



Architectural
Services
Department



Appendix D

The Archaeological Impact Assessment reports by Valerie J. Keeley Archaeologists

- (1) Archaeological Impact Assessment,
Clondalkin Round Tower (May 2008, 78 pages)**
- (2) Clondalkin Round Tower Project: Phase 2
Archaeological Investigations – Preliminary
Report (June 2008, 19 pages, List of plates: 4
pages, Drawings: Figs. 1-7)**
- (3) Archaeological Impact Assessment of
Proposed Development at Clondalkin Round
Tower, Summary of work conducted to date
(March 2009, 5 pages, Drawings: Figs. 1-2)**

Archaeological Impact Assessment
Clondalkin Round Tower
Clondalkin
Co. Dublin

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Valerie J. Keeley Ltd.

SUMMARY

An archaeological impact assessment of the proposed development site at the corner of Tower Road and Nangor Rd. Clondalkin, Co. Dublin was undertaken by Valerie J Keeley Ltd, Archaeological Consultancy, on behalf of Shaffrey Associate Architects.

The area proposed for development lies within the zone of urban archaeological potential for the historic town of Clondalkin (DU017-041). The development encompasses the round tower (DU017-01406) and lies within the ecclesiastical enclosure(s) (RMP DU017-04101) of the early monastic site at Clondalkin. St. John's Church and graveyard occupy the site of the medieval church (DU017-04102).

Previous archaeological investigations within and in proximity to the development site yielded little of archaeological significance. However, the sub-surface archaeological potential of the site remains high. Therefore, advance archaeological investigations and archaeological monitoring of groundworks are recommended. Due to the amenity value of the proposed development a positive visual impact on both the tower and medieval church site is envisaged.

Numbers 1-3 Millview and Numbers 15 and 16 Tower Road lie within the development area. It is anticipated that these structures will be retained and incorporated into the design, therefore a positive direct impact is envisaged. A pre-construction written and photographic survey of each is recommended. There will be a low visual impact on both St. John's Church and 'Towerville' on Tower Road.

Archaeological assessment and investigation are designed to mitigate any impact of the development and also to inform its design. Archaeological questions regarding the results of investigations to date are addressed.

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1 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological impact assessment of the proposed development site at the corner of Tower Road and Nangor Rd. Clondalkin, Co. Dublin was undertaken by Valerie J Keeley Ltd, Archaeological Consultancy, on behalf of Shaffrey Associate Architects. The work was undertaken in support of a planning application and to inform the design and future use of the site. It includes a study of readily available literary and cartographic sources, a site inspection and examination of the results of recent archaeological investigations undertaken by Valerie J Keeley Ltd. Proposals are set out for evaluating the nature and extent of both sub-surface archaeology and upstanding structural remains within the proposed site, and mitigating the potential impact of the development.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

South Dublin County Council have committed to creating a public amenity space in this area, however the exact nature of the development has not yet been finalised. Therefore, archaeological assessment has the potential to not only mitigate the impact the development may have on archaeological remains within the site, but also inform the design of the development itself. The proposed development area was previously subject to archaeological assessment by Valerie J. Keeley Ltd; an initial assessment was conducted in June 2003, followed by archaeological monitoring of trial pits in November 2003 and test excavation in March 2004 as part of an unsuccessful planning application. As part of the current project, an unsuccessful geophysical survey was attempted in September 2007. This was followed by further test excavations in November 2007 (Valerie J. Keeley Ltd. 2007) and April 2008 (forthcoming).

3 STUDY METHODOLOGY

An archaeological desk-based study of existing archaeological records and other potentially relevant literary and cartographic sources was undertaken. This was conducted in conjunction with a site inspection to assess the current condition of previously recorded features and record any additional features of interest, and examination of the results of recent archaeological investigations undertaken by Valerie J Keeley Ltd at the development site. A list of all consulted sources is provided in bibliographic form.

3.1 Desk-Based Study

3.1.1 Sites & Monuments Record and Record of Monuments & Places

The RMP is a list of archaeological monuments, generally predating AD1700, known to the National Monuments Service. The Record of Monuments & Places (RMP) is a list of archaeological sites known

to the National Monuments Service, Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government, with accompanying RMP Maps, based on OS 6" Sheets, which indicate the location of each recorded site. This RMP list is based on the earlier Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) files housed in the National Monuments Services offices. The SMR was derived from cartographic, documentary and aerial photographic sources, revised through fieldwork and forms the basis of the statutory RMP. The record is updated on a constant basis and focuses on monuments that predate AD1700.

3.1.2 Topographical Files

The National Museum of Ireland's topographical files are the national archive of all known antiquities recorded by the National Museum. These files relate primarily to artefacts but also include references to monuments and also contain a unique archive of records of previous archaeological excavations. The Museum's files present an accurate catalogue of objects reported to that institution from 1928. There is a computerised database of finds from the 1980's onwards. The find-spots of artefacts can also be an important indication of the archaeological potential of the related or surrounding area.

3.1.3 Urban Archaeological Survey

The Urban Archaeology Survey was established in 1982 to record known information relating to Irish towns and to present it to the public. One of the main objectives was to produce a zone of archaeological potential for towns, based on the available evidence, which could be used for planning purposes. Historical sources of information were compiled and the known archaeology of the towns was evaluated.

3.1.4 Archaeological Inventory for Co. Dublin

The Archaeological Survey of Ireland was initiated after the National Monuments Act 1930, and remains ongoing. The Inventory for Co. Dublin is not yet published.

3.1.5 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is an ongoing survey within the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government. The work of the NIAH involves identifying and recording the architectural heritage of Ireland, from AD1700 to the present day and includes vernacular and country houses, churches, mills, bridges and other buildings of note.

3.1.6 Irish Architectural Archive

The files of the Irish Architectural Archive were consulted as part of the Paper Survey. These files can contain information regarding the architectural history of individual structures. The information contained in the files has been collected by archive staff and the public and mostly consists of newspaper clippings. However, there are no files contained in the Archive at present, regarding the architectural heritage sites within or in proximity to the development site.

3.1.7 County Development Plan

Each county's Development Plan is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts (1963-2000) and is an important source for identifying protected sites and structures. The majority of sites recorded in the Register of Historic Monuments are generally listed for protection in the County Development Plan. The 2000 Local Government (Planning & Development) Act introduced a range of new measures for the protection of architectural heritage, including a Record of Protected Structures; a list of buildings which may not be materially altered or demolished without grant of permission under the Act.

