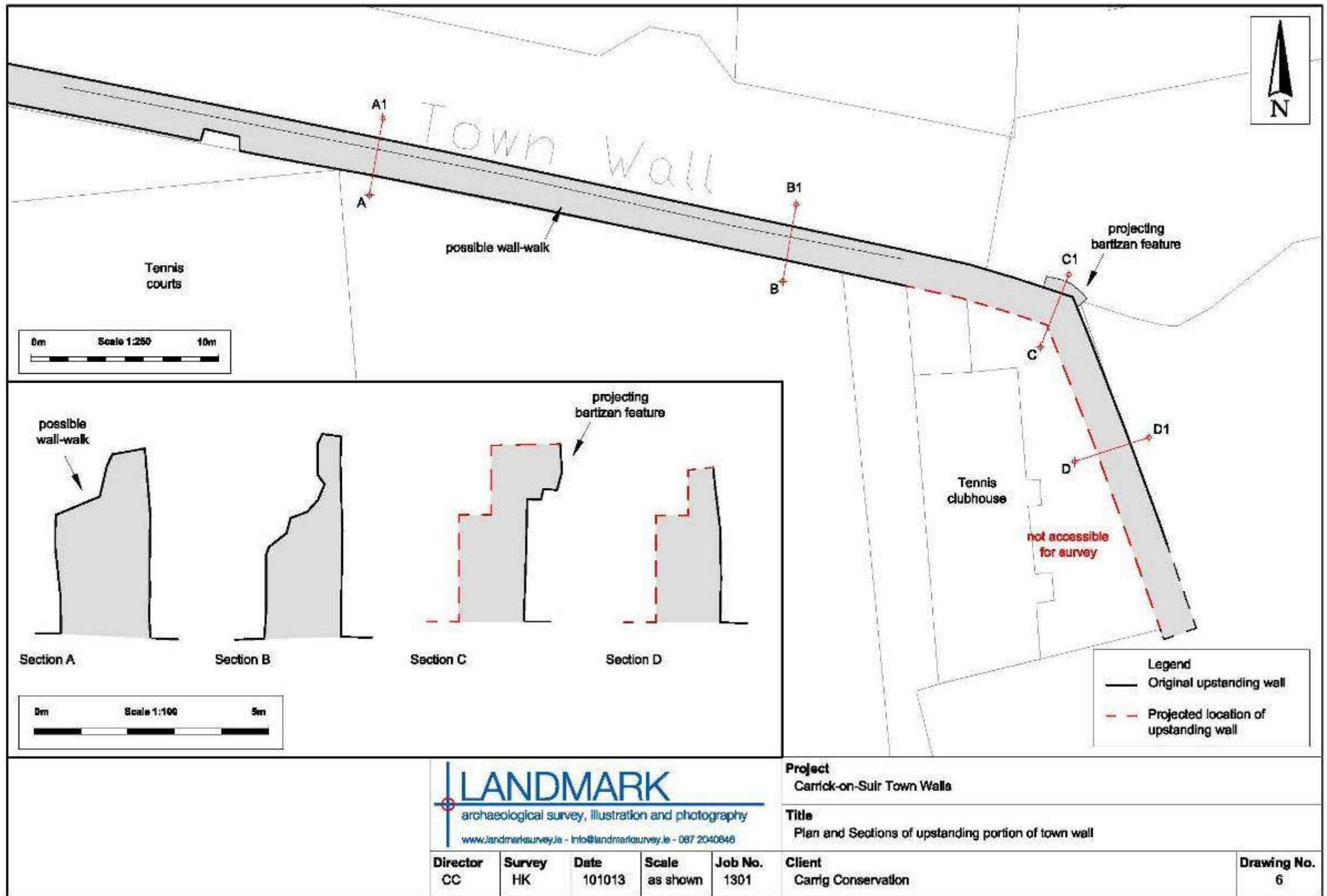
Project
 Carrick-on-Suir Town Walls

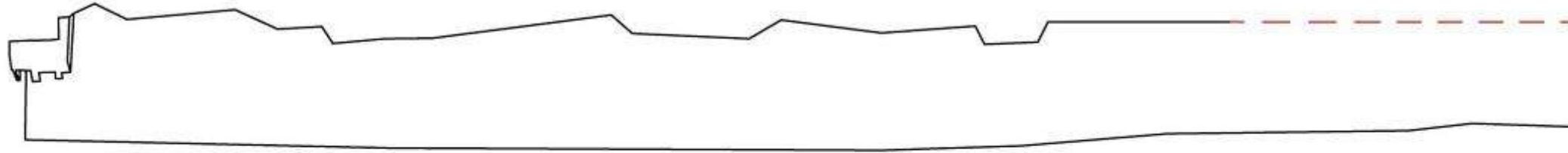
Title
 Location of upstanding portion of town wall

