Archaeological Impact Assessment
Celbridge, Co Kildare

Client: O’Flynn Construction Company Ltd
November 2018

Prepared by:

Seán Shanahan & Edel Barry
Copies of this report have been presented to:

O’Flynn Construction Company Ltd, the National Museum of Ireland, the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and to the Planning Department of Kildare County Council

Please Note:

The International and European conventions on the protection of cultural heritage ratified in Ireland have been taken into consideration for the purposes of this report. The National Monuments Acts 1930-2014, the Heritage Act 1995, Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999, The Planning and Development Act 2000 plus amendments, and the most recent EPA guidelines as well as those guidelines issued by the statutory bodies have been consulted in the assembly of this report. These are listed in the reference section of the report.

All of the recommendations made within this assessment are based on maps provided by the client at the time of writing. Should any alterations be made to these design drawings, further assessment may be necessary.

Recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monuments Service at the Department of Culture Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

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Acknowledgements

Shanarc Archaeology acknowledges the information supplied by the client, information gathered from the SMR and from the Topographical files at the National Museum.

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Report Design and Template

Shanarc Archaeology 2018
## Contents

Non-Technical Summary ........................................................................................................ 1

1. Introduction ......................................................................................................................... 2
   1.1 Proposed Development Site ......................................................................................... 2

2. Assessment Methodology .................................................................................................... 3
   2.1 Legislative Protection for Archaeological, Architectural and Industrial Heritage ........ 3
   2.2 Assessment Criteria ...................................................................................................... 4
   2.3 Desktop Study ................................................................................................................ 7
      2.3.1 National Monuments .......................................................................................... 7
      2.3.2 Record of Monuments & Places and Sites & Monuments Record ....................... 8
      2.3.3 Topographical Files ............................................................................................ 8
      2.3.4 Archaeological Inventory of County Kildare ...................................................... 8
      2.3.5 Kildare County Development Plan 2017-2023 ................................................... 8
      2.3.6 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage ...................................................... 8
      2.3.7 Literary Sources .................................................................................................. 9
      2.3.8 Cartographic Sources .......................................................................................... 9
      2.3.9 Previous Archaeological Investigations ............................................................... 9

3. Receiving Environment ...................................................................................................... 10
   3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background .................................................................. 10
      3.1.1 Prehistoric Period ............................................................................................... 10
      3.1.2 Historic Period ................................................................................................... 11
   3.2 Sites and Monuments Record and Record of Monuments and Places ......................... 16
   3.3 Cartographic Analysis .................................................................................................. 17
   3.4 Toponomy .................................................................................................................... 23
   3.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations ....................................................................... 23
   3.6 Previous Archaeological Finds recorded in Topographical Files ............................. 26
   3.7 Kildare County Development Plan 2017-2023 ............................................................ 27
      3.7.1 Record of Protected Structures ............................................................................. 27
      3.7.2 Conservation Areas ............................................................................................... 28
      3.7.3 Architectural Conservation Areas .......................................................................... 28
   3.8 Local Area Plan ............................................................................................................. 29
   3.9 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage ............................................................... 29

4. Legal Status of Sites ......................................................................................................... 31
4.1 National Monuments Act 1930-2004 ................................................................. 31
  4.1.1 Record of Monuments and Places ............................................................... 31
4.2 Heritage Act 1995 .......................................................................................... 32
4.3 Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) & Historic Monuments Act, 1999 33
  4.3.1 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage ............................................. 33
4.4 Planning and Development Acts 2000-2014 ...................................................... 33
  4.4.1 Record of Protected Structures in City/County Development Plan .......... 34
  4.4.2 Local Area Plan ........................................................................................ 35
5. Impact Assessment ............................................................................................. 36
  5.1 Recorded Monuments .................................................................................... 38
  5.2 Architectural Heritage .................................................................................... 38
  5.3 Industrial Heritage .......................................................................................... 39
  5.4 Areas of Archaeological Potential ................................................................. 39
  5.5 Kildare County Council Conservation Areas .................................................... 39
6. Mitigation Measures ............................................................................................. 40
  6.1 Avoidance of Impact ...................................................................................... 40
  6.2 Pre-Construction Phase Mitigation Measures .................................................... 40
    6.2.1 Archaeological Monitoring & Investigation .............................................. 40
    6.2.2 Design ....................................................................................................... 41
  6.3 Construction Phase Mitigation Measures .......................................................... 42
    6.3.1 Archaeological Monitoring & Investigation .............................................. 42
    6.3.2 Screening.................................................................................................... 42
7. Bibliography ...................................................................................................... 53
  Cartographic Sources ............................................................................................ 54
  Other Sources ....................................................................................................... 54
Appendix 1 RMP Sites within 1km Radius of Proposed Development .................... 56
Figures

Figure 1 Proposed site development Plan........................................................................................................ 1
Figure 2 – General distribution map of sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (red dots) and NIAH heritage sites (in blue) in relation to proposed development site (outlined in orange) (OSI Licence EN 0077918).................................................................................. 17
Figure 3 Speeds 1610 Map of Leinster ............................................................................................................. 18
Figure 4 Extract from 1655 'Down Survey' map of County Kildare .............................................................. 18
Figure 5 John Rocque's 1760 Map of County Dublin .................................................................................... 19
Figure 6 Taylor & Skinners 1777 Map ............................................................................................................. 20
Figure 7 Faden's 1798 Map of Ireland ............................................................................................................. 20
Figure 8 – Hand-coloured 1837-43 first edition OS map, showing the approximate location of the proposed development site (in red) ................................................................. 21
Figure 9 Griffith's Valuation 1850 map............................................................................................................ 22
Figure 10 - Approximate location of proposed development (in red) on 1908 third edition OS map.......................................................................................................................... 22
Figure 11 – Distribution map of recorded monument 1 (in red) architectural heritage sites (AH1 and AH2) (in blue) and area of archaeological potential (in green) in relation to the proposed development site (outlined in red) ........................................................................ 37
Non-Technical Summary

An archaeological impact assessment was undertaken by Shanarc Archaeology in the townland of Oldtown, west of Celbridge, Co. Kildare, on behalf of O’Flynn Construction Co. Ltd. The assessment was compiled in support of an application to Kildare County Council to undertake the construction of a housing development.

The study comprises consultation of existing archaeological and built heritage records, and readily available literary and cartographic sources.
1. Introduction

An archaeological impact assessment was undertaken by Shanarc Archaeology in the townland of Oldtown, west of Celbridge, Co. Kildare, on behalf of O’Flynn Construction Co. Ltd. The assessment was compiled in support of an application to Kildare County Council to undertake the construction of a housing development.

The study comprises consultation of existing archaeological and built heritage records, and readily available literary and cartographic sources. Proposals are set out for

(i) evaluating the nature and extent of known archaeological remains, and potential sub-surface archaeological remains; and

(ii) Mitigating the potential impact of the development on heritage assets.

1.1 Proposed Development Site

The proposed development site comprises 9.178ha at Oldtown, Celbridge, Co. Kildare, which is situated just over one kilometre west of the centre of the town of Celbridge. The site is a greenfield site, on level ground, which is currently in agricultural use. A very regular field system is evident, which has been depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map. A roughly L-plan site, it is orientated northeast-southwest. It is bounded to the southeast, southwest and northwest by the townland boundary of Oldtown, and to the southwest by the civil parish boundary of Kildrought. The northeast boundary of the site is defined by Oldtown Road (L5065), while the R403 runs along the southeast boundary.
2. Assessment Methodology

2.1 Legislative Protection for Archaeological, Architectural and Industrial Heritage

Ireland has ratified several international and European conventions on the protection of cultural heritage, principally:

- UNESCO World Heritage Convention 1972;
- Charter for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments and Sites (Venice) 1964;
- European Convention on the Protection of the Architectural Heritage (Grenada Convention) 1985;

National legislation protecting cultural heritage sites comprises:

- Heritage Act 1995;
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999; and

The following standards and guidelines were also consulted as part of this assessment:
• Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1999), Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht & the Islands;

• Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation (1999), Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht & the Islands;


• Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements (Draft) (May 2017), Environmental Protection Agency;

• Advice notes on current practice in the preparation of Environmental Impact Statements (2003), Environmental Protection Agency;

• Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Scheme (2005), National Roads Authority; and

• Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Roads Schemes (2005), National Roads Authority.

2.2 Assessment Criteria

Impacts to cultural, archaeological and architectural heritage are generally categorised as one of three types, as described in Table 1.

Table 1 Type of Impact

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Effect</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Direct</td>
<td>Occurs where an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature, site or structure is physically located within the footprint of the proposed development, resulting in the partial or total removal of that feature or site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indirect</td>
<td>Changes to an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature, site or structure, or its setting, caused by off-site effects that are beyond the control of the developer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residual</td>
<td>The degree of change to an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature, site or structure, or its setting, that will</td>
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The impacts on cultural, archaeological and architectural heritage are assessed in terms of their quality, as described in Table 2.

**Table 2 Quality of Impacts**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Quality of Impact</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Negative</td>
<td>A change that will detract from or permanently remove an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature, site or structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>A change that will not affect an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature, site or structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Positive</td>
<td>A change that will improve or enhance the setting of an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature, site or structure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The level, or significance, of impact is assessed, as described in Table 3.

