

Archaeology and Built Heritage Assessment
for proposed development of an Integrated
Constructed Wetland (ICW)

at

Kilnamanagh

on behalf of

Dublin Urban Rivers Life (DURL) Project
(Agreement number: LIFE17 ENV/IE/000281)

South Dublin County Council/ Dún Laoghaire-
Rathdown County Council

by

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Executive Summary

South Dublin County Council was awarded EU funding for the Dublin Urban Rivers Life (DURL) project (Agreement number: LIFE17 ENV/IE/000281) that requires the construction of an Integrated Constructed Wetland (ICW) within Kilnamanagh adjacent to the southern side of the M50 motorway at Junction 10. As part of the planning process the County Council is applying under Part VIII for permission to construct an ICW within a greenfield portion of land between the M50 and the established housing development of Treepark and associated recreation area of playing pitches. As part of the planning application South Dublin County Council commissioned Dr. Eoin Sullivan (Gort Archaeology) to undertake an Archaeological and Heritage Assessment of the site of the proposed ICW.

The Archaeological and Built Heritage Assessment is based upon a desk-study of available published historical and documentary sources and complimented with a walk-over survey. There are no known archaeological monuments or protected structures within the footprint or 100m buffer of the site of the proposed development. There are seven known archaeological monuments shown on the Record of Monuments and Places as a distance of between 300 and 500m to the south west of the site. The monuments refer to the former remains of an early medieval ecclesiastical enclosure, with associated Church and graveyard and a holy well. The site was subsequently chosen as a location for a fifteenth/sixteenth century Tower House and associated bawn, that formed part of the Pale defenses to repulse attack from the Gaelic Irish. These archaeological monuments were visited prior to their demolition in the early 1970's in advance of the present housing development to the west of the site.

The available cartographic sources show the site of the proposed ICW was originally open agricultural land within the vicinity of Kilnamanagh House as indicated on the maps since the mid-seventeenth century. The former curving field boundaries around Kilnamanagh House reflected the line of the monastic enclosure and the House is referred to as a Castle on the Ordnance Survey maps of the early twentieth century. The site of the proposed ICW is shown as being part of two agricultural fields with a field boundary mid-way in the site oriented north east/ south west. The field boundaries had no visible surface expression during the site inspection.

No known archaeological excavations or assessments took place within a 500m radius of the site of the proposed ICW, nor are there any known artefacts provenanced to the site in the files of the National Museum of Ireland. There were ten sherds of glazed red earthen ware and a ring of copper alloy discovered around Greenhills in 2013.

Based upon the results of the desk based research and the site surface inspection, the proposed development will have no impact on any known archaeological monument or protected structure. The presence of a monastery, holy well and subsequently a tower house and bawn a distance of 300m to the south west indicates that the general

vicinity around the site was of archaeological significance in the medieval and post medieval period. Archaeological excavations approximately a kilometre to the north of the site in Ballymount, along the side of the M50 motorway revealed that the construction of the motorway has truncated surviving archaeology. The proposed development involving ground reduction of up to 2400mm, has the potential to expose original ground, even if the site has been built up and landscaped over the years. It is advised that the site of the proposed development be archaeologically tested in advance of construction to identify any potential sub-surface archaeology within the footprint of the site.

1 Introduction

- 1.1 The Archaeological and Built Heritage Assessment outlines the results of the desk based study and field inspection of the site of the proposed Integrated Constructed Wetland (ICW) in Kilnamanagh townland, Barony of Uppercross, Civil Parish of Tallaght, South County Dublin.
- 1.2 This report forms part of the Part VIII application for the construction of the ICW as part of the Dublin Urban Rivers Life (DURL) Project. The DURL Project (Agreement number: LIFE17 ENV/IE/000281) has received funding from the European Union. This funding was awarded to South Dublin County Council and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council. Dr. Eoin Sullivan (Gort Archaeology) was engaged to undertake an Archaeological and Built Heritage Assessment of the site and adjacent lands as part of the planning application process. The report reflects only the author's view and the Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained within this assessment report.
- 1.3 The site of the proposed ICW is an elongated site adjacent to the M50 motorway and the R838. The southern site boundary is the residential road named Treepark Road. The lands to the south of Treepark Road consists of mature residential housing and an open amenity grassland area (Plate 1).
- 1.4 Kilnamanagh means *Cill Na Manach* that translates as The Church of the Monks. The place takes its name from the presence of a Monastery or ecclesiastical enclosure within the townland. The housing to the south of the site of the proposed ICW was constructed since the mid 1970's on lands that contained a substantial early monastery with curving enclosure, graveyard, holy well and the later addition of a tower house and bawn (protective wall around the tower house). The residential houses were constructed on the footprint of these archaeological monuments and the upstanding structures removed to facilitate the development.
- 1.5 The proposed ICW is located partly in scrubland and partly in an area of cut grass. The ICW will consist of a single cell. The construction will require ground reduction of 2000-2400mm with the resultant excavated ground, where possible, being reused within the surrounding area.



Plate 1 General Site Location (Source: South Dublin County Council)

Section 2 Receiving Environment

2.1 Historical and archaeological background

- 2.1.1 During the *early medieval period* (A.D 500-1200) the lands of Kilnamanagh, to the north of the village of Tallaght, were the site of a religious establishment. It has been suggested that the monastery at this site was connected with St. Eugene, Patron of the Diocese of Derry (Ball 1905, 20). St. Kevin was St. Eugene's nephew, who came to the monastery at Kilnamanagh at the age of 12 and subsequently founded a monastery in Ardstraw and Glendalough (Kenny 1975,2; Anderson et al. 2006, 9; Minogue & Assoc 2015, 25).
- 2.1.2 A building known as the Cell at Kilnamanagh/ Cell Manach Eascarach, as well as a castle, existed on the lands in the seventeenth century (Ua Broin 1944, 194-195; Ball 1905, 3, 20-1; Handcock 1991, 66-67, 2nd ed). The monastery at Kilnamanagh was sacked by the Viking A.D 811 and was not rebuilt (Kenny 1975, 5).
- 2.1.3 Historical reference dating to the *medieval period* (A.D 1200-1550) in the mid thirteenth century to Kilnamanagh when it is mentioned in a list of Wax Rent dated 1256-66. Kilnamanagh at that time was occupied by Sir. John de Caucer

and was subject to a rent of 2lb. of wax. In 1306 Rolph de Rathdowne released a portion of land in Kilnamanagh to John le Ken and his heirs. In 1366 Richard Gyfford recovered the Manor of Kilnamanagh (Kenny 1975,19).

