

Ardclough, Celbridge, Co. Kildare

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Client: Vincent Hannon Architects

Licence No: n/a

Archaeologist: Maeve McCormick

Author: Maeve McCormick

Report Date: 16th June 2021

Our Ref: 2021_42



Ardclough, Celbridge, Co. Kildare

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| SITE NAME | Ardclough Road, Celbridge, Co. Kildare |
| CLIENT | Vincent Hannon Architects |
| INVESTIGATION TYPE | Archaeological Impact Assessment |
| LICENCE NO | N/A |
| PLANNING REF | N/A |
| TOWNLAND | Newtown |
| IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR | 696541, 731556 |
| RMP NO | N/A |
| RPS NO | N/A |
| ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT | Archer Heritage Planning Ltd. |
| ARCHAEOLOGIST | Maeve McCormick |
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SUMMARY

A desk-based study and field survey was carried out on a site at Ardclough Road, Celbridge, Co. Kildare (Centre of site ITM 696541, 731556, Figure 1) by Maeve McCormick of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for for Vincent Hannon Architects. This Archaeological Impact Assessment report sought to identify and describe known and potential archaeological or cultural heritage constraints within and/or immediately adjacent to the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts. The following factors were identified in the course of desktop study:

- The subject area is a greenfield site measuring 1.37 hectares located c. 2km south of Celbridge town centre. The field is sub triangular in shape with a gentle westward slope
- There were no stray finds recorded in the topographical files for the townlands of Newtown , Simmonstown, Celbridge Abbey and Killadoon
- There are no recorded monuments 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
- No features of archaeological potential were noted in the development area during the site visit.

These factors indicate that there is low-moderate potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains at this site.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the site be subject to further assessment namely geophysical survey of the greenspace within the development area followed by test trenching of same.

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 | 16/06/21 | MMC (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 Vincent Hannon Architects. The desk-based study and field survey for this assessment was undertaken in June 2021 by Maeve McCormick of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd. It 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 comprises 1.37 Hectares of greenfield site. It is proposed to develop 39 units. There will be 12 one bed apartment/houses, 13 two bed apartment, 13 three bed houses and 1 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 carparking will comprise 2 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 greenfield site measuring 1.37 hectares located c. 2km south of Celbridge town. The field is sub triangular in shape with a gentle westward slope.

The subject site opens onto the Ardclough Road towards the NE of the site. 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.

3. METHOD STATEMENT

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

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)/ Sites and Monuments Record¹
- 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 northeast 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 its dissolution in 1536, the priory held significant lands between Straffan and Lucan, including the townland of Ballymakealy (Cane 1919).

¹ Archive Unit National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht ,

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 1928².

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).

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.

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

These monuments are recorded in further detail in Appendix 1 below.

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 the eighteenth to twentieth century cartography are described in Table 1 below (Figure 3 & 4). **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 | 1874-76 | 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 | 1911-13 | 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 5).** 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. 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 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 an Architectural Conservation Area (ACA).

4.8 Site Visit

The site was visited by Maeve McCormick of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd on 9th June 2021 in clear conditions (Plate 1-6). The development site comprised part of a large field off Ardclough Road 2km directly south of Celbridge town centre. The site is approached via a large modern steel double gate to the side of a single storey cottage on Ardclough Rd. The land is flat and in use as rough grazing for horses with a well trafficked rough surface. There are mature hedges to north and south with modern housing to the east. The River Liffey lies further to the west with the land falling slightly from east to west where there is a very rough gorse covered low area running along the river – this area is outside the subject site. **No features of archaeological potential were noted in the development area.**

5. IMPACTS

A desk-based study and field survey was carried out on a site at Ardclough Road, Celbridge, Co. Kildare (Centre of site ITM 696541, 731556, Figure 1). This Archaeological Impact Assessment report sought to identify and describe known and potential archaeological or cultural heritage constraints within and/or immediately adjacent to the site. The following factors were identified in the course of desktop study:

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- No features of archaeological potential were noted in the development area during the site visit.

These factors indicate that there is low-moderate potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains at this site.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the site be subject to further assessment namely geophysical survey of the greenspace within the development area followed by test trenching of same

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.

