

AUDIT of MEMORIALS, PLAQUES & SIGNS
in
CO. KILKENNY

FIELD SURVEY REPORT



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(Amended 15-11-10)

Presented by
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	3
2	PROJECT BACKGROUND	4
3	METHODOLOGY	4
3.1	Site Identification	4
3.2	Geographical Scope	4
3.3	Categories.....	5
3.4	Field Work	6
3.5	Database	6
4	SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	9
4.1	Site Numbers	9
4.2	Breakdown/Overview	9
4.3	Analysis.....	19
5	RECOMMENDATIONS	24
5.1	Further Survey.....	24
5.2	Addition of New Sites	24
5.3	Statutory Protection.....	24
5.4	Policy on Relocation	24
5.5	Guidance on Design & Location	25
5.6	Education & Awareness	25
	APPENDIX 1: SITES SUGGESTED FOR RPS CONSIDERATION	26
	APPENDIX 2: PROJECT METADATA	29

1 INTRODUCTION

This document represents a report on the findings of the Kilkenny Audit of Memorials, Plaques & Significant Signs commissioned by Kilkenny County Council in partnership with the Heritage Council.

In June 2015, Carrig Conservation commenced the field work phase of the project, prioritising 61 urban sites identified by Kilkenny County Council. In addition to those sites identified by Carrig Conservation, information on 49 sites was forwarded by members of the general public and local heritage groups for consideration and inclusion within the survey. In total 310 sites were identified, surveyed and recorded.

Each site, when identified, was given a unique reference number based on Kilkenny County Councils existing OSI townland identifier and exact GIS co-ordinates taken, accurately pin-pointing each location. A database was created using micro-soft excel and a record of each site generated to include, a brief description of the site and a transcript of any inscriptions.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

In the early summer of 2015 Kilkenny County Council in partnership with the Heritage Council commissioned an Audit of Memorials, Plaques and Significant Signs to identify and record these often overlooked elements of our cultural, social and built heritage.

The project is an action of the Kilkenny Heritage Plan and the data gathered during the survey will be used to raise awareness and to inform the county policy on civic memorials.

Carrig Conservation were appointed as the successful contractors with the overall project scope & deliverables agreed at a meeting of the Steering Group held on 19th May 2015.

The aim of the survey was to carry out an initial assessment of memorials and plaques in the county. The primary focus of this programme of work was the creation of a searchable database into which the identified sites could be inputted and which could be added to as further phases of the project are undertaken.

3 METHODOLOGY

3.1 Site Identification

3.1.1 NIAH & RPS Review

A cursory review of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey for County Kilkenny and the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) for both the county and city of Kilkenny was carried out prior to commencing the survey. This indicated that only a small percentage of potential sites had been picked up by previous surveys.

3.1.2 Public Consultation

Kilkenny County Council had commenced a public consultation process prior to appointment of Carrig Conservation inviting Kilkenny County Council Staff, members of the public, local history societies and community groups to submit details on sites for consideration and inclusion within the survey. Carrig Conservation participated in this 'call out' for information attending a Radio Interview with 'KCLR Live' on 19th June. As a result of public consultation, information on a total of 49 sites was submitted to the council using a downloadable survey form available from Kilkenny Councils website and a dedicated email address specifically set up for the project, 'plaques@kilkenny.ie'. Contact reference information relating to individual submissions has been included on specific records.

3.1.3 Scoping Survey

Carrig Conservation visited each of the agreed study areas recording sites encountered during the survey with the assistance of O.S maps. Given that so few of these sites had previously been recorded, the scoping survey formed the primary method of identification.

3.2 Geographical Scope

It was agreed that the survey would form a base line for the county and that the geographical scope of the field work would prioritise 61 urban centres as identified by Kilkenny County Council (refer to table below).

Rural sites were included only where locations had been identified and submitted by members of the general public.

Urban Centres (listed in Alphabetical order)			
Ballycallan	Dungarvan	Killmanagh	Skeoghvasteen
Ballyfoyle	Dunnamaggin	Kilmacow	Slieverue
Ballyhale	Ennisnag	Kilmoganny	Stoneyford
Ballyragget	Fiddown	Knocktopher	Templeorum
Bennettsbridge	Freshford	Lisdowney	The Rower
Byrnesgrove	Callan	Listerlin	Thomastown
Castlecomer	Galmoy	Moneenroe	Threecastles
Clara	Glenmore	Mooncoin	Tullaroan
Coan	Goresbridge	Mullinavat	Tullogher
Coolroebeag	Gowran	New Ross	Urlingford
Connahy	Graiguenamanagh	Newmarket	Waterford Environs
Clogh	Hugginstown	Newtown	Windgap
Clogharinka	Inistioge	Owning	
Crosspatrick	Johnstown	Paulstown	
Cuffesgrange	Kells	Piltown	
Danesfort	Kilkenny	Skehana	

3.3 Categories

A number of site types were identified during the initial stages of the field survey from which a list of seven distinct category groupings were developed and agreed with the project steering group. The category types identified are:

- Dedication Plaques (erected to commemorate an event or a significant figure where these contain additional information other than simple building name & date);
- Historical Events (erected to commemorate significant events e.g. battles, The Famine & The Millennium);
- Significant Street Plaques (e.g. borough & ward boundary markers);
- Personal Memorials (erected in memory of individuals & members of the general public);
- Special or Sacred Places (e.g. holy wells or grottos excluding those within church & graveyard sites);
- Ordnance Survey Bench Marks;
- Miscellaneous (e.g. Milestones or stones/plaques bearing markings of unknown provenance).

The survey focused on outdoor public spaces. Private and internal spaces were not surveyed unless specifically invited by members of the general public, as a result of information submitted following public consultation. Where sites were located on private lands, the landowner's permission was sought prior to survey.

Sites within church grounds or graveyards were not included as part of the survey as it was felt that these had been adequately recorded under previous graveyard studies.

School buildings and educational sites were excluded from the survey given sensitives over permissions regarding access and the taking of photographs (it should be noted that a significant proportion of the field work was carried out in early summer when schools were still sitting).

Sculpture and sculptural arrangements were only recorded where these included dedication plaques and or inscriptions.

3.4 Field Work

The scoping survey and field recording work was carried out concurrently (between June & September 2015) with each identified site surveyed to include a brief overview and photographic record noting form/description (including construction material), inscription and any other relevant additional information. Identified threats or comments on condition were noted on individual survey forms where apparent.

3.5 Database

A Microsoft excel Database was created for the purpose of recording sites and the information gathered during the field survey was added to this database.

Each structure surveyed has its own individual record, identified by a unique number (based on the OSI townland identifiers (Globally Unique Identifier) supplied by Kilkenny County Council). Scrolling through the database and clicking on the relevant record tab will allow the user to access the findings of the survey research quickly and easily.

