

# **Ardclough, Celbridge, Co. Kildare**

## **Archaeological Impact Assessment**

**Client:** Kildare County Council

**Licence No:** 22E0267

**Archaeologist:** Maeve McCormick

**Author:** Maeve McCormick

**Report Date:** 3rd May 2022

**Our Ref:** 2021\_40



## Ardclough, Celbridge, Co. Kildare

<b>SITE NAME</b>	Ardclough, Celbridge, Co. Kildare
<b>CLIENT</b>	Kildare County Council
<b>INVESTIGATION TYPE</b>	Archaeological Impact Assessment
<b>LICENCE NO</b>	22E0267
<b>PLANNING REF</b>	N/A
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Newtown
<b>IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR</b>	696541, 731556
<b>RMP NO</b>	N/A
<b>RPS NO</b>	N/A
<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT</b>	Archer Heritage Planning Ltd.
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	Maeve Mc Cormick
<b>DATE OF ISSUE</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> May 2022
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## SUMMARY

This report details the results of an archaeological assessment undertaken on lands at Ardclough Road, Celbridge, Co. Kildare (Centre of site ITM 696541, 731556, Figure 1) by Maeve McCormick of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Kildare County Council. The assessment comprised a desktop study of existing resources, geophysical survey followed by test excavations and was undertaken in order to identify and record the location, nature and dimensions of any archaeological or cultural heritage features, fabric or artefacts that may be impacted by future development works at this location. The following factors were identified:

- The subject site, relatively large in scale at 1.37 ha, is a green-field site located c. 2km south of Celbridge town centre.
- There were no stray finds recorded in the topographical files for the townlands of Newtown, Simmonstown, Celbridge Abbey and Killadoon
- There are no RMP/SMR sites located within the subject site
- No potential archaeological features were recorded within the subject site during analysis of historical mapping and aerial photography
- There were no previous archaeological excavations undertaken within the subject site.
- There are no protected structures within the subject site and the nearest ACA which encompasses Temple Mill buildings and associated workers cottages lies c.200m to the N
- Geophysical survey (22R0042) identified a single curvilinear trend with some possible pits of moderate archaeological potential in the southern part of the site
- Test excavations (22E0267) verified the archaeological nature of the curvilinear trend with other possibly associated nearby pits. No securely datable artefacts were retrieved but the basal levels of the ditch were waterlogged, indicating high potential for the survival of organic remains.

It is concluded that the recorded archaeological remains are of moderate-high significance. The proposed development will comprise of the construction of residential houses and associated services with associated soft and hard landscaping. Consequently, there will be significant groundworks. The impact of these groundworks on the recorded archaeological remains at the site will be direct, negative and permanent.

**RECOMMENDATIONS**

The following recommendations are offered to mitigate the effects of development on the archaeology.

1. It is recommended that should development proceed at this location; this should be preceded by full archaeological excavation of the recorded archaeological features under licence to the DHLGH
2. Groundworks across the remainder of the site should be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

**NOTE:** All conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) and the relevant local authorities. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, the DHLGH may issue alternative or additional recommendations

Revision	Status	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
1	Final	3/05/2022	MMC/LC (Archer)	AOC (Archer)	CMG

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This archaeological impact assessment undertaken on Ardclough Road, Celbridge, Co. Kildare (Centre of site ITM 696541, 731556, Figure 1) has been prepared by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Kildare County Council. The assessment comprised a desk-based study and field survey undertaken in June 2021 by Maeve McCormick; followed by a geophysical survey in February 2022 by Bart Korfanty; and finally test excavations in April 2022 by Maeve McCormick. The assessment aims to identify and describe known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints within the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts.

### 1.1 Proposed Development

The proposed development at Ardclough Road, Celbridge, Co. Kildare on a site of 1.37 Ha comprises 39 residential units. There will be twelve one bed apartment/houses, 13 two bed apartment, 13 three bed houses and one five bed house. There will be Private Open Space for Housing in the form of rear gardens of minimum 11m in depth, in compliance with the recommended areas required by the current Kildare Co. Development Plan 2017-2023. The car-parking will comprise two car spaces / dwelling and 1 visitor space per 4 dwellings, with 2 disabled parking spaces (74 spaces in total). There will also be a bicycle stand providing 1 stand per Apt. bedroom + 1 each 2 Apt. units (40 Bike parking spaces total).

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed site is located to the west of the Ardclough Road, Celbridge, Co. Kildare (Centre of site ITM 696541, 731556, Figure 1) at a bend in the River Liffey. It is a green-field site in the townland of Newtown measuring 1.37 hectares located c. 2km south of Celbridge town and is currently in use as a pasture field. The field is sub-triangular in shape with a gentle westward slope.

The subject site is accessed from the Ardclough Road in the north-eastern corner of the site. This north-eastern portion contains a derelict house, surrounding gardens and a yard area with a grassed-over hard or crushed stone surface. The site is delineated to the east by a line of houses and to the south by a field boundary of native hedgerow. There is no physical boundary to the west and north however the limit of the subject site is determined by the zoning line for 'Strategic Open Space' as designated by the Local Area Plan (LAP) for this area, which follows along the River Liffey. The subject site itself has been zoned as a 'New Residential' area.

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### 3. METHOD STATEMENT

The following sources were consulted in the preparation of this report:

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)/ Sites and Monuments Record<sup>1</sup>
- Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Aerial photography
- Historical maps
- Documentary research
- Relevant on-line databases (e.g. Excavation Bulletin; NRA Archaeological Database).
- Kildare County Council Development Plan 2017-2023
- Celbridge Local Area Plan 2017 - 2023

### 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

#### 4.1 Brief archaeological & historical background

Celbridge is situated in north-east Kildare on the River Liffey. The village derives its name from a corruption of its Irish name *Cill Droichead* meaning 'the church at the bridge' and up to the eighteenth century, the village was known as 'Kildrought', and this remains the parish name, indicating an early medieval church site at this location, of which there is no evidence except that it was associated with Mochúa (otherwise Crónán), who had founded the monastery at Clondalkin before or during the eighth century AD (Doherty 2001, 182–9). The earliest evidence for the existence of a borough at Celbridge is from the beginning of the fifteenth century, when the earl of Kildare was enfeoffed (given land in exchange for service) with the manor of Kildrought, although an early thirteenth-century charter suggests the presence of a church and mill in this location. As a consequence of the Silken Thomas rebellion in 1534 and the Baltinglass rebellion in 1580, the manor was forfeited by earl of Kildare, and eventually passed to John Dongan in 1587, whose family retained the seat until the seventeenth century (Doohan 1984).

The Priory of St. Wolstan's was founded in the early thirteenth century AD by Adam de Hereford, for Canons of the Order of St. Victor, in memory of St. Wulfstan or Wolstan, Bishop of Worcester, who was canonized by Pope Innocent III at the same time. De Hereford granted the lands to Richard, the first Prior, the lands...and...church of Donacomper', which was already in existence. The priory increased its land holdings over the following century, being granted lands at Castledillon, the manor of Donacomper, as well as the churches (and therefore tithes) of Stacumny, Donaghmore and Killadoon By the time of

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<sup>1</sup> Archive Unit National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht ,



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its dissolution in 1536, the priory held significant lands between Straffan and Lucan, including the townland of Ballymakealy (Cane 1919).