**Table 3 Significance of Impact**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Significance of Effect</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imperceptible</td>
<td>An impact on an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature, site or structure, which can be measured, but without noticeable consequences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td>An impact on an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature, site or structure, which causes noticeable changes, but without noticeable consequences.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significance of Effect</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slight</td>
<td>An impact that causes a minor change in the character of the environment, which, although noticeable, does not directly impact or affect the integrity of an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature, site or structure. Such impacts are generally reversible and of relatively short duration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>An impact that results in a change to an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature, site or structure, which, although noticeable, does not compromise the integrity of the heritage. These effects arise where an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature, site or structure can be incorporated into a modern day development without damage and that all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potentially significant</td>
<td>An impact to a potential feature/area of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage that could be significant without mitigation measures being implemented, e.g. potential sub-surface archaeological remains.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Significant</td>
<td>An impact that, by its magnitude, duration or intensity alters the character and/or setting of an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature, site or structure. These effects arise where an aspect or aspects of the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage are permanently impacted on, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about the feature/site/structure. Appropriate mitigation is likely to reduce the impact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very significant</td>
<td>An impact that, by its magnitude, duration or intensity significantly alters the character and/or setting of an archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature, site or structure. These effects arise where an aspect or aspects of the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage are permanently impacted on, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about the feature/site/structure. Appropriate mitigation is likely to reduce the impact.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Profound               | An impact that completely and irreversibly destroys an
Significance of Effect | Description
--- | ---
 | archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage feature, site or structure. Mitigation is unlikely to remove adverse effects. Reserved for adverse, negative effects only.

The magnitude of impact is assessed as described in Table 4.

Table 4 Magnitude of Effects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magnitude of Effects</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Extent</td>
<td>The size of the area, the number of sites, and proportion of a population affected by an effect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duration</td>
<td>The period of time over which the effect will occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>How often the effect will occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Context</td>
<td>Whether the extent, duration or frequency will conform or contrast with established (baseline) conditions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.3 Desktop Study

An archaeological desk-based study of existing archaeological records and other relevant cartographic and literary sources was undertaken. A list of all consulted sources is provided in bibliographic form.

#### 2.3.1 National Monuments

Under the National Monuments Act 1930-2004, archaeological sites in the ownership or guardianship of the State or a Local Authority and sites under Preservation Orders are designated as National Monuments. Such sites are offered the highest level of protection under Irish legislation.
2.3.2 **Record of Monuments & Places and Sites & Monuments Record**

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a list of archaeological monuments known to the National Monuments Service. There are over 120,000 Recorded Monuments in the RMP. This RMP list is based on the earlier Sites & Monuments Record (SMR) files housed at the National Monuments Service. The SMR was initially based on cartographic, documentary and aerial photographic sources, was revised through fieldwork and forms the basis of the statutory RMP. The record is updated on a constant basis.

2.3.3 **Topographical Files**

The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) are the national archive of all known antiquities recorded by the NMI. These files relate primarily to artefacts but also include references to monuments and contain a unique archive of records of previous excavations. The NMI’s files present a catalogue of objects reported to the institution from 1928-95. The find-spots of artefacts can be an important indication of the archaeological potential of the related or surrounding area.

2.3.4 **Archaeological Inventory of County Kildare**

The Archaeological Survey of Ireland was initiated after the National Monuments Act 1930 and remains ongoing.

2.3.5 **Kildare County Development Plan 2017-2023**

Each City and County Development Plan is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development Acts 2000 – 2014 and contains lists of national monuments, recorded monuments, a Record of Protected Structures (a list of buildings which cannot be materially altered or demolished without grant of permission under the Act) and Conservation Areas and Architectural Conservation Areas (to protect and enhance the special character of an area). Local Area Plans (LAPs) compiled under the City/County Development Plan are also consulted.

2.3.6 **National Inventory of Architectural Heritage**

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is an ongoing survey within the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. The work of the NIAH involves
identifying and recording the architectural heritage of Ireland, from AD1700 to the present day and includes country houses, churches, mills, bridges and other structures of note. The NIAH survey of County Kildare was carried out in 2003.

2.3.7 Literary Sources

These are a valuable means of completing the written archaeological and architectural record of an area and gaining insight into the history of the receiving environment. The various sources consulted are listed in the bibliography.

2.3.8 Cartographic Sources

A wide range of maps were consulted, a full list of which is provided in the bibliography. Information gathered from cartographic sources is fundamental to the identification of archaeological and architectural heritage sites and demesne landscapes which are now located based on cartographic records alone. For example, the earliest Ordnance Survey maps date to the late 1830s and 1840s. Much change has occurred in the use and treatment of the landscape in the intervening years, with the destruction rate increasing rapidly during the second half of the 20th century.

2.3.9 Previous Archaeological Investigations

The Excavations Bulletin is both a published annual directory and an on-line database (www.excavations.ie) that provides summary accounts of all the excavations carried out in Ireland from 1970 to 2013. The database provides access to summary descriptions of almost 24,000 reports.
3. Receiving Environment

3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background

The extent of historic and post-medieval activity within the wider study area is attested to by the number and range of known archaeological monuments within the surrounding landscape. Celbridge has its origins in a possible early Christian site, around which an Anglo-Norman borough developed. Significant planned development from the early 17th century is still evident in the present-day appearance of the town and the demesne landscapes around it. The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) lists 29 monuments within a 2km radius of the proposed development site. These are listed in Appendix 1.

3.1.1 Prehistoric Period

Evidence of prehistoric activity and settlement in the north of County Kildare is sparse. In the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site, there are a number of monuments which can be placed within a Bronze Age context (c.2500-800BC). Activity during the Bronze Age is characterised by the introduction of metalworking technology, as is evidenced by changes in material culture as well as the nature of sites and monuments of this era. Burial traditions moved away from the megalithic structures indicative of the Neolithic era, to smaller cist burials and individual or group burials within a mound.

A burial mound (KD011-060- ) was identified during archaeological monitoring (10E0414) in the townland of Castletown, with a crouched inhumation burial (KD011-060001-) which was analogous with ‘Bowl Tradition’ associated with Bronze Age burials of the later 3rd millennium BC. Six other put burials, sub-circular and filled with quantities of cremated bone, were identified as part of the work, and recorded in situ. A concentration of compact stony material was interpreted as the surviving core of a low burial mound. The burial pattern seemed to take the form of cremations inserted into a small focal mound, with inhumations situated around its edges.

Fulacht fiadh are generally associated with the Bronze Age. Horseshoe- or oval-shaped mounds, formed of burnt stone and charcoal, debris removed from water pits, commonly thought to have been used for cooking, although more recently a range of
alternative theories have been proposed, including suggestions that these pits were employed for brewing or for sweat-houses. In the wider vicinity of the proposed development site, a number of fulacht fiadhs have been identified. Approximately 3.35km to the northeast, in the townland of Parsonstown, one example of this class was excavated in advance of a commercial development (KD011-062, 95E0264). It comprised a small rectangular spread containing burnt stone and occasional charcoal, with a second larger spread of black material, overlaying a small pit containing deposits of burnt stone. Approximately 2.5km northeast, a burnt mound was identified in the townland of Kilmacredock Upper (KD011-045) during excavation (01E0998), which revealed burnt mound-type material, but no associated trench or pit, although the site was not investigated in its entirety. A quernstone was also identified on the site.

In the late eighteenth century, references were made to a ‘bronze age trumpet’ found during the excavation of a ditch in the townland of Griffinrath in 1725, including a sketch from the archives of Sir William Betham (NLI topographical drawing 1959 TX, fol. 62). Examples of this instrument are divided into two typologies, namely the northern variety (Class 1) and southern variety (Class 2). The Griffinrath horn, which cannot now be identified among the collections at the British museum, is of the Class 1 variety (Briggs and Haworth 1978).

3.1.2 Historic Period

Early Medieval Period c. AD500-1100

The introduction of Christianity to Ireland occurred during the 5th century A.D., and settlement during this era is represented by the ringfort, alternatively referred to as ‘Rath’ ‘Lios’ or ‘dún’ to indicate an earthen bank and exterior ditch enclosing a central area, or ‘cashel’ to indicate a stone-walled enclosure. Usually circular or sub-circular and often sited on raised ground, there are over 45,000 currently identified in Ireland, making this the most common site type in the country. Smaller, ‘univallate’ examples were homesteads for lower ranks of society, while larger bi- or tri-vallate examples were used by lords or wealthy landowners.

A pair of ringforts (KD011-009- and KD011-008- ) are situated to the northwest of the proposed development site. The former, in the townland of Griffinrath, comprises an oval area defined by an overgrown, inner earth bank, a fosse and a second, overgrown
earthen bank, with a causewayed entrance to the northwest. The latter, situated c.60m north of the former, in the townland of Ballygoran, comprises a circular area defined by an earthen bank and partly silted-up outer fosse, with an entrance at the north. No surface expression was visible when the monument was revisited in 1985.