Ref. No.	90771_02	Category	Significant Street Plaque	RPS	6202 (Bld.)
Name				RMP	N/A
Location	Gardens (St Patricks Parish) No.8, The Parade, Kilkenny, Co. Kilkenny			NAH	12001060 (Bld.)
Artist	Unknown	Commissioned By	Sun Fire Office		
Date	c.1850	Co-Ordinates	650705 655713		
Description					
Cast metal circular 'fire insurance' plaque having flat boarder enclosing Sun Fire Office emblem in relief (representation of the sun with face) to north elevation of No.8, The Parade (Castle Cabinets Ltd. operating from the building).					
Inscription					
N/A					
History					
Fire plaques were erected on the facades of buildings during the 18th and 19th centuries by individual insurance companies to indicate that a particular property was insured. Each respective insurance company maintained its own fire bridge which extinguished fires in those buildings owned by policy holders (pre-dating the formation of municipal fire bridges).					
The Sun Fire Office, founded in 1710, and was the first Insurance Company to use 'Fire Insurance Plaques' with early examples formed in cast lead having the number of the particular policy engraved or painted on a panel below. The plaque located at no.8, The Parade does not include a policy number and is likely to date to the 19th century. It may have originally been painted.					
Comments/Actions Required					
Rare survival. Thought to be the last fire plaque still in situ in Kilkenny City.					
The RPS and NAH info above refers to the building and not the plaque specifically.					
Location submitted by Pat Boyd (pat.boyd@kilkennycoco.ie). Building owned by John Delahunty.					
References					
Rowland G. M. Baker. (1970). Fire Insurance Wall Plaques. Available: http://www.moleseyhistory.co.uk/books/survey/fireplaques/ . Last accessed 24th Sept 2015					
Photography					
Ref. No.					
0 0 1	Aspect of plaque				
0 0 2	Context view taken from the northwest				
0 0 3					
0 0 4					
0 0 5					
0 0 6					
0 0 7					

Database: example of survey record sheet

3.5.1 Fields

The Microsoft excel database record sheet for each site includes the following key criteria populated in individual fields. This information is presented in table form and should be clearly understandable to the viewer.

Ref: No.:

A unique reference number was generated for each site based on the OSI townland identifiers (Globally Unique Identifier) provided by Kilkenny County Council. This reference comprises of the five digit townland ID followed by a two digit number distinguishing between one or more sites within an individual townland.

Category:

This field records the category grouping of a particular site as agreed with the project steering group. The categories include:

- Dedication Plaques (erected to commemorate an event or a significant figure where these contain additional information other than simple building name & date);
- Historical Events (erected to commemorate significant events e.g. battles, The Famine & The Millennium);
- Significant Street Plaques (e.g. borough & ward boundary markers);
- Personal Memorials (erected in memory of individuals & members of the general public);
- Special or Sacred Places (e.g. holy wells or grottos excluding those within church & graveyard sites);
- Ordnance Survey Bench Marks;
- Miscellaneous (e.g. Milestones or stones/plaques bearing markings of unknown provenance).

RPS/RMP/NIAH:

These three fields contain the reference numbers relating to sites which are included on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS); the Record of Monuments & Places (RMP); and the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH). Where sites form part of a larger structure listed on one of the aforementioned registers/surveys the reference number has been followed by an abbreviation within closed brackets e.g (Bld.) = building. A further note is made in the comments field noting that the RPS/RMP/NIAH information specifically relates to a particular building rather than specifically the memorial/plaque/sign recorded as part of this study.

Location:

This field provides information on the location of a site. This includes the name, (where given); road number; street name; townland; and county. Further contextual information and site composition may be given in the description field.

Artist:

This field includes information on the artist or craftsman who designed or created a particular monument/plaque where this is recorded or known.

Date:

This field contains the date a particular site was erected or commissioned. 'Circa' and 'post' proceed dates where these are assumed.

Co-Ordinates:

GIS co-ordinates are given for each site using the six figure eastings and northings generated by the ArcGIS viewer of the National Monuments Website.

Description:

This field provides a brief description of a site, noting, form, composition, decorative embellishment, materials and method of inscription (where applicable). The format for the descriptions is based on the standards established by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH).

Commissioned by:

This field includes information on the commissioning body where recorded/known. In cases where this has been assumed the given name has been followed by a '?' within closed brackets.

Inscription:

This field includes a transcription of any existing inscription. Inscriptions are presented without abbreviations (except where appearing as part of original text) with the addition of the following characters where necessary:

- [] - insertion of assumed missing letters/words,
- / - division of lines.

Where monuments and plaques include two or more inscription registers these have been identified by an explanatory note in bold font. In general, the database has been written in Trebuchet MS font size 9 and with the exception of *Old Irish Script* there has been no attempt to replicate historic fonts. Where inscriptions are partially or wholly illegible this has been noted separately in the comments field.

History:

This field includes relevant links with important people or events; illustrative of important aspects of the counties/nation's social, economic and cultural history were recorded. It should be noted that in-depth historic research of individual sites did not form part of the remit of this study.

Comments/Actions Required:

This section identifies any immediate threats to the site as noted during the field work. Additional relevant information culled from other written sources, information submitted by the public, etc. has been included in this section.

References:

Information sources consulted during the course of the survey has been given in this field.

Photography:

At least two images of each site were taken during the survey including a principal image and site contextual shot.

4 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

4.1 Site Numbers

Overall 310 sites were visited and recorded during the survey. One owner of a roadside property at Pilltown requested that a plaque within the curtilage was not included in the survey (AMPS Ref 90246_01), a record sheet was generated but no survey information has been listed for the site.

A breakdown of site numbers pertaining to individual categories is contained in the table below. The table is presented in numerical descending order.

Site Category	No. of Sites
Dedication Plaques	141
Personal Memorials	61
Miscellaneous	35
Historical Events	27
Significant Street Plaques	18
Special or Sacred Places	19
Ordnance Survey Bench Marks	9

4.2 Breakdown/Overview

4.2.1 Dedication Plaques

Dedication Plaques are the most dominant of the classification categories with a total of 141 of the 310 sites surveyed classified as being of this type. These can be further broken down into three subgroups: 1) dedications to people; 2) building dedications; and 3) dedications relating to cultural or community initiatives.

People

Of the sites dedicated to people, cultural and artistic figures feature prominently. Typical examples include a marble plaque erected in 1952 at Main Street, Callan, honouring 'The Fenian Patriot' John Locke, (AMPS Ref 90403_01) and a circular limestone plaque at the Citizens Information Centre, on The Parade, Kilkenny City commemorating the foundation of the Kilkenny Theatre by Richard Power and Thomas Moore (AMPS Ref 90771_01).

Key religious figures, such as Edmund Ignatius Rice, founder of the Christian and Presentation Brothers and John Ireland, the First Archbishop of Saint Paul, Minnesota are immortalised at their respective birthplaces of Westcourt North and Burnchurch where statuary and bronze likenesses stand proudly along the roads side (AMPS Ref 91577_01 & 90392_01).

Though a large proportion of sites record notable historic, cultural, artistic and political figures a number are dedicated to the memory of local individuals. Often we know little of these people, who they were or what they did, but one can only assume that they played a significant part in the life of the community that chose to honour them. One such site is a wooden bench at Glenmore Village with a simple plaque reading "George Jones / Sat Here And Showed / Us All The Way" (AMPS Ref 90854_01).