7. REFERENCES

7.1 Bibliography

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- Online Archaeological Survey of Ireland www.archaeology.ie [accessed 15th June 2021]
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage www.buildingsofireland.ie [accessed 15th June 2021]
- Placename information www.logainm.ie [accessed 15th June 2021]
- Kildare County development plan 2017-2023
<https://kildare.ie/CountyCouncil/AllServices/Planning/DevelopmentPlans/KildareCountyDevelopmentPlan2017-2023/Volume2/Volume%202.pdf> [accessed 15th June 2021]
- Celbridge Local Area Plan 2017-2023
<https://kildare.ie/CountyCouncil/AllServices/Planning/LocalAreaPlans/LocalAreaPlans/CelbridgeLocalAreaPlan2017-2023/A%20Final%20Written%20Statement%20%20May%202018.pdf> [accessed 15th June 2021]



Maeve McCormick MSc
16th June 2021

APPENDICES

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

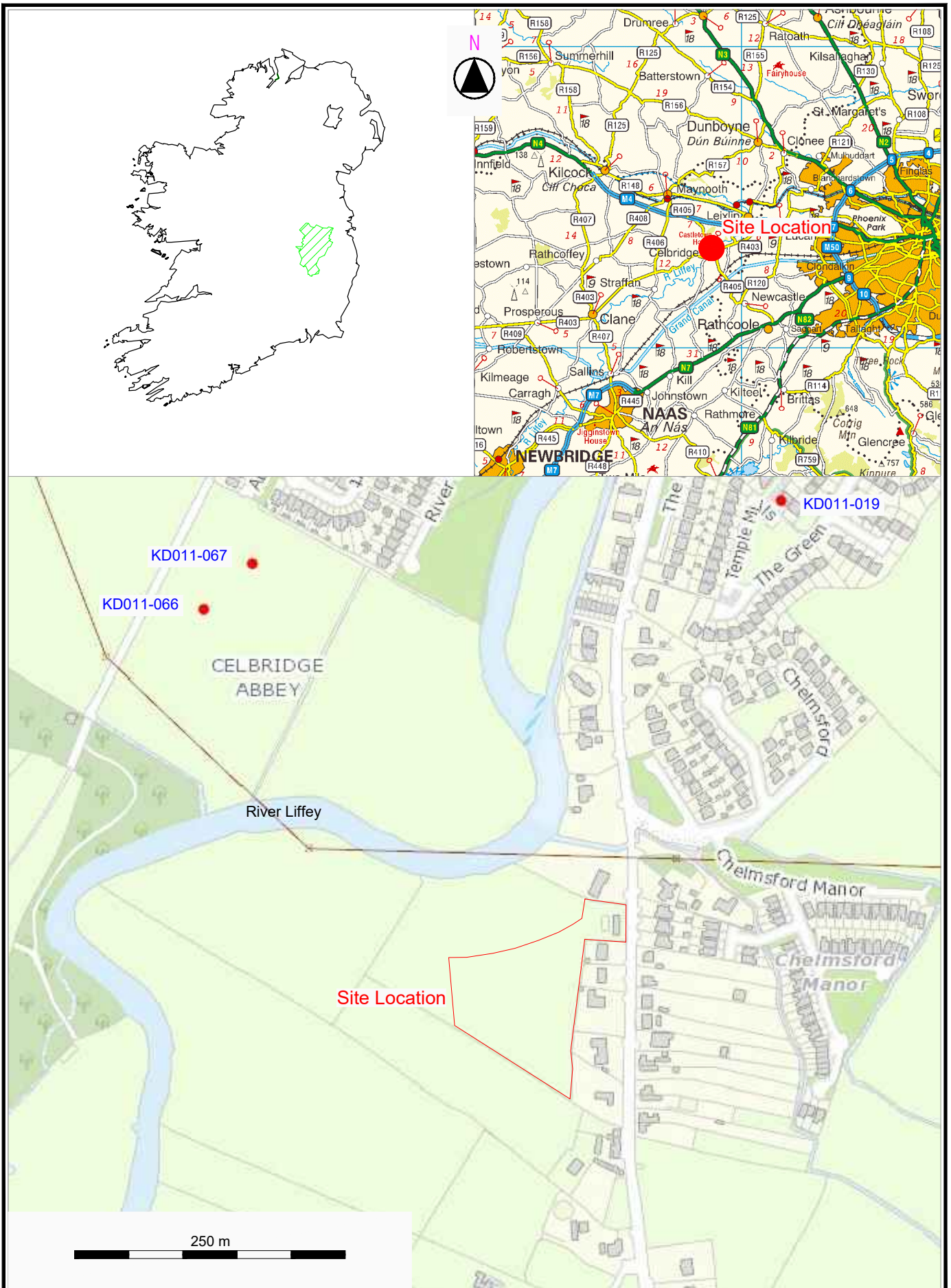
| SMR No | Class | Townland | ITM | Distance to site |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| KD011-006--- | Church | KILLADOON | 695850, 731414 | c.0.7km SW |
| It was recorded by the OSL (Herity 2002, 13) that the graveyard of Killadoon (KD011-006002-) contained, '... some (remaining) portions of the walls of the (old) Church'. OMURETHI (1909-11, 209) records, 'About the year 1294 the churches of Kyleodonane (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 (www.buildingsofireland.ie) 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, Celbridge, Co. Kildare