It is thought that an early ecclesiastical site, traditionally associated with St Mo-chúa of Clondalkin (Killanin and Duignan, 1967, 159), may have existed in the area from the 5th century, from which the town of Celbridge originated. The site of this foundation is thought to have been situated on or near the site of the later medieval church (KD011-021005). A curved boundary to the north of this church and its associated graveyard (KD011-012006-) may be indicative of an early ecclesiastical enclosure (KD011-012004-). This church of Kildroch comprised a nave of probable 14th century date, with a rectangular fortified tower added in the 15th/16th centuries. It was granted to St Thomas’ Abbey, Dublin, and is noted as being in good repair in the royal visitation of 1615.

**Medieval Period c. AD1100-1600**

When the Anglo-Normans arrived in 1169, as mercenaries under Dermot Mac Murrough, the landscape changed dramatically, the influx of new settlers signified by the construction of several new types of homesteads, defensive and ecclesiastical sites. Moated sites were defended farmsteads which characterise Anglo-Norman settlement throughout Ireland. An example of this monument class is situated in the vicinity of the proposed development site, in the townland of Griffinrath (KD011-064-). This is described as a roughly square-shaped earthwork, visible on an aerial photograph. It has now been levelled and is no longer visible. A second example is located to the northwest (KD011-020-), recorded on the 1st edition OS map as a small tree-covered rectangular enclosure. A rectangular area, defined by a shallow waterlogged fosse with a level interior is evident today.

Strongbow granted Celbridge, as part of the ‘cantred of Offelan nearest Dublin’ to Adam DeHereford, before 1176. Then known as ‘Kildroch’, Celbridge was subsequently granted to John De Hereford, then to his son Thomas, and thence to the son-in-law of the latter, Milo de Rochford, by whose family it was held until the mid-14th century. The earliest definitive evidence for a borough here occurs in 1401, although a significant settlement had existed by the early 13th century, by which time Thomas De Hereford had
erected a castle, monastery and mill at Kildrought. D’Alton (1838) says that Kildrought was amongst the manors granted to Maurice, 4th Earl Kildare, in 1386. In 1409, part of the manor of Lucan and the entire manor of Kildrought were granted by Henry the Fifth to John, son of Sir John Talbot (D’Alton 1838, 658).

A tower house (KD011-023- ) stood in the townland of Castletown, of which the extant remains are recorded as ‘a mediaeval wall incorporated in the east end of the cattle yard and the two vaults adjacent to the farmyard bell’. Probably built after Celbridge came into the possession of the Earl of Kildare 1397-9, it was described as a hall ‘built after the Irish or county manner, covered with straw’ (13 PRI rep. DK 211, no, 4181). The construction of farm buildings for Castletown House was undertaken by Lady Louisa Connolly, and probably took place on the site of this earlier castle, which is known locally as the ‘Dongon Castle’ and was probably the residence of the family of the Earls of Limerick, the Dongans.

During the twelfth century, the monastic tradition continued to flourish in Ireland. Several continental orders made their way to Ireland during this period, changing the face of monasticism in the country. The priory of St Wolstans (KD011-014- ) was founded c.1205 by the Augustinian canons of St Victor, by Adam de Hereford and Richard, the first prior, a short distance northeast of Celbridge.

The priory was dissolved by Henry VIII in 1536, and came into the hands of the Alen family. The current house was built for the Alens during the 1600s, before being taken over by the Bishop of Clogher.

**Post-Medieval Period c. AD1600-1800**

A Walter Dongan was created a Baronet by King James, and in 1616 passed patent for the manor of Kildrought (Castletown). His son, Sir John Dongan, who took up residence at Castletown upon the death of his father, was a member of the Irish parliament in 1634 (D’Alton 1855, 259). William Dungan, son of John, was endowed with the title of First Earl Limerick. His brother Walter Dongan, 3rd Baronet, fell at the Battle of the Boyne, and subsequently the manor of Castletown-Kildrought was amongst his property confiscated by Cromwellian forces (D’Alton 1855, 264). The Down Survey of 1641 and 1670 records the townlands of Castletown, Celbridge and Aghards as the property of Dame Mary Dongan of Castletowne, a Catholic. However, by 1670, some of the townlands previously
recorded as being in her possession were had passed into the ownership of Sir John Dungan, a Protestant. Thomas Dongan, who was born at Castletown in 1634, spent some time in America, serving as Governor of New York for a period. He returned to England in 1691, becoming Earl of Limerick on his return (his title restored to him but without his lands and possessions), following the death of his brother William (Browne 1934, 499).

The Civil Survey of 1654 records the presence of ‘Tyrrells Mill’, the property of ‘Irish Papist’ Mrs Mabel Aylmer. Aylmer also owned two acres of land, on which a castle stood, to the south of the town. A ‘corne mill’ (KD011-037-) and a cloth mill are recorded (KD011-019-).

With the development of Castletown Demesne in the early eighteenth century the modern form of the town came into being. It was purchased by William Conolly, Speaker of the House of Commons, in 1709. The village of Kildrought had apparently become decayed. When Conolly acquired the Dongan estate, he granted new leases on land on the condition that ‘substantial stone houses with gable ends and two chimneys be built’ (Celbridge LAP, 84). Those on the south side of the street were designed to address both the main street, and with formal gardens, the River Liffey to the rear. Conolly renamed it ‘Cell-bridge’ in 1714.

Castletown House was built between 1722 and 1729, to designs by Alessandro Galilei and Edward Lovett Pearce. It is notable as being Ireland’s earliest and most prominent example of the Palladian style. Conolly, who had become exceedingly wealthy through land transactions in the period following the Williamite wars, and had Castletown built as a symbol of his stature. Galilei designed the central block to resemble a sixteenth century Italian town palace, and Pearce, who had encountered the work of Andrea Palladio (1508-1580) on his Italian grand tour, added Palladian colonnades and terminating pavilions. Much Irish material was showcased in the construction of Castletown house, leading Maurice Craig to refer to it as an act of ‘colonial patriotism’ (Craig 1982, 182).

The construction of a number of notable town houses adjacent to Castletown is indicative of the growing prosperity of Celbridge in the seventeenth and eighteenth century. Kildrought House, designed by Joseph Rotheny, typifies domestic Georgian architecture of the period and was the residence of Robert Baillie, a Dublin upholsterer. It was later employed by John Begnall’s Academy (1782) a cholera hospital (1830) and a local police barracks (1831-41). The early eighteenth-century Celbridge Collegiate School (NIAH Ref. 11901104), a former royal charter school, is another early example of
the Palladian style being utilised in Ireland. Built to designs by Thomas Burgh, it was begun in 1733. To the south of the town, Oakley Park (now St. Raphael's, NIAH Ref. 11805044) was built contemporaneously with Castletown House, also to designs by Thomas Burgh, for Arthur Price, vicar of Celbridge. Later it was a residence for Sarah Napier, sister of Lady Louisa Connolly. Its balanced proportions are emblematic of the Classical influences employed in architecture in the early eighteenth century. Celbridge Abbey (KD011-026-) was constructed by Thomas Marlay, Attorney-General for Ireland. It later became the home of Bartholomew Van Homrigh, commissary-general to William III’s army, and later Lord Mayor of Dublin, and also of his daughter Esther (1688-1723), lover of Jonathan Swift. The façade exemplifies the Georgian Gothic style.

It is likely that Celbridge was the birthplace of Arthur Guinness, founder of the Guinness brewery, c.1725.

**Nineteenth & Twentieth Centuries**

Temple Mills were operated by the Tyrrell family for 300 years. They had been built by Louisa Conolly at the end of the eighteenth century, and reopened and extended in 1805 by Yorkshiremen, Laurence Atkinson and James Haughton. Lewis notes that ‘a very large range of building was erected in 1805, comprising all the requisite machinery…the works were put in motion by a water wheel of 200-horse-power, and when in full operation afforded employment to 600 persons; but they were not at present in work’ (1837). The ending of protective duties in 1825, and a series of problems including a fire and some lawsuits resulted in the closure of the mill, which was reopened by Giles Shaw 1840-79.

With the increased industrialisation of Celbridge and the establishment of several mills, began an influx of workers. A group of mill workers arrived from Yorkshire in the early nineteenth century, for whom accommodation was constructed on ‘English Row’, an extension of Main Street.

Lady Louisa Connolly, wife of William’s nephew Thomas, was responsible for a considerable amount of improvements to Castletown demesne, including the construction of outbuildings as well as the decoration and completion of the house itself. Later in life, a new Protestant church (NIAH Ref. 11805030) and school (NIAH Ref.11805028) were constructed inside the gates of the demesne, under her auspices.
A union workhouse was constructed to the north of Celbridge between 1839 and 1841. It was used as a fever hospital and as a home for the elderly and infirm and for unmarried mothers after the 1860s, and as a base by the Free State army in 1922. Excavations in 2006 (06E0256) revealed a mass grave with a minimum of seven burials, as well as two individual burials, thought to have been used during the Great Famine.

Celbridge Mill buildings were used as a barrack by British forces in 1922, suffering extensive damage. In recent decades Celbridge has undergone considerable change. The 1967 Kildare Development Plan rezoned it for rapid growth, and a number of housing estates were subsequently built. Its proximity to Dublin and good transport links, while retaining something of a village feel, make it suitable for commuter living.

### 3.2 Sites and Monuments Record and Record of Monuments and Places

The Record of Monuments and Places lists 29 sites within a 2km radius of the proposed development site. These sites are listed in Appendix 1. These include the historic town of Celbridge (SMR No. KD011-012001-) which is situated adjacent to the proposed development site. Only one RMP site is situated within close proximity of the proposed development, a moated site (KD011-064-) in the townland of Griffinrath, which is situated 0.42km west of the proposed development.