- 2.1.4 It is recorded that in 1513 Richard Talbot granted three acres of pasture in the tenement of Kilnamanagh to William, Archbishop of Dublin. In 1523 the land had come into the possession of the Belgard family, by whom they were held under the Crown *in capite* by Knight's service (Kenny 1975, 6). The Hiberno-Norman family were a minor branch of the Talbots of Malahide and the Talbot family, by marriage, were connected with most of the noble houses of the England, Wales and Ireland (Kenny 1975, 6, Anderson 2006 , 9). In 1626 Adam Talbot inherited the Castles at Belgard and Kilnamanagh (Kenny 1975, 7). Subsequently the Castles appear to have reverted to the Crown due to the Talbot's support of the King James II. Early in the seventeenth century they were granted by James I to Sir William Parsons. Sir William Parsons was Lord Justice of Ireland and an ancestor of the present Earl of Rosse, who may have held court in Kilnamanagh (Kenny 1975, 7). This is based on the fact that Eugene O'Curry wrote in his Ordnance Survey Letters of 1837, that courts were held in Kilnamanagh.
- 2.5.6 Under Sir William Parsons descendants, the lands around the time of the establishment of the Commonwealth were held by Gerald Fitzwilliam. Before the time of the Restoration Fitzwilliam had rented land to Robert Hawkins, who occupied a house containing three hearths. In addition there were eight other houses on the land occupied by thirty people (Ball 1905, 21).
- 2.5.7 The Castles or Tower Houses built at Kilnamanagh and in Tymon (c.1.3km to the south east) and Balgard (c.2 km to the west) were important in the defence of the Pale.
- 2.5.8 By the *post medieval period* (A.D. 1550-1800) Philip, Duke of Wharton, marquis of Malmsbury and Carlow owned Kilnmanagh in the early eighteenth century. In 1723 he sold Castle and lands to the Speaker Connolly (Speaker of the Irish House of Commons) for £62,000. In 1729 the Connolly's built the famous hunting lodge known as the Hell Fire Club at Mountpelier in the Dublin Mountains (Kenny 1975, 12).
- 2.5.9 During the time that the Floyd family lived at Kilnmanagh, St. Kevins Well was also known as Floyd's well (Anderson et al. 2006, 12). It is said that the land around Kilnamanagh were relatively marshy but the Farrell family that bought the Castle and land of Kilnamanagh in 1778 managed to run a successful dairy farm on the land. Mr. H.T Steen inherited the Castle and land from his Aunt in 1947 and continued farming until his retirement in 1959. When Mr. Steen inherited the Castle/ Tower house he generously donated the iron studded wooden door of the tower house to the State and it is now kept in

the National Museum of Ireland (NMI Files: I.A.36/47). After his retirement he settled close to Kilnamanagh Castle.

2.5.10 Eugene Curry in his Ordnance Survey Letters of 1837 mentioned that there was a small square castle standing and the western end of an old church. It was in good repair and inhabited by Mr. P Farrell. There was a doorway leading from the tower house into the church, but the opening had been closed up. The old door is cased with oak and thickly studded in front with thick headed iron nails. From the south east angle there was a line of offices, the back of which O'Curry inspected and found it be of 'rude and rough appearance' of lime quarry stones, all touched with hammer and lying irregularly without any mortar. The office wall was built on the ruins of an ancient wall. There were many lumps of stone to the rear of the shed, which people called headstones. When Mr. Farrell wnet about converting the area into a kitchen garden, he unearthed so many human bones that he stopped and let it untouched. The whole place was eclosed by a wide and deep fosse. They show a place of a drawbridge, but the fosse is enclosed up at that place (Kenny 11975, 1-12).

2.2 Known Archaeological Monuments

2.2.1 Within the footprint of the proposed ICW

2.2.1.1 There are no known Archaeological monuments or features shown to be present within the footprint of the proposed ICW as recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places (R.M.P).

2.2.2 Within a 500m radius of the proposed ICW

2.2.2.1 The Record of Monuments and Places shows a cluster of seven known archaeological monuments, located a distance of 300 to 500m to the south west of the site of the proposed ICW (Plate 2).

2.2.2.2 The descriptions of each monument as recorded on the Record on Monuments and Places are listed in Appendix i. For the purposes of this section of the report we can describe the monuments as consisting of a possible Ecclesiastical enclosure, which according to historic sources had a wide a deep fosse and a possible drawbridge (DU022-005005: DU022-005009). The Ecclesiastical Enclosure is thought to be the site of the early monastery of Cell Manach Eascrach (Ua Broin 1944, 194-195; Ball 1905, 3, 20-1; Handcock 1991, 66-67). It is believed that St. Kevin spent time in his early of training within this monastery and a holy well with a stepped access, associated with St. Kevin, was said to be located close to the monastery (DU022-005004).