Director	Survey	Date	Scale	Job No.
CC	HK	10/10/13	1:500	1301

Client
 Carrig Conservation

Drawing No.
 5





North Elevation - measured survey



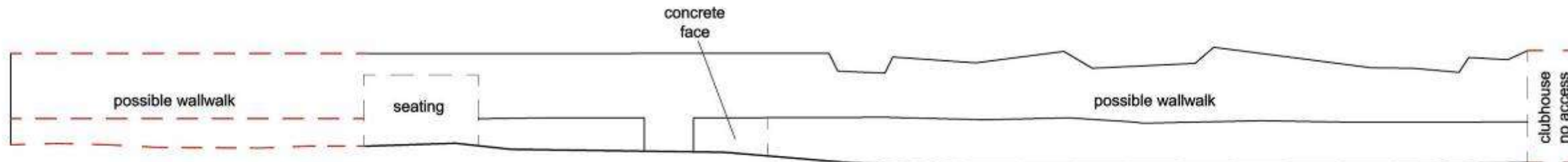
North Elevation - Photographic survey



East Elevation - measured survey



East Elevation - Photographic survey



0m Scale 1:250 10m

Legend	
—	Original upstanding wall
- - -	Projected location of upstanding wall

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 archaeological survey, illustration and photography
 www.landmarksurvey.ie - info@landmarksurvey.ie - 087 2040648

Director CC	Survey HK	Date 131113	Scale 1:250	Job No. 1301
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Project
Carrick-on-Suir Town Walls