None of the remaining 28 recorded monuments are situated within 500m of the proposed development. They are not impacted, and thus no ameliorative measures are recommended for any of the remaining monuments.
3.3 Cartographic Analysis

A wide range of historic maps were consulted, a full list of which is provided in the bibliography. Relevant extracts are presented from the following historic maps:

- Speeds Map of Leinster, 1610 (Figure 3)
- Down Survey map, 1655 (Figure 4);
- John Rocque’s 1760 map of County Dublin (Figure 5);
- Taylor & Skinner’s Road from Dublin to Kildare and Portarlington (Figure 6);
- William Faden’s 1798 map of Ireland (Figure 7);
- First edition Ordnance Survey Map 1837-43 (Figure 8);
- Griffith’s Valuation Map 1850 (Figure 9); and
- Third edition Ordnance Survey 25” Map, 1908 (Figure 10).
Celbridge is represented as *Kildrogh* on Speed’s Map of Leinster, dating from 1610.
Celbridge is depicted as Killdrough on the 1655 Down Survey map of County Kildare. It is shown adjacent to a bridge over the River Liffey. Several townlands in the vicinity are represented, including Castletown (Caffletonne) to the north and Griffenrath to the west, and Simmonstown (Simmonstonne) and Donaghcumper (Dono-compar) to the east of the river.

Celbridge and Castletown Demesne are depicted as an addition to John Rocque’s 1760 Map of County Dublin. The Demesne is well developed, with radial avenues emanating from the house. The main street of Celbridge has also been developed, with several houses having formal gardens constructed to each side. The proposed development site is not shown.
Cellbridge is depicted on Taylor & Skinners map of the route from Dublin to Kildare and Portarlington, with several substantial houses, a church site and Castletown, the residence of Rt. Hon. Tho. Conolly. It is represented, with the same spelling, on William Fadens’ 1798 map of Leinster.
The 1837-43 first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) map (Figure 8) is the first to show the parish of Killdrought in considerable detail. It illustrates the townland of Oldtown as part of an agricultural area in the hinterland of Celbridge, divided into regular field systems. The townland name implies the presence of an early settlement, of which no surface expression is evident. Within the field system in the area of the proposed development site, three small dwellings are depicted facing the Oldtown Road to the south east, with one dwelling depicted to the northwest of the road. Griffiths’ Valuation indicates that the former are cottier’s dwellings, while the latter appears to be associated with a large parcel of land. A significant settlement is evident at Celbridge, situated on a straight road orientated northeast-southwest, on the west side of the river. Several gentlemen’s seats shown on the outskirts of the town, in addition to the grounds of ‘Cellbridge Abbey’ and a woollen factory to the south of the town, and the substantial demesne landscape of Castletown House to the north of the town. Celbridge Collegiate School is depicted to the south-east of the proposed development site.
Figure 9 Griffith’s Valuation 1850 map

Oldtown House, listed on Griffith’s 1850 Valuation as encompassing ‘house, offices, land and fruit garden’ covering an area of 39 acres 2 roods and 13 perches, at a value of £60. It was at that time occupied by Nathaniel Booth.

Figure 10 - Approximate location of proposed development (in red) on 1908 third edition OS map
The 1908 third edition OS map depicts the field system as remaining largely unchanged, with some altered field boundaries. Celbridge Mills are indicated as being ‘disused’. A Union Workhouse has been constructed northwest of the town, west of the boundary of Castletown demesne. Development has taken place along the main street, including St Brigid’s Schools and convent, as well as some semi-detached workers housing along the Maynooth road to the northwest of the town and housing along the southwest road into the town.

3.4 Toponomy

A townland name may preserve valuable information relating to its archaeology, history, folklore, previous ownership, topography or land use. Many placenames were anglicised by the Ordnance Survey which begun in the 1830’s. Despite some inaccuracies in translation, the Gaelic, Viking, Anglo-Norman and English origins of placenames are generally recognisable.

The proposed development is situated in the townland of Oldtown, an early reference to which occurred in 1612, as Oldtoune. A reference was made to Seanbhaile in 1837 by O’Donovan (https://www.logainm.ie/ga/25296). Oldtown is situated in the barony of Kildrought, which is derived from Cill Droichid, ‘Church of the bridge’. It is mentioned in the Register of The Abbey of St Thomas, Dublin as ‘Kildroch’ c1210, and subsequently referred to in several sources including the parish of Kyldrought (1546) and the manor and parish of Kyldrought in 1669 (https://www.logainm.ie/ga/1188). Despite their shared meaning, the modern Irish version of Celbridge is given as Cill Droichid.

3.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations

No archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site. Several have taken place in the wider vicinity, notably in the grounds of Castletown House, where elements of the demesne landscape were investigated in 2011 (2011:351) in order to inform a conservation/restoration project of structures. The structures examine, situated to the south of the house, and comprised the
bathing house, Mrs Siddon’s Temple, the mound and ice house, and the buried extent of a bridge wall. Further investigation was undertaken for the same purpose in 2014 (2014:163) of the post-medieval farmyard and pathways in the demesne landscape. The archaeological excavations
Table 5 Previous archaeological excavations and geophysical surveys in the wider vicinity of the proposed development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Excavation No.</th>
<th>License No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Author</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995:147</td>
<td>95E0014</td>
<td>Celbridge</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Margaret Gowan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995:148</td>
<td>95E0248</td>
<td>Main Street, Celbridge</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rónán Swan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996:178</td>
<td>96E0154</td>
<td>Main Street, Celbridge</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Breandán Ó Riordáin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996:179</td>
<td>96E0329</td>
<td>Main Street, Celbridge</td>
<td>Medieval Urban</td>
<td>Martin Byrne</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996:180</td>
<td>96E0186</td>
<td>Oakley Park, Celbridge</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Ronan Swan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997:264</td>
<td>97E0122</td>
<td>Main Street, Celbridge</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Dominic Delaney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997:265</td>
<td>97E0119</td>
<td>Stacumny House, Celbridge</td>
<td>Medieval ecclesiastical</td>
<td>Una Cosgrave</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1998:302</td>
<td>98E0568</td>
<td>New medical complex, Main Street, Celbridge</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Rónán Swan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999:363</td>
<td>99E0256</td>
<td>Church Road, Celbridge</td>
<td>No archaeological significance</td>
<td>Franc Myles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999:364</td>
<td>99E0557</td>
<td>17 and 18 Main Street, Celbridge</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Sylvia Desmond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001:609</td>
<td>01E0669</td>
<td>Castletown, Celbridge</td>
<td>Late Bronze Age ring-ditch and enclosure, early Christian activity</td>
<td>Hilary Opie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002:0886</td>
<td>02E0065</td>
<td>Celbridge</td>
<td>No archaeological significance</td>
<td>Rosanne Meenan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002:0887</td>
<td>02E1677</td>
<td>Celbridge</td>
<td>No archaeological significance</td>
<td>Eoin Corcoran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002:0888</td>
<td>02E0413</td>
<td>St Wolstan’s, Celbridge</td>
<td>Post-medieval</td>
<td>Teresa Bolger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003:894</td>
<td>03E1829</td>
<td>Main Street, Celbridge</td>
<td>Medieval/post-medieval</td>
<td>Ken Wiggans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003:895</td>
<td>03E1653</td>
<td>St Wolstan’s, Celbridge</td>
<td>No archaeological significance</td>
<td>Rosanne Meenan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004:0808</td>
<td>04E1590</td>
<td>Castletown House, Celbridge</td>
<td>Cobbled surfaces; no archaeological significance</td>
<td>Stuart Halliday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004:0809</td>
<td>04E1182</td>
<td>155 Church Road, Celbridge</td>
<td>No archaeological significance</td>
<td>Ken Wiggans</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.6 Previous Archaeological Finds recorded in Topographical Files

The topographical files held at the National Museum of Ireland identify recorded artefacts that have been reported to the State in accordance with national monuments legislation. The find-spots of artefacts can be an important indication of the archaeological potential of the related or surrounding area.

No stray finds were recorded in the townland of Oldtown, Celbridge, Co. Kildare.
3.7   **Kildare County Development Plan 2017-2023**

Kildare County Development Plan came into effect on Wednesday 1 March, 2017.

3.7.1   **Record of Protected Structures**

Kildare County Development Plan 2017-23 lists sixteen protected structures within a 1km radius of the proposed development (Table 5). The majority of these structures are situated in the immediate vicinity of the historic town of Celbridge, and none of them are located within 500m of the proposed development. Therefore no ameliorative measures have been proposed for these sites.