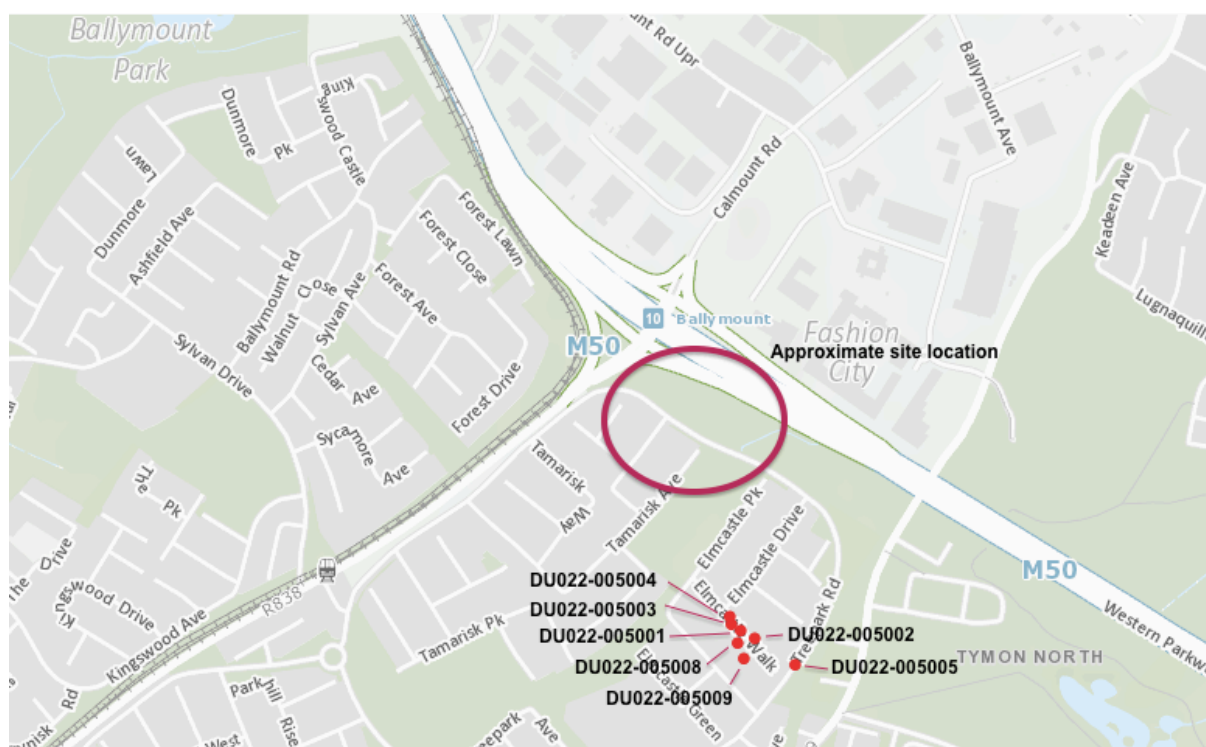


Plate 2 Ordnance Survey map showing known archaeological monuments (Source: www.archaeology.ie)

2.2.2.3 There was a medieval tower house (DU022-005001), which when visited in 1975 consisted of the bottom two storeys that had been incorporated into a farm building. The base of the tower house had characteristic base batter and a newel stairs lit by slit ope. The Ordnance Survey letters (Herity 2002, 31-2) of the 1830's referred to a drystone wall that was built on the ancient ruins of Kilnamanagh castle, that may have been a bawn wall surrounding the tower house (DU022-005008). The original studded wooden doorway of the tower house is housed in the National Museum of Ireland.

2.2.2.4 The Ordnance Survey letters describe the remains of a church that was accessible from Kilnamanagh Castle (DU022-005002) and an associated graveyard (DU022-005003). The graveyard contained disturbed headstones and human remains were uncovered in the late eighteenth century and in the early 1940's (Ua Broin 1944. 195).

2.2.2.5 There are no upstanding remains of the ecclesiastical enclosure, holy well, graveyard, tower house or possible bawn. Since the mid 1970's the land around the these sites were developed for residential housing.

2.2.3 Within a 500-1000m radius of the proposed ICW

2.2.3.1 The Record of Monuments and Places shows a cluster of seven known archaeological monuments, located a distance of 1km to the south north north west of the site of the proposed ICW.

2.2.3.2 The descriptions of each monument as recorded on the Record on Monuments and Places are listed in Appendix i. The monuments are all located within the townland of Ballymount Great. The monuments are located in a greenfield space on the eastern side of the M50 motorway, a distance c.1km to the north west of the site of the proposed ICW. The monuments consist of the seventeenth century remains of the Manor house of Ballymount, built by Sir William Parsons in 1622 and the associated gatehouse (DU021-015002). The gatehouse is a square two story tower with battlemented parapet. The gatehouse consisted of a stair leading to an upper chamber with fireplace. Two upstanding walls of the manor house survive (DU021-015001). Archaeological excavations in 1997 revealed several surviving portions of wall below the surface covering, being the south west portion and north wall of the barrel vaulted manor house. The archaeological excavations revealed a limekiln (DU021-015007) overlain by successive cobbled floors in one of the outbuildings as Ballymount Manor. The sherds of pottery recovered indicate a medieval date for the limekiln.

2.2.3.3 According to the historian Ball, an ancient road ran from Ballymount to Belgard road near a crossroads known as the Shoulder of Mutton. The exact location is uncertain, but is believed to be in this general area (DU021-015005).

2.2.3.4 There are two archaeological monuments within close proximity of each other that pre-date the buildings of Ballymount Manor. These monuments date to the prehistoric period and are a two-tiered earthen mound, with a subsequent smaller earthen mound on top (DU021-015003). A square two-storied turret (DU021-015004) was constructed on the summit as a folly in the seventeenth century as a landscape feature of Ballymount Manor. Excavation in 1982, prior to the roadway construction of a large oval shaped cropmark visible on aerial photographs revealed a large inner fosse/ditch and an external bank. A horse-skull within the ditch indicates a ritual deposition. Further archaeological excavations in 1997 associated with Luas construction revealed animal bone and medieval pottery sherds. The main ditch was excavated in 2002 and revealed a possible entrance to the monument.

2.3 Cartographic Sources

The cartographic extracts in this section were sourced from South Dublin Historical Maps and the red outlined areas represent the approximate location of the proposed ICW's.