A bridge, three mills and 'one stone house ... intended for a malt house', were recorded in the Civil Survey in 1654, while the 1659 census recorded a population of sixty-three for Kildrought and a further thirty-four at Castletown. The development of the village was significantly enhanced by the granting of a weekly market and two annual fairs in 1674. In 1722, the famous Castletown House was built William Connolly the Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. It was designed by Italian architect Alessandro Galilei (1691–1737). In the early nineteenth century the town had approximately 2400, with approximately 1650 resident within the town. At this time it consisted of 270 houses owned by the Rt. Hon. W. Connolly, speaker of the Irish House of Commons. The village's main industry was woollen manufacture and various mill and factory buildings were erected in the village at the beginning of the nineteenth century employing 600 people (Lewis 1837).

The area has a mixed tradition of Gaelic and English townland names. The toponym Celbridge is a corruption of Cill Droichead, 'the church at the bridge', with the original name anglicised in the original parish name of Kildrought. Oldtown is referred to as Old Grange in a 1660 Book of Survey and Distribution; Aghards seems to also have an early English derivation although its origin is not clear.

#### **4.2 Topographical files**

The National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files is the national archive of all known antiquities recorded by the National Museum listed by county and townland/street. These files relate primarily to artefacts but also include references to monuments and contain a unique archive of records of previous archaeological excavations. The Museum files present an accurate catalogue of objects reported to that institution from 1928<sup>2</sup>.

The topographical files were searched for the townland of Newtown and nearby townlands of Simmonstown, Celbridge Abbey and Killadoon Demesne. There were no stray finds recorded in the database for these townlands.

#### **4.3 Record of Monuments & Places**

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a statutory inventory of archaeological sites protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 (Section 12, 1994 Act), compiled and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI). The inventory concentrates on pre-1700 AD sites and is based on a previous inventory known as the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which does not have legal protection or status (see [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie)).

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<sup>2</sup> The NMI Topographical Files search was undertaken by the Irish Antiquities Division of the NMI on behalf of Archer Heritage and is gratefully acknowledged,

There are no recorded monuments located within the subject site however, there were 13 recorded monuments within a 1km radius of the subject area. They include prehistoric ring barrows, medieval enclosures and post medieval mills, churches and associated graveyards. These monuments are recorded in further detail in Appendix 1 below (see Figure 3).

#### 4.4 Cartographic Sources

Analysis of historic mapping can show human impact on landscape over a prolonged period. Large collections of historical maps (pre- and early Ordnance Survey maps as well as estate or private maps) are held at the Glucksman Map Library, Trinity College and other sources (UCD Library, Ordnance Survey Ireland, local libraries and published material). The development of the site and its vicinity recorded through seventeenth to twentieth century cartography is described in Table 1 below (see Figure 4 & 5). No potential archaeological features were recorded within the subject site.

Map	Date	Description
Down Survey	1656	Celbridge is noted on this map as "Kildrough", it is depicted as a bridge crossing the River Liffey
Taylor and Skinner Map	1777	(Map 93), Celbridge is labelled as 'Celbridge' in this map and appears to be a relatively large town, with many manor houses focused around the bridge over the River Liffey. The subject site itself is located between the 'Naas Road' and River, and opposite the estate labelled ' Clements Esquire'.
Historic 6inch	1837	The subject site is depicted on this map as green field space, divided into three separate fields and elongated gardens relating to the houses that line the Ardclough road. The River Liffey is marked as the townland boundary. The surrounding landscape is greenfield agricultural land. Killadoon Estate and Gardens lies across the river from the site. Temple Mill and the associated workers houses is depicted to the north of the subject site.
Historic 25inch	1888-1913	The subject site remains a green field however the field / garden boundaries noted in the previous map have been removed to create one large field. There is no longer a row of houses lining the road. All but 2 have been demolished. Killadoon estate house and surrounding buildings have been developed further. The demesne remains heavily landscaped.
Cassini	1930's-40's	Little change from the previous map.

**Table 1:** Cartographic sources relating to the site

#### 4.5 Aerial photography

Aerial photography (or other forms of remote sensing) may reveal certain archaeological features or sites (earthworks, crop marks, soil marks) that for many reasons may not be appreciated at ground level. Online orthostatic photographs of the site were examined (Ordnance Survey Ireland 1995, 2000 & 2005; Google/Bing Maps 2020). No features of archaeological potential were noted during analysis of aerial photography (Figure 6). See Table 2 below for details.

Aerial Photograph	Date	Description
OSi (B&W)	1995	The subject area is depicted as it currently stands today. There is a structure/ house within the area designated to be the entrance to the site. The surrounding landscape is greenfields for the most part with a large housing estate to the NE of the site.
OSi	2005	Little has changed from the previous photo. There are now multiple structures in the area designated to be the entrance to the site.
OSi	2005-2012	No change from previous photograph
OSi Digital Globe	2013	Little has changed from the previous photograph. Many of the structures noted at the proposed entranceway have been removed
Google map	2020	No change from previous photograph

**Table 2:** Aerial Photography

#### 4.6 Previous Archaeological Excavations

The Excavation Bulletin is a database of summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 onwards. Summaries relating to archaeological excavations undertaken by the National Roads Authority are also available on-line and were consulted for any adjacent sites. Reports on licensed archaeological works are also held by the Archive Unit of the National Monuments Section.

There was only one recorded excavation within a 1km radius of the subject site. Test trenching (Licence No 96E0186) took place at Oakley Park, Celbridge, adjacent to the medieval monastery of Kildrought in advance of a residential development. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered during the course of these works.

#### 4.7 Architectural Heritage

Local Authorities have a statutory responsibility to safeguard architectural heritage in accordance with Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000. Under S.51 (1), a County Council must compile a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), which lists all structures which are of special *architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical* interest. The protection, unless otherwise stated, includes the exterior and interior of the structure, lands lying within its curtilage (boundary), other structures and their interiors within the curtilage, plus all fixtures and fittings which form part of the interior or exterior of any of these structures. Buildings can be added to, or deleted from the RPS at any time, though generally this occurs when the county development plan is being reviewed.

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The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. Its purpose is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. It is intended to provide a basis for recommendations of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage to Local Authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in Records of Protected Structures (RPS).

There are no protected structures within or immediately adjacent to the subject site; however there are nine located within a 1.5km radius of the subject area. Of note are Celbridge Collegiate School (KCC No: B11-22, NIAH No:11901104), originally built as a charter school in 1730, now in use as a hotel. It is located c. 1.2km to the NE. Also of note is Celbridge Abbey (KCC No:B11-24, NIAH No:11805074) and its associated gates, walls, outbuildings and bridges. Originally built in 1760 as a private house it is now in use as a monastery. For further details see Appendix 2.

In order to preserve and protect the architecture, Celbridge Town has two Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA). The first lies within the town itself c.1.8km N of the subject site and encompasses Main Street, Celbridge Mill and surrounds, English Row, Tea Lane and Big Lane. The second encompasses the Temple Mill buildings and associated workers cottages further south along the Liffey, south of the town centre. This second ACA is located c.200m N of the subject area. The subject site does not lie within or adjacent to an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA).

#### **4.8 Geophysical survey, Detection Licence no. 22R0042**

Geophysical survey (22R0042) located a variety of magnetic anomalies. A curvilinear trend and a group of spot responses in the southern portion of the surveyed area were interpreted as possibly representing buried archaeological features.

### **5. TEST EXCAVATION, 22E0267**

#### **5.1 Methodology**

A total of 7 test trenches with a combined length of 475 linear metres were proposed (997 m sq.m, c. 7% of the 1.37 Ha subject site). The trenches were targeted on assessing the archaeological potential of the geophysical survey results (22R0042) and of the general area. They were positioned at locations agreed in advance with the NMS. Each trench was inspected for archaeological remains and all trenches were reinstated on completion. The results are listed in Table below.