*Table 6 Protected Structures in proximity to the proposed development*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RPS No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Proximity to Proposed Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B11-24</td>
<td>Celbridge Abbey (monastery)</td>
<td>Clane Road, Celbridge Abbey</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B11-24a</td>
<td>Celbridge Abbey (gates/railings/walls )</td>
<td>Clane Road, Celbridge Abbey</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B11-24C</td>
<td>Celbridge Abbey (foot bridge)</td>
<td>Clane Road, Celbridge Abbey</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B11-35</td>
<td>Celbridge Lodge (house)</td>
<td>Church Road, Celbridge</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B11-35</td>
<td>Celbridge Lodge (gate lodge)</td>
<td>Church Road, Celbridge</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B11-35</td>
<td>Celbridge Lodge (walls/gates/railings )</td>
<td>Church Road, Celbridge</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B11-36</td>
<td>House</td>
<td>150 Church Road, Celbridge</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B11-37</td>
<td>Abbey View</td>
<td>Church Road, Celbridge</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3.7.2 Conservation Areas

There are no Conservation Areas within or in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site. Kildare County Development Plan 2017-2023 includes a Protected Area in the townlands of Castletown and Donaghcumper, which protects the vista running northwest – southeast between Castletown House and Connolly’s Folly, and that running northeast – southwest between Castletown House and Wonderful Barn.

3.7.3 Architectural Conservation Areas

The proposed development is not located within or in the vicinity of an Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA), as set out in the Kildare County Development Plan 2017-2023. Six Architectural Conservation Areas and two Historic Landscape Areas have, however, been proposed within the Celbridge Local Area Plan 2017-2023 (3.8 Local Area Plan).
3.8 Local Area Plan

Celbridge Local Area Plan 2017-2023 was prepared in accordance with the requirements and provisions of the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended). It was adopted at a meeting of the Celbridge-Leixlip Municipal District on the 17th August 2017. It states that its objective with regard to Built and Natural heritage is to ‘protect, conserve and enhance the unique built and national heritage of Celbridge, including the River Liffey, the architecture and streetscape of the historic town centre, and the houses and associated designed landscapes of the surrounding demesnes’ (p48).

http://www.kildare.ie/CountyCouncil/Planning/DevelopmentPlans/LocalAreaPlans/CelbridgeLocalAreaPlan2017-2023/Celbridge%20LAP%202017%202023%20(Subject%20to%20S.31).pdf

The plan proposes a number of Architectural Conservation Areas, i.e.:

- Main Street
- Celbridge Mill and surrounds
- English Row
- Tea Lane
- Big Lane
- Temple Mills

Proposed Historic Landscape Areas:

- Castletown House, St Wolstans and Donaghcumper
- Oakley Park and Celbridge Abbey

3.9 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The NIAH survey of Co. Kildare lists 22 structures within 1km radius of the proposed development site (Table 6). The majority of these structures are situated in the immediate vicinity of the historic town of Celbridge. One structure, Celbridge Collegiate School (NIAH Ref.11901104) is situated 360m southeast of the proposed development site. None of the remainder is located within 500m of the proposed development. Therefore no ameliorative measures have been proposed for these sites.
Table 7 Industrial Heritage Features in proximity to the proposed development

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NIAH Ref.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Proximity to Proposed Development</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11805074</td>
<td>Celbridge Abbey (monastery)</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11805075</td>
<td>Celbridge Abbey (gates/railings/walls)</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11805077</td>
<td>Celbridge Abbey (foot bridge)</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11805045</td>
<td>Celbridge Lodge (house)</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11805026</td>
<td>Celbridge Lodge (gate lodge)</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11805027</td>
<td>Celbridge Lodge (walls/gates/railings)</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>0.95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11805048</td>
<td>House (150 Church Road, Celbridge)</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>0.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11805053</td>
<td>Abbey View</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11805042</td>
<td>St Patrick’s Catholic Church</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11805043</td>
<td>St Bridgid’s Holy Faith Convent</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>0.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11805051</td>
<td>Group of structures in Tea Lane Graveyard, Church Road</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11805059</td>
<td>The Mill Community Centre</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11805078</td>
<td>Rock Bridge (foot bridge)</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>0.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11805079</td>
<td>Foot bridge, Celbridge Abbey</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11805080</td>
<td>Mill race</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>0.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11901104</td>
<td>Celbridge Collegiate School (former), Ballymakealy Lower</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11805050</td>
<td>Semi-detached social housing, Celbridge</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>0.76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11805049</td>
<td>Outbuilding with attic, Celbridge</td>
<td>Regional</td>
<td>0.80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4. Legal Status of Sites

4.1 National Monuments Act 1930-2004

The term ‘National Monument’ was initially defined by the 1930 National Monuments Act as:

‘a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic, or archaeological interest attaching thereto.’

Four subsequent Amendment Acts 1954-2004 widened the content and scope of the Act. This definition does not restrict inclusion based on date and includes land adjacent to a national monument, which is required to preserve the amenities of the monument. National monuments may be acquired by the Minister by agreement or compulsory order. A national monument (excluding dwellings) in the ownership/guardianship of the State or Local Authority may not be interfered with without written consent of the Minister.

There are no National Monuments within or in close immediate proximity to the proposed development.

4.1.1 Record of Monuments and Places

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) was established under Section 12 of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act. Under the terms of this Act, the Minister is required to establish and maintain a record of the monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments present. This RMP gives protection without having to establish that a monument is falling into decay. The term ‘monument’ as used in this
Act encompasses all artificial structures, regardless of date, whether or not they are of archaeological or architectural interest, but excludes buildings used for ecclesiastical purposes. All monuments, whether or not they are in State ownership/guardianship, or can be designated or subject to any legal protection, could potentially be classed as ‘National Monuments’. A ‘Historic Monument’ includes:

‘a prehistoric monument and any monument associated with the commercial, cultural, economic, industrial, military, religious or social history of the place where it is situated or of the county.’

Any monument pre-dating AD1700 is automatically protected as a historic monument. Monuments post-dating AD 1700 have been increasingly included in the RMP, mostly represented by architectural and industrial heritage sites.

The earlier Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, both initiated after the 1930 National Monuments Act, form the basis of the statutory RMP. Therefore the RMP includes all previously known archaeological sites, but also potential archaeological sites. As a result of this Act, it is unlawful to carry out work on a Recorded Monument without the consent of the Department of the Arts, Heritage and Gaeltacht. Written consent for any development on such a site must be sought. 8 RMP sites are situated in close proximity to the proposed development. A further 25 RMP sites are located within a 1km radius of the proposed development (listed in Appendix 1).

Should finds or features of archaeological significance be identified at the proposed development area, they would be legally protected under the National Monuments Act 1930-2004. In that event, it is envisaged that the mitigation strategy as set out in 6.1.2 Recommendations Prior to Construction would apply.

### 4.2 Heritage Act 1995

‘Architectural heritage’ is defined in the Heritage Act 1995 as:

‘all structures, buildings, traditional and designed, and groups of buildings including streetscapes and urban vistas, which are of historical, archaeological, artistic, engineering, scientific, social or technical interest, together with their setting, attendant grounds, fixtures, fittings and contents, and, without prejudice to the
generality of the foregoing, includes railways and related buildings and structures
and any place comprising the remains or traces of any such railway, building or
structure.’

The Act created the Heritage Council and also protects all heritage buildings held by a
local authority.

4.3 Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) &
Historic Monuments Act, 1999

‘Architectural heritage’ is defined in the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) &
Historic Monuments Act, 1999, as meaning all:

(a) structures and buildings together with their settings and attendant grounds,
fixtures and fittings,

(b) groups of such structures and buildings, and

(c) sites, which are of architectural, historic, archaeological, artistic, cultural,
scientific, social or technical interest.

The Act requires the Minister to establish a survey that will identify, record and assess the
architectural heritage of the country; the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
(NIAH)

4.3.1 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Archaeological Heritage (NIAH) Surveys are designed to assist
the local authorities with the compilation of the Record of Protected Structures (see
4.4.1). However, the inclusion of a structure in the NIAH does not in itself provide statutory
protection.

4.4 Planning and Development Acts 2000-2014

Under Section 2 of the 2000 Planning and Development Act a ‘Protected Structure’ is
defined as:
Local planning authorities have an obligation under Section 51(1) of the Planning and Development Act 2000 to create a Record of Protected Structures (RPS) which includes all structures or parts of structures in their functional areas which, in their opinion, are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. The RPS forms part of a planning authority’s development plan.

4.4.1 Record of Protected Structures in City/County Development Plan

Each City/County Development Plan is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Planning and Development Acts 2000-2014. The plans set out each City/County Council’s policy for the conservation and enhancement of a city’s natural and built environment and lists items of special environmental or archaeological interest. The inclusion of archaeological objectives by planning authorities in their statutory development plan provides the basis for such authorities to provide for the protection of the archaeological heritage. The majority of sites recorded in the Register of Historic Monuments are generally listed for protection in the City/County Development Plan. In certain circumstances the City/County Councils highlight certain archaeological sites in their respective areas for protection from development under the provisions of the National Monuments (Amendment) Acts. However, these methods of protection can be applied at any stage should the relevant authorities feel a site or monument is in sufficient danger. The 2000 Local Government (Planning & Development) Act introduced a range of new measures for the protection of architectural heritage,

‘for the purpose of protecting structures, or parts of structures, which form part of the architectural heritage and which are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest’.

Provision was made for the compilation of a Record of Protected Structures (RPS); a list of buildings which may not be materially altered or demolished without grant of permission
under the Act. Protection extends to the interior of the structure, to the land in its curtilage\(^1\), and to any other structures on that land and their interiors. This protection also applies to all fixtures and features forming part of the interior and exterior of the protected structure, or any structure on the grounds attached to it. Such structures, which include vernacular and country houses, churches, mills, bridges and other notable buildings are generally listed in the relevant City/County Development Plan in terms of their international, national, regional or local significance. It is the policy of each County Council to seek the preservation of listed structures.