3.1.8 Literary Sources

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

3.1.9 Cartographic Sources

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

3.2 Site Inspection

Site inspection offers the opportunity to observe the landscape/ streetscape of the study area. This is essential in determining the nature and extent of the surviving aboveground evidence and in projecting the potential impact of the proposed development. Field walking offers the opportunity of observations on the topography/ Inspection offers the opportunity of observations on the building environment, which often leads to the discovery of hitherto unrecorded sites. The aim of this site inspection was threefold: to examine known sites within the study area, to identify any previously unknown sites and areas of archaeological potential through topographical evidence, and to highlight any structures of architectural merit.

4 RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT

4.1 Location

Clondalkin is situated within the vale of Dublin, overlooking the Liffey estuary and guarding the inland pass between the Liffey and the mountains. The historic centre of the town is located on the southern side of the River Camac. The area proposed for development is located at the centre of Clondalkin village, at the southwestern corner of the junction between Tower Road and Nangor Road. The proposed development site lies directly to the west and north of the upstanding round tower. The irregularly-shaped site measures approx. 90-100m north-south by 30-40m east-west.

4.2 Archaeological & Historical Background

4.2.1 Prehistoric Period (up to c.AD 500)

While no prehistoric sites are located within the immediate study area, stray finds of artefacts from the period have been found in the Clondalkin area, including a flanged bronze axehead and a hollow-based flint arrowhead (see Appendix 2). The River Camac (or Cammock) flows from the southwest through Clondalkin, entering the Liffey at Islandbridge, downstream of Heuston Station. Rivers and waterways have always attracted human activity for a variety of reasons, from their obvious use as a source of water to their use as a means of transport, as a source of energy for their spiritual, religious or ritual associations. Additionally, the former flood plains of large waterways provided a fertile, well-irrigated and relatively flat landscape suitable for agricultural practices from the earliest times of Irish farming (c. 4000 B.C.) The archaeological record of the wider study area presents a broad picture of prehistoric settlement and ceremonial activity. The Dublin region was first inhabited by hunter-gatherers approximately seven thousand years ago. The farmers of the Neolithic period erected stone monuments, and evidence of their cultures survive in the burial cairns on the nearby Dublin Mountains and the Boyne Valley tumuli. An array of Bronze Ages sites are found in the foothills of the Dublin Mountains. Evidence of Iron Age activity is seen at the henges of Athgoe Hill and Lugg, and a possible Iron Age complex at Ballymount Great.

4.2.2 Early Medieval Period (c.AD 500-1100)

4.2.2.1 Documentary Evidence

In the 5th century AD lands in the south County Dublin area were held by the *Dal Meisin Corb*, a Leinster dynasty to whom a number of early local saints claimed ancestry. Their power declined in the 7th and 8th centuries and the area was known as *Cuala*, later divided into *Ui Cellach Cuallan* and *Ui Briuin Cuallan* (Ó Corráin 1972).

The origins of the settlement of Clondalkin lie in the early medieval foundation of a monastery at *Chluain Dolcain*, 'Dolcan's meadow', ascribed to St. Mochua, who died AD 630. He became abbot of Clondalkin in the early 7th century, rising to the rank of bishop's see. According to the notes to the *Féilire Aengus*¹ he was son of Lugaed. St Mochua is variously referred to as St Machotus (Ball 1899, 96-7) and St Crónán Niochna (O'Rahilly 1915, in Herity 2001, 74). Mochua also had links with Celbridge and Balraheen, Co. Kildare (Geissel 2006, 9, 12). It has been suggested that Timahoe in Co. Laois (*Tigh Mochua*, 'house of Mochua') was named after him. It probably commemorates one of the saints named Crónán associated with Kevin of Glendalough, but whether Mochua of Clondalkin is intended or another patron of the same name is unclear (Mac Shamhráin 1996, 213). Colgan (1645, 677) records that Clondalkin '*became a place of great celebrity*'. The Annals of Ulster record that in the year 790 Mochua's relics were taken on tour (Ó Cróinín 1995, 233). The monastic settlement grew over the following centuries. The Annals list the names of nine subsequent abbots throughout the 8th to 11th centuries; Ælbran Ua Lagudon who died in 781, Fearfughail who died in 789, Feidhlimidh Ua Lagudon who died 801, Tibraide son of Rehtabhar who died 828, Cathal son of Cormac who died 879, Ronan son of Cathal who died 885, Maelinmhain Ua Glascon who died 920, Duibhinneacht son of Ronan who died 938 and Fiachna Ua Ronain who died in 1086 (Ball 1906, 121).

The monastery was sufficiently important to be plundered by Vikings in 833. Shortly afterwards the Vikings settled in the area and built a fort called *Dún Amhlaeibh*, named after Amlaib, otherwise known as Olaf the White, the first Norwegian king of Dublin. The exact location of the settlement is unknown; the Vikings may simply have taken control of the monastery and fortified it as occurred at the monasteries of Monasterboice, Co. Louth and St. Mullin's, Co. Carlow (Bradley and King 1988, 215). It is also plausible that the fort was situated close to the monastery. The nearby area of Raheen, from *ráithin*, 'little fort', may suggest an early settlement at this location (Ua Broin 1942, 206). The fort is mentioned only once in the Annals (Bradley and King 1988, 215). In 867, during Amlaib's absence from Ireland², it was attacked and captured by two Leinster chieftans; the son of Gaithen, chief of Leix, and Ciaran son of Ronan. A massacre of the Vikings ensued; it was recorded in the Annals that the attackers '*exhibited the heads of a hundred foreigners as the result of their prowess in the slaughter of its defenders*' (Ball 1906, 108).

While Clondalkin appears to represent one of few recorded Viking rural settlement sites, little is known of this period of Clondalkin's history. It is not known whether the Vikings returned to settle here in the 10th century.

¹ *Féilire Aengus*, the 'Calendar of Aengus', a poem of 641 stanzas commemorating the festivals of Irish saints.

² Between 863 and 871 Amlaib campaigned against western Scotland and the Strathclyde kingdom of the Britons.