	
<p>AMPS Ref 90771_01: Plaque to Thomas Moore 'The Baird of Erin' at Citizens Information Centre (former Athenaeum Theatre), Kilkenny City.</p>	<p>AMPS Ref 91577_01: Statue with inscription plaque dedicated to Edmund Rice, at his birthplace outside Callan.</p>
	
<p>AMPS Ref 90854_01: Wooden bench at Glenmore Village with brass plaque.</p>	<p>AMPS Ref 90854_01: Detail of plaque to George Jones.</p>

Buildings

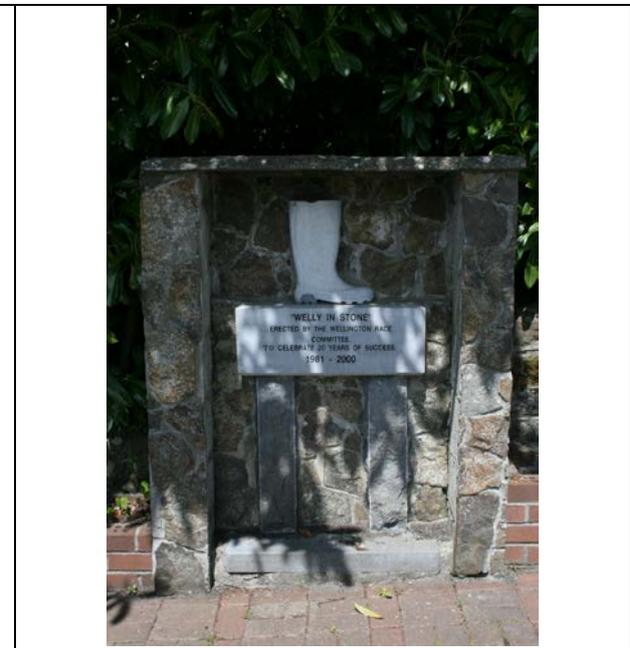
Though simple dedication plaques erected on buildings and structures detailing only building name or date stone were not included in the survey a number of such plaques recording more significant information were identified. These include a series of plaques and tympanum panels at the gateway to former St James Asylum, Kilkenny City recording that the site was founded and endowed by James Switzer in 1803 (AMPS Ref 90661_01). Switzer, a member of the local gentry had founded the almshouse, for 20 poor widows to whom were issued a total of 20 pounds per year in addition to lodgings.

Further examples of building dedication plaques can be found at the Carlow and Kilkenny Dog Shelter outside Paulstown, commemorating the opening of the facility in 2006 (AMPS Ref 90791_01) and the unveiling of a housing scheme by an Taoiseach, Bertie Ahern at Hugginstown in 2005 (AMPS Ref 90898_03).

	
<p>AMPS Ref 90661_01: Limestone plaque at the gateway to former St James Asylum recording that the site was founded and endowed by James Switsir or Switzer in 1803.</p>	<p>AMPS Ref 90898_03: Plaque commemorating the unveiling of a housing scheme by an Taoiseach, Bertie Ahern at Hugginstown in 2005.</p>

Community & Social Initiatives

Community & Social Initiatives often offer opportunities to honour and celebrate significant community events or important social contributions made by individuals/groups. Tree planting schemes, the erection of dedication plaques and the creation of memorial gardens are common throughout the study area. One of the county’s more unique community events, the Wellington Race at Castlecomer, has been fittingly marked with the erection of a painted stone Wellington Boot and a plaque to the north of the town on the junction of the R426 and Ballinakill Road (AMPS Ref 90442_02).

	
<p>AMPS Ref 90442_02: Monument commemorating the Wellington Race at Castlecomer at junction of R426 and road leading to Ballinakill.</p>	<p>AMPS Ref 90442_01: Painted stone Wellington Boot and plaque commemorating the Wellington Race at Castlecomer.</p>

4.2.2 Personal Memorials

Personal memorials are the second most numerous site type with 61 recorded as part of the survey. Many are roadside memorials erected at or near the scene of tragic accidents. Though the tradition of erecting markers commemorating a site where a person died stretches back centuries, review of the survey data would indicate that the erection of roadside memorials has increased in recent decades with the majority dating from the 1990s. It is however difficult to say with any certainty whether this reflects changing social or cultural traditions or whether the rise simply correlates with an increase in road-related deaths.

The most common type of roadside memorial is a simple free-standing marker of polished or natural limestone. Some examples take the form of an open book or are shaped like a heart, others are embellished with incised decoration or applied ceramic photo plates (AMPS Ref 91541_01 & 91007_02). As with gravemarkers, a number reflect the passion of the individual who they commemorate such as a roadside memorial on the R700 (between The Rower and Inistioge) comprising a two dimensional sheet metal motorbike (AMPS Ref 90056_01) or a freestanding metal cross on the verge of the N25 at Gaulstown, embellished with cog wheels, a broken chain and a motorcycle helmet, (AMPS Ref 90802_02).

Aside from roadside markers to individuals killed as a result of road traffic accidents other examples of personal memorials include a simple wall-mounted plaque at Johnstown Garda Station, erected by the members of the village’s dramatic society in memory of their founder, Garda Sergeant Sean Little (AMPS Ref 91569_01). But, perhaps the most interesting of all sites recorded as part of this category is one located within St Stephens Barracks, Kilkenny city to ‘Lion’, the dog (AMPS Ref 91392_03). This limestone plaque was erected in 1884, to commemorate the regimental mascot of the 1st Battalion, 24th Regiment. The inscription reads “THIS FAITHFUL CREATURE FOLLOWED / THE FORTUNES OF THE BATTALION / THROUGH THE KAFIR AND ZULU / WARS OF 1877 - 78 - 79 AND WAS / SEVERELY WOUNDED AT THE BATTLE / OF ISANDHLWANA.”

	
<p>AMPS Ref 91541_01: Memorial at Troyswood in form of open book.</p>	<p>AMPS Ref 90056_01: Memorial between The Rower and Inistioge comprising two dimensional sheet metal motorbike and limestone marker.</p>

	
<p>AMPS Ref 91569_01: Plaque erected by St. Kieran's Dramatic Society, Johnstown, in tribute to their founder Garda Sergeant Sean Little.</p>	<p>AMPS Ref 91392_03: Detail of memorial to 'Lion' the regimental dog, Stephens Barracks, Kilkenny City.</p>

4.2.3 Miscellaneous

Thirty-five site types are classified as miscellaneous. Included in this grouping are two painted milestones protruding from the gable of a building on the side of the road at Ballycallan. The stones are painted black with white lettering giving distances to Callan and Freshford and seem to be the work of a local resident (AMPS Ref 90837_01). In contrast, an official milestone, possibly erected by the counties Grand Jury for infrastructure, can be found at Maudlin Street, Kilkenny (close to the laneway leading into the Old St John's Graveyard). This takes the more usual form of a freestanding limestone marker inscribed with the figure '57'. Milestones served to indicate the distances travelled and usually gave the distance from Dublin - initially from Dublin Castle and later from the GPO. The "57" denoted here, refers to Irish miles to Dublin when Maudlin Street was the principal route from Kilkenny to the capital (AMPS Ref 90770_05).