4.4.2 Local Area Plan

A Local Area Plan (LAP) sets out a strategy for the proper planning and sustainable development of a specific area within a local authority and for a timescale as specified by the authority. The policies or objectives contained in an LAP must be consistent with the objectives of the Development Plan and must include information on the likely significant effects on the environment of implementing the Plan. LAPs are prepared and adopted in accordance with Part II Section 20 of the Planning and Development Act, 2000 and as amended 2002. When considering an application for permission within the boundary of an LAP, the Planning Authority or An Bord Pleanála shall have regard to the provisions set out in the LAP.

\(^1\) Curtilage means the land and outbuildings immediately surrounding a structure which is (or was) used for the purposes of the structure.
5. **Impact Assessment**

The proposed development comprises the construction of 251 housing units, and all associated site and ancillary works. This archaeological assessment was prepared in advance of a planning application for same.

Following an assessment of relevant and readily available archaeological and built heritage records, cartographic and literary sources, the following were identified in the vicinity of the proposed development site:

i) One protected structure (AH1), Celbridge Collegiate School (NIAH ref. 11901104), which is situated 0.36km southeast of the proposed development site. Additionally, to the north of the site is a complex of vernacular buildings which are shown on the first edition (1838) Ordnance Survey map (AH2), and a labourer’s cottage in the townland of Griffinrath (AH3).

ii) One area of archaeological potential (AP1), the townland and civil parish boundaries to the southeast, southwest and northwest of the proposed development site.

These are presented in Figure 11. The predicted impacts of the proposed development on the heritage resource are summarised in Table 9 and discussed below. Mitigation strategies are presented in Section 6.
Figure 11 – Distribution map of recorded monument 1 (in red) architectural heritage sites (AH1 and AH2) (in blue) and area of archaeological potential (in green) in relation to the proposed development site (outlined in red)

Table 8 Summary Impact Assessment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status of Site</th>
<th>Proximity to Proposed Development</th>
<th>Predicted Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AH1</td>
<td>Celbridge Collegiate School (former)</td>
<td>11901104</td>
<td>0.36km</td>
<td>Indirect, moderate, visual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH2</td>
<td>Oldtown House and associated outbuildings</td>
<td>Not currently protected-vernacular buildings</td>
<td>0.35km</td>
<td>No predicted impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH3</td>
<td>Labourers Cottage</td>
<td>Not currently protected</td>
<td>0.49km</td>
<td>No predicted impact</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP1</td>
<td>Townland/Civil Parish boundaries</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0km</td>
<td>Potential impact on any associated sub-surface features.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.1 Recorded Monuments

Of 29 recorded monuments situated within 2km of the proposed development site, there are none located within 500m of the proposed development. There will be no visual or physical threat posed to these monuments by the proposed development, and therefore no ameliorative measures are proposed.

5.2 Architectural Heritage

There is one structure of architectural heritage situated in close proximity to the proposed development site. Celbridge Collegiate School (NIAH ref. 11901104) (AH1) is the nearest structure to the proposed development, of 22 structures within a 1km radius of the site. As some housing development has already taken place between the proposed development and this structure, no direct or indirect physical or visual threat will be posed to it by the proposed development.

Additionally, 350m to the northwest of the site, a building (AH2) flanks the road which is shown on the first edition (1838) Ordnance Survey map. This forms part of the complex associated with Oldtown House, which is shown on the 1908 OS map. These structures are probably of vernacular architectural and heritage value.

A labourer’s cottage is situated 497m northwest of the proposed development site (AH3). Of a style influenced by the traditional lobby-entrance/central hearth house, buildings such as this were introduced in the 1880s and widely used by local authorities (Aalen et al. 2011, 229) and are now considered to form part of vernacular architectural heritage. This building, which appears on the 1908 OS map, retains its raised roof form, and some external detailing, although it has lost some original fabric and has been extended to the rear.

Policy VA2 (section 12.8.2 Vernacular architecture) of Kildare County Development Plan 2017-2023 asserts the aim to ‘resist the demolition of vernacular architecture, in particular thatched cottages and farmhouses and to encourage their sensitive reuse having regard to the intrinsic character of the structure’. Also, VA4 endeavours to ‘preserve the character and setting (e.g. gates, gate piers, courtyards, etc.) of vernacular buildings where deemed appropriate by the planning authority’.
The distance between the proposed development and the buildings in question ensures that it poses no negative threat to these structures or to their settings. Thus no ameliorative measures are proposed.

5.3 Industrial Heritage

There are no industrial heritage sites within the vicinity of the proposed development.

5.4 Areas of Archaeological Potential

The proposed development is situated in an area which abuts several boundaries. The southwest boundary marks the that of the civil parishes of Kildrought and Killadoon, and the northwest boundary marks that of the civil parishes of Kildrought and Laraghbryan. Additionally, the southeast boundary marks that with the townland of Oakleypark, and the southwest boundary marks that with the townland of Ballymakealy Upper.

Civil parishes were based on the medieval church parish, which preserved the Gaelic tuath territorial boundary. Following the Anglo-Norman invasion, the tuath were retained for administrative purposes, and later re-named as parishes of manors. Sub-surface traces of an earth-cut ditch, or similar earthwork marking this boundary, may survive, and as a result this is considered to be an area of Archaeological Potential (AP1). A direct and potentially significant impact may occur to any sub-surface traces of this boundary marker as a result of ground-breaking and construction work associated with the proposed development.

5.5 Kildare County Council Conservation Areas

There are no Conservation Areas in the immediate vicinity of the proposed development site.
6. Mitigation Measures

It is recommended that the following measures be undertaken well in advance of the construction phase. This will allow for a satisfactory timeframe in which the mitigation measures can be conducted and the results assessed without causing delays to construction.

Mitigation measures, both at pre-construction and construction phases, are required to be undertaken in compliance national policy guidelines and statutory provisions for the protection of archaeological and architectural heritage, including the National Monuments Acts 1930 – 2004, the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999 and the Planning and Development Acts 2000 - 2014.

6.1 Avoidance of Impact

Avoidance of direct and indirect impacts upon all cultural heritage sites is the preference with regards to the proposed development. As this is not always feasible due to the nature of the development, pre-, during and post-construction recommendations are offered to provide ameliorative measures when avoidance and preservation in situ are not possible.

It is recommended that a buffer zone of 5m be created around AP1, the civil parish and townland boundaries which border the site, in order to avoid direct impact to this area of archaeological potential.

6.2 Pre-Construction Phase Mitigation Measures

6.2.1 Archaeological Monitoring & Investigation

It is strongly recommended that:
i. A suitably qualified archaeologist monitor all ground disturbance works, including breaking and removal of the current ground surface.

It is envisaged that the following will apply:

ii. Should monitoring yield evidence of archaeologically significant material or structures, preservation in situ may be recommended. Strategies for the in situ preservation of archaeological remains are conducted in consultation with the statutory authorities, and may include avoidance, if possible, of the remains during construction, or preservation through redesign.

iii. Should monitoring yield evidence of archaeologically significant material or structures that cannot be preserved in situ, archaeological excavation and recording, to full resolution, is recommended.

iv. Where less substantial archaeology is anticipated, it is proposed that groundworks across the entire development site are monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist, with the provision for full excavation of any archaeologically significant material uncovered at this time (if an impact cannot be avoided) (see 6.3 below).

v. In the event of archaeological features or material being uncovered during construction phase, it is crucial that machine work cease in the immediate area to allow the archaeologist to assess, excavate and record any such material.

vi. Should archaeological features or material be uncovered, adequate funds to cover excavation, fencing (if required), post-excavation analysis and reporting, and conservation work should be made available.

6.2.2 Design

Appropriate design that is empathetic to the site is recommended.
6.3 Construction Phase Mitigation Measures

6.3.1 Archaeological Monitoring & Investigation

It is strongly recommended that:

i. A suitably qualified archaeologist monitor all site development works within the project area;

ii. In the event of archaeological features or material being uncovered during construction phase, it is crucial that machine work cease in the immediate area to allow the archaeologist to assess, excavate and record any such material; and

iii. Should archaeological features or material be uncovered during construction phase, adequate funds to cover excavation, fencing (if required), post-excavation analysis and reporting, and conservation work should be made available.

6.3.2 Screening

No visual impact is posed by the proposed development, therefore screening is not required.
## Table 9 Summary of Impacts and Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Status of Site</th>
<th>Proximity to Proposed Development</th>
<th>Predicted Impact</th>
<th>Recommended Mitigation Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AH1</td>
<td>Celbridge Collegiate School (former)</td>
<td>11901104</td>
<td>0.36km</td>
<td>Indirect, moderate, visual.</td>
<td>No ameliorative measures proposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH2</td>
<td>Oldtown House and associated outbuildings</td>
<td>Not currently protected- vernacular buildings</td>
<td>0.35km</td>
<td>No predicted impact</td>
<td>No ameliorative measures proposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH3</td>
<td>Labourers Cottage</td>
<td>Not currently protected</td>
<td>0.49km</td>
<td>No predicted impact</td>
<td>No ameliorative measures proposed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AP1</td>
<td>Townland/Civil Parish boundaries</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0km</td>
<td>Potential impact on any associated sub-surface features.</td>
<td>Buffer zone of 5m to protect AP. Archaeological monitoring of all sub-surface works on site, including the breaking and removal of the current ground surface.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Cane, R. C. 1919. ‘St Wolstan’s Priory, Celbridge’ in JRSAI sixth series, Vol. 9, No.1, pp 55-59.

