

Monastery Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Client: Randelswood Holding Ltd

Licence No: n/a

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Monastery Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22

SITE NAME	Dolcain House, Monastery Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22
CLIENT	Randelswood Holding Ltd
INVESTIGATION TYPE	Archaeological Impact Assessment
LICENCE NO	N/A
PLANNING REF	N/A
TOWNLAND	Redcow
IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR	707851, 731074
RMP NO	N/A
RPS NO	N/A
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT	Archer Heritage Planning Ltd.
ARCHAEOLOGIST	Maeve McCormick & Bart Korfanty
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SUMMARY

A desk-based study and field survey was carried out on a site at Monastery Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22 (ITM 707851, 731074). This Archaeological Impact Assessment report sought to identify and describe known and potential archaeological or cultural heritage constraints within and/or immediately adjacent to the site. The following factors were identified in the course of desktop study:

- The site occupies an area of 0.81 Hectares
- There has previously been heavy ground disturbance during construction of the industrial buildings and car park currently on site.
- There are no Recorded Monuments within the site;
- The site is located c. 700-800m from the early church site at Clondalkin
- No potential new archaeological features were recorded in cartographic sources.
- No protected structures are located within the subject area,
- No potential new archaeological features were recorded in aerial photos of the subject site.
- No archaeological excavations have been undertaken previously within the subject site.
- No stray finds from the NMI topographical files can be directly attributed to the subject site.
- No areas of archaeological potential were noted during the walkover survey.

The subject site is located in an area of archaeological potential. However, previous development of the site means that it has been extensively disturbed. The potential that buried archaeological remains survive at the site is therefore low. Development proposals may, however, include additional groundworks consisting of extension(s) to the existing building, services provision and soft and hard landscaping.

Recommendations

It is recommended that should additional building works proceed; any additional groundworks should be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

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

Revision	Status	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
1	Final	02/11/21	BK & MMC (Archer)	AOC (Archer)	CMG

1. INTRODUCTION

This archaeological assessment undertaken on a site at Monastery Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22 (ITM 707851, 731074, Figure 1) has been prepared by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Randelswood Holding Ltd. A desk-based study and site inspection were undertaken on March 9th, 2021, by Maeve Mc Cormick and Bart Korfanty of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd aiming to identify and describe known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints within the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts.

1.2 Site Description

The site consists of a 5-floor commercial/office block with associated car-park, including a lower ground floor level. The existing building is constructed on a levelled surface which was formed by excavating the bed rock. The southern part of the building appears to be standing a couple of meters below the original ground level. The original surface of the site was probably gently sloping to the north.

1.3 Project Description

Demolition of existing single storey shed (15.7sq.m), esb sub-station (29.5sq.m) and oil tank (12.1sq.m) located in the north-eastern section of the subject site; (ii) Change of use of the existing Blocks A, B and C at Dolcain House from office use to residential use which range in height from 4-5 storeys over basement, together with modifications to the existing blocks; (iii) alterations to the existing Blocks A, B and C will include the removal of the existing fourth floor level and replacement with a new fourth floor level at Block A only, the provision of an additional floor level to all blocks with 2 no. setback floors proposed to the atrium to now provide for a height of 4-5-6 storeys to Blocks A, B and C and upgrading of the existing external fabric of the building as well as internal modifications to layouts to accommodate the proposed residential apartments; (iv) alterations to Block A to include a 5 storey extension to northern elevation; (v) alterations to Block B include the demolition of the existing single storey element on the eastern façade (73.2sq.m) which comprises a kitchen area, office and storage space, the demolition of the existing three-storey connection between Blocks B and C (23sq.m) and the relocation of the existing telecommunications mast equipment at roof level; (vi) construction of a new 6-storey Block D to the east of Block B to accommodate 29 no. apartment units. The proposed alterations and modifications to the existing Blocks A, B and C and the proposed Block D will accommodate a total of 130 no. apartment units (comprising 61 no. one-bedroom apartments, 59 no. two-bedroom apartments and 10 no. three-bedroom apartments, as follows:-

- Block A (including atrium) will comprise 50 no. apartments (consisting of 22 no. one-bedroom apartments, 22 no. two-bedroom apartments and 6 no. three-bedroom apartments) and will range in height from 4-5 to 6 storeys over basement level;

- Block B will comprise 22 no. apartments (consisting of 9 no. one-bedroom apartments, 9 no. two-bedroom apartments and 4 no. three-bedroom apartments) and will be 5 storeys in height;
- Block C will comprise 29 no. apartments (consisting of 13 no. one-bedroom apartments, and 16 no. two-bedroom apartments) and will be 6 storeys in height; and,
- Block D will comprise 29 no. apartments (consisting of 17 no. one-bedroom apartments, and 12 no. two-bedroom apartments and will be 6 storeys in height.

The proposed development will be served by communal residential amenities/facilities at surface and basement level, including communal open space and outdoor areas at surface level; 310 no. bicycle parking spaces (254 no. at basement level and 56 no. at surface level); 78 no. car-parking spaces (62 no. at basement level and 16 no. surface level) including 5 no. car-club spaces and 3 no. accessible parking spaces and; 4 no. motorcycle parking spaces at basement level. The basement level also comprises a proposed bin storage area and plant room. The proposed development also includes landscaping, a pedestrian and cyclist access onto the adjacent Monastery Road to the north; and internal pedestrian and shared surfaces. (vii) Vehicular access to the development is proposed through the existing access/entrance to Dolcain House to the east. The application is accompanied by 2 no. site layout options, Option A and B. Option A includes a new public pedestrian footpath along the southern side of Monastery Road which extends east to the north-eastern application site boundary to facilitate a connection to future footpath. Option B provides for the omission of this footpath. (viii) Associated site and infrastructural works are also proposed which include; foul and surface water drainage; plant areas; ESB substation; and all associated site development works necessary to facilitate the proposed development.

2. METHOD STATEMENT

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

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)/ Sites and Monuments Record¹
- Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Aerial photography
- Historical maps
- Documentary research
- Relevant on-line databases (e.g. Excavation Bulletin; NRA Archaeological Database).
- South Dublin County Council Record of Protected Structures

¹ Archive Unit National Monuments Service, Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Brief archaeological & historical background

The subject area is located c.0.8km SE of Clondalkin town centre. The parish of Clondalkin was anciently called *Cluain Dolcáin* or 'Dolcáin's Meadow'. It was the site of an early Christian monastery from the seventh century, which occasionally features in contemporary annals (Doherty 2000). The most visible relict of this monastery is the round tower (DU017-041006, Located 0.9km to NW) on Tower Road. Surviving largely intact, the tower is constructed of limestone with a granite finish on the door and window jambs. The curving boundary of the former monastic enclosure, preserved in parts of Orchard Lane and Main Street (estimated diameter c. 310m), surround a number of other relicts of this period, including a wall fragment of the medieval parish church in the grounds of St. Johns Church of Ireland. Two granite cross fragments and a rectangular font are also located in the grounds of St. Johns Church. Beyond these remains and occasional annalistic entries, little is known about the foundation and early development of Clondalkin. It is known to have had a Scandinavian settlement; a fortress called *Dunawley* (Joyce 1920; Lewis 1837; Doherty 2000). In AD865, there was a massacre of one hundred Vikings and the burning of *Dunawley* by the Irish (Joyce *ibid*). Other references to Clondalkin before the Anglo-Norman invasion relate to subsequent attacks on the monastery in 1071 and 1076 (Ball 1899, 1902–20; Lewis 1837).

In 1171, Roderic O'Connor, King of Leinster, marched to Clondalkin to engage a force of Anglo-Normans, under the command of Richard de Clare who was laying siege to Dublin at the time (Lewis 1837). In the following period, the lands of Clondalkin monastery were given to the Archbishop of Dublin, and Clondalkin became the centre of one of the largest manors belonging to the metropolitan see. In the thirteenth century, the Archbishop of Dublin established a borough here, and an extent of 1326 states the size of the town as thirty-two burgages. By the close of the fourteenth century there were at least five streets in the borough (Mill Street, Steeple Street, Pope Lane, New Street and Mahow Street; Bradley 1998, 130-1; Thomas 1992). A small church site perhaps associated with medieval settlement was excavated in the 1960's on Watery Lane (Rynne 1967).