Some of the more curious sites included in this category include four limestone blocks forming part of south-western boundary wall to Kilkenny Castle Demesne. All spaced at regular intervals. These bear incised inscriptions reading "MH / 18F" (AMPS Ref 90692_04). It has been suggested that these stones may refer to the location of manholes spaced every 18 feet. A further curiosity can be found at Wolfe Tone Street in the city where two roughly dressed limestone blocks form part of south-western boundary wall to the former Kilkenny County Infirmary bearing "15,b" and "15,c" respectively (AMPS Ref 90770_14). The provenance of these stones remains a mystery and one can only assume that they relate to the construction of the walls in which they are seated.

	
<p>AMPS Ref 90837_01: Painted mile stone to gable wall of building at Ballycallan.</p>	<p>AMPS Ref 90770_05: Milestone to Maudlin Street, Kilkenny recording '57' Irish miles to Dublin.</p>
	
<p>AMPS Ref 90692_04: Inscribed stone to Castle wall, Kilkenny possibly relating to location of manholes.</p>	<p>AMPS Ref 90770_14: Stone to boundary wall of former infirmary, Wolfe Tone Street, Kilkenny.</p>

4.2.4 Historical Events

A total of 27 of the 310 sites surveyed are classified as having been erected in commemoration or celebration of a past historical event. At Gowran, for example, stone markers record some of the village's significant events, spanning the centuries from the Norman Invasion right through to present times (AMPS Ref 90845_04). Other sites record a more specific commemorative focus with plaques and memorials erected to military conflicts or armed struggles among those strongly represented. These memorials take the form of chaste and sombre markers (statuary, high crosses, plaques) often of stone and within formal enclosures. Conflicts represented include:

- The Eleven Years War - a simple marker at Smithstown commemorates the killing of three friars by Cromwell's soldiers, (AMPS Ref 91464_01);
- The Fenian rising of 1867 - commemorated by a plaque within a railed enclosure on the main street at Hugginstown (AMPS Ref 90898_01);
- The Crimean War - a limestone plaque with regimental insignia at the courthouse in Castlecomer erected in memory of a local man, Sgt John Byrne who had been awarded the Victoria Cross (AMPS Ref 90442_06);

- The First World War - represented by two War Grave Commission markers erected to former soldiers at O'Loughlin Road, Kilkenny city (91093_01 & 91093_03).

	
<p>AMPS Ref 91464_01: Marker at Smithstown near Ballymartin wind farm where three friars were killed by Cromwell's soldiers.</p>	<p>AMPS Ref 91093_03: War Graves Commission marker at O'Loughlin Road, Kilkenny City.</p>

Of the conflicts represented two stand out among others in terms of volume of sites 1) The 1798 Rebellion and 2) The War of Independence. The Rebellion of 1798 by the United Irishmen, against British Rule in Ireland, was initially fought in the districts of Dublin and the surrounding counties however fighting quickly spread throughout Leinster and within weeks the rebellion had taken hold in the south-eastern counties, including Kilkenny. It is therefore not surprising to find monuments to the rebellion at Goresbridge, Castlecomer and The Rower where significant battles and fighting took place (AMPS Ref 90264_01, 90442_01 & 90731_02).

Where the United Irishmen had failed in winning freedom from British Rule, Irish Nationalists succeeded over more than a century later following The War of Independence of 1919 to 1921. The war was fought fiercely throughout the entire country with a number of significant ambushes taking place in the towns and villages of county Kilkenny. Having secured freedom from British rule many monuments were erected to the war in the years and decades following establishment of the newly independent state. These include a statue erected by the 5th Battalion Kilkenny Brigade, at Graiguenamanagh, (AMPS Ref 90855_11) and a high cross commemorating The Battle of Knocknagrass at New England, outside Tullaroan (AMPS Ref 91229_01).

	
<p>AMPS Ref 90731_02: Freestanding marker to 1798 at The Rower.</p>	<p>AMPS Ref 91229_01: Monument near Tullaroan commemorating the Battle of Knocknagrass.</p>

The Famine also features strongly among monuments commemorating historical events. Simple markers bearing inscriptions are recorded at the Rower (AMPS Ref 90731_01), Thomastown, (at the site of a former soup kitchen) (AMPS Ref 90874_01) and most recently, the creation of a famine memorial at McDonagh Junction, Kilkenny city (AMPS Ref 90892_01). Of the famine sites recorded the largest and arguably most complex is the famine garden at Newmarket (AMPS Ref 91441_01), comprising a linear garden of remembrance enclosed by rubble stone walls having various incised inscription plaques and stones arranged within a landscaped setting.

Centenary and Calendar Events are also recorded with a group of four limestone standing stones erected at County Hall, Kilkenny to celebrate the centenary of the County Council (AMPS 90524_01) and a number of markers erected throughout the county in celebration of the new millennium (Gathbawn, AMPS ref 90545_01; Fiddown, AMPS Ref 90735_03; and Glenmore AMPS Ref 91394_02).

	
<p>AMPS Ref 91441_01: Famine Garden at Newmarket showing entrance gate marked by stone monolith.</p>	<p>AMPS Ref 91394_02: Millennium monument at Glenmore listing townlands and number of inhabitants at the millennium.</p>

4.2.5 Significant Street Plaques

Eighteen significant street plaques were recorded as part of the survey, the majority of which are Borough or Ward boundary markers erected within Kilkenny City. The Borough and Ward markers comprise of simple cast-iron plaques which were mounted by the Borough in 1843/44 at various locations marking the new Borough and Ward Boundaries. Originally there were 17 borough markers of which only 9 remain.

Two significant survivals of early 20th century automobile signage were recorded at The Rower (AMPS Ref 91323_01) and at Inistioge (AMPS Ref 90908_04). These circular enamel road signs giving distances in miles to neighbouring towns and villages were erected c.1920, by the Automobile Association (AA) and Royal Irish Automobile Club (RIAC). From 1906, the AA erected nearly 30000 signs in villages and towns across Great Britain and Ireland, prior to partition. The design of these is immediately recognisable in that they are circular (1m in diameter approx.) and executed in the AA colours of yellow & black. In Ireland these co-featured the badge of the RIAC, as seen on the examples recorded as part of the survey.

An early timber sanitary authority plaque likely to date to between 1878 and 1899 was recorded at Market Slip, off High Street, Kilkenny City (AMPS Ref 90772_02). The sign reads "NOTICE / Any Person found / committing NUISANCE / in this LANEWAY / Will be PROSECUTED

/ By ORDER OF THE / SANITARY AUTHORITY". A much later local authority sheet metal sign, likely to date to the 1980s or later, is mounted to south-western boundary wall at Kilkenny Castle Demesne (opposite the junction with Castle Gardens) (AMPS Ref 90692_06). This sign reads "CAUTION / Throwing Stones Over This Wall is Dangerous / Any One Found so doing / Will be Prosecuted / By [Order]". It is notable that the sign has been damaged by mechanical impact, most likely by the throwing of stones!

Finally a rare circular cast metal 'fire insurance' plaque survives at No.8, The Parade (above Castle Cabinets Ltd) (AMPS Ref 90771_02). This plaque is thought to have been erected during the mid-19th century and is proof of insurance by the 'Sun Fire Office'. Fire plaques were erected on the facades of buildings during the 18th and 19th centuries by individual insurance companies to indicate that a particular property was insured. Each respective insurance company maintained its own fire bridge which extinguished fires in those buildings owned by policy holders (pre-dating the formation of municipal fire brigades). The Sun Fire Office, was founded in 1710, and was the first Insurance Company to use 'Fire Insurance Plaques' with early examples formed in cast lead having the number of the particular policy engraved or painted on a panel below. The plaque located at no.8, does not include a policy number and is likely to date to the 19th century. It may have originally been painted.