2.3.1 John Rocque's Plan of the City and Environs of Dublin dating to 1756 - shows the site of the proposed ICW and surrounding area consisting of open agricultural fields. The map shows the name 'Little Ballymount'. The map shows a sizeable L shaped building close to but set back, via a tree lined avenue, from a main route and the name 'Killyman' is shown (Plate 3). The L shaped house has a field of trees to the south and an arable field to the north on the opposite side of the tree lined entrance.



Plate 3 John Rocque's Plan of the City and Environs of Dublin dating to 1756

2.3.2 Taylor's South map dating to 1816 - shows the site of the proposed ICW and surrounding area consisting of open, presumably, agricultural land. The map shows the name 'Little Ballymount' to the north west of the site (Plate 4). The map shows a sizeable L shaped building close to but set back, via a tree lined avenue. from a main route and the name 'Killymanagh House' is shown. The avenue follows the return on the building and runs out into the agricultural land.

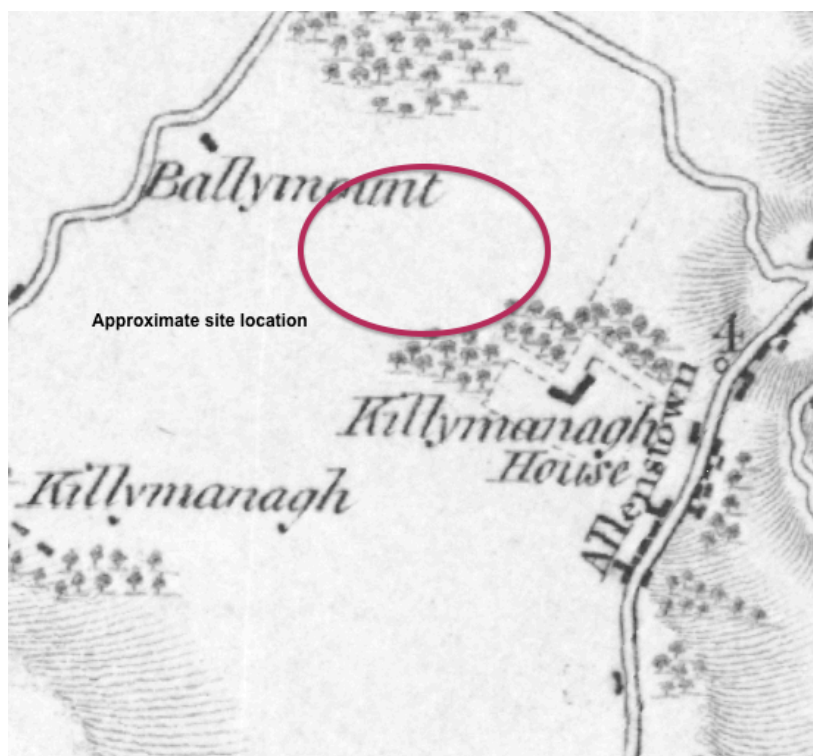


Plate 4 Taylor's South map dating to 1816

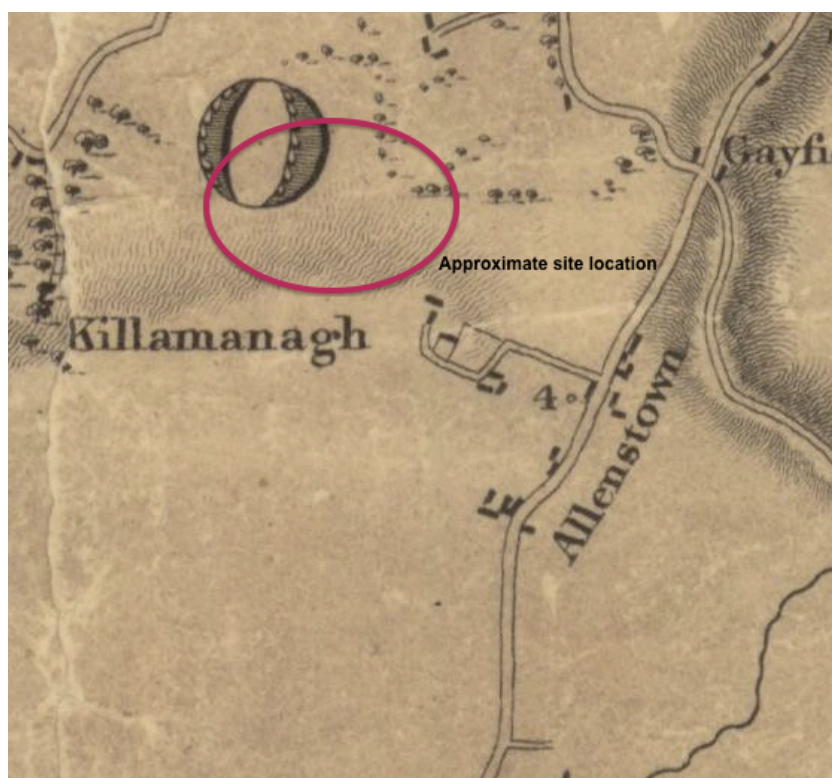


Plate 5 William Duncan's Map of the County of Dublin dating to 1821

2.3.3 William Duncan's Map of the County of Dublin dating to 1821 - shows the site of the proposed ICW as open agricultural land (Plate 5). The map shows the name 'Little Ballymount' to the north west of the site. The map shows L shaped building as consisting of three separate buildings and the avenue extends further than shown on Taylor's South map and has a return that ends leads to three separate buildings. The name 'Killamanagh' is shown on the map.

2.3.4 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6inch map dating to 1843 - shows the site of the proposed ICW as stretching across two agricultural fields, with a field boundary roughly mid-way in the site, oriented north east/south west (Plate 6). Kilnamanagh house is shown on the map with associated gardens and footpath c. 700m to the south west of the site. A Corn Mill is indicated on the eastern side of the road, opposite the avenue entrance to the buildings c.350m to the south east. Both sets of building are linked by road.