4.2.2.2 Archaeological Evidence

4.2.2.2.1 *Clondalkin monastery:*

Irish monasteries developed a relatively standard layout of a roughly circular outer *vallum*, or embankment, with an inner randomly-placed one. Such boundaries had a spiritual rather than defensive function. The sacred nucleus of the church and cemetery lay within the inner enclosure. This central area contained three focal monuments; the oratory, cross slabs and the founding saint's tomb, a recurring combination across Ireland (Bitel 1990, 60). The term *terminn*, derived from Latin *terminus*, defined the sanctified space within which stood the church and later the round tower. Theft, assault or murder within this space invoked the wrath of the saint. The right to seek sanctuary within a church was often invoked in medieval times, as local laws suspended within consecrated spaces (O'Keefe 2004, 108). The presence of the saint's bones provided a focal point, especially as the ownership of relics became more important across Europe in the 8th century. The oratory at Clondalkin is likely to have occupied a similar location to the medieval church, and indeed the present parish church. The early monastic churches were built of wood, later superseded by stone structures. The 7th century church at Lindisfame in Northumbria was described by Bede as being of '*hewn oak, thatched with reeds in the Irish fashion*', (Herity 1995, 21) although *damliaic* (stone churches) were occurring with reasonably frequent in the Annals by the 9th century (*ibid*). Other buildings within the inner enclosure may have included smaller churches for pilgrims or to house relics. For example, all the buildings within the inner enclosure at Clonmacnoise, Co. Offaly or Nendrum, Co. Down, were located on the eastern edge of the inner enclosure; there were none to the north or west of the round tower. Adomnán in his '*Life of St Columba*' mentions the *platea* at Iona - a courtyard where the monks could walk or assemble. This appears to have been located to the west of the principal church and may also have been a feature of many Irish monastic sites (Edwards 1990, 113). The *platea* appears to have been an established part of the monastic enclosure from a relatively early stage and may have been present at Reask, Co. Kerry in the 7th century (Fanning 1981). The enclosure was often marked by stone crosses around its perimeter.

While the inner enclosure at Clondalkin would have housed the church, cemetery and round tower, the exact line of its circuit is tentative. It may be partially preserved in the curved eastern boundary of St. John's Church (Site 2). Excavations conducted on land surrounding the tower by Valerie J. Keeley Ltd (2003, 2004, 2007, 2008 forthcoming) revealed little trace of any archaeological features, probably due to the amount of ground disturbance which took place in recent centuries.

The outer monastic enclosure was divided into areas for dwelling and domestic and industrial activities. The portion of the outer ditch excavated at Clonfad, Co. Westmeath measured between 2.8m – 3.4m wide and 1.8m – 2.5m deep (Stevens 2006), while at Armagh the ditch was of a similar depth but was almost twice as wide (Edwards, 1990). Archaeological excavation has demonstrated that the outer ditch can enclose a large area; 1.25 hectares at Clonfad. At Clondalkin the line of the outer enclosure

has been fossilized along Orchard Lane and Main Street (Site 3, Figure 2). The western circuit of the enclosure ditch can only be speculated upon. Again, excavations by Valerie J. Keeley Ltd (2003, 2004, 2007, 2008 forthcoming) did not uncover the outer enclosure. Neither has it been located during other excavations in the town (Swan 1995, Tower Road; Meenan 1999, Old Mill Road/Nangor Road; Bermingham 2001, junction of Orchard Lane and Tower Road; Doyle 2001, 15 Tower Road; Byrne 2002, southern end of Orchard Lane – see Section 4.4). It is a possibility that the Camac River formed part of the ecclesiastical boundary to the west and north and the monastery at Clondalkin may have occupied a strategic fording point. The nearby townland of Corkagh, southwest of Clondalkin on the Camac, derives its name from *corach*, meaning 'marsh' (Ui Broin 1944, 203). Perhaps the land surrounding the Camac in Clondalkin was similarly marshy in the early medieval period.

4.2.2.2. Round tower

O'Keeffe lists 95 extant and alleged round towers in Ireland (2004, 16-17). Of the 64 surviving towers, Clondalkin is a fine, intact example. It is built of roughly coursed hammer-dressed Dublin calp limestone³, a muddy fine-grained carboniferous limestone, with granite used for the window and door jambs. Spalls (small infill stones) are used throughout. The tower stands to a height of 27.5m, topped by a conical cap, but with a circumference of 12.7m, a diameter of just over 4m (2.2m internally) it is the slimmest extant round tower in Ireland. The drum of the tower displays a tendency towards concave entasis, where there appears to be a narrowing that widens again just below the cornice; most likely a flaw miscalculation during construction (Lalor 1999, 132). The cap has a less acute angle than others (*op. cit.* 135).

Originally there were five internal floors, internally reorganized to four in 1827 to facilitate use as a belfry for St. John's. The floors are carried by alternately orientated wooden beams; this timber work was set into the masonry as the wall rose (*op. cit.* 76). The Clondalkin tower has no corbels and only one floor offset, which supports the entrance floor – an unusual design feature only seen elsewhere at Glendalough (*op. cit.* 135).

The doorway faces east towards the present St. John's Church and is some 3m above the present road level. The well-articulated narrow granite doorcase is lintelled. It has a sill and four inclined jambstones either side. Two windows in the drum lit the original second and third floors; both are also lintelled with inclined jambs. Four larger rectangular windows on the bell-floor open to the cardinal points and were glazed in recent years. Both Clondalkin and Glendalough towers have a similar organization of windows, demonstrated by O'Keeffe's folded-out schematic drawings (2004, 52-53), the main difference being that Glendalough has one on each of the second to fifth floors (four), as opposed to Clondalkin's

³ Calp limestone is the shaly sedimentary bedrock underlying Dublin city. Muddy bands separate the shallow limestone beds, which separate easily. It contains chert nodules which are commonly visible in rubble blocks. Dark grey to black in colour, it pales to a lighter grey. Tiny cubic crystals of iron pyrites can produce a random orange-brown hue. Calp limestone was widely used across Dublin in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

two. The lack of floor offsets at both towers and the similarities in their fenestration layout suggests a shared design; there certainly would have been communication between both communities.

Clondalkin round tower features an unusual buttress which surrounds the base. Approximately 1m deep and 3m tall, it incorporates steps up to the doorway. The batter surrounding the base is a later addition of unknown construction. This buttress of rubble and small stones pre-dates 1725, when the tower was illustrated by Samuel Molyneux. Ball (1899, 96-7) notes that it is similar to tower bases at Roscarbery, Co. Cork and Brunless, Brecknockshire, Wales. In 1837 Lewis noted that '*the base of the column to that height was, about 60 years since, cased with strong masonry*', however the buttress is clearly earlier as it was depicted by Samuel Molyneux in 1725. The steps rising in anticlockwise direction to the door are a later insertion.