AMPS Ref 90908_04: Enamel roadside erected by AA and RIAC c.1920 at Inistioige.



AMPS Ref 90772_02: Late 19th century timber Sanitary Authority sign at Market Slip, Kilkenny city.



AMPS Ref 90692_06: Sheet metal sign at Castle wall c.1980 prohibiting the throwing of the stones.



AMPS Ref 90771_02: Fire plaque to No.8, The Parade, Kilkenny city.

4.2.6 Special or Sacred Places

Nineteen Special or Sacred Places were recorded throughout the survey area. These include 12 grottos and religious statues ranging from the modest roadside shrine erected by the efforts of local men at New Bridge Street, Freshford (AMPS Ref 90764_09) to the large and more elaborate grotto to 'Our Blessed Lady' erected by the Parish of Dunnamagan in the townland of Loughsollish (AMPS Ref 91121_01).

Six Holy wells were featured including, Holycross well outside Inistioge bearing the simple inscription "HOLYCROSS / WELL / MAY 3RD 1863 (AMPS Ref 90947_01)"; St Johns Well sited on the village green at Johnswell; "improved 1897" (AMPS Ref 90923_01); St Leonard's Well, Dunnamagan (AMPS Ref 90708_01); and St Moling's well, Mullennakill (AMPS Ref 91218_01).

Three wells were recorded within Kilkenny City including Lacken Well, Kenny's Well and Angel's Well (AMPS Ref 91082_02, 90769_02, & 90769_06). Kenny's Well, or, officially St. Canice's Well, dates to the 13th century when Geoffry de Tourville, Bishop of Ossory, granted the spring to the Friars of The Black Abbey. The story has it that, when an outbreak of plague made it increasingly dangerous for the Friars to use Kenny's Well, where the sick and dying were gathering, Angel's Well was formed by channelling part of Kenny's Well directly to the Abbey. Kenny's well and its enclosure, now surrounded by housing, was repaired in 1998 by a group of local enthusiasts spearheaded by a Mr. Jack Kenny, during which time a simple limestone plaque was erected to its entrance.

	
<p>AMPS Ref 91121_01: Grotto outside Dunnamagan to 'Our Blessed Lady'.</p>	<p>AMPS Ref 90769_02: Kenny's well, Kilkenny city.</p>

4.2.7 Ordnance Survey Bench Marks

A number of Ordnance Survey Bench Marks were recorded as part of the survey. These represent a sample of the benchmarks within the county and are not an exhaustive list. The majority of Bench Marks identified conform to the standard OSI typology however three, mounted to the boundary wall of Stephens Barracks were erected by the former War Ordnance Department and comprise of limestone tablets (AMPS Ref 91238_02, 91238_03, & 91392_01).

	
<p>AMPS Ref 91238_04: OSI bench mark at New Park Dive.</p>	<p>AMPS Ref 91238_04: War Department bench mark to boundary wall of Stephens Barracks, Kilkenny city.</p>

4.3 Analysis

4.3.1 Protection

A small number of sites totalling 10% of the entire survey, are currently included on either the County Council's Register of Protected Structures (RPS) or the National Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). In general few sites are protected in their own right and many of those that feature on the RPS or RMP do so as part of larger structures. Though the specific plaque or memorial may not be mentioned in the description of a site it is assumed that protection is afforded to these by virtue of forming part of the curtilage of the principal or parent structure.

There appears some inconsistency in the approach to protecting sites with only one of the 9 surviving Borough Boundary markers at Kilkenny City appearing on the RPS despite the remainder being carbon copies of the same and of an equal heritage value and significance (RPS ref B126). A further borough boundary marker registered on the RPS at Bonnetstown Road within the city no longer exists and should be deleted from the RPS (RPS ref B7).

In addition to those sites listed on the RPS and RMP a further 5% have been recorded as part of the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. It should be noted that the RPS and RMP are currently the only legislative means of protection and that the NIAH, while used as a tool to inform additions and deletions to the RPS, does not afford statutory protection to sites in its own right. Again many of these memorials and markers are included as part of a larger site description with a plaque to the Catholic Widows Asylum at Golf View Terrace, Kilkenny City (AMPS Ref 90769_08), representing one of the few AMPS sites individually recorded by the NIAH (NIAH Ref 12003003).

4.3.2 Architect-Designed

Many of the markers and memorials recorded as part of this survey are simple and unassuming. Few carry maker's marks or give information on the person who designed or executed the piece. Some are obviously made, or part made, by lay persons and perhaps reflect the resources locally available (both in terms of skill sets and materials) as well as embracing a proud spirit of community ownership. Examples include a concrete plaque etched with the

words “W.McGrath 1931” mounted to the bridge at Freshford and the hand painted signage at Thomastown denoting the site of the towns defensive walls (AMPS Ref 90764_01 & 90395_01).

A small percentage of personal memorials carry the name of a monumental mason. Among the craftsmen referenced are included, the workshops of P. Molloy & Sons Callan, Gargan of Friary Street, Kilkenny, and Mark O'Donnell of Waterford.

Artist designed memorials are generally limited to sculptural or figurative work with the name and studio of artists recorded at only 12 of the 310 sites. These commissions tend to be more formal, as part of either local authority or larger community initiatives. Where artists have been employed these are often based in the local area or from within the commissioning community themselves, such as Kevin T. Fennelly who sculpted the figurative group of Dame Alice le Kyteler with her maid Petronella, at Kells Abbey Car Park (AMPS Ref 90812_01), or Aileen Anne Brannigan (sculptor) who is credited with a number of separate commissions in Kilkenny City (AMPS Ref 90524_01, 90692_03, 90524_02 & 90770_04).

Dublin-based artists and those from further afield are represented in single figures with two sites notably designed by artists/designers from the United States of America. These include a statue of a GAA player at Thomastown by Jerry McKenna of Stevens Art Foundry, Bulverde, Texas (AMPS Ref 90874_02) and The Hoban Memorial, Cuffesgrange, in honour of James Hoban, the Architect of the White house designed and built by architecture students of the Catholic University of Washington DC (AMPS Ref 90670_01).



AMPS Ref 90764_01: Crudely inscribed concrete plaque to bridge at Freshford.



AMPS Ref 91238_04: Hoban memorial designed by architecture students from the Catholic University of Washington DC, USA.

4.3.3 Commissioning Group/Body

Less than a quarter of the sites recorded give details on the commissioning body or group responsible for their erection. In some cases, such as personal memorials, these have been erected by the family or friends of the person who is commemorated.

Historically, plaques and dedications were made by the wealthy with markers dating to the 18th and early 19th centuries (and earlier) erected by benefactors such as the Earl of Dessert whose plaque dated 1820 was re-erected on the new St Johns Bridge in Kilkenny city when this was rebuilt in the early-20th century (AMPS Ref 90692_01).