In January 1642 the village was burned by a troop of horse cavalry sent from Dublin and in June of that year, many of the castles in the parish were destroyed at this time to remove any potential strongholds in the vicinity of the city (Ball 1902–20). Castles such as Neilstown Castle, Ballymount Castle and Tully's Castle were likely destroyed at this time. The Down Survey (1657) recorded the ruins of a castle at Clondalkin with thatched houses and the round tower (Bradley *ibid*, 131).

Construction of the Grand Canal (Located c.1.5km N of the subject area) began in the mid-eighteenth century and by 1759 two sections had been completed at the Bog of Allen and near Sallins, Co. Kildare. In 1772 the Grand Canal Company was established to oversee its continued construction and the section from Dublin to Sallins was opened in 1779. It eventually reached the Shannon in 1803 (Delaney

2004). This general area of Clondalkin is referred to as the Ninth Lock and became a focus for a small hamlet of early nineteenth century cottages on Ballymanaggin Lane.

By the 1830s, this area mainly comprised fertile arable land. There were a large number of good limestone quarries in the area and brick manufacture was also carried out (Lewis 1837). A railway station was built on the Kildare line in 1846, with access from Station Road, along which a number of cottages were built. The station was closed in 1947 but reopened for a period between 1994 and 2008 when the station was moved to facilitate a line upgrade.

3.2 Record of Monuments & Places

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a statutory inventory of archaeological sites protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 (Section 12, 1994 Act), compiled and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI). The inventory concentrates on pre-1700 AD sites and is based on a previous inventory known as the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which does not have legal protection or status (see www.archaeology.ie). There are no recorded monuments or Areas of Archaeological Potential located within the application area. The site is located c. 0.5km SE of the Area of Archaeological Potential of Clondalkin town as noted in the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022 map. There are 14 RMP sites within c.1km radius of the subject site. See Appendix 1 for details. The closest RMP site to the proposed development is a possible levelled ringfort (DU017-043; Enclosure; Knockmitten) located c. 400m to the north. This is suggestive of lay settlement in the hinterland of the ecclesiastical site of Clondalkin in the early medieval period. The remaining RMP sites largely relate to the early medieval ecclesiastical site and to later medieval/Anglo Norman settlement at Clondalkin. The presence of the early church site suggests that the local area is one of moderate-high archaeological potential.

3.3 Topographical Files

The National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files is the national archive of all known antiquities recorded by the National Museum listed by county and townland/street. These files relate primarily to artefacts but also include references to monuments and contain a unique archive of records of previous archaeological excavations. The Museum files present an accurate catalogue of objects reported to that institution from 1928². The topographical files were searched for the townland of Redcow and the surrounding townlands of Bushelloaf, Clondalkin and Knockmitten. No stray finds were recorded from Redcow, Bushelloaf and Knockmitten, however nine finds were recorded as coming from Clondalkin

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

townland. These included a quartz object, two bronze axeheads, copper alloy pin, two ceramic objects, a flint arrowhead, iron blade and human remains. For further details see Appendix 2.

3.4 Cartographic Sources

Analysis of historic mapping can show human impact on landscape over a prolonged period. Large collections of historical maps (pre- and early Ordnance Survey maps as well as estate or private maps) are held at the Glucksman Map Library, Trinity College and other sources (UCD Library, Ordnance Survey Ireland, local libraries and published material). The development of the site and its vicinity recorded through the eighteenth to twentieth century cartography are described in Table 1 below (Figure 3-4). No features of archaeological potential were noted within the subject site on the consulted cartographic sources. The subject site is depicted as agricultural land and by the 19thC, it faces Mt. St. Josephs Seminary. Although the Seminary graveyard is located close to the subject site, it is highly unlikely that burial would have extended into it.

Map	Date	Description
Down survey	1655	Clondalkin is depicted on the map with the ruins of a castle visible. The Round Tower can also be seen along with some thatched houses. A routeway extends east from the town and is depicted with a dotted line. This may mark the location of Monastery Road. No specific detail of the subject site can be ascertained.
Taylor and Skinner Road Map	1777	Map 95, Dublin to Limerick: Clondalkin is depicted on this map as a junction between three roads. A tower and possibly a monastery or church are depicted along the northern side of the road near Clondalkin. The subject area is within the map and depicted as a clear area.
Historic 6inch	1837-42	The area of interest is depicted within this map as being located on the western side of the Redcow Townland. In this area the townland protrudes westward in an unusual narrow triangular shape, which encloses just the subject area and the field to the south of it. The townland boundary forms both the western and northern boundary of the subject area. The area to the south of the subject area is labelled 'Old Quarry'. To the north, across the road, in the townland of Knockmitten, is a Mount Saint Josephs Monastery and Seminary, with its own gate lodge and landscaped gardens. To the immediate west of the subject site, in Clondalkin townland, were further quarries. There was also a large estate named 'Floraville', which also had landscaped gardens and a agate lodge.
Historic 25inch	1882-4	There is little change to the immediate subject area, save a small patch of quarry opened near the eastern limit of the site. The quarries to the immediate south and west of the site have expanded. Mount St Josephs Monastery and Seminary to the North now has multiple new structures, one labelled a school and another, the chapel. A graveyard is also labelled, fronting onto the road/ townland boundary. Floraville Estate is still present with little change.
Cassini	1907-11	The quarry within the subject area has expanded. No further change.

Table 1: Cartographic sources relating to the site

3.5 Aerial photography

Aerial photography (or other forms of remote sensing) may reveal certain archaeological features or sites (earthworks, crop marks, soil marks) that for many reasons may not be appreciated at ground level. Online orthostatic photographs of the site were examined (Ordnance Survey Ireland 1995, 2000 & 2005; Google Maps 2018). No potential new archaeological features were noted on the consulted sources (Table 2). The general area has been developed and the subject site is seen to have been developed with buildings and hard landscaping visible.

Aerial Photograph	Date	Description
OSi	1995	Black and white photography. The area of interest contains a large rectangular industrial building with concrete or tarmac paved parking space surrounding it. The areas depicted on earlier maps as quarry to the west now contain a green space and car park. The quarry to the south appears to still be in use as a quarry. To the north the area depicted in the maps as having the Monastery and Seminary is now a greenfield area. The area to the west which held Floraville estate contains a residential development. To the east of the subject area a new road leading North has been created, this joins the Monastery Road at a junction containing a large roundabout. The general surrounding area has become much more built up with wider roads, some industrial and multiple residential developments.
OSi	2000	Full colour. Additional buildings constructed within the subject area. Residential estate constructed on the grounds of the Monastery. In general the surrounding landscape has been further developed with residential estates.
OSi	2005	No change
Digital Globe	2013	Additional buildings within the subject area
Google Maps	2021	No Change

Table 2: Aerial Photographs

3.6 Previous Archaeological Excavations

The Excavation Bulletin is a database of summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 to 2020. Summaries relating to archaeological excavations undertaken by the National Roads Authority are also available on-line and were consulted for any adjacent sites. Reports on licensed archaeological works are also held by the Archive Unit of the National Monuments Section. The results of these archaeological investigations are listed in Appendix 3. There were no previous archaeological excavations within the site. There are a number of excavations within the wider area around the site. These include numerous excavations centred on the early church site, including excavation of an 11thC church situated within an enclosure (Rynne 1967). At Monastery Road, two previous excavations have been undertaken. Test excavation and monitoring at the site of a car park (E003992; M McQuade) and monitoring of S.I. trenches (E004754; M Byrne) both recorded no sites of archaeological significance.

3.7 Record of Protected Structures

Local Authorities have a statutory responsibility to safeguard architectural heritage in accordance with Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000. Under S.51 (1), a County Council must compile a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), which lists all structures that are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. The protection, unless otherwise stated, includes the exterior and interior of the structure, lands lying within its curtilage (boundary), other structures and their interiors within the curtilage, plus all fixtures and fittings that form part of the interior or exterior of any of these structures. Buildings can be added to, or deleted from the RPS at any time, though generally this occurs when the county development plan is being reviewed. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. Its purpose is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. It is intended to provide a basis for recommendations of the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to Local Authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in Records of Protected Structures (RPS).

There are no Protected Structure within the subject site. However, Mount St. Joseph's Graveyard, is listed in the South Dublin RPS (Ref: 427). This is described as 'Graveyard remains of monastery c. 1813. It is situated opposite the subject site on Monastery Road. However, Monastery Road provides a buffer between the subject site and the Protected Structure. The graveyard is surrounded on 3 sides by modern housing developments.