## 5.2 Results

Test excavation was undertaken on the 28-29<sup>th</sup> of April 2022 in dry clear conditions (Plates 1-12, see Figures 8 & 9). A 13 ton tracked mechanical excavator excavated the trenches with a grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Adjustments were made to the agreed test trench layout in order to further investigate the archaeology; namely an extension to Trench 6 and an extra trench, Trench no. 8. Several furrows or shallow ditches were recorded throughout the trenches. Generally orientated along earlier field boundaries seen on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map and no longer extant, these features were considered to be relatively modern and not archaeologically significant. The north-western ends of trenches were located in a scrubby area characterised by gorse bushes and a slight elevation from the rest of the field. A deposit of stone and subsoil was exposed c. 0.1m below the sod. This material apparently was introduced from construction works elsewhere and may account for the slight rise in the field.

Archaeological features were recorded in Trenches 6 and 7 corresponding to the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (see Figure 9). A curvilinear ditch (F1) was identified in these trenches with a possible return to the south-east. Measuring 3m wide and 1.43m in depth, a test slot in the ditch revealed a V-shaped cut with four fills, F2-F5. The upper fill (F2) comprised a friable brown sandy clay with a maximum depth of 0.18m. It overlay a brownish grey silty clay (F3) with a maximum depth of 0.25m. This in turn overlay a light grey silt (F4) 0.8m in maximum depth containing some medium and large limestones. As these weren't visible in the subsoil, it may be that the stones in this fill represent some type of collapsed wall or revetment, though this is highly tentative, given the limited extent of the test slot. The basal fill (F5) comprised a brownish grey stoney silty clay with a maximum depth of 0.2m. This contained occasional inclusions of animal bone fragments and other organic matter such as wood/root fragments with an associated peaty smell. The lower levels of the ditch quickly became inundated and indicate water-logged conditions conducive to the survival of organic material.

Further to the south-east lay two features, F6 and F8, which extended beyond the test trench and likely represent pits. The exposed features measured 0.56m NE/SW x 0.38m (F6) and 0.92m NW/SE x 0.37m (F8). Both had similar fills, F7 and F9, respectively, a loose dark brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and bone fragment inclusions. A test slot through F8 revealed a depth of 0.15m

Trench	L x B x D (m)	Orientation	Description
1	78 x 1.8 x 0.4-0.8	NW/SE	No archaeology found, introduced deposit of modern rubbish in N end, possible in-filled ditch
2	20 x 1.8 x 0.4-0.5	NW/SE	No archaeology found
3	47 x 1.8 x 0.4-0.5	NW/SE	No archaeology found
4	104 x 1.8 x 0.4-0.6	NW/SE	No archaeology found
5	116 x 1.8 x 0.4-0.55	NW/SE	No archaeology found, contains lens/deposit of introduced stone c. 0.2m in depth in NW end
6	48 x 1.8 x 0.5-0.6	NW/SE	Contains ditch F1
7	77 x 1.8 x 0.3-0.6	NW/SE	Contains ditch F1 and pits F6 & F8, contains lens/deposit of introduced stone c. 0.2m in depth in NW end
8	12 x 1.8 x 0.5-0.7	NW/SE	No archaeology found
	502 linear metres 903 sq.m		

**Table 3: Testing trench details**

### 5.3 Discussion

The curvilinear ditch (F1) was initially identified during geophysical survey. Test excavation has confirmed the archaeological nature of this feature. A box-section excavated through this ditch recorded dimensions of 3m wide by 1.43m in depth. The profile of the ditch was V-shaped and fragments of animal bones were noted in the lower fills. However, the south-eastern continuation of this ditch was not recorded in the course of either the geophysical survey or test excavation. Consequently, it is not currently possible to state with certainty whether the recorded archaeological features represent a full enclosure. It is notable, however, that the lower levels of the ditch were inundated with water upon excavation. This indicates high potential for the survival of organic remains within lower levels of the ditch.

## 6. IMPACTS

This report details the results of an archaeological assessment undertaken on lands at Ardclough Road, Celbridge, Co. Kildare by Maeve McCormick of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Kildare County Council. The assessment comprised a desktop study of existing resources, geophysical survey followed by test excavations and was undertaken in order to identify and record the location, nature and dimensions of any archaeological or cultural heritage features, fabric or artefacts that may be impacted by future development works at this location. The following factors were identified:

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## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

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1. It is recommended that should development proceed at this location, this should be preceded by full archaeological excavation of the recorded archaeological features under licence to the DHLGH
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- Online Archaeological Survey of Ireland [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie) [accessed 29<sup>th</sup> Apr 2022]
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage [www.buildingsofireland.ie](http://www.buildingsofireland.ie) [accessed 29<sup>th</sup> Apr 2022]
- Placename information [www.logainm.ie](http://www.logainm.ie) [accessed 15<sup>th</sup> June 2021]
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Maeve McCormick MSc 3<sup>d</sup> May 2022