Plate 6 First Edition Ordnance Survey 6inch map dating to 1843



Plate 7 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey 6inch map dating to 1912

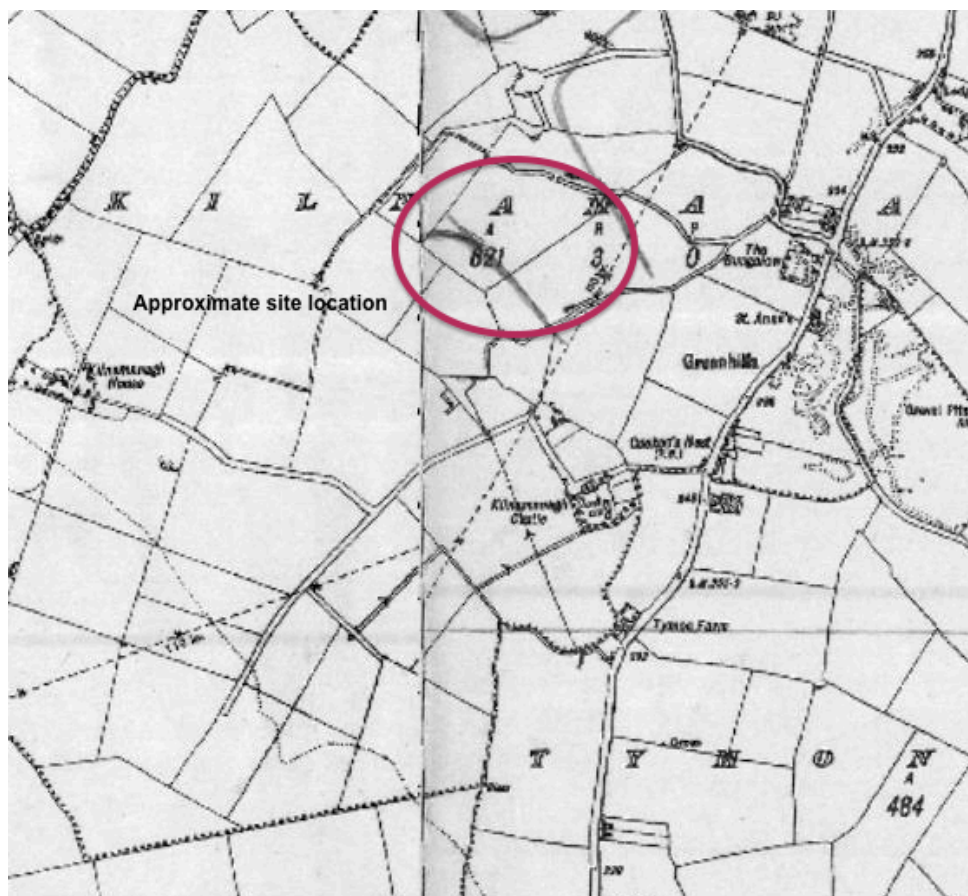


Plate 8 4th Edition Ordnance Survey 6inch map dating to 1938

2.3.5 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey 6inch map dating to 1912 - shows the site of the proposed ICW as stretching across two agricultural fields, with a field boundary roughly mid-way in the site, oriented north east/south west (Plate 7). Kilnamanagh Castle is indicated c.350m to the south east of the site and Kilnamanagh House c.700m to the south west of the site.

2.3.6 4th Edition Ordnance Survey 6inch map dating to 1938 - shows the site of the proposed ICW as stretching across two agricultural fields, with a field boundary roughly mid-way in the site, oriented north east/south west (Plate 7). Kilnamanagh Castle is indicated c.350m to the south east of the site and Kilnamanagh House c.700m to the south west of the site.

2.4 Aerial photography

An inspection of available aerial photographs did not reveal any surface evidence of unknown features of archaeological or built heritage significance within the footprint of the proposed ICW.

2.5 Provenanced Artefacts

A Yeomanry Sword was discovered by Mr. M Moore while digging in his back garden near the lands of the Kilnamanagh Castle in 1975. The sword dates to around 1790 and was made by Reids of Parliament Street (Kenny 1975, 22).

2.6 Previous Archaeological Excavations

A desk based study of archaeological excavations taken place within a 500m radius of the site using the online source www.dublincountyheritage.ie revealed that no archaeological excavations or assessments have taken place within that area.

The area surrounding the site is established suburban residential housing. The indications are that when the land was developed for housing from the 1970's onwards there was no archaeological assessment or excavation carried out in advance or during construction.

2.6.1 A series of development driven archaeological excavations and investigations have taken place in Ballymount Great townland within the proximity of and associated with the development of the M50 motorway and Luas line. The series of archaeological excavations took place between 800-1000m to the north of the site of the proposed ICW. They are as follows:

2.6.2 Archaeological Excavations, Ballymount Great, Dublin (OOE0538) by John O'Neill, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. in 2000. the site of the Luas Line was archaeologically excavated in advance of construction. The excavation found evidence for prehistoric activity on the site in the form of a burnt mound

possibly of Bronze Age date and possible Iron Age enclosure. A series of medieval and post-medieval pits and features were excavated.