Title
Elevations of upstanding portion of town wall

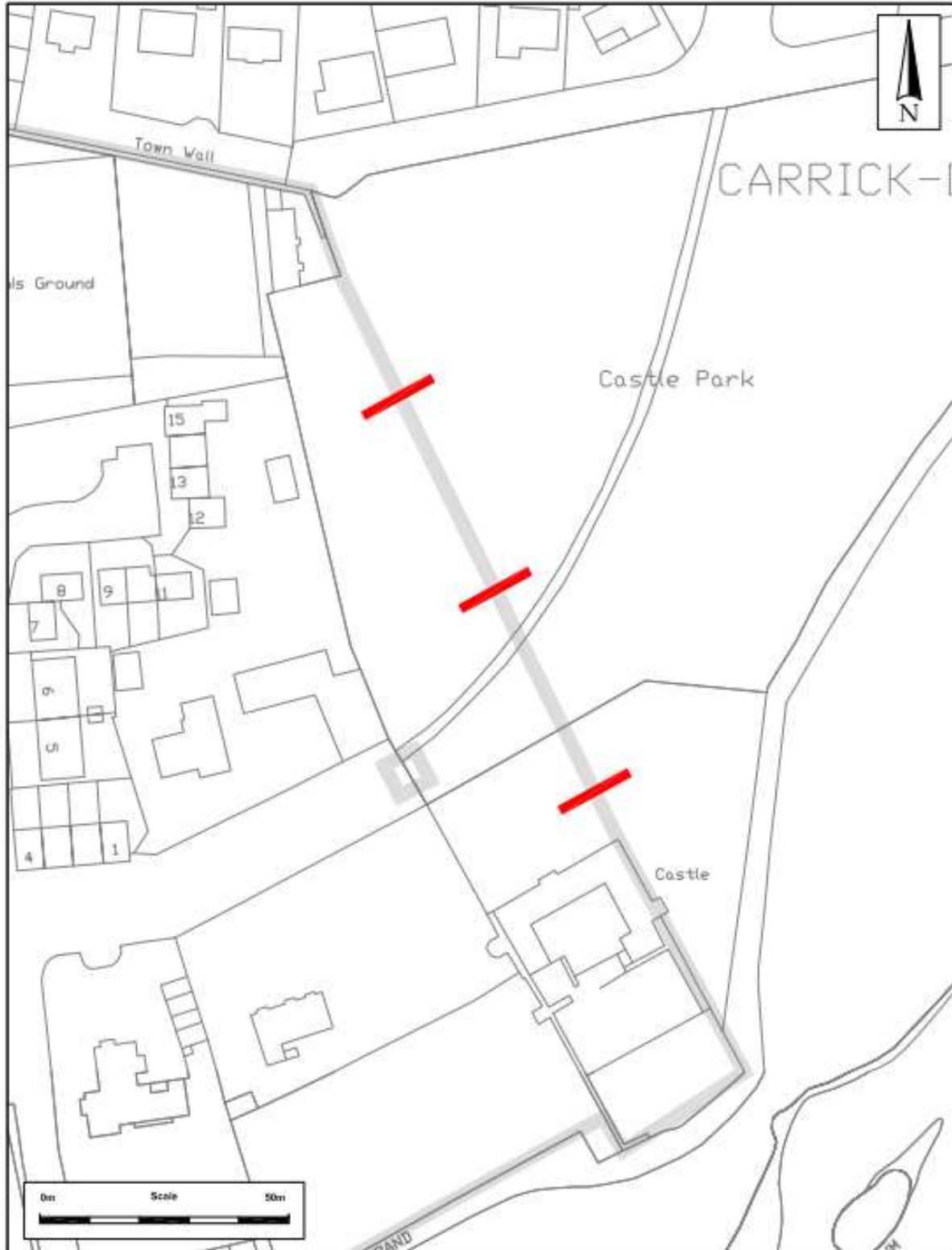
Client
Carrig Conservation

Drawing No.
7

**APPENDIX 3 – LOCATION OF FUTURE
ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS**



 archaeological survey, illustration and photography <small>www.landmarkkerry.ie - info@landmarkkerry.ie - 087 2000648</small>					Project Carrick-on-Suir Town Walls		Drawing No. 8
					Title Proposed Test Trenches		
Director CC	Survey HK	Date 101013	Scale 1:1000	Job No. 1301	Client Carrig Conservation		



 archaeological survey, illustration and photography <small>www.landmarksurvey.ie - info@landmarksurvey.ie - 057 2940646</small>				Project Carrick-on-Suir Town Walls	
				Title Proposed Test Trenches	
Director CC	Survey HK	Date 10/10/13	Scale 1:1000	Job No. 1301	Client Carrig Conservation
					Drawing No. 9

**Appendix 4 - MINISTERIAL CONSENT
APPLICATION**



NMS 5-06 Consent Application Form

Application to the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht for consent under section 14 of the National Monuments Act 1930, as amended, for proposed works to a national monument.

This application form should be completed and submitted to the National Monuments Service as far as possible in advance of the proposed starting date for any proposed works to a national monument. **No work should be commenced until formal Ministerial consent has been received.**

Two copies of the completed application form should be forwarded to: Director, National Monuments Service, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Custom House, Dublin 1, and marked: *'Application for Ministerial Consent under section 14 of the National Monuments Act 1930, as amended'*

1. Applicant

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Email address:

Director of Services or Authorised Officer (where the applicant is a Local Authority):

2. National Monument

Record of Monuments and Places Ref. No.:

Name of Monument:

Location (Townland and County):

ITM Reference*:

* The Archaeological Survey of Ireland uses mapping provided by OSI: this utilises the Irish Transverse Mercator (ITM) co-ordinate system. This replaces the former Irish Grid referenced mapping. If possible, please supply ITM coordinates. Users may derive the ITM co-ordinates from the mapping component of the National Monuments Service website www.archaeology.ie .

3. Owner Details (complete as appropriate)

Local Authority

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Email address:

Director of Services/Authorised Officer:

OR

Private Owner

Name:

Address:

Telephone:

Email address:

4. Works

Purpose of Proposed Works

Description of Proposed Works (continue on separate page, or attach documentation, as required):

Please note: In considering applications for consent under section 14 of the National Monuments Act 1930 the Minister is bound to consider whether what is proposed in the application amounts to demolition of a national monument and that if the Minister forms the view that it does so, the applicant will be required to submit an Environmental Impact Statement.

5. Items to be included

Please ensure 2 copies of all documentation (including the following items) are enclosed with your application:

- a. OS Map, at either of the following scales, marking the location of the site:

Rural 1:5000/1:10000

or

Urban 1:1000

- b. Method Statement if archaeological excavation required
- c. Written confirmation of owner's permission
- d. Name and contact details of person (e.g. archaeologist, architect, engineer) preparing documents
- e. Any reference numbers associated with the project e.g. the heritage project reference number assigned by the Dept of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and any planning application reference number (where available) assigned by the relevant planning authority

Signature:

Date:

Appendix 5 – ENGINEERS REPORT