Mayoral plaques are numerous with over 20 dedication plaques recorded in Kilkenny City alone, dating from 1820 right through to the present. These include the opening of the Fair Green, the unveiling of various housing schemes and improvements made to monuments and pathways throughout the city (AMP Ref 90913_01, 90770_12, 90045_01 & 91148_01).

While the erection of plaques by dignitaries and members of the local authority continue to the present day, the past number of decades have seen a marked increase in the erection of plaques and memorials by community groups, The GAA and Local Heritage Societies.

Active community groups at Coon, Gowran and Gathbawn have seen the improvement of the public realm with the upgrading of walls, the redevelopment of village greens and the creation of millennium gardens, all marked by plaques and commemorative markers.

The GAA have commissioned plaques to club houses or playing fields in memory of past players and supporters or as part of extensions and refurbishments of facilities. One such plaque erected at Lisdowney GAA club reads "In Memory Of / Lar Carroll (1933-2002) / Ted Carroll (1939-1995) / Members, Administrators whose / Loyalty, Energy and Commitment / Contributed to the development / of club Grounds and premises" (AMPS Ref 91100_01).

Plaques erected by heritage society's account for a significant number of sites. Some initiatives may be modest in scale such as a the erection of a plaque to a pump by Norview Folk Heritage Museum at Bennettsbridge, (AMPS Ref 90306-02) while others clearly form part of larger and more formalised heritage trials, such as the metal plaques erected by Graiguenamanagh Historical Society in 2014 (AMPS Ref 90855-03).

	
<p>AMPS Ref 90770_08: Metal plaque to pair of semi-detached houses, John's Quay, Kilkenny city.</p>	<p>AMPS Ref 90855_03: Example of plaques erected by Graiguenamanagh Historical Society.</p>

4.3.4 Materials

Kilkenny is known for its quality of limestone and a strong tradition of working in stone has built up around this natural resource. It is not surprising that Kilkenny limestone is the most numerous material type recorded by the survey, with just over half of all sites executed (entirely or in part) in either limestone or polished limestone. Other stone types include marble, sandstone and granite though these account for a mere fraction of sites. Metal, in the form of cast-iron, bronze, brass, as well as modern sheet metal accounts for approximately 10 % of sites with timber, concrete and plastic collectively accounting for just under 10%.

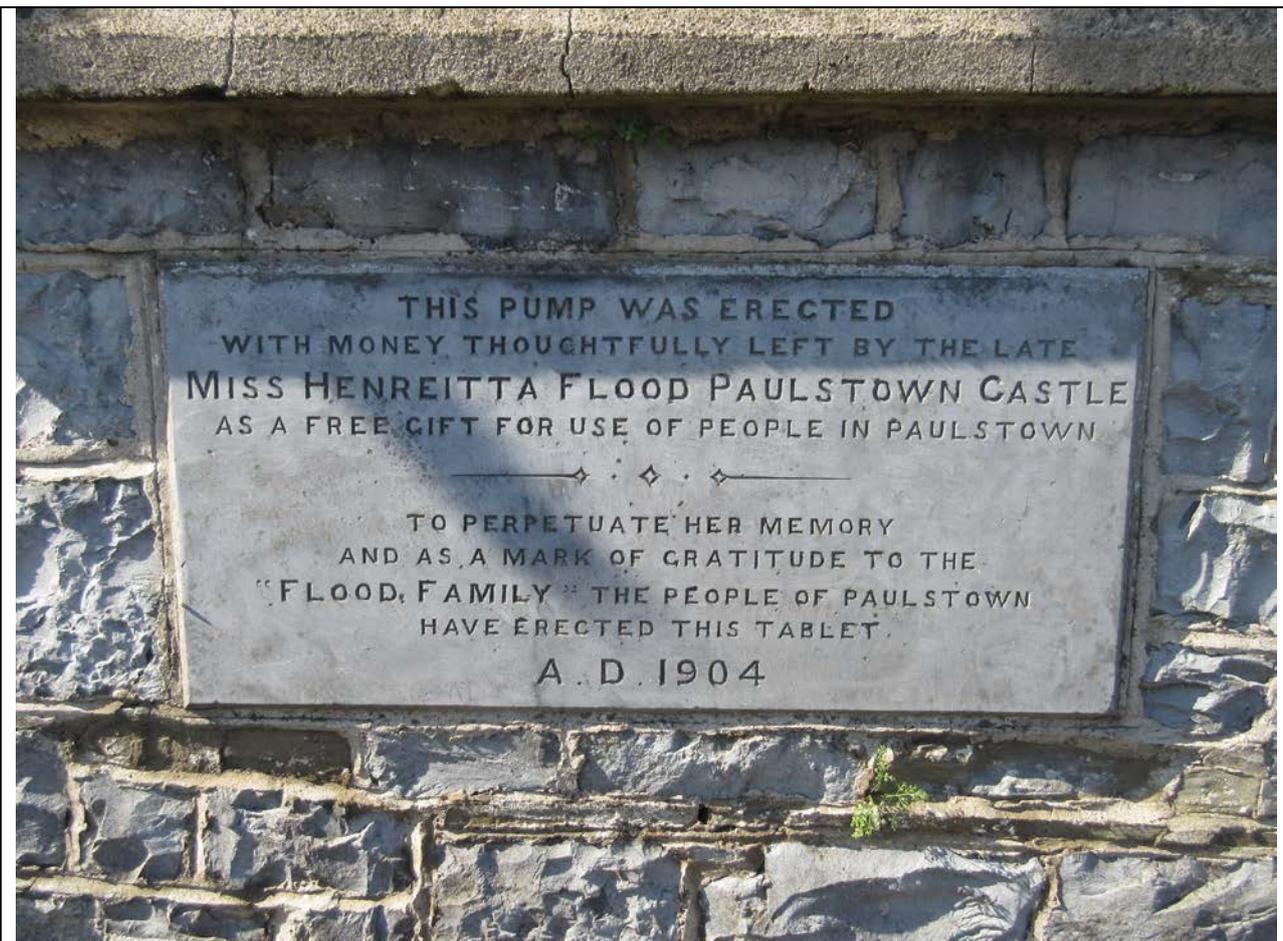
4.3.5 Gender

Given that historic gender roles within society were biased towards men, it is not surprising that the focus of plaques and memorials are dominated by male sportsmen, political figures or war heroes commissioned by traditionally male dominated institutions such as the GAA, the local authority and regimental groups (among others).

Two exceptions, in sites predating the late 20th century, appear within the survey. The first is the fountain at Instioge. This was erected by a women, Lady Louisa Tighe in 1879 though the subject of the dedication was her late husband, Colonel William Frederick Fownes Tighe (AMPS Ref 90908_03).

The second represents the only memorial, predating recent decades, erected in specific memory of a women. This a plaque mounted to the base of water pump at Goresbridge Road, Paulstown, Co. Kilkenny and reads "THIS PUMP WAS ERECTED / WITH MONEY THOUGHTFULLY LEFT BY THE LATE / MISS HENRIETTA FLOOD PAULSTOWN CASTLE / AS A FREE GIFT FOR USE OF PEOPLE IN PAULSTOWN / TO PERPETUATE HER MEMORY / AND AS A MARK OF GRATTITUDE TO THE / "FLOOD FAMILY" THE PEOPLE OF PAULSTOWN / HAVE ERECTED THIS TABLET / A.D. 1904" (AMPS Ref 91281_01).