- 2.6.3 Archaeological Excavation, Ballymount Great, Dublin (01E0666) by Franc Myles, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. in 2001/2002. The site of the Luas Line was archaeologically excavated in advance of construction as the ground within the post medieval Manor site at Ballymount Great was to be reduced to facilitate construction. The excavation resulted in the discovery of three phases of activity on the site. Phase 1 involved the excavation of a series of gullies and trenches that contained over 250 sherds of medieval pottery dating from the twelfth to the fourteenth century. Phase II related to the post-medieval activity associated with the Manor house (constructed in c. 1622) and produced several sherds of pottery but only one cut feature. Phase III was associated with the ground for the construction of the M50 motorway. This activity had truncated much of the post-medieval activity in the area of the gatehouse and truncated medieval pits and gullies below.
- 2.6.4 Archaeological Excavations, Ballymount Great, Dublin (97E0316) by Malachy Conway, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd. in 1997. The proposed Luas line was excavated in advance of construction. Previous archaeological excavations by Geraldine Stout in 1982, as part of the evaluation for the proposed northbound carriageway of the Western Parkway motorway, exposed an enclosure ditch within the manor complex of buildings of Ballymount Great. Three phases of archaeological activity were identified. Phase I dating to the twelfth to fourteenth century consisted of a limekiln and associated cobbled flooring and a pit. Phase II dated to seventeenth century and consisted of several walls associated with the Manor house and complex. Phase III dated from the eighteenth century to the nineteenth century and consisted of a series of rectangular buildings along the northern section of the courtyard, along with two pathways and 'garden features' to the west of the main cluster of the Manor buildings.
- 2.6.5 The archaeological excavation of the Western Parkway motorway was excavated by Geraldine Stout (E00258) in advance of construction and subsequent monitoring by Valerie Keeley (E000685) did not reveal anything on archaeological significance.

2.7 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

There are no entries shown on the National Inventory of Architecture Heritage (NIAH) either within the footprint of the proposed ICW or within a 1km radius of the site of the proposed ICW.

2.8 Record of Protected Structures

There are no Protected Structures located within the footprint of the proposed ICW or within the 100m buffer around the site. The Manor House at Ballymount is a Protected Structure (RPS 175) described as ‘Archaeological Complex, Manor, Gatehouse, Mound, Belvedere (Ruin) & Road Site (National Monument). The Recorded Monuments are referred in Section 2 and in Appendix i. se features are described in Appendix i.

Section 3 Site Inspection

The site of the proposed ICW was visited on Monday 3 September 2020. The day was sunny and dry with good light conditions in the morning when visited for a site inspection. The land within the footprint of the proposed ICW and land adjacent a distance of 100m from the exterior of the site, where permissible, was walked at a 25m interval to identify any previously unknown surface indications of low visibility features of archaeological or built heritage significance.

The footprint of the site is bordered on the northern side by the M50 motorway and on the western side by the associated curving off ramp leading to the R838, linking the M50 to City West and along which the Luas line is located. The land between these roadways and the curving site boundary of the ICW, that consists of a high masonry wall, contains a swath of mature trees (Plate 9).

The footprint of the site is bordered on the southern side by the present vehicular roadway of Treepark Road, which joins the Tamarisk and Elmcastle Estates that share open recreational land to the south of the site (Plate 10).

The footprint of the site is bordered on the eastern side by the private playing pitches of Kilnamanagh Football Club. At the time of the site visit, the football pitches were closed to the public and were not accessible for the walkover inspection (Plate 11 & 12).

The western portion of the site of the proposed ICW consists of uneven ground that slopes gradually from the level of Treepark road towards the base of the slope mid-way along the width of the site. The grass cover was very high and wet with resultant very poor visibility of the field surface at the time of inspection (Plate 13). The land was walked and there were no visible surface indications of any identifiable features of archaeological or built heritage.

The middle section of the site is level ground with occasional low patches and is being used as an amenity grassland. The grass cover is low and maintained with resultant good visibility (Plate 14). The land was walked and there were no visible surface indications of any identifiable features of archaeological or built heritage.



Plate 9 View of eastern end of site from mid point of site



Plate 10 View of western end of site from mid point of site



Plate 11 View of western end of site with neighbour sports ground (right) from southern external point



Plate 12 View of playing pitches adjacent to eastern end of site looking north east



Plate 13 View of site from the north east corner looking eastwards



Plate 14 View of site from eastern corner looking west



Plate 15 View of site from eastern corner looking south east



Plate 16 View of eastern end of site looking southwards with river to rear



Plate 17 Detail of river along eastern end of site looking south west



Plate 18 View of overgrown eastern end of site looking south east

The eastern portion of the site contrasts to the mid section, where the ground is overgrown and the ground surface uneven (Plate 15). The grass cover was very high and wet with resultant very poor visibility of the field surface at the time of inspection (Plate 16). The land along the summit of the steep ravine containing the river at the perimeter of the site (Plate 17) consists of uneven exposed ground the surface that contained small pieces of exposed red brick and is the residue from a recent engineering site investigations trial hole. The ground contains an ESB pylon at the north western corner of the site (Plate 18). The land was walked and there were no visible surface indications of any identifiable features of archaeological or built heritage.

The neighbouring land within a 100m distance of the site to the north, east and west are unavailable for surface inspection as the lands are public roads or private land under key. The land to the south opposite the site is a mixture of developed housing and open recreational space that is used as playing pitches. The playing pitches consist of level ground with low grass and resultant good visibility of the field surface at the time of inspection. The field surface contains low undulations and hollows associated with areas of heightened soil depletion at areas of the playing pitch. There was a linear feature indicated on the field surface within the first 100m of the green area, but this was possibly related to the preparation of the playing pitch. The land was walked and there were no visible surface indications of any identifiable features of archaeological or built heritage.

Section 4 Proposed development

The proposed ICW is located partly in scrubland and partly in an area of cut grass. The proposed development will consist of temporary access works and a total potential work area of 3500m². The ICW is a single cell with a total area of 1980m² and a treatment area of 1560m² and an average depth 2000-2400mm. The construction will require ground reduction of 2400mm with the resultant excavated ground, where possible, being reused in the surrounding green area. There will be a new surface water manhole and flow meter and 16m of pipework from the ICW to the new chamber and 16m from ICW to discharge back to the river.

Section 5 Conclusion and Advice

This assessment has shown that there are no known archaeological monuments within the footprint or 100m buffer around the proposed ICW. No archaeological excavations have taken place within the footprint or 100m buffer around the proposed ICW. No known archaeological objects are securely provenanced to within the footprint of the proposed ICW. The available aerial photographs do not show any identifiable archaeological features within the footprint or 100m buffer around the

proposed ICW. The walk-over visual site inspection did not reveal any surface expressions of features of archaeological significance, but it must be borne in mind that the northern portion of the site was heavily overgrown leading to poor surface visibility at the time of the site inspection.