The construction date of the tower is not recorded in surviving Annal texts. Lalor (1999) assigns a 10th-11th century date to Clondalkin. It has previously been suggested that the towers at Clondalkin, Lusk and Swords date from the 10th or early 11th century, as indicated by their lintelled openings (generally considered to precede arched doorways and towers with Romanesque decoration). It was probably constructed prior to 1076 when the monastery came under control of the *Céli Dé* movement – a reform group who did not build round towers O'Keeffe (2004, 91). O'Keeffe (*op. cit.* 88) contends that lintelled openings for doors or windows can not be accurately dated, but agrees that a pre-1076 date is consistent with its simple architectural features.

Round towers were subject to antiquarian scrutiny in the 18th and 19th centuries, perhaps more so than any other form of archaeological or historical monument. The first antiquarian essay to discuss round towers was written by Dr. Thomas Molyneux in 1725. A professor of physics in Dublin University, he argued that the towers were Danish in origin. His nephew Samuel Molyneux provided illustrations of the towers at Clondalkin, Swords and Kildare. This illustration depicts the buttress surrounding the tower at Clondalkin, indicating a pre-1725 date for its construction. Archdeacon illustrated the tower and the medieval church in 1773 (Figure 11). Austin Cooper⁴ visited the tower in 1780, referring to it as an '*Anchorets Tower*' (Cooper, in Price 1942). There were no floors in it at this time; new ones were fitted shortly before 1827. Francis Grose sketched the tower in 1792 (Figure 12). In the late 18th century General Charles Vallancey, a military engineer, asserted a Phoenician or eastern origin to round towers. Other contemporary theories argued that they were pagan fire temples, pagodas for phallic worship or Buddhist temples. In 1821 Colonel de Montmoerchy-Morre wrote; '*The pillar-tower, as a defensive hold, taking into account the period that produced it, may fairly pass for one of the completest inventions that can well be imagined. Impregnable in every way, and proof against fire, it could never be taken by*

⁴ Austin Cooper (1759-1830) worked as a tax collector out of the Treasury in Dublin and travelled the country from 1781-1793.

assault. *Although the abbey and its dependencies blazed around, the tower disregarded the fury of the flames...* (from *Historical and Critical Inquiry into the Origin and Primitive Use of the Irish Pillar Tower* in Gibson 1861, 443-44). The publication of *The Ecclesiastical Architecture of Ireland Anterior to the Norman Invasion* by George Petrie in 1845 included the first objective study of round towers. Petrie was the first to propose that these structures were attached to the principal medieval churches in Ireland and suggested a range of functions not previously considered. The term 'round tower' has been in use since the early 1800s at least (O'Keeffe 2004, 18).

The 1886/7 report of the Commissioners of Public Works states that the tower '*has been thoroughly repaired, and is now in a safe condition*'. A lightning strike recorded in the 1935/6 report '*displaced the capstone and shook the masonry*'. A lightning rod was subsequently installed, and the masonry cleaned and pointed while the scaffold in place.

In the 10th century round towers '*began this long-lived sequence representing the marriage of a range of symbols and ritualized practices with a particular architectural principal*' (O'Keeffe 1999, 93). The Annals tell us that these structures were used as *cloigthe*, 'bell-houses'. A handbell rung from the bell-floor can, when the wind is right, be heard quite clearly for over a mile and possibly further (Lalor 1999, 70). Bell-ringing summonsed the monks to Divine Office; the dawn to dusk daily cycle of prayers, psalms and hymns. Towers may have been used as repositories of church treasures; relics of the founder, manuscripts and the church plate (*op. cit.* 68). O'Keeffe (*op. cit.* 101) suggests they may have been used for liturgical processions as the windows often ascend clockwise (liturgical and pilgrim processions followed clockwise route).

Lalor (*op. cit.* 49) suggests the campaniles of Rome and Ravenna, and the Carolingian towers of the Rhineland as the sources that inspired the design of round towers in Ireland. O'Keeffe (*op. cit.* 119) agrees that round towers have distant relations across Europe - from the Mediterranean, particularly Italy, and west-central Europe north of the Alps, which embraced areas of the early medieval Carolingian and Ottoman empires - but possesses a unique physiognomy. However similar round towers may appear externally, there is no uniformity in their internal construction (Lalor 1999, 81). However, the spatial relationships between towers, churches and high crosses (where present) were carefully formulated. The siting and orientation of towers within the monastic enclosure was determined by the location of the church. Generally, the tower was placed to the southwest, or more frequently the southwest, of the church entrance, with the tower doorway facing the west door of the church (Lalor 1999, 74). The construction of the tower at Clondalkin is an indicator of the increasing prosperity of the monastery at that time. The doorway faces St. John's Church, suggesting the current church is built on the site of the principal church of the early medieval monastery.

4.2.2.2.3 *Slí Mhór*

Early Irish monasteries were generally located with access to good communication networks. The places visited and roads travelled by Early Christian saints and their pre-Christian counterparts, as recorded in the medieval annals, the Lives of Irish saints and other texts, are important indicators of roads extant at the time of their compilation and probably much earlier. The major routes of prehistoric/early historic Ireland evolved as local or regional tracks. A network of such tracks covered the country, from which favourable long-distance routes emerged through selection. In early Irish law tracts a '*slí*' is defined as '*a highway; the widest of roads, must allow two chariots, each drawn by two horses, to pass.*' (Kelly 1998).

According to Ó Lochlainn (1940, 471), Clondalkin was located on the *Slí Dhála Meic Umhóir* (or *Bealach Muighe Dála*), 'The Road of the Assemblies', a major prehistoric road extending from Dublin through Drimnagh, Clondalkin, Newcastle, Naas, Kilcullen and Abbeyfeix into Munster. Geissel (2006, 9) suggests that the *Slí Mhór*, another major route, passed through Clondalkin. The *Slí Mhór* largely coincided with the Esker Riada and extended from Dublin Bay to Galway Bay. It is considered to have been a route for traders, fair-goers, students and pilgrims travelling between monastic centres, such as Durrow and Clonmacnoise, and the seaports of Dublin or Howth and Clarinbridge or Kílcolgan. With the decline of Clonmacnoise and the corresponding rise of Athlone - the latter strengthened by the construction of a bridge over the Shannon in 1210 - the east to west route of the *Slí Mhór* veered north and gradually evolved into the N4/N6 connecting Dublin and Galway (*op. cit.* ix). Traditionally, it is considered to have started at Dublin's High Street, near Christchurch Cathedral. Extant street patterns suggest it continued southwest through Drimnagh, along the old Naas Road and Monastery Road into Clondalkin, leaving along the old Nangor Road (*op. cit.* 9). Geissel (*op. cit.* 24) estimates that the 116km from Clondalkin to Clonmacnoise could be covered in five days; suggesting Clondalkin was an important staging-post in early medieval times and possibly earlier (*ibid.* 15). Both religious and secular writings from early medieval times stress the importance of hospitality, both as a virtue to be admired and as a religious duty. It is recorded that Crónán of Roscrea moved his monastery to a more convenient location, because the original establishment was inaccessible for travellers (Ryan 1972, 318). Several monastic settlements were located along the route between Clondalkin and Timahoe, Co. Laois - Celbridge, Taghadoo, Balraheen - and would have contributed to the traffic on that road in early medieval times. The monastery at Clondalkin would therefore have occupied an important location and possibly even a strategic fording point across the Carmac River on one of the principal roads of the period.