## APPENDICES

## Appendix 1: Table of RMP/SMR sites in vicinity of site

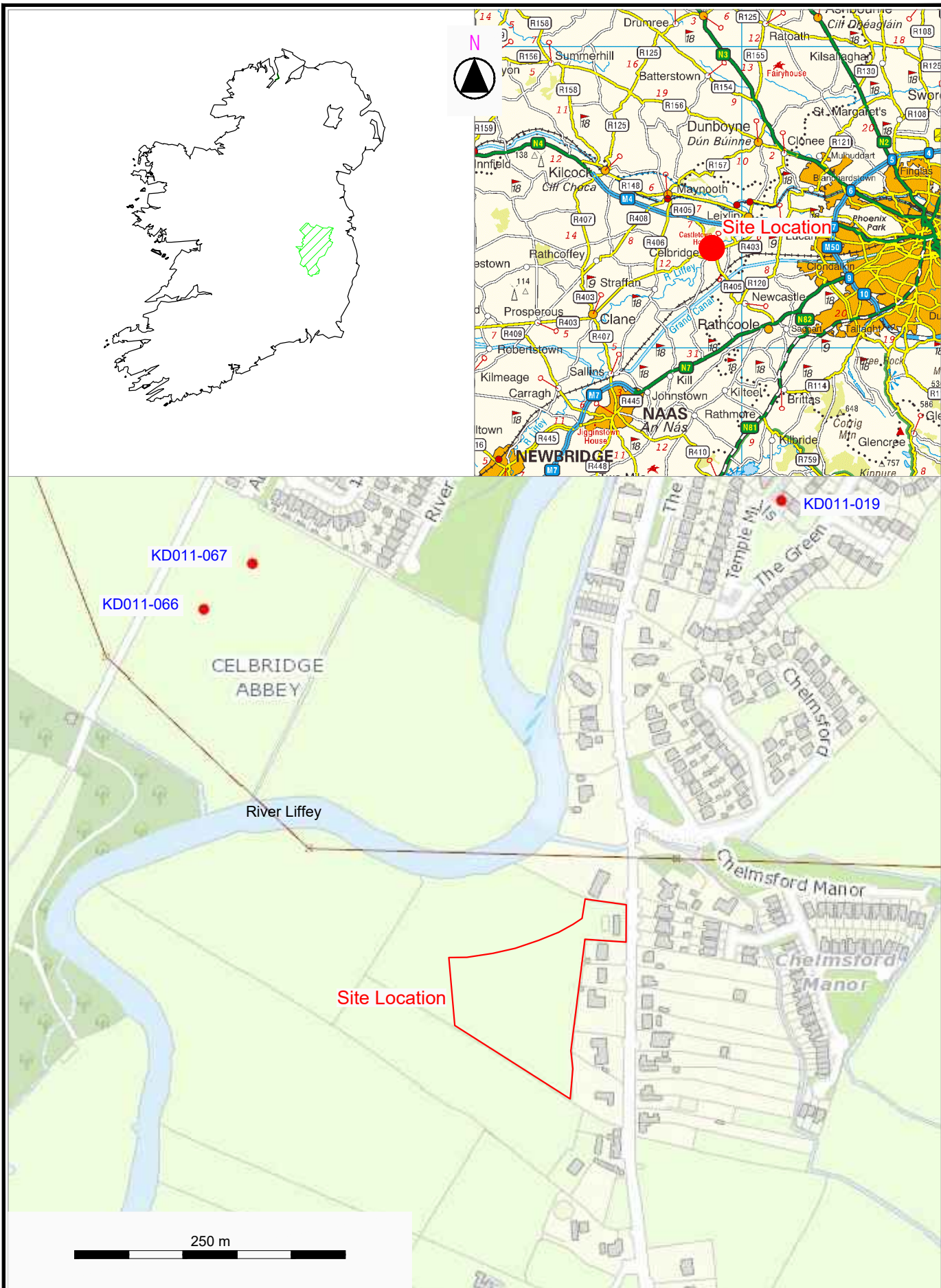
SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM	Distance to site
KD011-006---	Church	KILLADOON	695850, 731414	c.0.7km SW
It was recorded by the OSL (Herity 2002, 13) that the graveyard of Killadoon (KD011-006002-) contained, '... some (remaining) portions of the walls of the (old) Church'. OMURETHI (1909-11, 209) records, 'About the year 1294 the churches of Kyledonane (Killadoon ... ) ... and "Tristylde lane" (KD014-016---) ... are reported to be not worth the service of chaplains'. The remains lie to the N of the centre of a graveyard (KD011-006001-). A rectangular depression (int. dims. L 8m E-W; Wth 3.4m; D 0.3-0.6m) is further defined along its E and W ends by sod and ivy-covered stony spreads (Wth along E 6.3m; int H 0.3m; ext H 0.4m; Wth along W 4m; int H 0.9m; ext. H 0.2m) which are the remains of collapsed walling				
KD011-006001-	Graveyard	KILLADOON	695850, 731414	c.0.7km SW
On level ground at the S end of a long avenue on the landscaped Killadoon Demesne. An L-shaped area (dims. L 38m NNE-SSW; Wth along N 31m; Wth along S 16m) is defined by a low mortared stone wall, except along the S where it ends at outbuildings which are part of the courtyard immediately N of Killadoon House. The interior is higher than the surrounding ground (av. H 1m) and is totally overgrown with ivy, ash, holly, laurel and briar. The earliest legible headstone is dated 1816. The foundations of a ruined church (KD011-006---) lie just N of centre.				
KD011-016--	Castle - unclassified	SIMMONSTOWN	697561, 732000	1.2km NE
Recorded in the OSL (Herity 2002, 9) as, '... a Castle in ruins, of which a great part is remaining.' On level pasture. The ruins were burnt c. 1980 and subsequently removed, leaving no visible surface trace of the monument (SMR file). Some sub-surface features may, however, survive.				
KD011-019--	Castle - tower house	NEWTOWN (Donaghcumper ED)	696775, 732014	C,0.4km N
According to Fitzgerald (1909-11, 520-21), the site marked 'Terrils Ca. (castle) and Mills' on Taylor's 1783 Map of County Kildare was subsequently occupied by the 'Temple Mills' which are shown on the latest ed. (1938) of the OS 6-inch map. He quotes a description of the mill and its appurtenances from the Civil Survey of 1654; 'Mrs. Mabel Aylmer, Irish Papist, is the owner of "Tyrrells Mill" and two acres of land, which are valued for letting purposes at £16 a year. ... There is one castle upon the aforesaid two acres of land which in the year 1640 was valued to be worth £100, but since being ruined, is now valued at £5.' Fitzgerald concludes, 'Of Tyrrell's Castle there are now no remains', but he supplies a drawing of the castle by S. Walker in 1778 which shows a narrow rectangular building with a projecting corner tower.				
KD011-026--	House - 17th century	CELBRIDGE ABBEY (Celbridge ED)	696544, 732206	c. 0.7km N
Included in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage ( <a href="http://www.buildingsofireland.ie">www.buildingsofireland.ie</a> ) and described as being, 'of considerable significance to the architectural heritage of County Kildare. Built on the site of an earlier house dating to the late seventeenth century, and possibly incorporating fabric of that house, the building is of some archaeological importance.'				
KD011-029--	Enclosure	SIMMONSTOWN	697410, 732037	c.1.2km NE
Visible on a GSI aerial photograph (W 467-6) as the cropmark of a possible enclosure. On level pasture in a stud farm c. 200m W of a castle (KD011-016---) and c. 250m SW of a possible enclosure (KD011-030---). No visible surface traces survive.				
KD011-030--	Enclosure	SIMMONSTOWN	697600, 732127	c.1.3km NE
Visible on a GSI aerial photograph (W 467-6) as the cropmark of a possible circular enclosure. On level pasture in a stud farm c. 100m N of a castle (KD011-016---) and c. 250m NE of a possible earthwork site (KD011-029---). No visible surface traces survive.				
KD011-037--	Mill - unclassified	NEWTOWN (Donaghcumper ED)	696667, 732117	c. 0.5km N
KD011-038--	Mill - unclassified	NEWTOWN (Donaghcumper ED)	696666, 732120	c. 0.5km N

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM	Distance to site
		ED)		
According to Fitzgerald (1909-11, 520-21), the site marked 'Terrils Ca. (KD011-019----) and Mills' on Taylor's 1783 Map of County Kildare was subsequently occupied by the 'Temple Mills' which are shown on the latest ed. (1938) of the OS 6-inch map. He quotes a description of the mill and its appurtenances from the Civil Survey of 1654; 'Mrs. Mabel Aylmer, Irish Papist, is the owner of "Tyrrells Mill" and two acres of land, which are valued for letting purposes at £16 a year. ... There is one Corne Mill and one Cloth Mill (KD011-038----) upon the premises, but they are both ruined and waste'.				
KD011-063--	Enclosure	SIMMONSTOWN	697288, 732263	c. 1.2km NE
Aerial photograph (GB89.AF.10) shows the cropmark of a circular enclosure defined by a fosse. Cropmark of enclosure visible on Google earth aerial imagery captured 28/06/2018.				
KD011-066--	Barrow - ditch barrow	CELBRIDGE ABBEY (Celbridge ED)	696243, 731914	c. 0.4km NW
Situated on flat poorly drained grassland with ditch barrow (KD011-067) approx. 50m to NNE. Depicted as a small grove of trees on first ed. OS 6-inch map and as a small circular enclosure on the revised ed. of the OS 6-inch map. Low circular-shaped rise of ground or low mound (approx. diam. 16m) defined by a shallow fosse (approx. Wth 2m).				
KD011-067--	Barrow - ditch barrow	CELBRIDGE ABBEY (Celbridge ED)	696287, 731956	c. 0.4km NW
Situated on flat poorly drained grassland, with ditch barrow (KD011-066) approx. 50m to SSW. Depicted as a small grove of trees on first ed. OS 6-inch map and as a small irregular-shaped enclosure on the revised ed. of the OS 6-inch map. Low circular-shaped rise of ground or low mound (approx. diam. 13m) defined by a shallow fosse (approx. Wth 2m).				