The cartographic sources show the site of the proposed ICW as open land, subsequently being enclosed as agricultural land. The Ordnance Survey maps indicate the curving line of the probable ecclesiastical enclosure of the monastery, the line of which is located 180m from the perimeter of the proposed ICW, the vast majority of which was presumably removed or truncated by the present housing estate.

The results of the archaeological excavations parallel to the line of the M50 Motorway and Luas line have shown the extent of surviving sub-surface archaeology associated with Ballymount Demesne c. 1km to the north west of this site in Kilnamanagh. The excavation in advance of the Luas line construction (01E0666) identified that the construction works associated with earlier M50 construction had truncated medieval and post-medieval archaeological features prior to the archaeological excavation for the Luas Line in 2001.

The presence of the ecclesiastical enclosure and monastery at Kilnamanagh and the subsequent construction of a tower house and bawn on the earlier grounds of the monastery indicates that the general area was a focus of activity from the early medieval period onwards. There is potential for archaeological features and remains associated with activities related to the monastery and the subsequent tower house to survive at sub-surface level. If there are any archaeological features located within the site of the proposed ICW, they may have been truncated by earlier works associated with the M50, due to the proximity of same, but if present, may survive in a truncated condition.

It is advised, based upon the assessment undertaken, that the site of the proposed ICW be archaeologically tested in advance of on-site construction in order to identify the nature, extent and location of any previously unknown sub-surface archaeology related to the closely proximal monastic site and subsequent tower house at Kilnamanagh.

Consultation on the proposed development with the staff of the National Monuments Service is advised at the earliest stage in the planning process, to enable them make appropriate recommendations at a pre-planning stage of hitherto unknown archaeological/ heritage features or soils.

Dr. Eoin Sullivan
September 2020

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Appendix i

**Entries from the
Record of Monuments and Places
for known Archaeological Monuments**

RMP sites within a 500m radius of the site of the proposed ICW

RMP Number: DU022-005001

Classification: Castle- tower house

Townland: Kilnamanagh

Description:

When last inspected in 1975, the bottom two storeys of a tower house had been incorporated into a farm building. The main features identified were a newel stairs lit by a slit ope and base batter on the exterior. The original studded wooden doorway is housed in the National Museum, Dublin (Ua Broin 1944, 194-5; Ball 1905, III, 120-21; Handcock 1991, 66-7, 2nd ed). This area has since been developed leaving no visible surface remains.

RMP Number: DU022-005002

Classification: Church

Townland: Kilnamanagh

Description:

The OS Letters describe the remains of a church which was formerly accessible from Kilnamanagh Castle (DU022-050001-) (Herity 2002, 31-2). This church was associated with a disused graveyard (DU022-005003-) which according to the Letters was enclosed by a wide and deep fosse which had a drawbridge (O'Flanagan 1927, 34). This is thought to be the site of the early monastery of Cell Manach Eascrach (Ua Broin 1944, 194-195; Ball 1905, 3, 20-1; Handcock 1991, 66-67, 2nd ed). The area has been developed leaving no visible surface remains.

RMP Number: DU022-005003

Classification: Graveyard

Townland: Kilnamanagh

Description:

The OS Letters (ed. O' Flanagan 1927, 63-4) describe the presence of a disused graveyard beside Kilnamanagh castle. It contained disturbed headstones and human remains which had been uncovered in the late 18th century. Further human remains were exposed in the early 1940's (1944, 195). There are no visible remains above ground.

RMP Number: DU022-005004

Classification: Ritual site - holy well

Toewmland: Kilnamanagh

Description:

A natural spring well associated with St. Kevin (Ó Danachair 1958, 86). The monument was described by O'Broin as commemorating St Kevin's time at Kilnamanagh for early training. This was located SW of Kilnamanagh Castle and accessed from steps. It was still present in 1975. There has been considerable development in the area since with the construction of housing over this ecclesiastical site leaving no visible above ground remains of the well.

RMP Number: DU022-005005

Classification: Ecclesiastical enclosure

Townland: Kilnamanagh

Description:

The church at Kilnamanagh was associated with a disused graveyard (DU022-005003-) which according to the Letters was enclosed by a wide and deep fosse which had a drawbridge (ed. O'Flanagan 1927, 34). This is thought to be the site of the early monastery of Cell Manach Eascrach (Ua Broin 1944, 194-195; Ball 1905, 3, 20-1; Hancock 1991, 66-67, 2nd ed). The E side of this enclosure is indicated on the OS 6 inch map. There are no visible remains above ground.

RMP Number: DU022-005008

Classification: Bawn

Townland: Kilnamanagh

Description:

The OS Letters describe a wall 'built on the ruins of an ancient wall around Kilnamanagh castle' (ed. O'Flanagan ed. 1927, 33(63)). According to the report it was of 'very rude and rough appearance'; 'the stones (were) square, oblong lime quarry stones, lying irregularly without any old mortar'. This may have been the remains of a bawn. There are no visible remains above ground.

RMP Number: DU022-005009

Classification: Earthwork

Townland: Kilnamanagh

Description:

The OS Letters describe a 'wide and deep fosse' which enclosed Kilnamanagh castle and a drawbridge (ed. O'Flanagan ed. 1927, 34(63)).

RMP sites between 500-1000m radius of the site of the proposed ICW

RMP Number: DU021-015001

Classification: House- fortified house

Townland - Ballymount Great

Description:

The surviving architectural remains of the manor form a roughly rectangular courtyard with out-buildings attached to and extending E and W of the original 17th century manor house. The N gable wall and SW corner is all that survives of the manor house. It is built of lightly bonded masonry with block and dot decoration on the quoins indicating a 17th century date. The N wall rises to two storeys with splayed embrasure on the ground floor and a fireplace on first floor (est. dims. c. L 16m, Wth 8.20m). A rectangular vaulted chamber is attached to the N end (int. dims. L 9.50m, Wth 3.70m). Window in N wall (Healy 1977, 1-5; St John Joyce 1912, 217-219; Stout 1982, 217, Stout 1998, 145-154).