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Appendix 1 RMP Sites within 1km Radius of Proposed Development

The following extract from the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) lists 29 monuments within a 2km radius of the proposed development site.

The proposed development site is situated in close proximity to the historic town of Celbridge (SMR No. KD011-012001-). None of the remaining recorded monuments are situated within 500m of the proposed development. They are not impacted, and thus no ameliorative measures are recommended for any of the remaining monuments.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SMR No.</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Proximity to Proposed Development (km)</th>
<th>Townland</th>
<th>ITM Reference (E, N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KD011-064-----</td>
<td>Moated site</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>Griffinrath</td>
<td>695116, 733479</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roughly square-shaped earthwork, possibly a moated site visible in an aerial photograph (LS_AS_67BWN_00076_03) taken by Leo Swan. On this aerial photograph the upstanding monument is situated close to an ESB pole in a field with post medieval ridge and furrow cultivation ridges. Levelled monument not visible today on Bing Maps aerial photograph.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KD011-010-----</td>
<td>Mound</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>Griffinrath</td>
<td>695037, 734186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At the top of a gentle, E-facing pasture slope. This fairly high mound (max H 3.5m at E; min H 1.4m at W) has a circular base (diam. 16.5m) and a very small, oval, upper surface (diams. 1.5m E-W; 0.7m N-S). It is composed mainly of earth but some stone is visible near the top. A level berm (Wth 2.2m) occurs half-way up the side of the monument between N and E.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KD011-027-----</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>1.31</td>
<td>Griffinrath</td>
<td>694746, 733869</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visible on a GSI aerial photograph (N 468-7) as a group of small rectangular enclosures, possibly the remains of a field system. Located mid-way along a long, gentle, SW-facing slope in freshly planted tillage. No obviously visible surface traces survive.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KD011-012004-</td>
<td>Ecclesiastical enclosure</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>Oakleypark</td>
<td>69677, 733049</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to Killanin and Duignan (1967, 159), Celbridge (formerly known as Kildrought), '... takes its name from a monastery founded by St. Mo-chúa of Clondalkin ...' Bradley et al. (1986, Vol. 2, 126) note that practically nothing is known of this foundation. It was probably located on, or near, the site of the later medieval church (KD011-012005-), where the sweeping curve of Church Road around the church and graveyard (WNW-N-ENE: est. diam. c. 120m) may follow the line of an early ecclesiastical enclosure.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SMR No.</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Proximity to Proposed Development (km)</th>
<th>Townland</th>
<th>ITM Reference (E, N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KD011-012005-</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>Oakleypark</td>
<td>696756, 733036</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Stands in a graveyard (KD011-012006-) on the site of a probable early Christian monastery traditionally associated with St. Mochua, the only visible trace of which is part of the curving line of a possible early ecclesiastical enclosure (KD011-012004-). According to Bradley et al. (1986, vol. 2, 130-33), the medieval parish church is first referred to in the charters of Thomas de Hereford, granting the church of Kildroch to St. Thomas' Abbey, Dublin. One-third of the church's income was reserved for the support of the vicar, an arrangement which continued into the 16th c. The vicarage was valued at 43s in the ecclesiastical taxation of 1302-6. The royal visitation of 1615 noted that the church and chancel of Kildrought were in good repair. Drawn by Austin Cooper c. 1780 (Price 1942, pl. 1). The remains consist of the E-gable wall (H 7m), and the grassed-over foundations of the N and S walls of a nave and chancel structure (dims. L 22.5m; Wth 7.6m). A rectangular fortified tower (dims. L 7.6m; Wth 4.6m) at W, with a stair turret projecting from its SW angle was extensively modified as an Aylmer family mausoleum. The nave appears to have been buttressed at E, on the N and S walls. The E gable has a large, three light, round headed window with transom switch line tracery, now represented by the jambs and mullion. Coopers drawing shows a vestry close to the SE corner. The nave is probably of 14 century date, to which the tower was added in the 15th/16th c. The modified tower's original E wall has been removed and re-built in the nave c. 4m to the E. The present entrance in the N wall is possibly original, although Cooper's drawing shows the entrance in the W wall, and three floors above a vault with parapet and narrow belfry, together with a battlemented stair turret. The structure was subsequently lowered and topped by modern crenelations. A large, 19th century, Connolly family mausoleum running perpendicularly N from the nave incorporates part of the nave's N wall.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SMR No.</th>
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<th>Proximity to Proposed Development (km)</th>
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<th>ITM Reference (E, N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KD011-012006-</td>
<td>Graveyard</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td>Oakleypark</td>
<td>796783, 733042</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On level ground on the W side of Celbridge village, on the site of a probable early Christian monastery traditionally associated with St. Mochua. Contains a medieval parish church (KD011-012005-). A roughly rectangular area (dims. c. 60m N-S; c. 50m E-W) is enclosed by a rubble stone boundary wall with a fine entrance gateway with wrought iron gates at NE. Legible burial markers appear to date from the 18th c.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SMR No.</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Proximity to Proposed Development (km)</th>
<th>Townland</th>
<th>ITM Reference (E, N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KD011012001-</td>
<td>Historic town</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td>Castletown,Celbridge Abbey</td>
<td>697286, 733128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
According to Bradley et al. (1986, Vol. 2, 126-36), evidence for pre-Norman settlement consists of the placename Cill Droiched (‘the church of the bridge’), traditional associations with St Mochua, and traces of a possible early ecclesiastical enclosure. The village was known as Kildrought until the 18th c. Celbridge formed part of the ‘cantred of Offelan nearest Dublin’ granted by Strongbow to Adam De Hereford before 1176. Adam granted Celbridge (‘Kildroch’) to his brother John, who was in turn succeeded by his son Thomas, on whose death, before 1224, Celbridge passed to his son-in-law Milo de Rochford. The Rochfords held Celbridge until the mid-14th c. Although the earliest evidence for the existence of a borough occurs in 1401, there was clearly a significant settlement there by 1314 when Henry le Waleys was charged with breaking the ‘doors of houses in the town of Kildroght’ and taking geese, hens, bread, and beer (Wood et al. 1956, 318). Around 1387-9, John Rout and Richard Arblaster, chaplains, were given royal licence to enfeoff Maurice FitzThomas, earl of Kildare, with the manor of Kildroght. The manor was forfeited after the rebellion of Silken Thomas, and in 1536, it was granted to John Alen, Master of the Rolls. By 1554, it had been restored to the Kildares when the earl requested the Lord Deputy to confirm the manor of Castletown (i.e. the town of the castle of Celbridge) to Gerald Sutton, who was later to forfeit it because of his part in the Baltinglass rebellion of 1580. In 1587, the manor of Castletown-Kildroght was granted to John Dongan, and the Dongan’s held it for most of the 17th c. In 1654, the Civil Survey recorded ‘one stone house .. intended for a malt house, a bridge over the Liffey and three mills in Celbridge, while the 1659 census gave the population of Kildroght as 63 and Celbridge as 34. In 1674, Celbridge was granted a weekly market and two yearly fairs. A burgage plot pattern is evident on 19th century maps, but subsequent building has severely eroded it. There are references to two castles (KD011-023---- and KD011-012003-), a bridge (KD011-012007-) and several mills (KD011-012008-), and evidence of a possible early ecclesiastical enclosure (KD011-012004-), and a medieval church (KD011-012005-) and graveyard (KD011-012006-) survives.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SMR No.</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Proximity to Proposed Development (km)</th>
<th>Townland</th>
<th>ITM Reference (E, N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KD011-026-</td>
<td>House – 17th Century</td>
<td>1.05</td>
<td>Celbridge Abbey (Celbridge ED)</td>
<td>696531, 732215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KD011-038--</td>
<td>Mill - unclassified</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>Newtown (Donaghcumper ED)</td>
<td>696657, 732123</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 (KD011-037----) and one Cloth Mill upon the premises, but they are both ruined and waste'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SMR No.</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Proximity to Proposed Development (km)</th>
<th>Townland</th>
<th>ITM Reference (E, N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KD011-037-</td>
<td>Mill-unclassified</td>
<td>1.20</td>
<td>Newtown</td>
<td>696664, 732116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KD011-019-</td>
<td>Castle – tower house</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>Newtown</td>
<td>696789, 732010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KD011-063--</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>1.47</td>
<td>Simmonstown</td>
<td>697246, 732149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KD011-029-</td>
<td>Enclosure</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>Simmonstown</td>
<td>697431, 732057</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aerial photograph (GB89.AF.10) shows the cropmark of a circular enclosure defined by a fosse.