**Appendix 2: Protected Structures in the surrounding area**

NIAH Reg No	RCC No	Use	Date	Coords	Address
B11-24	11805074	Monastery	1760-1790	297108, 232758	Celbridge Abbey, Clane Road
Detached six-bay two-storey over basement Georgian Gothic-style house with dormer attic, c.1775, probably incorporating fabric of earlier house, 1697, with two-bay breakfront to front (south-east) elevation having three-bay single-storey over raised basement flat-roofed projecting porch to ground floor, three-bay two-storey side elevation to south-west and single-bay two-storey return to rear to north-west having single-bay three-storey engaged 'tower' to north and two-bay three-storey split-level projecting block to west. Renovated, c.1985. Now in use as monastery.					
B11-24	11805075	Gate/ railings/ wall	1760-1790	297118, 232776	Celbridge Abbey, Clane Road
Section of rubble stone screen wall, c.1775, probably originally attached seven-bay single-storey outbuilding with traces of pointed-arch openings along elevation to north-west possibly originally forming open arcade. Extensively renovated, c.1985, with openings remodelled.					
B11-24	11805076	Gate/ railings/ wall	1760-1790	297147, 232780	Celbridge Abbey, Clane Road
Section of rubble stone entrance screen wall, c.1775, with advanced section to centre having pointed-arch integral carriageway, cut-stone stringcourse and battlemented parapet over. Attached single-bay two-storey rubble stone flanking outbuilding, c.1775, to south-west with three-bay side elevation to north-east having battlemented parapet wall forming false fortified tower effect and four-bay single-storey wing to south-east with shallow segmental-headed integral carriageway. Reroofed and renovated, c.1985.					
B11-24	11805077	footbridge	1760-1790	297130, 232717	Celbridge Abbey, Clane Road
Single-arch rubble stone hump back footbridge over canalised section of river, c.1775, with rubble stone voussoirs. Random rubble stone walls. Cut-stone coping. Single segmental arch. Rubble stone voussoirs. Rubble stone soffits with render over. Sited spanning canalised section of River Liffey with grass banks to river. Section of cut-stone retaining walls, c.1775, to river to north-east.					
B11-53	11805073	School (former)	1840 - 1850	297340, 232759	Abbey National School (former), Celbridge
Detached ten-bay single-storey national school, dated 1845, on a bow-ended symmetrical plan; three-bay single-storey side elevations. Now disused.					
	11805081	Milestone/mile post	1873 - 1908	297086, 232769	Clane Road, OAKLEYPARK, Celbridge, KILDARE
Freestanding rough hewn limestone milestone, extant 1908. Repositioned, ----. Set back from line of road.					
B11-110	11805078	Footbridge	1725-1775	297023, 232545	Rock Bridge, Clane Road (off), Celbridge, Co. Kildare
Four-arch rubble stone footbridge over river, c.1750, with cut-stone triangular cut-waters, rock-faced voussoirs, cut-stone coping and pedestrian gateway to south-east comprising triangular-headed opening with cut-stone voussoirs, rubble stone piers and cut-stone stringcourse over having rubble stone parapet wall. Rubble stone walls. Cut-stone triangular cut-waters. Rubble stone parapet walls. Cut-stone coping. Four segmental arches. Rocked-faced voussoirs. Rubble stone soffits with render over. Sited spanning River Liffey with grass banks to river.					
B11-111	11805079	Footbridge	1760-1790	297002, 232559	Celbridge Abbey, Clane Road, Celbridge, Co. Kildare
Two-arch rubble stone footbridge over canalised section of river, c.1775, with rubble stone pier, rubbles tone voussoirs and cut-stone coping. Random rubble stone walls. Rubble stone rounded pier to south-east. Rubble					

NIAH Reg No	RCC No	Use	Date	Coords	Address
					stone parapet walls. Cut-stone coping. Two elliptical arches. Rubble stone voussoirs. Rubble stone soffits with render over. Sited spanning canalised section of river leading to River Liffey to south-east. Sluice, c.1800, to north-west retaining early sluice gates and original iron mechanisms.
B11-112	11805080	Sluice/ Sluice Gate	1760-1790	296993, 232517	Celbridge Abbey, Clane Road, Celbridge, Co. Kildare
					Sluice, c.1800, retaining early sluice gates and original iron mechanisms. Squared rubble stone retaining walls.
B11-22	11901104	School (former)	1730-1740	296159, 232559	Celbridge Collegiate School, Clane Road, BALLYMAKEALY LOWER, Celbridge, KILDARE
					Detached eleven-bay two-storey charter school with dormer attic, built 1732-7, on a U-shaped plan centred on five-bay two-storey pedimented breakfront; five-bay two-storey side elevations. Occupied, 1901; 1911. Closed, 1973. Adapted to alternative use, 1980. Undergoing renovation, 2002.



Unit 8 Beat Centre  
 Stephenstown,  
 Balbriggan,  
 Co. Dublin

Ardclough Rd., Celbridge,  
 Co. Kildare

Licence No. 22E0267

Scale: 1:5000 A4

Date: Apr 2022

Origin: www.archaeology.ie

Ref: 2021\_40\_AIA\_01

Figure 1: Site location






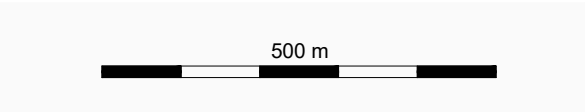
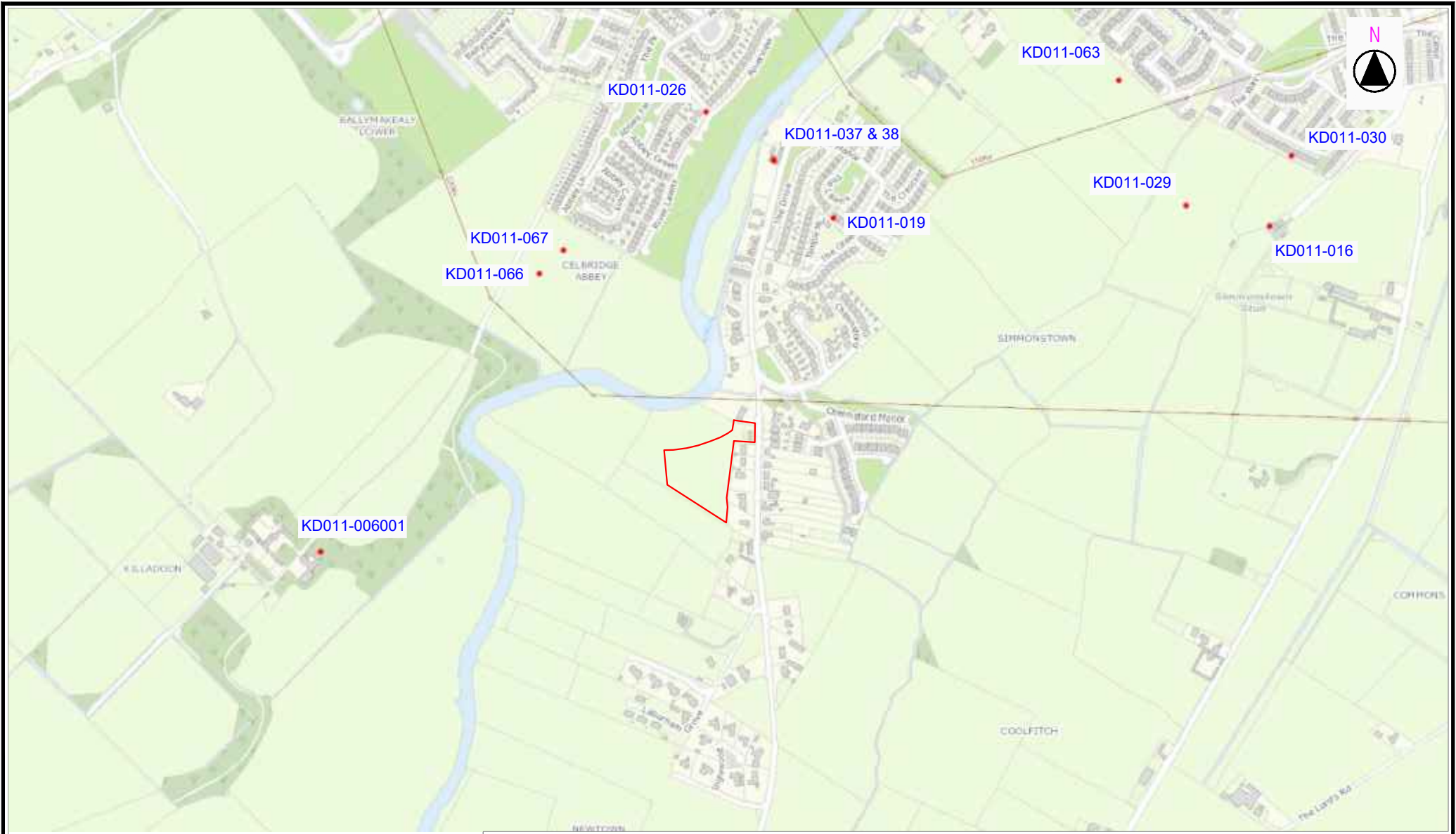
	Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Ardclough Rd., Celbridge, Co. Kildare	Scale: 1:1500 A4 Date: Apr 2022
		Licence No. 22E0267	Origin: Client Ref: 2021_40_AIA_02