Further excavations in 1997 uncovered the eastern section of a substantial stone building, of which a small section (west) survives above ground in derelict form. The eastern gable end of the structure had been removed by the sewer-pipe trench (at 62.09m OD). Excavation directly east of the standing section revealed sub-surface remains of the central portion of the structure, including foundation walls, a partition wall, internal post-holes and a series of internal cobbled floors and drainage features. A mixture of medieval and post-medieval finds were recovered from the cobbled floors and associated wall foundations. The remains of a late outhouse structure were recorded and a section of stone wall was uncovered within the cobbled surface 1.5m south of the outhouse. This wall survives to a length of 2.6m, and is on average 0.74m wide and 0.3m high (63.29m OD). Several walls of 17th century date were uncovered within the excavated area. These included the south-west portion of the manor house, and the north wall of the manor house which forms the south wall of the barrel-vaulted building (McConway 1998, 22-23).

RMP Number: DU021-015002

Classification: Gatehouse

Townland: Ballymount Great

Description:

A gatehouse stands at the entrance to the 17th century manor built by Sir William Parsons, Surveyor General of Ireland in 1622. A boundary wall runs up to the SE corner of the tower but is not bonded to it. It is a square tower which rises to two storeys with battlemented parapet (Int dims. L 6.3m; Wth 6.3m, T 0.6m). Built of coursed limestone masonry with some dressed stone in the arches on the E and W sides. The elliptical arched entrance passage is off-centre and occupies most of the ground floor. There is a small chamber S of the entrance passage which is lit by two slit loops and is defended by a gun loop in the N wall. The joist holes for the first floor are visible. The upper chamber above the gate contains a fireplace in the NW corner. This level was originally reached by a stair, the only indication of which is the absence of plaster in the S end of the upper chamber (Mc Dix 1898, No. 914, 9, 19). Lit by large plain windows in E and W walls with smaller ones on N and S sides. In general this building appears to have been an insubstantial fortification, relying on gun loops to provide security rather than wall thickness.

RMP Number: DU021-015003

Classification: Barrow- stepped barrow

Townland: Ballymount Great

Description:

This two-tiered earthen mound is located in a field of pasture NW of a 17th century manor house (DU021-015001-) and within a ceremonial enclosure (DU021-015006-). The first stage of the earthwork is a raised, steep-sided platform (diam.42m; H 2.5m) with a wide berm around the upper edge (Wth 3.5m). The second stage is a smaller earthen mound (diam. c. 20m; H 2.5m). A circular stone wall of limestone masonry runs around the top of the upper mound (diam. 10m). Inside of this is a square turret with a plain doorway and window with chamfered brick corners. The upper stage of the earthwork had been landscaped to insert an

external stone stairs on the SW side. Beranger's drawing of 1767 shows this as a two-storied turret. This 'Sham Ruin' was probably erected on the earlier mound in the 17th century as part of the landscaping of the manor (McDix 1898, 40, 19; Handcock 1899, 6; Ball 1906, 116, Stout 1998, 145-154).

RMP Number: DU021-015004

Classification: Designed landscape - belvedere

Townland: Ballymount Great

Description:

On the summit of a stepped barrow is a circular masonry enclosure c. 10m in diameter on top of which is a small turret. This contains a doorway and three windows. Beranger's drawing of 1767 shows this as a two storied turret. This is an Eighteenth-century folly.

RMP Number: DU021-01505

Classification: Road- road/trackway

Townland: Ballymount Great

Description:

According to Ball (1906, 219) an ancient roadway ran from Ballymount to the Belgard road near a crossroads known as the Shoulder of Mutton. The precise location of this roadway is unknown.

RMP Number: DU021-015006

Classification: Ceremonial enclosure

Townland: Ballymount Great

Description:

An aerial photograph (FSI 2 262/1) taken in 1971 shows cropmark evidence for a large oval enclosure (165m E-W; 102m N-S) confined to a field W of the ruinous buildings at Ballymount Great. The E end of the enclosure has been disturbed by a track which crosses the site on a N-S axis. Located eccentrically on a slight prominence in this enclosure is a stepped barrow (DU021-015003-). Excavations in 1982, prior to roadway construction revealed one inner fosse (dims. Wth 4.5m; D 1.7m) and a denuded external earthen bank (Wth 6.8m; H 0.4m). Finds at base of fosse fill included animal bones and iron objects namely a socketed tool, a tanged knife and iron slag. A horse-skull lay in a primary position in the fosse indicating a possible ritual deposit. Final silting of the fosse took place in the 9th century AD (Stout 1998, 145-154). Further investigations were undertaken in 1997 to examine the eastern part of the enclosure threatened by the proposed Luas Line. The only finds recovered were animal bones and two sherds of Medieval pottery. Excavation of the main enclosure ditch in 2002 demonstrated the existence of a medieval re-cutting of this feature and possible evidence for an entrance (O Néill 2004, 125).

RMP Number: DU021-015007

Classification: Kiln-lime

Townland: Ballymount Great

Description:

Archaeological investigations in 1997 immediately below the foundation layer for the earliest cobbled floor of one of the outbuildings at Ballymount manor uncovered a limekiln. In profile the kiln is 1.2m wide and 0.71m deep, consisting of a flat base (1m wide) of limestone slabs (top 62.32m OD) with vertical walls of irregularly shaped stones 0.6m high (south) and 0.5m high (north). The kiln is filled by three deposits: a basal layer of white lime mortar, at most 0.13m thick, an intermediate level of mixed brown soil with orange clay flecks, at most 0.36m deep, and an upper boulder infill, at most 0.22m deep. Three sherds of Dublin-type ware and one of Leinster cooking ware were recovered from the fills indicating a medieval date (Conway, 1998, 22-23).