4. SITE INSPECTION

The site was visited by Bart Korfanty of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd on 9th March 2021 in dry, overcast conditions (Plates 1 - 6). The site is occupied by a commercial/office block (Dolcain House) with associated car park. The site has been heavily altered by excavating large portions of it to create a flat surface for the existing building. The southern portion of the building is standing a couple of meters below the ground level. The eastern portion of the site contains an entrance to an underground facility, directly under the car park. It appears that a large amount of bed rock was excavated during the previous construction. Heavy steel fencing surrounds the building to the north, west and south. The eastern side of the development is not fenced. No archaeological features were noted.

5. DESCRIPTION OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL

This Archaeological Impact Assessment report sought to identify and describe known and potential archaeological or cultural heritage constraints within and/or immediately adjacent to the site. The following factors were identified in the course of desktop study:

- The site occupies an area of 0.81 Hectares
- There has previously been heavy ground disturbance during construction of the industrial buildings and car park currently on site.
- There are no Recorded Monuments within the site;
- The site is located c. 700-800m from the early church site at Clondalkin
- No potential new archaeological features were recorded in cartographic sources.
- No protected structures within the subject area,
- No potential new archaeological features were recorded in aerial photos of the subject site.
- No archaeological excavations have been undertaken previously within the subject site.
- No stray finds from the NMI topographical files can be directly attributed to the subject site.
- No areas of archaeological potential were noted during the walkover survey.

6. IMPACTS & RECOMENDATIONS

The subject site is located in an area of archaeological potential. However, previous development of the site means that it has been extensively disturbed. The potential that buried archaeological remains survive at the site is therefore low. The proposed development will provide for the change of use and extension to the existing office blocks (Blocks A, B and C) and the provision of new Block D, all of which will accommodate a total of 130 no. apartment units.

Recommendations

It is recommended that should additional building works proceed; any additional groundworks should be monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist.

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

7. REFERENCES

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Maeve McCormick

02/11/21

APPENDIX 1: RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM	Distance to site
DU017-041----	Historic town	CLONDALKIN	706944, 731398	c.0.8km NW
<p>In the 13th century the archbishop of Dublin established a borough on the site of an Early medieval monastery associated with St Mochua (Gwynn & Hadcock 1970, 31). An extent of 1326 mentions that the burgesses of Clondalkin held thirty-two and two-thirds burgages (Mc Neill 1950, 187). The borough was ruled by a corporation and bailiff, an office held in 1276 by one Robert Beg (Ball 1902-20, IV, 108). By the close of the 14th century there were at least five streets in the borough, known as Mill Street, Steeple Street, Pope Lane, New Street and Mahow Street. This appears from an inquisition about property assigned in 1393 to the church of Clondalkin by one John Shillingford (Ball 1902-20, IV, 111). The identification of the five streets documented in the 14th century sources with the streets of today is difficult. Mill Street may be identified with the street leading to the mills, now the eastern part of the Newcastle Road. Steeple Street is presumably Tower Road, and New Street may be new Road, but the identification of Pope Lane and Mayhow Street is unclear.</p>				
DU017-041001-	Ecclesiastical enclosure	CLONDALKIN	707040, 731471	c.0.8km NW
<p>There was a pre-Norman monastic foundation here associated with St. Mochua (Gwynn & Hadcock 1970, 31). A number of early features are contained within the curving boundary of the former monastic enclosure, which is preserved in Orchard Lane and its continuation S and in Main Street to the junction of Boot Road (diam. c. 310m). Compiled by: Geraldine Stout</p>				
DU017-041002-	Church	CLONDALKIN	706941, 731410	c.0.8km NW
<p>SE of St. John's church of Ireland (1840) is a wall fragment of the medieval parish church. This is orientated N-S, (dims. L 2.80m, Wth 0.90m). Eighteenth-century drawings of the church show a graded triple lancet in E wall, an aisled chancel and a two-light belfry (Ball 1906, 109).</p>				
DU017-041003-	Cross	CLONDALKIN	706962, 731404	c.0.8km NW
<p>N of the medieval church fragment (DU017-041002-) stands a low granite cross with damaged head (Ball 1899, 97, Healy 1974, 22). It has a raised ringed cross on the W face, the S face has a raised latin cross (dims. H 0.78m, max. Wth 0.57m, T 0.18-25). Compiled by: Geraldine Stout</p>				
DU017-041004-	Cross	CLONDALKIN	706963, 731419	c.0.8km NW
<p>NE of the medieval church fragment is a tall plain granite cross. The arms are asymmetrical (H 1.75m, Wth 0.80m, T 0.30m; see Healy 1974, 22; Anon 1914, 272-273). Compiled by: Geraldine Stout</p>				
DU017-041005-	Castle - hall-house	CLONDALKIN	707263, 731270	c.0.8km NW
<p>Located on the S side of Monastery Road where the land falls away to the W and NW. The remains comprise a well preserved, square tower which is offset off the corner of a hall house. This service tower rises to three storeys with crenellations and is attached to the NE corner of the two storey dwelling. At the parapet level of the tower there are stepped crenellations with a drip-stone ledge and gutter. Its interior is not accessible, the S face has been rebuilt to secure the building. It is built of coursed stonework with hammer dressing on the quoins (ext. dims. 3.3m NW-SE; 3.45m SW-NE). Lit by plain rectangular opes, some with dressed jambs all on the roadside frontage. On the upper storey is a projecting boulder which is probably the 'carved head' identified by Ball (1899, 97). Access to the tower was originally from the S side. There are two large rectangular openings on this side, the upper is a doorway. A gable scar on the S side indicates the presence of a later building up against this side. Attached to W wall is a dwelling with remains of a stairwell in the NW corner. Possible gun loops are present on the ground floor and a chimney breast with a flue on the first floor level (Ua Broin 1944, 212; MC Dix 1898, XXXX, 57).</p>				
DU017-041006-	Round tower	CLONDALKIN	706903, 731400	c.0.8km NW
<p>On the W side of Tower Road opposite St. John's Church is a round tower. Originally it stood five storeys high with a conical cap (dims. H 26m, int. diam 2.20m, wall Wth 0.86m). Built of coursed calp limestone with a granite finish on the door and window jambs. The base of tower was cased in the 18th-century (Sherlock 1906, 10;</p>				

SMR No	Class	Townland	ITM	Distance to site
Barrow 1975, 61-64). Access to first floor is from external steps through a lintelled doorway in the E face. Floors are lit by small square-headed opes and four larger rectangular windows facing the cardinal points on the top floor. Pre-development testing near the round tower in 2003 produced one sherd of medieval cooking ware in a disturbed context (Opie, H 2006, 113). Compiled by: Geraldine Stout				
DU017-041008-	Castle - unclassified	CLONDALKIN	706940, 731173	c.0.8km NW
The exact location of this monument is not known with certainty. Ua Broin (1944, 212) has suggested that it was located on the site of the gate lodge into the college (Moyle Castle Park). There are no visible surface remains. Compiled by: Geraldine Stout				
DU017-041012-	Graveyard	CLONDALKIN	706941, 731410	c.0.8km NW
The present church (C of I) was built in 1790 near the site of an earlier church (DU017-041002-) fragments of which are enclosed in the walled in graveyard. This wall was considered 'very old' by Austin Cooper who mentioned it in his diary in 1780 (Price, L. ed. 1942, 54-6). Within the graveyard there is a cross (DU017-041003-). There are 17th-19th century memorials in the graveyard. Compiled by: Geraldine Stout				
DU017-042----	Church	CLONDALKIN	707062, 731405	c.0.7km NW
Foundations of a stone church were exposed during rescue excavations in 1964 (Rynne 1967, 29-37). This was located within an ecclesiastical enclosure (DU017-042001-) which was an irregular oval in plan (dims. L 48m, Wth 40m). It was defined by a low earthen bank (Wth 4m, H 0.8m). The church was of nave and chancel type (dims. Nave L 8.80m, Wth 6.80m; chancel L 5.30m, Wth 3.00m). It was entered through diametrically opposed entrances in W end of the nave. An altar which was square in plan (dims. 1.40m x 1.30m) and built in two levels survived in the chancel. A small housing estate SE of Watery Lane occupies the site. Not visible at ground level. Compiled by: Geraldine Stout				
DU017-043----	Enclosure	KNOCKMITTEN	707972, 731483	c.0.4km N
Situated on a NE facing slope close to the Camock River. An aerial photograph taken in 1971 (FSI 227/8) shows cropmark evidence for a subcircular enclosure (diam. c. 38m). Possibly a levelled ringfort. There is a housing estate on the site. Not visible at ground level. Compiled by: Geraldine Stout				
DU021-010001-	Ritual site - holy well	BRIDESWELL COMMONS	706893, 730671	c.1km SW
This spring well with stone drain is enclosed by railings and a stone wall. The spring is contained within a rectangular chamber which has a lintelled roof. Its position is marked by a mature ash tree. Dedicated to St. Brigid. Local tradition holds that the water cures sore eyes (Ó Danachair 1958-60, 85). There are no traces of an inscribed slab originally contained within the well masonry (Ua Broin 1944, 199). According to Ua O'Broin (1944, 199) there was a burial place for unbaptised children located near the well which comprised a mound of earth enclosed by a ditch (DU021-010003-). Compiled by Geraldine Stout				
DU021-010002-	Inscribed stone	BRIDESWELL COMMONS	706891, 730668	c.1km SW
There are no traces of an inscribed slab originally contained within the well masonry (Ua Broin 1944, 199). Compiled by Geraldine Stout				
DU021-010003-	Children's burial ground	BRIDESWELL COMMONS	706890, 730669	c.1km SW
According to Ua O'Broin (1944, 199) there was a burial place for unbaptised children located near St. Brigid's well which comprised a mound of earth enclosed by a ditch. Compiled by Geraldine Stout				