4.2.2.2.4 The Karlsruhe Calendar

Among the Reichenau manuscripts at Karlsruhe, Germany, were identified two Irish strips of vellum which had been used as binding for the codex known as the *Karlsruhe Bede*, or the Karlsruhe Calendar. They were found to be fragments from two old sacramentaries or missals (Kenney 1929, 701). In an upper margin is the entry, '[Liber] sancte Trinitatis et sancti Cronáni filii Lugaedón' – a reference to Crónán, or Mochua, of Clondalkin, who was son of Lugaed according to the notes to the *Féilire Aengus*⁵. In the early 20th century scholars such as Kenney and Bannister agreed that there were some grounds for conjecturing that the service-book of which this sheet had formed a part belonged originally to the monastery at Clondalkin (*ibid.* 702).

Recent studies by Schneiders (1989) and Ó Riain (unpublished) have thrown new light upon the provenance of the manuscript. Both have noted that the Karlsruhe Calendar itself makes no reference to the feast of Crónán of Clondalkin. According to Schneider (*op. cit.* 34) the presence of the feasts of twelve representatives of Irish churches in the Karlsruhe Calendar, and the absence of any reference to a continental saint of Irish origin among the original entries strongly indicates that the calendar was compiled in Ireland, before being taken, doubtless in a cleric's book satchel, to the Continent. While Schneiders (*op. cit.* 36) tentatively concludes that Clondalkin was the more likely provenance, he concedes the possibility of its having produced the manuscript considerably diminished by the omission from the Karlsruhe Calendar itself of any reference to the feast of Crónán/ Mochua of Clondalkin. Ó Riain (unpublished) reiterates that the feast of Crónán of Clondalkin is not included in the Karlsruhe Calendar. He argues that the prominence given to Coemgen (Kevin) qualifies the church of Glendalough for serious consideration as a possible original home of the Calendar⁶. The Annals of Ulster record that in the year 790 the relics of 'Coemgen [alias Kevin] and Mochua [alias Crónán] moccu Lugeadon' were taken—apparently together, although this is not specifically stated—on a circuit in that year; a tradition linking Clondalkin with the more important monastery of Glendalough. Furthermore, Ó Riain suggests that the Viking raid on Glendalough in 834 may have precipitated the movement of the Calendar to the Continent so soon after its compilation, 'perhaps in the satchel of a fleeing monk'.

4.2.3 Medieval Period (c.AD 1100-1550)

4.2.3.1 Documentary Evidence

There was not a continuous line of Norse kings in Dublin during the medieval period. Irish rulers intermittently assumed control. A considerable amount of tolerance was exercised by the pagan rulers;

⁵ *Féilire Aengus*, the 'Calendar of Aengus', a poem of 641 stanzas commemorating the festivals of Irish saints.

⁶ The name of Kevin's church at Glendalough receives the unique distinction of being written in the abbreviated and more familiar form of *Uallis*, Irish *Glend* (Ó Riain, unpublished).

they apparently lived on comparatively friendly terms with their Irish neighbours, with whom they were often allied in war and connected by matrimonial ties. By the 10th century a Viking family known as the Sons of Thorcill ruled the south County Dublin area (MacNiocaill 1972). The Scandinavian community of Dublin appears to have accepted Christianity under Sitric Silkbeard (989-1036) who may also have founded the Church of the Holy Trinity, later to become Christ Church Cathedral (Bradley 1992, 46).

The fortunes of the monastery during the rest of the Norse period are unknown, but it did continue in existence. The settlement at Clondalkin was again burned in 1071 and 1077, when rival factions struggled for control of the monastery. Abbot Fiachna Ua Ronain (d.1086) is said to have assumed the abbacy in violation of the right of the son of Maeldalua (Ball 1906, 121; Leask 1914, 272-3). In 1076 an army was led by the clergy of Leath Mhoga with the son of Maeldalua to expel him, which resulted in the church and lands at Clondalkin being given to the *Céile Dé*, and a fine of twelve score cows was paid to the son of Maeldalua (Ball *op. cit.*). As at the other *Céile Dé* monasteries of Tallaght and Finglas, the lands were incorporated into the see of the Dublin diocese prior to the Anglo-Norman invasion, probably the result of diocesan reorganisation following the Synods of Rath Bressail (1111) and Kells (1152).

By 1169 the area had come under the control of an Irish chieftan, Mac Gillamochmog, who married the daughter of Dermot MacMurrough, the Leinster king. The Anglo-Norman invasion, which commenced in that year, brought little change to the structure of the parish of Clondalkin. In 1171 Irish forces under Roderic O'Connor, King of Connaught advanced to Clondalkin with the intention of attacking Dublin, but after skirmishing with Strongbow's forces for some days they withdrew. In 1179 feudal possession of the manor of Clondalkin was confirmed to the See of Dublin by Pope Alexander III, and by Prince John in 1190 (Murphy 2002, 5). Temporal control of the church lands passed from members of the Uí Dunchada, who provided many of St. Mochua's ecclesiastical successors, to English nominees of the archbishop (Otway-Ruthven 1993, 126-43).