In recent years gender roles within society have changed however only three sites erected within the last two decades were commissioned by women's groups. These include limestone markers at Bennetsbridge commissioned by Bennetsbridge Women Writers (AMPS Ref 90306_04) and Bennetsbridge Ladies Club (AMPS Ref 90306_05) respectively and a simple limestone marker at Freshord to commemorate a tree planting scheme by the ICA (AMP Ref 90764_05).



AMPS Ref 91281_01: One of only memorials, pre-dating the 1980s, dedicated to a women.

4.3.6 Language

English is the most predominant language used in inscriptions and dedications throughout county Kilkenny.

Just under 10% of inscriptions are written in both English and Irish (in some cases featuring only a few words of Irish) with council and local authority plaques, erected in recent years, executed in the two official languages of the state. Irish also tends to feature in memorials or plaques which commemorate historic or cultural events strongly connected with a sense of Irish nationalism such as plaques erected to commemorate the War of Independence, The Famine or those erected by the GAA.

Four memorials are executed completely in Irish script these include a limestone plaque, erected in 1938 at Green Street, Callan, to commemorate Amhlaobh O' Súilleabháin, Irish

language enthusiast, author and collector of rare Irish Manuscripts (AMPS Ref 90403_07); the dedication stone marking the entrance to James Stevens GAA Club, Dundaryark on the R697 (AMPS Ref 90695_01); a rectangular limestone plaque dated 1952 located at the Tholsel, Kilkenny (AMPS Ref 90772_04) and a marble plaque set within a carved limestone cross commemorating Fr Seumas Ó Púirséal, adjacent to Saint Eoghan's Church in Kilmaganny (AMPS Ref 90992_01).

Other languages represented in the survey include Latin, with 8 sites recorded, including the 17th century plaques erected to the Shee Alms House, Kilkenny (AMPS Ref 90772_10 to 13); a freestanding granite oblique to the village square at Inistioge dedicated to Baron de Brownsfoord (AMPS Ref 90908_02) and a sandstone date plaque located to a building at Kells reading "VICA / RIUS / 1868" (appearing to be the word 'vicarious' from which the word vicar is derived) (AMPS Ref 90930_01).

A multi-lingual plaque including French, English and Irish script erected to the gable elevation of John O'Donovan Centre, Main Street, Slieverue is dedicated to Seán Ó'Donnabhán, scholar and eminent researcher of Irish townland names (AMPS Ref 91002_03).

4.3.7 Conditions & Threats

The principal defect recorded to sites is a loss or difficulty in reading inscriptions due to erosion of the stone or substrate. In general Kilkenny limestone, the most common material type recorded as part of the survey, is hard wearing however variations in bedding planes and unstable natural inclusions may lead to localised spalling and loss of fabric.

Significant delamination of the sandstone is recorded to the plaque at Holycross Well, Inistioge - this appears to be an inherent characteristic in the stone and is likely to continue resulting in an eventual complete loss of the inscription (AMPS Ref 90947_01).

A number of sites have suffered from anti-social behaviour with vandalism of the inscriptions recorded to both the memorial pump at Fiddown (AMPS Ref 90735_04) and the dedication plaque at Lacken well (AMPS Ref 91082_02). The freestanding monument to the Rebellion of 1798 at Goresbridge has also been targeted, displaying what appears to be deliberate mechanical damage to the granite (AMPS Ref 90264_01). What is thought to be accidental damage is recorded to at least one site, where close proximity to the road carriageway is thought to have resulted in vehicle impact (AMPS Ref 90735_02).

It is widely recognised that the most effective method of ensuring the preservation of a site is through continued maintenance, however where ownership and responsibility is ambiguous routine maintenance can be overlooked. One such site, the wayside cross at Slieverue, despite appearing on the RMP, is overgrown and at increased risk of being forgotten (AMPS Ref 91123_01).

Aside from natural weathering and vandalism (outlined above) potential threats include the theft of rare and sought after street signage, many of which are easily demountable items and seen as high value collectables.

In addition, memorials or plaques taken down as part of redevelopment works, and which remain in long term storage are at risk of being mislaid where relocation strategies are not devised or acted upon in a timely fashion.

5 RECOMMENDATIONS

The completion of this survey helps form a picture of the rich wealth of sites within the Kilkenny area and it is considered that this will be a useful tool in raising awareness and prescribing future policy relating to these sites.

5.1 Further Survey

The survey focused on sites within 61 designated urban settlements and provides a solid baseline for the county, it is however recommended that further phases of survey work are considered to include the wider rural areas. Consideration should be given to phasing further survey work into distinct geographic regions.

5.2 Addition of New Sites

Plaques and memorials continue to be erected by the local authority, community groups, historical societies and personal individuals. It is recommended that there should be a policy of creating a record within the database for new sites as these are erected/unveiled (both within previously surveyed and un-surveyed areas). The Microsoft Excel database has been designed so that this can be added to and updated with minimal training and IT expertise.

5.3 Statutory Protection

The most effective method of ensuring the survival of our built heritage is by affording it some degree of statutory protection. The principal legislative measures that exert some form of control and protection for sites are the National Monuments Acts and the Planning Acts.

The opportunity should be taken to review sites which already appear on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) addressing any inconsistencies in approach to their protection e.g. deletion of site ref: B7 from Kilkenny City RPS and review of remaining unprotected borough and ward markers within the city.

In addition there are number of sites, which currently are not registered on the RPS and which should be considered for protection. A specific review of these sites should be undertaken with a view to establishing their architectural, historical, cultural and heritage significance with concluding recommendation in favour or against addition to the register.

5.4 Policy on Relocation

A number of sites have clearly been relocated from their original location though in many cases efforts have been made to relocate these in the same general area, retaining something of their original site context. There are however, a number of sites, including milestone, OS Benchmarks, Ward and Borough Boundary markers which are particularly sensitive to relocation and here efforts should be made to avoid disturbance.

Three displaced markers are currently stored within the council yard at Gaol Road, Kilkenny (AMPS Ref 90913_01, 90913_02, & 90913_03). It is unclear how long the stones have been in storage however these plaques are at risk of being misplaced as demands for space within the council yard increase. The two plaques relating to the opening of the Fair Green and Horse Fair should be reinstated at the Fair Green as part of a well-considered landscape proposal (AMPS Ref 90913_01 & 90913_02). Consideration should also be given to relocating the marker dedicated to George Gaffney at a suitable location on Dean Street, subject to archival research (AMPS Ref 90913_03).

Where relocation of a plaque or monument is unavoidable a policy for relocation should be provided with strict timeframes for its relocation included in planning compliance (where applicable). Policies for relocation should consider the following:

- Research history of the site
- Establish ownership
- Are RPS or RMP consents required?
- Engage & notify the local community
- Identify suitable re-location sites (in close proximity to original setting or other relevant location)
- Establish timeframe for relocation as part of works (condition as part of planning compliance were applicable).