APPENDIX 2: TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF IRELAND

NMRegisterNo	SimpleName	Component	Townland	FindPlace	County
1932:5609	Object	Quartz	CLONDALKIN		DUBLIN
1963:65	Axehead	Bronze	CLONDALKIN		DUBLIN
1964:21	Pin	Copper alloy	CLONDALKIN	"The Chapel Field"	DUBLIN
1964:22	Object	Ceramic	CLONDALKIN	"The Chapel Field"	DUBLIN
1964:23	Object	Ceramic	CLONDALKIN	"The Chapel Field"	DUBLIN
1976:24	Arrowhead	Flint	CLONDALKIN	Surface soil of garden	DUBLIN
1997:13	Blade	Iron	CLONDALKIN	Green at Boot Road Inner	DUBLIN
2008:67	Human remains	BONE	CLONDALKIN	Orchard Road, Clondalkin	DUBLIN
RIA1911:242	Axehead	Bronze	CLONDALKIN	N/A	DUBLIN

APPENDIX 3: PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS

Excavation No.	RMP/SMR	ITM Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
93E0016	N/A	706915m, N 731365	St Brigid's Well, Brideswell Commons, Clondalkin Dublin	1993:047	John Channing
Archaeological testing was conducted at St Brigid's Well, Brideswell Commons, Clondalkin, prior to road construction. A series of test trenches revealed no archaeologically significant strata.					
95E0158	N/A	E 706906m, N 731405m	Tower Rd., Clondalkin, Dublin	1995:051	Rónán Swan
The archaeological test-trenching took place in Clondalkin over a period of three days commencing on 5 August 1995. The testing was undertaken as part of the archaeological investigations on the Tower Rd. redevelopment programme. The trial-trenching produced neither archaeological features nor artefacts.					
96E0362	SMR 21:16	E 707106m, N 730438m	Brideswell Lane, Clondalkin, Dublin	1996:067	Sylvia Desmond,
Work on this site, which is located to the west of Newlands Cross, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin, was carried out prior to proposed development. It is the possible location of a medieval roadway linking Clondalkin and Tallaght, and may also have associations with St Brigid's Well to the immediate north. The roadway has never been traced on the ground. Five trenches were excavated down to natural, which was reached at an average depth of 1m. The site had been used as a rubbish dump in the recent past and the topsoil, 0.9-1 m deep in each trench, was very disturbed and included modern dump material. Natural subsoil lay directly under the topsoil. No trace of the medieval roadway was revealed. The remains of a modern drain were found in Trench 2. Trench 3 uncovered the remains of a modern laneway, still extant at the extreme northern and southern ends of the site. A modern wall was found in Trench 4.					
96E0350	N/A	E 707090m, N 731523m	ARÁS CHRONÁIN, ORCHARD LANE, CLONDALKIN, Dublin	1997:088	Claire Walsh
Archaeological assessment in advance of development was undertaken on 27 November 1996. The development involved the addition of a hall onto the south side of Arás Chronáin, a substantial former dwelling of 19th-century date. Arás Chronáin, formerly known as Orchard House, lies on the east side of Orchard Lane, which appears to follow the line of an early monastic enclosure. The development site lies outside the enclosure. Two trenches, measuring 1.65m in width, were opened. No features of archaeological significance were detected in the trenches.					
97E0331	N/A	E 706932m, N 731618m	ORCHARD LANE/THE NINTH LOCK ROAD, CLONDALKIN, Dublin	1998:Ad1	Edmond O'Donovan
Test excavation was carried out at a proposed development site to the north-west of the early ecclesiastic monastery of Clondalkin. The Cammock River forms the boundary on the southern side of the site. The site was formerly part of Clondalkin Paper Mills and was extensively developed with the construction of large industrial buildings in the latter half of the 20th century. The site lies outside and beyond the monastic enclosure of Clondalkin. Two large test-trenches were excavated along the length of the proposed new buildings. The trenches were up to 38.5m long. No archaeological features or deposits were identified.					
00E0329	SMR 17:41	E 706915m, N 731371m	ORCHARD LANE/TOWER ROAD, CLONDALKIN, Dublin	2000:0227	Nóra Bermingham
Test excavation was carried out at the site of a proposed new Garda station in Clondalkin, Dublin 22. The new station is to be built on the site of the existing station that lies at the junction of Orchard Lane and Tower Road. The site lies within an area of archaeological potential as identified in the Urban Archaeological Survey for County Dublin, within the northern end of the early monastic enclosure of Clondalkin. The development site covers an area approximately 70m east-west by 50m. At the time of excavation the north-western corner of the development area functioned as a public footpath and was not subject to archaeological test excavation. Within the remainder of the site, three trenches were opened. They were 1.2m wide and 8.4-10.5m long. Each was excavated to natural. In all cases natural was found to be very compact, yellow/ brown, silty clay with occasional small limestone boulders. In Trench 1 part of a limestone floor and wall of a 19th-century building that had stood on the site prior to the construction of a Garrick Lodge was revealed. OS maps indicate that this building was one of a series of					