Figure 2: Proposed development layout




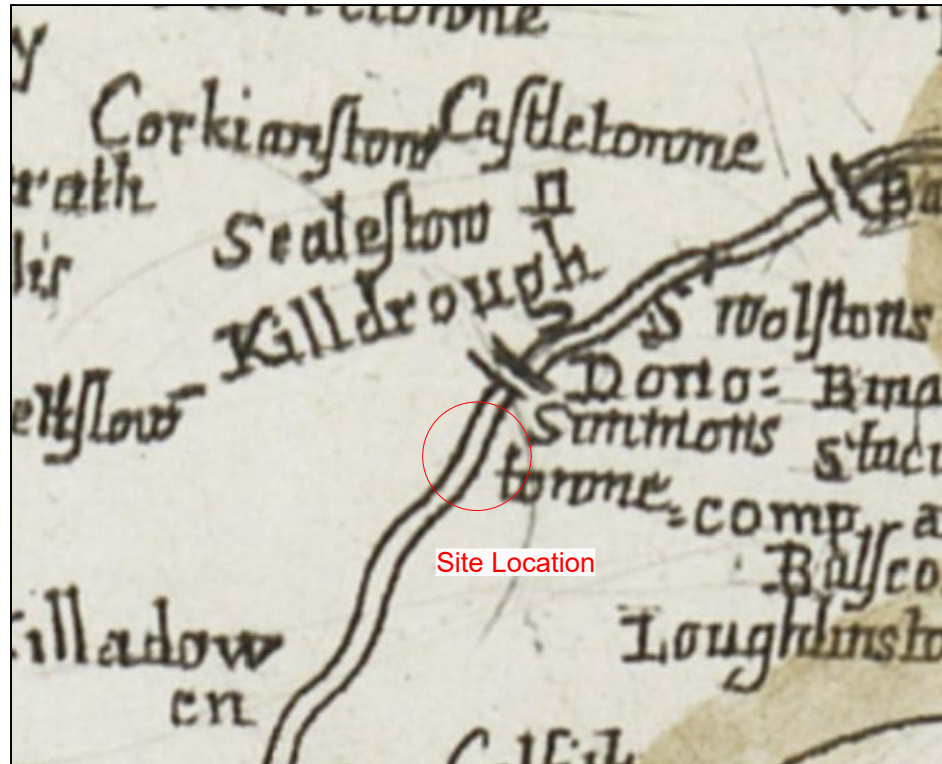
	Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Ardclough Rd., Celbridge, Co. Kildare	Scale: 1:10000 A4 Date: Apr 2022
		Licence no. 22E0267	Origin: <a href="http://www.archaeology.ie">www.archaeology.ie</a> Ref: 2021_40_AIA_03

Figure 3: Surrounding RMP/SMR sites





(l) Down Survey (1656)

(r) Taylor and Skinner (1777)



Unit 8 Beat Centre  
Stephenstown,  
Balbriggan,  
Co. Dublin

Ardclough Rd., Celbridge,  
Co. Kildare

Licence no. 22E0267

Scale: Not to scale

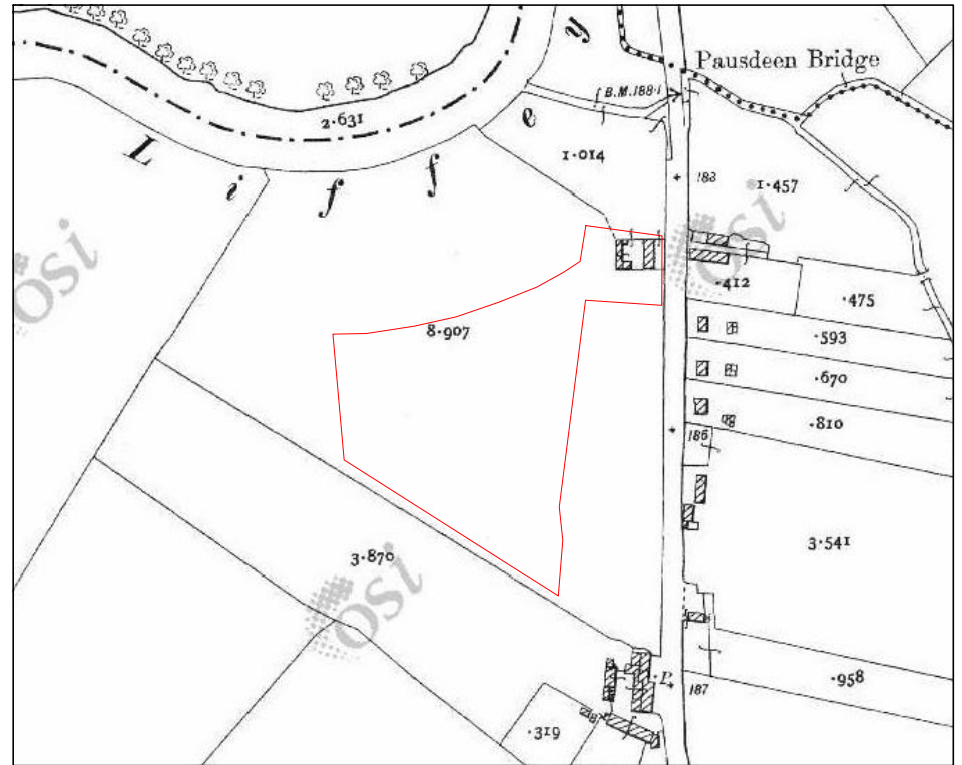
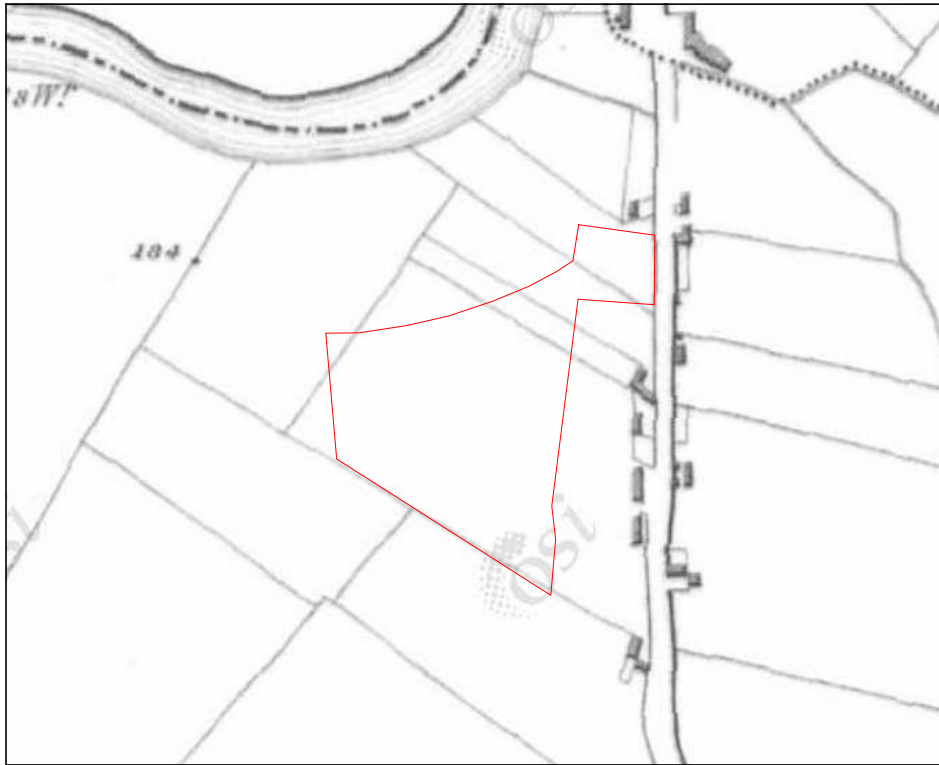
Date: Apr 2022