5.5 Guidance on Design & Location

All monuments and memorials have to comply with Planning Regulations. Kilkenny County Council has recently adopted a Civic Memorial Policy <http://kilkennyheritage.ie/2015/11/civic-memorial-policy/>. The policy provides advice for anyone planning to erect a plaque or memorial in Co. Kilkenny. Any community groups, historical societies or individuals who are planning to erect a memorial or plaque should first consult with the Heritage Office or Conservation Office of the County Council. <http://kilkennyheritage.ie/the-heritage-team/>

Depending on the nature and scale of the proposed memorial, the guidelines in Kilkenny County Council's Public Art Policy may also be relevant. Contact the Arts Office for further details. <http://www.kilkennycoco.ie/eng/Services/Arts/>

Consideration should also be given to developing a guidance document (short leaflet) on the design and siting of memorials and plaques to include suitable material types; the benefits of commissioning skilled artists/craftsperson's; and guidance on identifying appropriate locations for proposed memorials/plaques.

5.6 Education & Awareness

An important factor in ensuring the survival of these sites is the creation of greater levels of awareness within communities as to the value and interest of these sites, in terms of their historic, cultural, social and architectural significance.

It is recommended that awareness of these plaques and memorials is increased through publicity of the current survey work by:

- Extrapolating key information on the sites into a small guide or publication;
- Development and production of a local interest segment on regional radio;
- Development of a self-guided trails at key sites and which would be suitable as walking and/or cycling routes.
- Use opportunity of events such as Heritage Week to publicise the survey incorporating talks and walking tours;
- Engage with local schools requesting information on plaques/memorials not covered within educational sites to be submitted by students.

APPENDIX 1: SITES SUGGESTED FOR RPS CONSIDERATION

The following table provides a number of sites which should be considered for inclusion on the RPS

AMPS Ref:	Site Description
90027_02	Cast-iron borough boundary marker at Nuncio Road, Kilkenny city.
90392_01	Plaque & limestone cross commemorating John Ireland, First Archbishop of Minnesota, at Burnchurch.
90403_04	Life-size free-standing limestone of Edmund Rice, Main Street, Callen.
90434_01	Cast-iron borough boundary marker at Kells Road, Kilkenny city.
90426_01	Limestone monument erected 1925 to commemorate the Battle of Carrickshock, near Hugginstown.
90587_01	Freestanding granite high cross commemorating 3rd Marguis of Waterford at Corbally; Milltown.
90692_05	Cast-iron borough boundary marker at Bennettsbridge Road, Kilkenny city.
90707_01	Life-size limestone statue set on granite plinth commemorating battle of Knocknagrass, near Tullaroan.
90765_01	Cast-iron borough boundary marker at junction of Bleach Road and Greens Hill, Kilkenny city.
90771_02	Circular cast metal 'fire insurance' plaque at No.8, The Parade, Kilkenny City.
90771_03	Cast-iron ward boundary marker at No.12 Patricks Street, Lower Kilkenny city.
90771_04	Cast-iron ward boundary marker at No.20 Patricks Street, Lower Kilkenny city.
90772_02	Timber sanitary authority plaque inset within north wall of Market Slip, Kilkenny city.
90855_09	Freestanding drinking fountain built 1899 to west of Duiske Abbey Catholic Church, Lower Main Street, Graiguenamanagh.
90855_10	Painted cast-iron 'Harp' plaque mounted on building at Lower Main Street, Graiguenamanagh.
90855_11	Painted freestanding monument War of Independence at former school, Upper Main Street, Graiguenamanagh.
90908_02	Freestanding granite oblique to village square at Inistioge.
90908_03	Freestanding limestone memorial fountain, erected 1879, to village square at Inistioge.
90908_04	Enamel road sign, erected c.1920, by the Automobile Association (AA) and Royal Irish Automobile Club (RIAC) to building on Church Street, Inistioge.
90914_01	Cast-iron boundary marker at junction of Freshford Road and Greenfields Court Kilkenny city.
90914_02	Cast-iron ward boundary marker at junction of Freshford Road and Greenfields Court Kilkenny city.
90992_01	Freestanding limestone cross and commemorating Fr Seumas Ó Púirséal, to immediate northeast of Saint Eoghan's Church in Kilmaganny.
91127_01	Cast-iron boundary marker at Poulgour Bridge, Lyons Kilkenny city.
91229_01	Freestanding limestone cross commemorating Battle of Knocknagrass at New England, Tullaroan.
91238_02	Limestone former War Department Ordnance Survey marker inset within northwest boundary wall of Stephens Barracks at Newpark Drive, Kilkenny city.
91238_03	Limestone former War Department Ordnance Survey marker inset within northwest boundary wall of Stephens Barracks at Newpark Drive, Kilkenny city.
91281_01	Limestone plaque and cowtail pump, erected 1904 at Goresbridge Road, Paulstown.
91283_02	Cast-iron boundary marker at Hebron Road Kilkenny city.
91323_01	Enamel road sign, erected c.1920, by the Automobile Association (AA) and Royal Irish Automobile Club (RIAC) on building at The Rower.

91392_03	Wall-mounted limestone memorial, erected 1884, to mark the burial spot of Lion, a regimental dog at James Stephens Barracks, Kilkenny.
91393_01	Cast-iron boundary marker at The Circular Road, Robertshill Kilkenny city.
91399_01	Painted section of wrought and cast-iron parapet railing from former bridge constructed 1867-1869 to span the River Barrow at Rosbercon.
91499_01	Limestone roadside marker with incised inscription resembling the figure '4' at Threecastles.
91565_01	Corner carriage-stop having Ordnance Survey bench mark at junction of Walkin Street and Lower New Street, Kilkenny city.

APPENDIX 2: PROJECT METADATA

The following table provides the metadata for the project

Title	Audit of Memorials, Plaques & Signs in Co. Kilkenny
Alternative Title	AMPS in Co. Kilkenny
Abstract	<p>In the early summer of 2015 Kilkenny County Council in partnership with the Heritage Council commissioned an Audit of Memorials, Plaques and Significant Signs to identify and record these often overlooked elements of our cultural, social and built heritage.</p> <p>The project is an action of the Kilkenny Heritage Plan and the data gathered during the survey will be used to raise awareness and to inform the county policy on civic memorials.</p> <p>Carrig Conservation were appointed as the successful contractors with the overall project scope & deliverables agreed at a meeting of the Steering Group held on 19th May 2015.</p> <p>The aim of the survey was to carry out an initial assessment of memorials and plaques in the county. The primary focus of this programme of work was the creation of a searchable database into which the identified sites could be inputted and which could be added to as further phases of the project are undertaken.</p>
Date	30/09/2015
Point of Contact Details	<p>Carrig Conservation - 2 Upper Mount Street, Dublin 2</p> <p>Email: Peter@carrig.ie Telephone:015529080</p>
Theme	Built Heritage Survey
Topic	Inventory of Memorials, Plaques and Significant Signs in County Kilkenny
Country	IE
County	County Kilkenny
Commissioning Body	Heritage Office, Kilkenny County Council
Survey Carried Out By	Carrig Conservation International Ltd.
Survey Start Date	25:06:2015
Survey Completion Date	30:09:2015
Updates required	Updates required as additional information is submitted by members of general public/council staff or local history/community groups.
Survey method	Refer to section 3 of report 'Methodology'
Survey limitations	Refer to section 3 of report 'Methodology'