Excavation No.	RMP/SMR	ITM Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
<p>buildings fronting onto Orchard Lane, which by 1908 had been demolished and replaced. The demolition rubble of red brick and mortar was used to raise the ground surface in advance of construction of the Garrick Lodge.</p> <p>The uppermost fill of Trench 2 consisted of a 0.25m-deep horizon of tarmac underlain by hardcore. This lay directly over natural for most of the trench's length. All topsoil had clearly been removed before the laying of the tarmac surface. This area had formerly been the front garden of the present Garda station. At the west-north-west end of the trench a ditch was uncovered (OD 100.173m) that was U-shaped in profile, 1.25m wide and 0.7m deep. The ditch was an early 19th-century field boundary or represented use of the site in the 19th century prior to the construction of the existing buildings now serving as a Garda station.</p> <p>The stratigraphy in Trench 3 consisted of 0.6m of topsoil and fill directly overlying natural. In one part of the trench part of a redbrick and concrete footpath was uncovered.</p> <p>The test excavations showed there to have been intense 19th-century activity on the site involving building construction, demolition, infill and topsoil-stripping. As a result the level of relatively recent activity on this site had more than likely destroyed any evidence for earlier occupation of the site. It was recommended that development be allowed to proceed without any additional archaeological requirements.</p>					
01E0280	SMR 17:4(106)	E 706728m, N 731527m	15 Tower Road, Clondalkin, Dublin	2001:343	Ian W. Doyle
<p>Testing was carried out on a site at 15 Tower Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22, on the west side of the road, south-west of the point where Tower Road, the Old Nangor Road, Ninth Lock Road and Orchard Lane converge to form a crossroads. The site is within the zone of archaeological constraint for Clondalkin and is approximately 50m to the north of the round tower.</p> <p>The present building comprises a two-storey structure. A small yard and garden area on the south side of the existing structure were available for archaeological assessment. Two trenches were excavated by mini-digger machine to natural stratigraphy.</p> <p>Trench 1, in the garden area, was excavated to a depth of 0.65m below existing ground level. At this depth bedrock and boulder clay were revealed. A shallow linear feature was found cut into boulder clay. A small sherd of post-medieval, brown-glazed earthenware was recovered from the fill of this feature. The upper deposits within the trench comprised garden soil. A second trench, excavated in the yard area of the property, encountered natural stratigraphy at a depth of 0.4m below existing ground level. A shallow deposit of rubble and modern concrete overlay natural boulder clay.</p> <p>No further archaeological work was recommended.</p>					
02E1435	N/A	E 707034m, N 731279m	Main Street, Clondalkin, Dublin	2002:0495	Anne Carey
<p>One trial-trench and two test-pits were excavated at the site of the proposed redevelopment of Moran's Bar, which was demolished before testing began. No archaeological features or deposits were uncovered.</p>					
02E0363	SMR 17:41-2	E 706960m, N 731678m	Brookfield House, Ninth Lock Road, Clondalkin, Dublin	2002:0497	Donal Fallon
<p>Pre-development testing was carried out from 27 to 29 March 2002 before a major commercial and residential development at Brookfield House, Clondalkin. The site is within 150m of the boundary of the early monastic enclosure of Clondalkin, represented by Orchard Lane. It comprises two adjacent fields on the northern bank of the River Camac, covering an area of 1.3ha.</p> <p>Testing consisted of the excavation of ten trenches running north-south at regular intervals across the area of the development.</p> <p>In the larger field, to the east (Field 2), testing revealed that modern disturbance had penetrated to the depth of subsoil over the entire area of the field. Recent quarrying had also resulted in extensive disturbance in the northern half of Field 1. Topsoil depth throughout the site was relatively consistent: c. 0.3-0.4m.</p> <p>Archaeological deposits of medieval date were exposed in the southern half of Field 1. These consisted of two ditches and a series of cultivation furrows, indicating at least two separate phases of cultivation and enclosure in the later medieval period. A number of fragments of Leinster cooking ware and locally produced wares of 13-14th-century date were recovered from within these features. Groundworks in the area were halted, and the features were later excavated and resolved under a separate licence (see No. 498 below, 02E0438).</p> <p>The existing licence was extended to cover monitoring of the remainder of the development. This took place on a number of days between March and August 2002. No further features of archaeological significance were exposed.</p>					
02E0438	SMR 17:41-2	E 706960m, N 731678m	Brookfield House, Ninth Lock Road, Clondalkin, Dublin	2002:0498	Donal Fallon

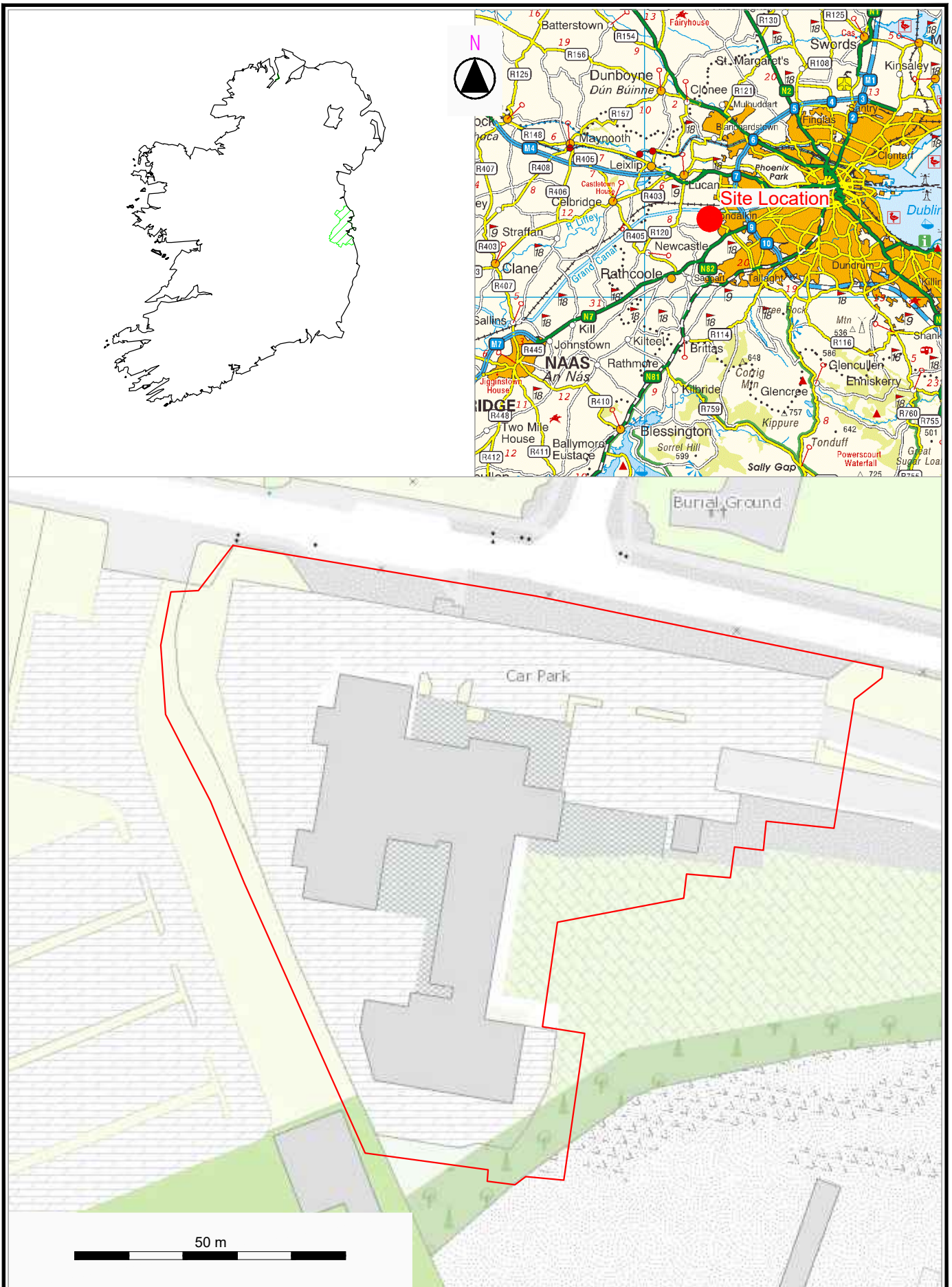
Excavation No.	RMP/SMR	ITM Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
<p>A number of agricultural features of later medieval date were exposed during pre-development testing at this site in March 2002 (see No. 497 above, 02E0363). The features were excavated and resolved over four weeks between 20 April and 22 May 2002.</p> <p>The site is on the northern bank of the Camac River, close to the early medieval monastic enclosure of Clondalkin. At least two phases of cultivation and enclosure in the later medieval period were present. The first phase of activity was represented by a largely erased bank and double ditch (22m long, 2.4m wide, 0.4m deep) and a number of parallel cultivation furrows aligned north–south. The second phase of activity was represented by a more substantial ditch (23m long, 2–4m wide, 1m deep) and a smaller number of associated furrows aligned east–west. The features were truncated to the north and west by later disturbance.</p> <p>A total of 226 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from within these features. No diagnostic imported wares were found; most of the sherds appear to represent locally produced domestic wares of later medieval date, including a number of sherds of Leinster cooking ware of 13th–14th-century date. The bulk of the pottery came from within the later ditch, which contained a number of sherds with fabric and glaze suggesting a late medieval date.</p> <p>The features exposed are consistent with the cartographic and historical evidence. The earlier phase of cultivation may be associated by orientation with medieval strip cultivation within a large open-field unit; the remains of this larger unit are visible on an estate map of 1702 (Aalen and Whelan 1997, 137). The later phase appears to represent enclosure toward the end of the medieval period. This transition may be placed in the context of the general decline of communal agriculture during this period.</p>					
02E1658	N/A	E 707963m, N 731592m	Orchard Lane, Clondalkin, Dublin	2002:0499	Martin E. Byrne
<p>Testing was undertaken at the site of a proposed development at the southern end of Orchard Lane, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin, on 28 October 2002. The site is within the zone of archaeological potential assigned to Clondalkin by the Office of Public Works, Urban Archaeological Survey. Nine trenches were excavated. No features or finds of archaeological interest were uncovered.</p>					
03E1833 ext.	SMR 17:41(01, 05)	E 706179m, N 731373m	TOWER ROAD/OLD NANGOR ROAD, CLONDALKIN, Dublin	2004:0486	Hilary Opie
<p>Test-trenching was conducted at a proposed development site between Tower Road and the Old Nangor Road, Clondalkin, on 10-19 March 2004. The development site lies within the zone of archaeological potential identified by the Urban Archaeological Survey as the area occupied by a medieval settlement. Of major importance is the location of the Clondalkin Round Tower (National Monument No. 32), which is located on the southeast edge of the site, with development proposed immediately to the north and west of it. The development site also lies within the associated potential ecclesiastical enclosure.</p> <p>Four structures were proposed for the site and the trenches were dug along the building foundation footprint where possible. Further test-trenches were dug along the line of the proposed service trenches. Two further trenches were excavated to the west of the round tower. Upon excavation of the trenches it was clear that the site could be divided into two distinct areas. Firstly there was a modern yard surface immediately west of the round tower. The stratigraphy here proved to be very mixed and disturbed, with modern material to a depth of over 1m with undisturbed subsoil beneath. It appears that this yard had been used for burying rubbish in recent years. The second area consisted of gardens associated with houses on the Old Nangor Road (Millview Terrace). Here the stratigraphy consisted of garden soils to a depth of 0.5m. Limited evidence for archaeological activity was noted across the site. This included the retrieval of 37 sherds of medieval pottery from all areas of the site. The pottery consisted of glazed wares and unglazed cooking wares and, although most were of local or Irish origin, there were several English imports. Most of the pottery finds were from disturbed contexts. However, one feature on the subsoil surface in the yard area may represent the remains of an in situ medieval pit or spread that contained five sherds of medieval pottery. This may suggest the slight possibility of uncovering other intact medieval features, although the garden landscaping and the use of the yard for burying rubbish appears to have disturbed and removed any archaeological features that may have existed.</p>					
05E0068	N/A	E 708379m, N 731214m	TESTING AREA 17, REDCOW, Dublin	2005:521	Linda Clarke
<p>An assessment was carried out in advance of the planned M50 upgrade. Testing Area 17 was located in the townland of Redcow. A single field was located within Testing Area 17. Ten test-trenches were excavated within this field. A stony natural subsoil was exposed at certain locations throughout the site, but the majority of the field was used as a landfill site and modern rubbish was visible throughout. The combined area of test-trenches</p>					