Desktop Assessment

Scale: 1:5000 A4

Date: June 2021

Origin: OSi

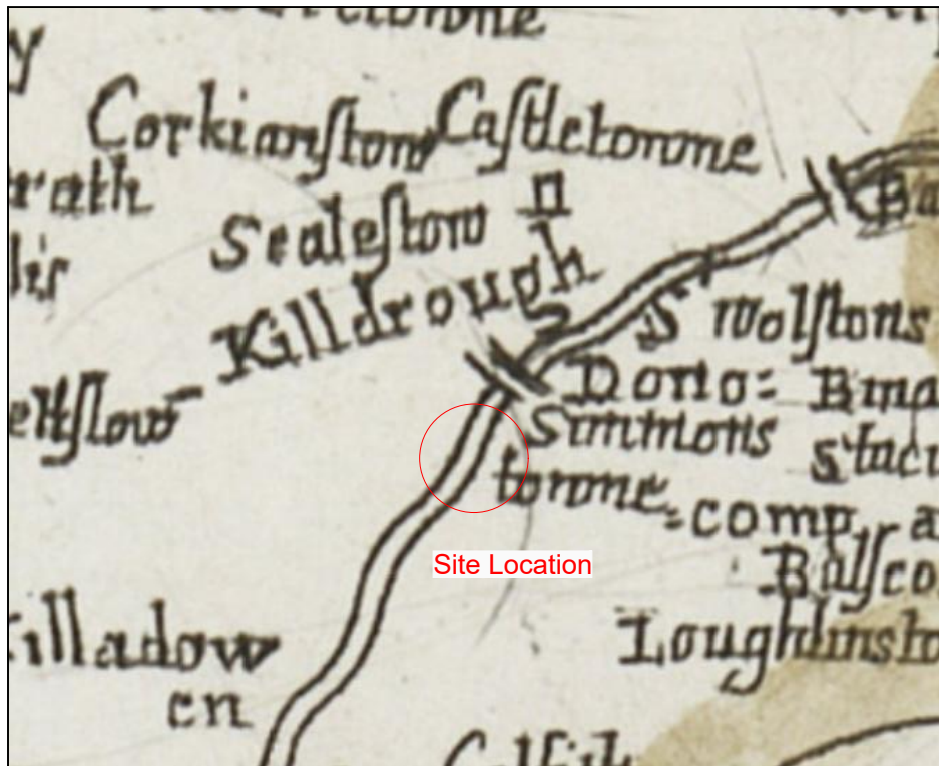
Ref: 2021_40_DA_01

Figure 1: Location of site and surrounding RMP's



| | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin | Ardclough, Celbridge, Co. Kildare | Scale: 1:1500 A4 Date: June 2021 |
| | | Desktop Assessment | Origin: Client Ref: 2021_40_DA_02 |

Figure 2: Site Development Plan



(l) Down Survey (1656)

(r) Taylor and Skinner (1777)



Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

Ardclough, Celbridge, Co. Kildare

DeskTop Assessment

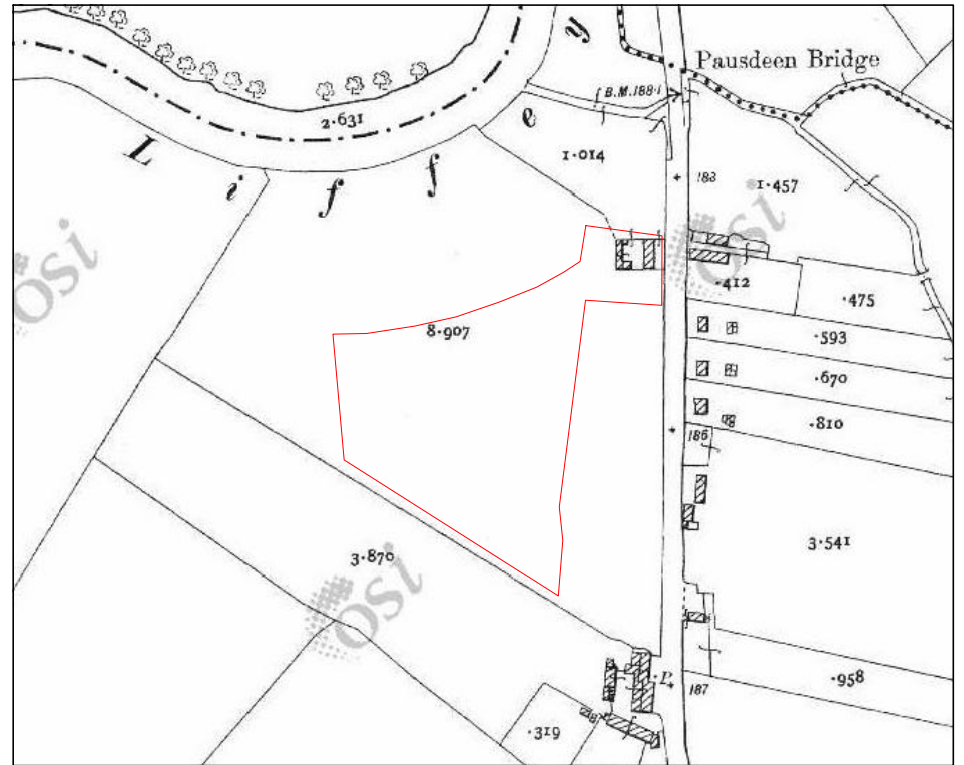
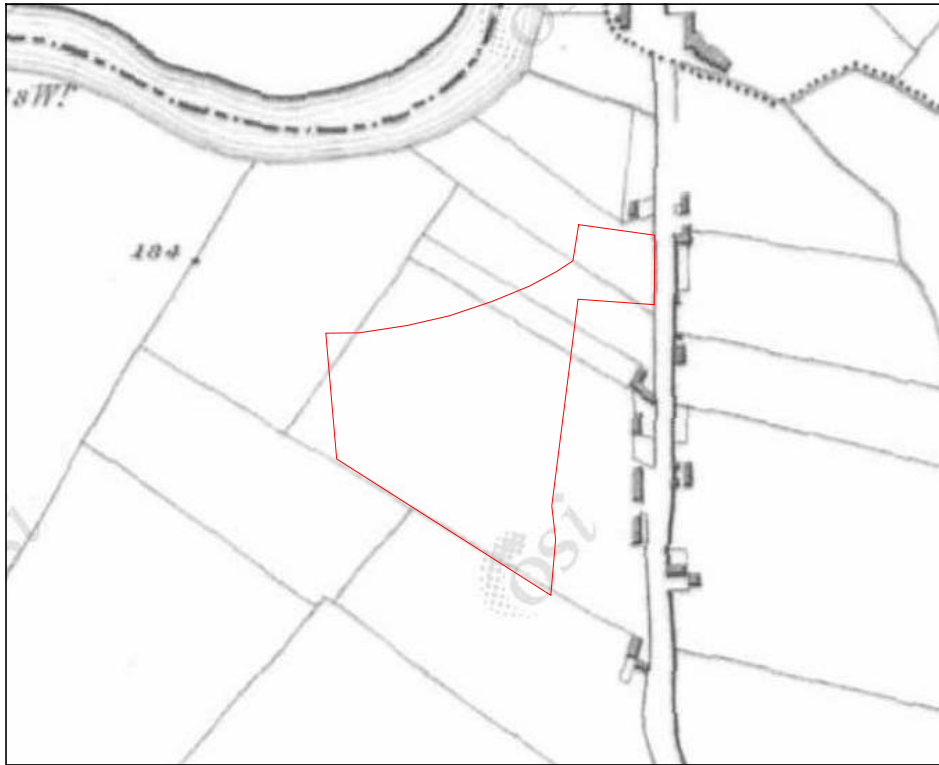
Scale: Not to scale

Date: June 2021

Origin: Swilson/Down survey

Ref: 2021_40_DA_03

Figure 3: Extracts from Historical Mapping (i)



(l) 1st Edition OS Map (1837)

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

| | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
|  | Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin | Ardclough, Celbridge, Co. Kildare | Scale: Not to scale |
| | | DeskTop Assessment | Date: June 2021 |
| | | | Origin: OSi |
| | | | Ref: 2021_40_DA_04 |

Figure 4: Extracts from Historical Mapping (ii)



(l) OSi Aerial Photograph (2000)

(r) Digital Globe (2013)


| | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
|  | Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin | Ardclough, Celbridge, Co. Kildare | Scale: Not to scale |
| | | DeskTop Assessment | Date: June 2021 |
| | | | Origin: OSi |
| | | | Ref: 2021_40_DA_05 |

Figure 5: Extracts from Aerial Photography



Plate 1: Site from NE corner



Plate 2: Facing NW from SE corner of site



Plate 3: Facing E towards Newtown Rd



Plate 4: Facing south from northern bdy



Plate 5: Front of single storey cottage on Newtown Rd.



Plate 6: Rear of cottage.