Origin: Swilson/Down survey

Ref: 2021\_40\_AIA\_04

Figure 4: Extracts from cartographic sources (i)





(l) 1st Edition OS Map (1837)

(r) 2nd Edition OS Map (1888-1913)


	Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Ardclough Rd., Celbridge, Co. Kildare	Scale: Not to scale
		Licence no. 22E0267	Date: Apr 2022
			Origin: OSi
			Ref: 2021_40_AIA_05

Figure 5: Extracts from cartographic sources (ii)



(l) OSi Aerial Photograph (2000)

(r) Digital Globe (2013)


	Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Ardclough Rd., Celbridge, Co. Kildare	Scale: Not to scale
		Licence no. 22E0267	Date: Apr 2022
			Origin: OSi
			Ref: 2021_40_AIA_06

Figure 6: Extracts from aerial photography



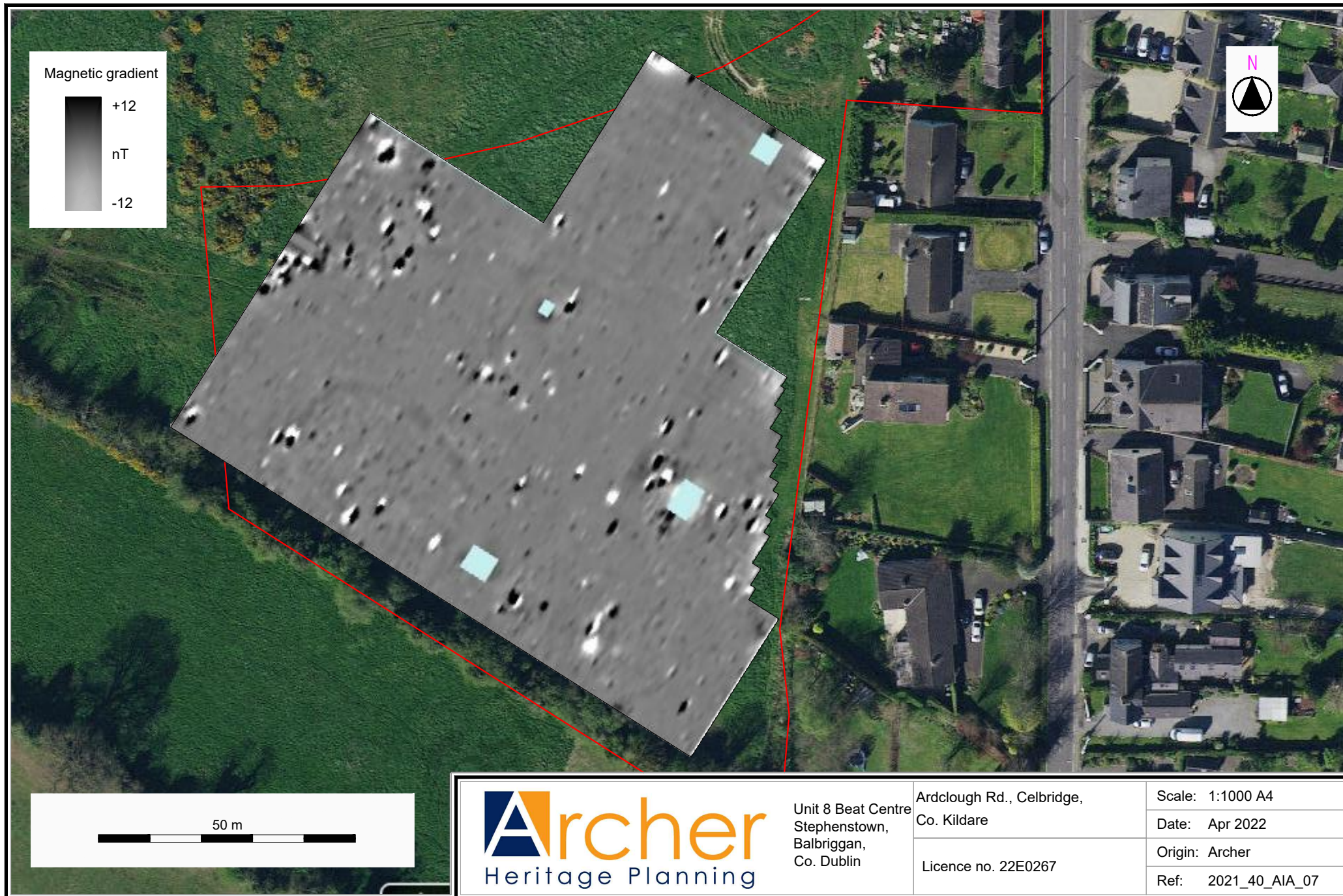