Excavation No.	RMP/SMR	ITM Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
excavated in Testing Area 17 was 1723m ² . No features of archaeological significance were identified and no finds were recovered.					
05E1367	N/A	E 707960m, N 731592m	ORCHARD LANE, CLONDALKIN, Dublin	2005:406	Martin E. Byrne
Testing was undertaken at the site of a proposed mixed-use building development located towards the southern end of Orchard Lane, adjacent to its junction with Watery Lane, Clondalkin. The site is located within the zone of archaeological potential of Clondalkin. Three trenches were machine-excavated within the confines of the proposed development area. Nothing of archaeological interest was uncovered during the course of the testing					
05E0953	N/A	E 707443m, N 729395m	BELGARD CASTLE, BELGARD ROAD, CLONDALKIN, Dublin	2005:405	Helen Keogh
Belgard Castle is an Irish country house, largely dating from the second half of the 18th century, containing remains of a late medieval castle. Attached to the rear of the house are many stone outbuildings, mostly built around several irregular courtyards. The features located during monitoring revealed post-medieval activity in the farmyard area consistent with the original function of the surrounding standing buildings. The 1864 OS map shows a mainly planted area, with farm buildings on the periphery. A series of post-medieval wall foundations were located in the area of the site on which a new office was built. The walls represented the remains of demolished farmyard outbuildings (e.g. a potting shed) and dividing walls. A flat, stone-lined drain culminating in a blackstone-built circular water collector was revealed. There were no finds.					
E003689	N/A	E 706915m, N 731365m	Clondalkin, Dublin	2007:446	Graeme Laidlaw
Testing was undertaken next to the round tower at Clondalkin (DU017-041(05)), a national monument, and within a potential ecclesiastical enclosure (DU017-041(01)). The testing work is intended to mitigate, and also to help inform, the design of a civic amenity intended for the location. The site was located partially within rear garden plots associated with houses on Nangor Road and a disused pathway running between Tower Road and the Sally Park Paper Mill. The site has lain derelict for several years. Three cuttings were excavated across the site. In all three cuttings the post-medieval deposits were encountered to a depth of c. 1m below the present ground surface, and were generally located immediately upon the natural subsoil. It appeared that the subsoil had been heavily disturbed across the majority of the site in the post-medieval period. In Cutting 2 a north-east/south-west-orientated linear feature was located in the north of the trench. It measured 5.5m by 0.95m by 0.26m and contained three fills, all of which contained animal bone and quantities of charcoal. There were several features identified in Cutting 3. At the southern end of the cutting there was a circular feature that measured 1.8m by 1.2m by 0.14m. There was a moderate amount of burnt and unburnt animal bone and charcoal within the fill, as well as several fragments of what would initially appear to be late medieval pottery. There was a smaller oval-shaped pit immediately next to this feature. It measured 0.68m by 0.6m by 0.2m and was entirely filled with a moderately compacted mottled yellow and brown silty clay. At the north-western corner of Cutting 3 there was a large oval pit that measured at least 1.7m by 1.4m by 0.4m, although it extended further under the baulk. It was filled with a compact, well-sorted olive/brown clayey sand. A second large circular feature was located at the edge of cutting. It measured 2.4m by 0.98m by 0.34m and was filled with a mid-brown silty clay. The fill had occasional small stones and occasional fragments of animal bone throughout. A fragment of medieval pottery was found within the fill of the feature. A north-west/south-east-orientated linear feature ran across the centre of Cutting 3. It appeared to be cut through a clayey sand deposit that sealed one of the large oval pits. It measured 12m by 2m by 0.39m and contained two fills. The feature was quite shallow and it is unclear if it had originally been deeper and that the upper deposits were truncated by later activity. In Cutting 4 a north-west/south-east-orientated cobbled pathway was identified. The pathway was 5m long, with a maximum width of 1.3m, and consisted of small rounded stones generally less than 0.05m in diameter. A circular red-brick feature located in the centre of the pathway appears to have been an attempt to repair it. The ruts from carriages were evident running along either side of the path. A layer of crushed red brick almost completely covered the cobbled path and appears to have been yet another attempt to repair and prolong the life of the path. The cobbles were laid almost directly upon the natural subsoil.					
E3689 ext.	N/A	E 706915m, N 731365m	Clondalkin, Dublin	2008:382	Graeme Laidlaw