In 1186 the church of Clondalkin was held by a Master Osbertus, following its union with the neighbouring parish of Kilmahudrick. Upon the establishment of St. Patrick's Cathedral in 1219, Clondalkin became a prebend⁷ of that church. During 1220 to 1229 Archbishop Henri de Londres assigned for support of the office the church of Clondalkin, its associated chapels and a portion of the bog at Deansrath, approximately one mile from the village, for which the dean was to pay annually one pound of frankincense at Easter to the archbishop's chapel at Clondalkin (Joyce 1920). Clondalkin became part of the corps of the deanery, and William FitzGuido was appointed the first Dean of St. Patrick's. In 1227 the prebend was worth 120 marks; one of the highest in the archdiocese. Under the Anglo-Norman archbishops Clondalkin became the centre of one of the largest manors belonging to the

⁷ Also known as the Culdees, meaning 'servants of God', a monastic order with settlements in Ireland, Scotland and England.

⁸ An allowance paid by a cathedral or collegiate church to a member of its clergy, or the property or tithe that is the source of this allowance

metropolitan see. In 1324 Reginald of Clondalkin is recorded as chaplain and in 1393 James Seaman is listed as rector (Ball 1906, 122).

It is not recorded when the new medieval parish church, dedicated to St. Mochua, was built. It contained three altars dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Bridget and St. Thomas. A description of the medieval parish church can be attempted from 18th century drawings; it featured a graded triple lancet window in the east elevation, an aisled chancel and a two-light belfry typical of 15th century churches in the Pale (Bradley and King 1988, 222). However, these drawings may post-date rebuilding works in the early 18th century. A large structure, approximately 114ft long and 54 feet wide, it was considered one of the finest in the diocese (Murphy 2002, 5).

Records demonstrate that affluent parishioners named the church and its priests in their wills. The first benefactors were the Uí Dunchada chieftan of South Dublin, Domhnall Mac Gillamocholmóc, and his wife Derbforgaill, daughter of Diarmait Mac Murrógh, King of Leinster, who endowed lands in their possession (Murphy 2002, 6). The Neill family were prominent freemen and burgesses of Clondalkin and constituted a half of participants in all official activities of the manor court. They gave their name to the nearby townland of Neillstown. In 1471 John Neill is described as chaplain of Clondalkin. His father, William, died in that year and *left legacies to two priests, described as the chaplain of the parish and St. Mary's chaplain, a chalice of sixteen ounces, which had cost five and a half marks, to the altar of St. Mary, and sums of money for the purpose of maintaining a priest for a year, of purchasing a service or lesson book, and of keeping lights on the altars of St. Bridget and St. Thomas* (Ball 1906, 122).

The archbishops established an episcopal borough in conjunction with the manor and by the 13th century a large medieval town had begun to develop around the original monastic settlement. The manor of Clondalkin consisted of 4,055 acres, excluding land granted to St. Patrick's Cathedral in the parish and the townlands of Nangor, Collinstown and Coldcut. The churches of Esker (southeast of Lucan) and Rathcoole were subservient to Clondalkin at this time (Murphy 2002, 7). The manor formed a significant part of the Archbishop's Liberty of St. Sepulchre, excluding it from the direct temporal control of the king. The archbishop's seneschal⁹ appointed a portreeve, or bailiff. The portreeve was assisted by a sergeant, a weighmaster and other officials; an indicator of the importance of trade in the town and the prosperity of the manor. Held at the seneschal's discretion, the annual archbishop's temporal court had all the freemen and burgess of the village in attendance. The archbishop had a manor house in Clondalkin for use on such occasions, which was left in the care of a constable when unoccupied. Its location is unknown, but it is possible that the church site excavated in 1962 (Rynne, E., 1967, 29-37) may correspond with the aforementioned chapel, suggesting that the archbishop's house was in the vicinity of present day St. Killian's Park housing estate (Bradley and King 1988, 220). The remains of a small stone church surrounded by an irregular, oval enclosure were uncovered.

⁹ A steward who managed the domestic staff of a noble house in the medieval period

Rynne (1967, *op. cit.*) suggested that the enclosure represented the remains of a pre-Norman church site, that the stone church was Anglo-Norman in date and was destroyed prior to the late 18th century.

The inhabitants of the manor of Clondalkin and their priests were largely of English or Anglo-Norman origin. The latter actively encouraged immigration from England and Wales. The native Irish remained on after the invasion, occupying the greater part of the land and serving succeeding Dublin bishops in a manner similar to their monastic predecessors. The chaplain of the community continued to be appointed by the dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Archbishop Alen's Registry records that in 1326 the borough consisted of '32 *burgages* and 2 parts, and 33 *messuages* with 2 *carucates*¹⁰, paying £17 8s 0½d...*burgesses' labour is worth 5s per annum*' (Martin 1981, 38). This extract points to 32 individual house plots within the borough, and therefore the existence of at least 32 houses at this time. Similar to other medieval settlements, Clondalkin had houses on the street frontage (Bradley and King 1988, 219). Cottagers were also documented, some of whose cottages were in ruins (McNeill 1950, 186). The condition of the boundaries of the manor was described as '*waste, being among the Irishry*' (Joyce 1920). The accounts of the manor include revenue from fines and imprisonments in addition to the profit of the manor court, and record that the manor contained a mill and a bog (Ball 1906, 110).

In 1324 Archbishop be Bicknor is stated to have had some corn and livestock, including 80 cattle and 200 sheep, on his Clondalkin lands. The fortunes of the town may have declined somewhat in the following years; in 1326 the archbishop's house was described as '*a chamber and a chapel badly roofed with shingles, a stone stable badly roofed and two small houses badly roofed with thatch*' and as being of no value as nobody wished to use the dwellings (McNeill 1950, 185). The curtilage was also worthless, the orchard '*for want of apples trees*', and the dovecot was in ruins. Only a few *betagh* (peasants) remained on the lands and most of the tenants were English, many of them being burgesses of the town of Clondalkin. The manor appears from this survey to have been of great extent, including a large tract which then lay '*waste and uncultivated owing to the weakness of the soil*', a wood which was without profit '*except by making great destruction and waste*', a moor and a warren (Ball 1906, 110).

In 1393 the town had five streets, known as Mill Street, Steeple Street, Pope Lane, New Street and Mahow Street. This is recorded in an inquisition about property assigned to the church of Clondalkin by a John Shillingford, who gave it houses in the town, farms and a wood called *White Firs* (*ibid.* 111). It also records an inhabitant in 1345, a John FitzSimons, '*described as late guardian of trade in Ireland who in that year returned to the Exchequer sundry standard measures and weights, including an iron-bound bushel, a brass flagon and groat, an iron ell and brass and lead weights, together with seals used for stamping those teasted and found correct*' (*op. cit.*).

¹⁰ A message is a property; a dwelling house with outhouses and land. A carucate is a unit of measurement of land for the purposes of tax assessment.