Figure 7: Greyscale image of geophysical survey 22R0042



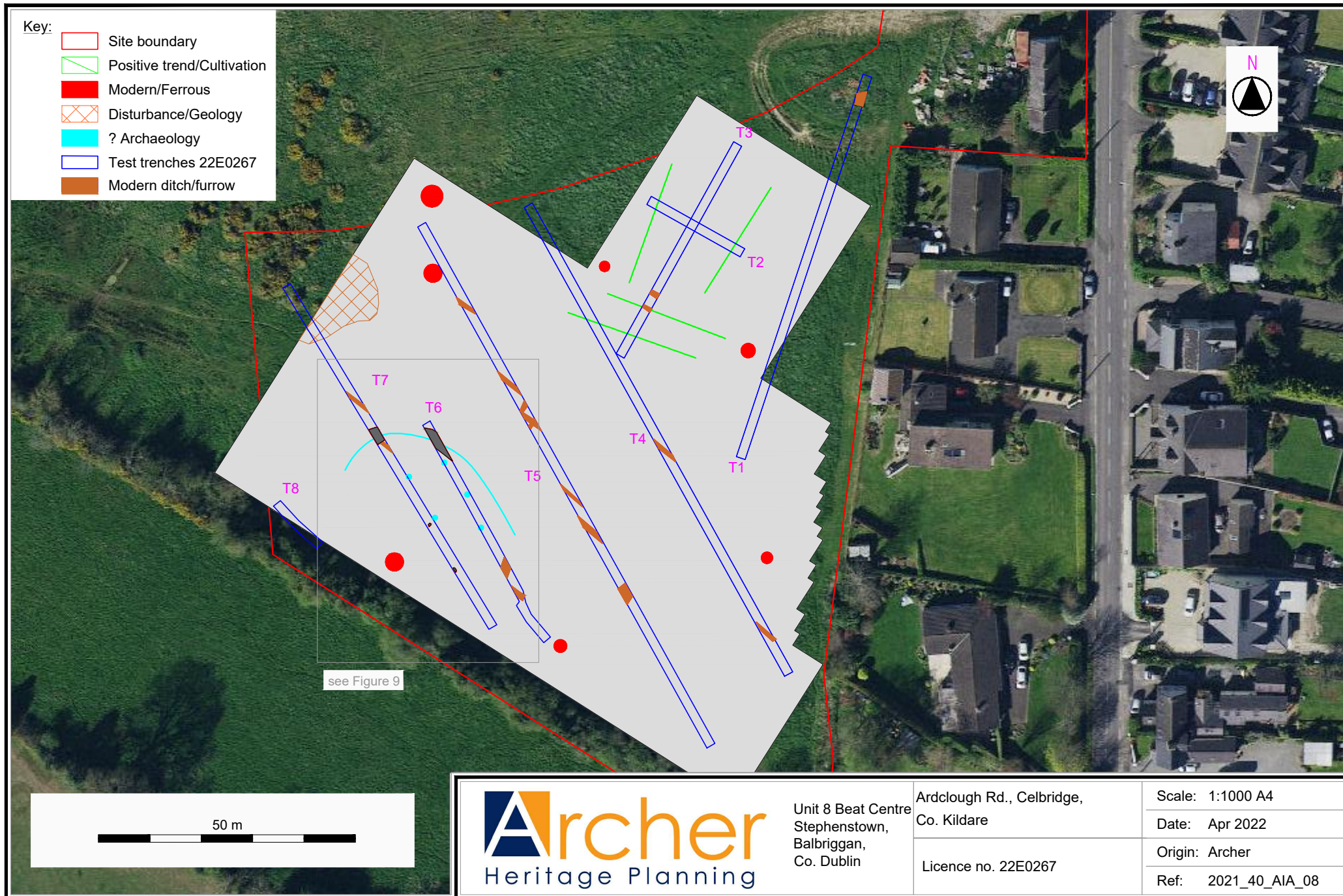


Figure 8: Test trench layout 22E0267 over geophysical survey interpretation 22R0042

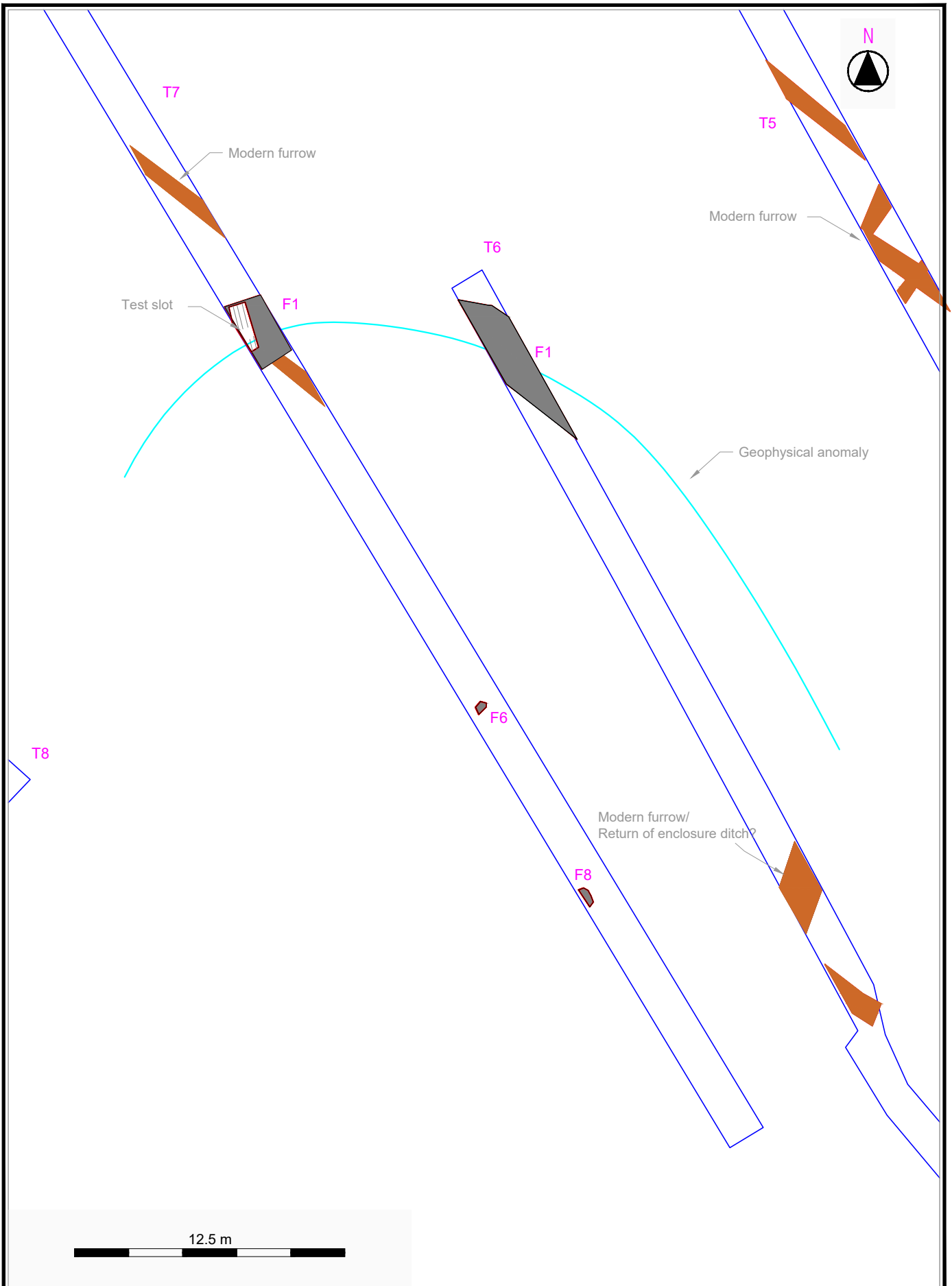


Figure 9: Details of archaeology





Plate 1: Trench 1 looking south-west



Plate 2: Trench 2 looking north-west



Plate 3: Trench 3 looking north-east



Plate 4: Trench 4 looking north-west





Plate 5: Trench 5 looking south-east



Plate 6: Trench 6 looking south-east



Plate 7: F1 ditch in Trench 6 looking south-east



Plate 8: Trench 7 looking south-east





Plate 9: Test slot in ditch F1 from north-west, right (SE) side of cut unexcavated



Plate 10: Pit F8 showing test slot from north-east



Plate 11: Pit F6 from south



Plate 12: Trench 12 looking north-west