Excavation No.	RMP/SMR	ITM Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
<p>Excavation was undertaken next to the round tower at Clondalkin (DU017-041(05)), which is a National Monument (No. 32), and within a potential ecclesiastical enclosure (DU017-041(01)). The site was located partially within rear garden plots associated with houses on Nangor Road and a disused pathway running between Tower Road and the Sally Park Paper Mill. The site has lain derelict for several years. A programme of testing was undertaken in 2007 (Excavations 2007, No. 446). The archaeological work consisted of resolution of features identified during the previous phase of work, and further testing which was unable to be undertaken previously.</p> <p>Cuttings 1 and 1a were located in the front garden of No.1 Millview Terrace. The cuttings were 1m wide and 23m long. A subterranean stone feature was identified in both trenches. It consisted of a stone wall, built using shaped rectangular blocks bonded with a lime mortar. The test-trench was excavated down to a layer of large lintels laid across the feature in a north-south orientation, which were then mortared into the base of the walls. The lintels were not removed as this would have made the structure unstable. The feature appears to be a post-medieval drain, possibly associated with the nearby mill. Two pits were partially exposed towards the south of the trench. The most northerly feature was oval in plan with almost vertical edges. No dating evidence was retrieved. An irregular linear feature was identified near the southern limit of Trench 1 which was likely to be a drainage ditch. This was located beneath a compacted layer of crushed red brick.</p> <p>Cutting 5 ran from the north-west edge of the round tower towards the rear gardens of Millview Terrace. This trench was designed to indicate the existence or not of an enclosing ditch associated with the monastery. No archaeological features were identified within this trench.</p> <p>Trench A was located in the south-west corner of the development area, where post-medieval truncation had been less destructive. The extent of the archaeological features was defined by a shallow south-east/north-west linear feature. Only the base of the ditch was identified, at a much lower level than the rest of the features on the site. The top of the feature was not identifiable due to the large amount of modern disturbance across the site. The main features on the site were a shallow east-west-orientated ditch and a shallow L-shaped feature which ran alongside it before curving to the north. Medieval pottery was retrieved from both features, and a ring-pin was also retrieved from the latter. Two shallow pits were located to the south of the linear features, both of which contained amounts of medieval pottery. Towards the eastern limit of the site were two large features which contained large amounts of charcoal, slag and some animal bone.</p>					
E003992	DU017-041, DU021-36	E 707260m, N 731266m	Monastery Road, Clondalkin, Dublin	2008:383	Melanie McQuade
<p>Test excavation and subsequent monitoring were carried out on the site of a carpark that was to be constructed adjacent to an existing building. The site lies within the historic town of Clondalkin and is located 12m to the east of the standing remains of Tully's Castle, a national monument.</p> <p>The existing building was centrally located within the site and the carpark was constructed over an existing tarmacadam driveway and an area of garden. It covered an area of 19m by 17m to the south of the existing building, 11m by 14.6m to the north and a 3m-wide accessway was laid down around the eastern side of the building.</p> <p>No archaeological features or finds were identified during the testing programme. Two ex situ sherds of medieval pottery were recovered during monitoring of ground-reduction works but no features were identified. However, the excavations for the construction of the carpark were not to a sufficient depth to expose subsoil across the site and it is possible that archaeological features may exist in the areas of the site where subsoil was not exposed. Any such features would now be preserved in situ beneath the newly constructed carpark on this site.</p>					
10E0415, 10E0416	DU017-041	E 706753m, N 731551m	Clondalkin, Dublin	2010:244, 2010:245	Teresa Bolger
<p>Monitoring was undertaken of the excavation of two utility slit-trenches along the proposed route of Metro West between 4 and 15 October 2010 on behalf of the Rail Procurement Agency (RPA).</p> <p>Approximately 60 utility slit-trenches were proposed along the route of the proposed Metro West scheme, at various locations, from Belgard Road, Tallaght to Fonthill Road, Clondalkin (Area MW201). The purpose of the trenches was to investigate the size, type, level, gradient and position of all existing utilities and associated fixtures, including any underground culverts, basements, chambers, etc., along the route of the proposed scheme. Nine of the proposed trenches were located in proximity to sites recorded in the RMP and/or areas of archaeological potential. On that basis it was determined that a programme of monitoring should be undertaken</p>					

Excavation No.	RMP/SMR	ITM Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
E004609	DU017-04106	E 706910m, N 731398m	Clondalkin round tower, Tower Road/Old Nangor Road/1-3 Millview Terrace, Clondalkin, Dublin	2015:414	Judith Carroll,
E004609	DU017-04106	E 706910m, N 731398m	Clondalkin Round Tower, Clondalkin, Dublin	2016:647	Judith Carroll

Excavation No.	RMP/SMR	ITM Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
<p>Two large areas were investigated, on the northern and southern sides of Nos 1–3 Millview Terrace, Old Nangor Road (the front and back garden spaces of the three houses). Area 1 was located between Millview Terrace and the Round Tower, where the interpretative centre is to be constructed, and Area 2 was located in the front garden space of Millview terrace.</p> <p>Area 1 revealed the remains of a number of features of medieval date. These comprise two curvilinear gullies or slot trenches, relating to structures; a linear gully, six large pits replete with animal bones, a smaller pit and a possible post-hole. A number of sherds of glazed and unglazed medieval pottery were associated with these features, and a polished bone pin was found in one of the large pits. Because Area 1 was to be impacted upon by the construction of the proposed interpretative centre, all archaeological features and deposits were fully excavated to the surface of the natural subsoil.</p> <p>Area 2 revealed the remains of two masonry structures and a large ditch of post-medieval date; no features of medieval date appear to survive on the site. A number of sherds of pottery, pieces of glass, and metal objects of post-medieval date were found in the course of the investigation.</p>					



Archer
Heritage Planning

Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

Monastery Road, Clonsilla,
Dublin 22

Impact Assessment

Scale: 1:1000 A4

Date: March 2021

Origin: NMS

Ref: 2021_14_AIA_01

Figure 1: Location of site

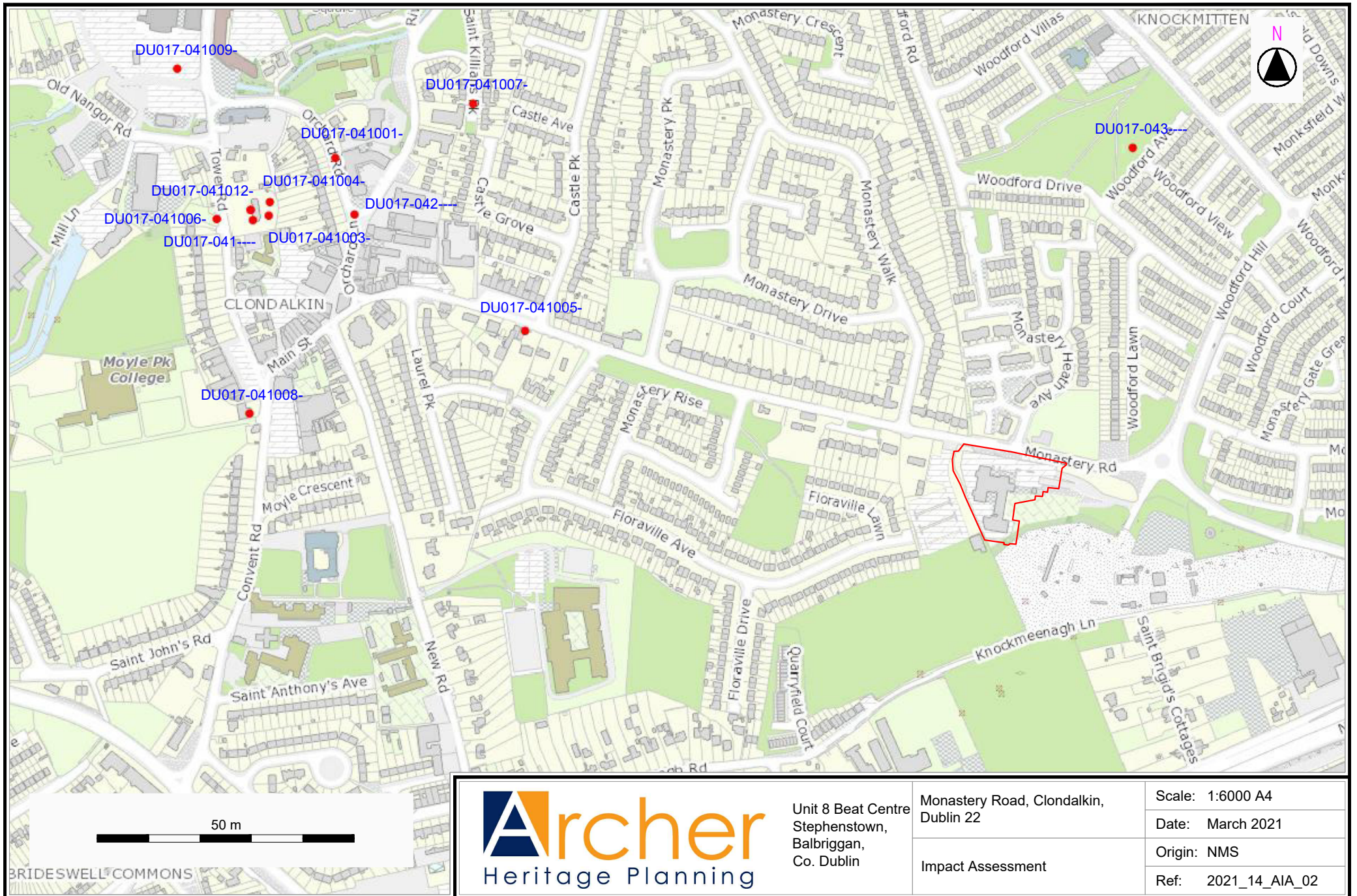
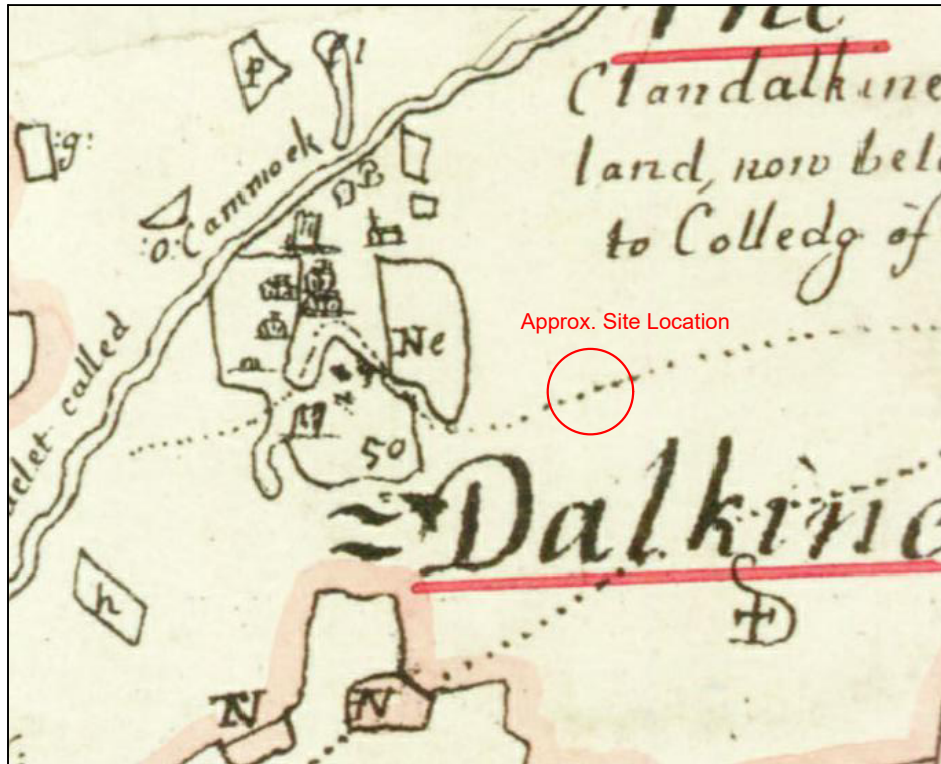