Medieval pastors include Reginald, chaplain in 1324, James Seman, pastor in 1393, John Whytoyn, John Eliot, William Broghe and Alexander, killed in 1257 (Murphy 2002, 7). Clondalkin was considered one of the chief villages in the metropolitan county in the 16th century (Ball 1910, 113). While Clondalkin village escaped much of the political turmoil of the period due to its location within the Pale, records survive of assaults and murders where the perpetrators sought sanctuary in the church according to medieval custom (Murphy *op. cit.*).

Parishioners paid an annual tithe¹¹. Records of 1530 state that the vicar of Clondalkin received a parcel of land in lieu of tithes of hay from the archbishop's demesne lands in Clondalkin and Rathcoole. He also received the small tithes of the whole parish, those of the crofts¹² and the greater tithes of the manor of Drimnagh. Rev. Christopher Browne was chaplain of Clondalkin when Henry VIII dissolved the monasteries in 1547. He was also rector of Tallaght and was assisted by a curate. In 1547 the tithes of the parish of Clondalkin were worth £62-7-0 *per annum* and those of the town valued at £21 *per annum*. Clondalkin parish was further enlarged in 1540 when the Church of St. Cuthbert of Kilmahudderick and the parish of Newgrange were added (*ibid.* 8). In 1548 Clondalkin was described as being amongst the '*walled and good towns*' of Ireland (Ball, *op. cit.*).

4.2.3.2 Archaeological Evidence

The exact location of the medieval borough of Clondalkin is unknown and no archaeological excavations have unearthed evidence from it. There are a few monuments remaining from this period. Tully's Castle (Site 7) is a narrow 16th century crenellated tower and is located on Monastery Road. The present St. John's Church (Site 2) occupies the site of the medieval church, demolished in 1787 to facilitate construction. All that remains of the medieval church is a column of stonework in the churchyard.

Much of the medieval borough was probably situated along the axis of monastery road, east of the church site (Bradley and King 1988, 219). While it is difficult to identify the five streets documented in 1393; Mill Street, Steeple Street, Pope Lane, New Street and Mahow Street, their location can be speculated upon. Mill Street may be identified with the eastern part of Newcastle Road, Steeple Street is presumably Tower Road and New Street may be New Road. The market place appears to have been of triangular form and was located at the junction of Main Street and Monastery Road (*ibid.*).

Several pre-development excavations have taken place in Clondalkin in recent years. In 1962 Etienne Rynne excavated the remains of a small stone church contained within an irregular oval enclosure (Site 6) in an area long known as the 'Chapel Field' (now St. Kevin's Park). A large amount of human bone was also discovered during the excavation, but little of which was articulated. The excavations were unable to securely date the structure but the excavator speculated that it may have been medieval, and

¹¹ One tenth of income or produce paid as a tax for the support of the church and its clergy

¹² Small owner-occupied plots of land

may have replaced an earlier wooden version. The church was outwith the monastic enclosure (over 300m from the tower) and may therefore have been a parish church, demolished some time in the 18th century (Rynne 1967, 37). An 11th century bronze pin with a decorated head was found near the entrance to the church.

A site located on the northern bank of the Carmac River which was excavated in 2002 revealed traces of at least two phases of cultivation and enclosure in the later medieval period. The first phase was represented by 'a largely erased bank and double ditch (22m x 2.4m x 0.4m) and a number of parallel cultivation furrows aligned north-south. The second phase was represented by a more substantial ditch (23m x 2.4m x 1m) and a smaller number of associated furrows aligned east-west'. A total of 226 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from within these features, mostly from the fill of the later ditch. The pottery was mostly late medieval but did include some sherds of Leinster cooking ware of 13th-14th century date. (Fallon 2002).

4.2.4 **Post-Medieval Period (c.1550-1700)**

In 1598 Clondalkin was described as a substantial village, graded below the rank of a market town, such as Lusk or Swords (Bradley and King 1988, 217). It is not clear when the borough ceased to exist. The regal visitation of 1615 records that the church was in good repair at that time.

Clondalkin suffered in the aftermath of the 1641 Rebellion. The village was burned by a troop sent from Dublin in January 1642, and that June Sir William Parsons instructed that the nearby castle of Deansrath be demolished, '*to ease the town and to help free the country*' (Ball 1906, 117). Most of the castles in the area were probably destroyed at that time.

The landowners and residents of Clondalkin parish underwent great change during the Commonwealth period (1649-1660). Pre-Commonwealth the owners included the Archbishop of Dublin, the Dean of St Patrick's Cathedral, Sir William Parsons and two local families named Browne and Miles. Rev. Thomas Wilkinson was in possession when the Commonwealth was established in 1649. During the Commonwealth a John Foy is listed as the principal person connected with Clondalkin, and land again changed hands after the restoration of Charles II to the throne (*ibid.*).

The 1657 Down Survey records the '*stump of a castle*' at Clondalkin (Tully's castle), some thatched houses and the round tower – '*a high watch tower*' (*op. cit.* 117-8). The medieval church fell into ruins and by the end of the 17th century the parish of Clondalkin was joined with that of Tallaght. In the early 18th century part of the medieval church was rebuilt and was served by the prebendaries of Kilmactalway; Rev. Hugh Wilson in 1701, Rev. Francis Wilson in 1727, Rev. Sir Philip Hoby in 1743, Rev. William Ussher in 1748, Rev. William Pountney in 1752, Rev. John Drury in 1771 and Rev. Charles Mosse in 1791 (*op. cit.* 123).

Parliamentary papers of 1777 records that the church was in good repair. The land belonging to the church had been leased to a tenant on condition that he maintained the painting, whitewashing and glazing. The explosion of the Moyle Park Gunpowder Mills in 1787 shook the ancient building, resulting in its demolition, and a new church was built, '*causing much comment on account of its orientation not being correct*' (Ball 1906, 124). The round tower seems to have survived the undamaged. The present St. John's Church opened in 1789. It had an open belfry and twelve pews. Restoration which began in 1834 resulted in the current structure.

In 1780 Austin Cooper visited the '*Anchoret's tower*' at Clondalkin and the church, describing it as small and containing twelve seats. The communion table stood opposite the entrance and in the centre, on the left hand side, the reading desk and pulpit. The church was surrounded by walls and he also notes the two crosses and font in the churchyard. St. John's graveyard was used as the burial ground for all denominations for a long period of time.