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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SMR No.</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Proximity to Proposed Development (km)</th>
<th>Townland</th>
<th>ITM Reference (E, N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KD011-016-</td>
<td>Castle- unclassified</td>
<td>1.83</td>
<td>Simmonstown</td>
<td>697544, 732004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

| KD011-030- | Enclosure     | 1.80                                 | Simmonstown | 697590, 732129       |

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.

| KD011-013- | Church        | 1.81                                 | Donaghcumper | 698026, 733188       |

The church, together with lands along the River Liffey, was granted to the First Prior of St. Wolstan’s Abbey (KD011-014----) on its foundation in 1202 (Kirkpatrick 1896, 283). The ‘donagh’ element of the church name suggests an Early Christian foundation, of which there is no obvious visible evidence. Stands in the W sector of a roadside graveyard (KD011-013002-). The remains consist of a fairly poorly preserved medieval parish church (Killanin and Duignan 1967, 160). A rectangular structure (int. dims. L 14.7m E-W; max. Wth 5.25m; av. wall T 1m) is comprised of a W-nave (dims. L 8.25m; Wth 5.25m) and a slightly narrower E-chancel (dims. L 5.2m E-W; Wth 3.65m) linked via a now collapsed chancel arch (wall T 1.2m). A later rectangular chapel (int. dims. L 5.15m N-S; Wth 3.3m; wall T 0.9m) extends N from the chancel and is accessed through a well preserved, round archway (Wth 3.3m; H 3m). Both buildings are constructed of rubble limestone masonry although occasional rough courcing is visible. The interiors are overgrown and partially covered with collapsed rubble. A later, well-preserved, gabled porch protects the round-arched entrance doorway (Wth 1.3m; H 1.9m) near the W end of the S wall of the nave. The doorway contains two substantial barring-slot holes on its E side, and a stoup projects from the inner wall face immediately to the E. The nave is lit by a square-headed, single-light window, set in a broadly splaying embrasure in the W gable wall which has substantial external buttressing and is topped by an ivy-clad bellcote. The central portion of the S wall is collapsed and only the ivy-covered lower courses of the N wall survive. The chancel is lit by a twin-light, cusped-ogee-headed window in E gable wall which may be a later insertion as this wall has been altered and raised as is evidenced by the scar of an older and lower gable-line visible on the outer wall face. There is a single-light, cusped-ogee-headed window at the E end of the S wall. The later chapel is entered from the chancel via a large round arched ope composed of undressed voussoirs which spring from a plain abacus string course the under-part of which is chamfered. A large window in the N gable wall is now broken out but the jambs are hollow-chamfered internally and externally and contain glazing grooves and mortices. Below the window there is a flat-headed relieving arch and in the chapel floor the burial vault of the Allen family, where William Allen was buried c. 1558 (Lyster...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SMR No.</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Proximity to Proposed Development (km)</th>
<th>Townland</th>
<th>ITM Reference (E, N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KD011-013001--</td>
<td>Graveyard</td>
<td>1.81</td>
<td>Donaghcumper</td>
<td>698026, 733188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KD011-023-</td>
<td>Castle – tower house</td>
<td>1.78</td>
<td>Castletown</td>
<td>697782, 734094</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KD011-060006--</td>
<td>Pit-burial</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>Castletown</td>
<td>697914, 734180</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An area of irregular infill at the centre of the E wall may have contained a second window and there is a small piscine which is T-shaped in plan and has a pointed-arched sandstone surround at the S end of the E wall. The S wall contains two small aumbries, at the N and S ends. A wooden post and wire fence encloses the church, coming within 2.5m of it along the S.

Located on the S roadside in level pasture NE of Celbridge village. According to Kirkpatrick (1896, 280-810), 'When the present road from Celbridge was made (c.1725) it was cut right through Donaghcomper churchyard'. The older section of the graveyard survives as a slightly raised rectangular area (dims L c. 33m E-W; Wth c. 30m) defined by a low scarp (H 0.5-0.9m) along its E, S and W sides, and by a modern mortared stone wall along the roadside to the N. It contains a ruined medieval parish church (KD011-013----), and the earliest legible grave markers date to the 18th c. The graveyard has been extended to the E and S and occupies a sub-rectangular area (dims. L c. 120m E-W; Wth c. 70m).

Recorded on the Down Survey (1655-6) as a substantial house and orchard named 'Castletonne Orchard' in the immediate vicinity of Castletown House. According to Bradley et al. (1986, Vol. 2, 130), the earliest reference to the castle of Celbridge is in 1403 (Tresham 1828, 167); because of the absence of earlier references, it is likely that the castle was constructed after the Earl of Kildare gained possession of Celbridge in 1397-9. The castle stood to the north of Celbridge in Castletown townland, and was described as 'a hall built after the Irish or country manner, covered with straw' (13 PRI rep. DK, 211 no. 4181). A 2003 architectural report commissioned by the OPW (SMR file) contains the following details: By 1787 Lady Louisa Connolly .... was involved in supervising the construction of the extensive and spacious farm buildings. It would appear that part of the farm buildings at Castletown are built on the site of the earlier tower house which gave its name to the estate .... On Rocque's map there appears to be a building located to the west of the house on the site of the mediaeval castle and at the present location of the home farm buildings. Adjacent are substantial formal gardens. .... remains (comprise) a mediaeval wall incorporated in the east end of the cattle yard and the two vaults adjacent to the farmyard bell .... The footprint of this mediaeval structure could probably be revealed without great inconvenience to any other structure except for the modern forge building [later demolished] as the batter on the extant wall indicates that the building stretched towards the courtyard. .... The site is referred to locally as the 'Dongon Castle'.

In 2010, during archaeological monitoring (Excavation Licence No. 10E0414) of ongoing restoration works commissioned by the Office of Public Works within Castletown Demesne, a prehistoric site was uncovered in a trench for a gas pipeline and services ducting.
traversing the front lawn of the Castletown House. An area measuring approximately 8m x 9m was opened under archaeological direction in order to clarify the nature and context of the find. The site contained a crouched inhumation burial (designated KD011-060001-) and a crushed prehistoric vessel which were fully recorded and removed. They appear to fit with the 'Bowl Tradition' of Bronze Age burial of the later 3rd Millennium BC. The service trench had truncated at least six other pit burials (designated KD011-060002-, KD011-060003-, KD011-060004-, KD011-060005-, KD011-060006- and KD011-060007-). They were recorded in situ and were not subjected to any further disturbance. The pits were sub-circular (diam. 1-2m: D 0.3-0.6m), and, visible in section, filled with quantities of cremated bone. Four sherds of prehistoric pottery were also found. Their morphologies and fills have a similar character to the crouched inhumation. Provisional conclusions are that the site represents a cemetery of pit burials. A concentration of compact stony material of 3m diameter to the north-east of the excavated burial is somewhat suggestive of the surviving core of a low mound (KD011-060-----), otherwise levelled. Significantly two of the smaller sub-1m-diameter pits are set into the edges of this stony material, with three of the larger 2m-diameter pits (including the one containing the excavated burial) lying 0.5-2.5m from its edge. It is possible that this pattern represents insertion of cremations into a small focal mound with inhumations situated around its edges.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SMR No.</th>
<th>Site Type</th>
<th>Proximity to Proposed Development (km)</th>
<th>Townland</th>
<th>ITM Reference (E, N)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KD011-060007-</td>
<td>Pit-burial</td>
<td>1.93</td>
<td>Castletown</td>
<td>697914, 734180</td>
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<td>Ibid.</td>
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<td>Burial Mound</td>
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Ibid.

In 2010, during archaeological monitoring (Excavation Licence No. 10E0414) of ongoing restoration works commissioned by the Office of Public Works within Castletown Demesne, a prehistoric site was uncovered in a trench for a gas pipeline and services ducting traversing the front lawn of the Castletown House. An area measuring approximately 8m by 9m was opened in order to clarify the nature and context of the find. The site contained a crouched inhumation burial and a crushed prehistoric vessel which were fully recorded and removed (designated KD011-060001-). The burial appears to fit with the 'Bowl Tradition' of Bronze Age burial of the later 3rd Millennium BC. The service trench had truncated six other pit burials (designated KD011-060002-, KD011-060003-, KD011-060004-, KD011-060005-, KD011-060006- and KD011-060007-). They were recorded in situ and were not subjected to any further disturbance. The pits were sub-circular (diam. 1-2m: D 0.3-0.6m), and, visible in section, filled with quantities of cremated bone. Their morphologies and fills have a similar character to the crouched inhumation. Four sherds of prehistoric pottery were also found. Provisional conclusions are that the site represents a cemetery of pit burials. A circular concentration of compact stony material (diam. 3m) to the north-east of the excavated burial may be the surviving core of a low mound, otherwise levelled (KD011-060-). Significantly two of the smaller pits (diam. 1m) are set into the edges of this stony material, with three of the larger pits (diam 2m), including the pit containing the excavated burial, lying its edge (L 0.5-2.5m away). The burial pattern appears to be the insertion of cremations into a small focal mound with inhumations situated around its edges.

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<td>KD011-009-</td>
<td>Ringfort - rath</td>
<td>1.94</td>
<td>Griffinrath</td>
<td>694957, 734960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ibid.

In open, gently undulating, mixed tillage and pasture with a second rath (KD011-008----) c. 60m to the N. An oval area (int. diams. 34m N-S; 30m E-W) is defined by an overgrown, inner earthen bank (Wth 2m; int. H 0.5m; ext. H 1.5m), a fosse (Wth 5m) and a second, partially overgrown, outer earthen bank (Wth 3m; int. H 1.5m; ext. H 1.1m). There is a causewayed entrance (Wth 3.5m) at NW, and
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