Figure 2: Location of site and surrounding RMP's



(l) Down survey - 1655

(r) Taylor and Skinner 1777



Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

Monastery Road, Clondalkin,
Dublin 22

Impact Assessment

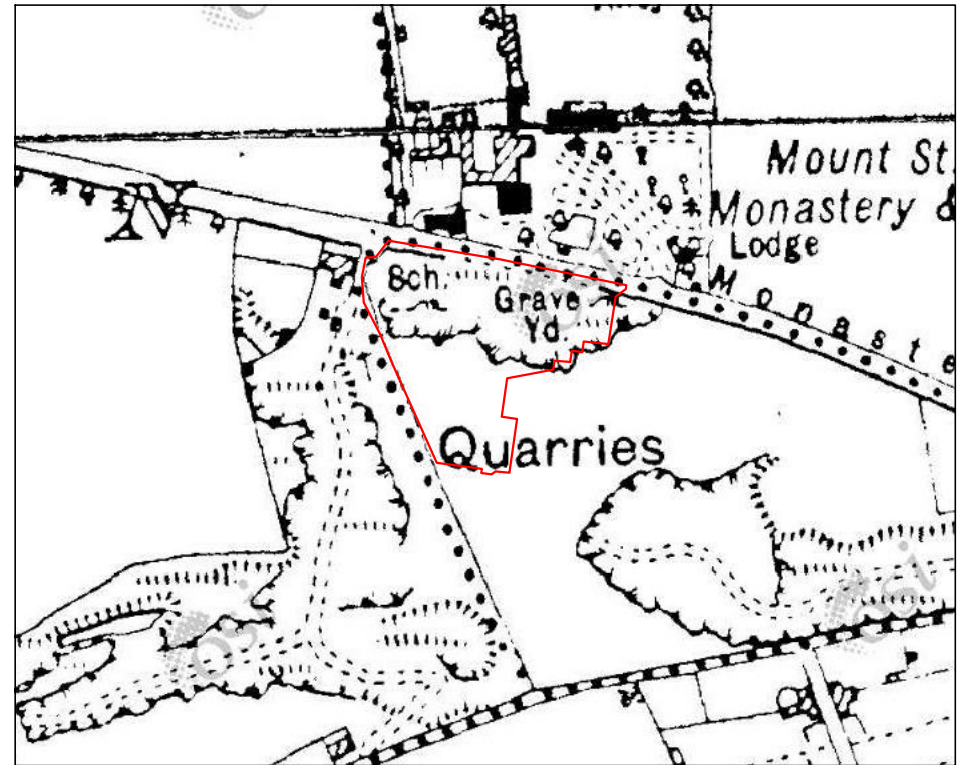
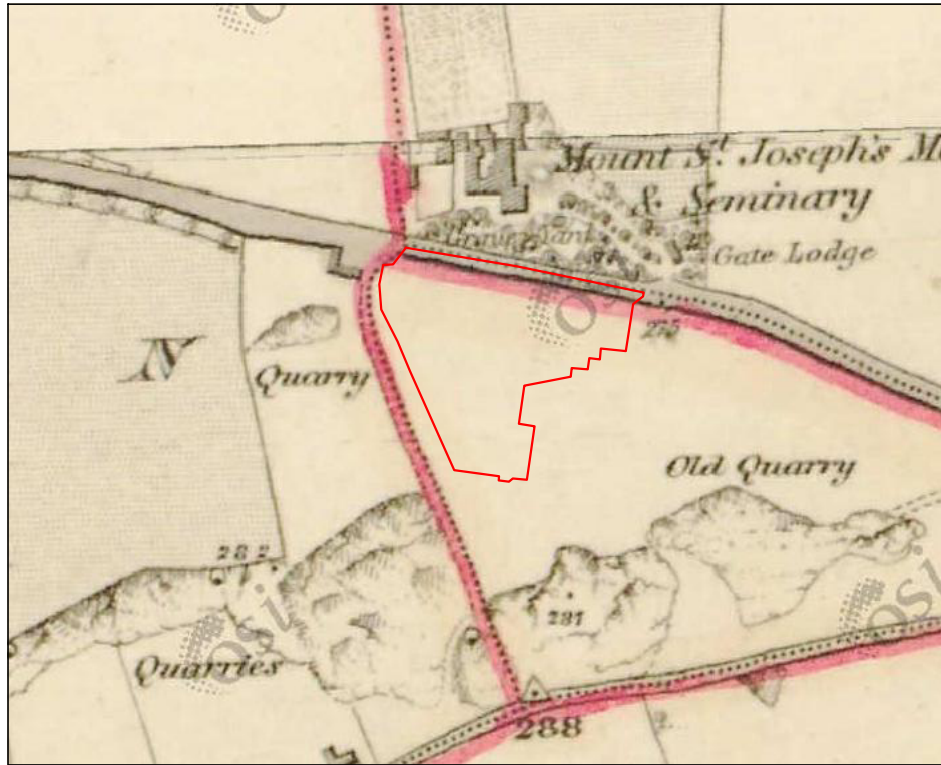
Scale: Not to scale

Date: March 2021

Origin: TCD

Ref: 2021_14_AIA_03

Figure 3: Extracts from early historical maps (i)



(l) 1st edition OS - 1844

(r) Cassini - 1906-9

Archer
Heritage Planning

Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

Monastery Road, Clondalkin
Dublin 22

Impact Assessment

Scale: Not to scale

Date: March 2021

Origin: NMS

Ref: 2021_14_AIA_04

Figure 4: Extracts from early historical maps (ii)



(l) 1995

(r) 2018


	Unit 8 Beat Centre Stephenstown, Balbriggan, Co. Dublin	Monastery Road, Clondalkin, Dublin 22	Scale: Not to scale
		Impact Assessment	Date: March 2021
			Origin: geohive.ie
			Ref: 2021_14_AIA_05

Figure 5: Extracts from aerial photography



Plate 1: N portion of the car park, looking W



Plate 2: W side of the building, looking S



Plate 3: S side of the building, looking E



Plate 4: E part of the site with underground entrance visible, looking S



Plate 5: N side of the site (front of the building), looking W



Plate 6: W side of the site showing excavated bedrock.