A parliamentary paper of 1731 states that there was a Roman Catholic chapel and three chapels in private houses served by three priests in the parish of Clondalkin (Ball 1906, 123). During this time Clondalkin was united to the Catholic parish of Lucan¹³, except for a brief period between 1770 and 1800; Rev. C. Coleman served as parish priest from 1770, and Rev. Thomas Maguire from 1778 (123). Up to the 1860s the Catholic parish church was located in the 'Chapel Field' off Monastery Road.

4.2.5 Industrial Age (c.1700-1900)

In the 18th century Clondalkin's recent industrial past begins to emerge. The River Camac was utilized as an energy source for centuries. It fuelled the early monastic watermill and medieval mill documented in early historic sources and the large scale gunpowder milling and paper milling of the Industrial Age. Manufacturing industries brought employment and prosperity to Clondalkin. The Grand Canal had reached Clondalkin by the time Rocque compiled his 1760 survey of County Dublin. Opened to traffic in 1779, it greatly contributed to the development of the village. In 1846 the Great Southern and Western railway line came to the town, eclipsing the canal which ceased passenger traffic the following year, and cargo traffic over a century later in 1960.

By the late 16th/early 17th century gunpowder was being manufactured on a small scale in the Dublin area. It was not until c.1717 that larger-scale production began, when Nicholas Grueber built up to seven mills at Corkagh on the River Camac (Rynne 2006, 290). A third gunpowder mill was built c.1796, somewhere near Dublin by Henry Arabin, closing sometime before 1822. The decline in the

¹³ The old Catholic parish of Clondalkin and Lucan was constituted in 1615 and contained the following areas; Lucan, Aderrig, Kilbride, Kilmahudderick, Esker, Palmerston, Ballyfermot, Clondalkin.

explosives industry in Dublin was precipitated by the establishment of the Ballincollig Gunpowder Mills outside Cork city in 1794 (*op. cit.* 291) and the end of the Napoleonic wars in 1815.

In 1716 the Finlay family settled at the Corkagh Estate, now the most important residence in the parish. The demesne was part of lands belonging to the archbishop of Dublin and is listed as part of the manor of Clondalkin in Alen's Register of 1326. Colonel John Finlay represented the metropolitan county in parliament and was active in the volunteer movement. During the 1803 Rebellion he requested the Government's protection of the Corkagh Gunpowder Mills (Ball 1906, 121). Two single unit gunpowder incorporating mills survive at Corkagh, one of which is 6.75m square. At Kilmateed, which formed part of the original Corkagh complex, the remains of a two-unit incorporating mill survive; powered by a central water-wheel survive (Rynne 2006, 295). In 1733 the production of gunpowder ceased temporarily as a result of an explosion; a relatively common occurrence with the manufacturing of gunpowder. It was a hazardous process which required a site to be sufficiently large and isolated from populated areas. The mill buildings were often situated at a distance from each other to prevent chain reaction type explosions from taking place. Furthermore, access to a water supply, in this instance the River Camac, was required to provide the energy needed to operate the mills.

In 1782 the foundation stone of Moyle Park Gunpowder Mill was laid with much celebration. The construction of this mill had its origin in the Volunteer movement¹⁴ and was undertaken by William Caldbeck. The ceremony was attended by a number of volunteers, who marched from the Phoenix Park to Clondalkin. By 1787 the mills had become sole suppliers to the English garrison and working conditions were considered good (Byrne and Graham 1989, 45). An explosion 260 barrels of powder in that year caused two fatalities and extensive damage to structures in the town, but the tower survived unscathed. As recorded by Joyce (1920), '*it is stated that the shock was felt even in the city and throughout a considerable area of the surrounding country. The whole building where the disaster occurred was completely torn from its foundations and hurled into the air; ponderous masses of masonry, tons in weight, were carried five or six fields away, and one large piece was deposited close to the village of Clondalkin, while the fish in ponds adjoining the mills were all killed by the shock, and in some cases blown out on the bank...many of the neighbouring houses greatly shattered; it also occasioned the sudden fall of a stack of chimnies near Meethouseyard Yard on Usher's Quays*'. It functioned until the end of the 18th century and in 1845 the ruins were described by a writer in the *Parliamentary Gazetteer* as 'a shapeless mass, indicating ample dimensions and comparative splendour, and measuring 114 feet by 54 feet (Leask 1914, 273). The original mill pond and the foundations of a number of original buildings are extant near the former Clondalkin paper mills site (Rynne 2006, 290).

¹⁴ A late 18th century militia, founded in Belfast in 1778 to defend Ireland from the threat of foreign invasion when regular British soldiers were withdrawn from Ireland to fight the American Revolutionary War.

Clondalkin round tower survived both the 1733 and 1787 explosions unscathed, though was reported to have swayed (Byrne and Graham 1989, 45).

The creation of a parliament in Dublin stimulated the establishment an Irish paper industry. William Lake's paper mill in Rathfamham opened in 1719. By the 1780s some 50 paper mills functioned across Ireland, 26 of which worked on the Camac, Liffey and Dodder Rivers around Dublin (Rynne 2006, 307). At the close of the 19th century the industry was largely concentrated in the Dublin area, in the large mills at Clondalkin and Saggart (*ibid.* 309). Clondalkin village expanded further in the 19th century and in 1837 the Sallypark Paper Mills (Upper and Lower) opened. The development of their associated mill ponds and sluices are depicted on successive Ordnance Survey maps from the 19th century onwards.

Thomas Seery and Son established the Clondalkin Paper Mill in 1801 on a site leased to them by William Caldbeck of Moyle Park. The business expanded and in 1869 Seery sold his share to Thomas Fegan. The mill closed in 1875 due to a government tax on paper, machinery and rags, to be reopened in 1880 by William Bertram, trading as the Dublin Paper Company. Closed again in 1898, a Mr. Hacking purchased the land from Robert Caldbeck in 1899 and production resumed. Sold to Kynock and Co. Ltd., a Birmingham munitions manufacturer, in 1906, it was renamed the Irish Paper Company. Their board of directors included future British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain MP (Byrne and Graham 1989, 46). Kynock, who also bought the Drimnagh Paper Mills in 1901, also operated the Arklow-based Wicklow Copper Mining Company. Purchasing the Clondalkin mill allowed the company to assumed complete control over the paper for cartridges and wrappings for their chemical explosives produced in Wicklow (Rynne 2006, 295). In 1913 it was sold to the Becker Company. Production boomed with the advent of World War I. In decline post-war, the company switched to the production of paper supplies but closed in 1922. Reopened as the Clondalkin Paper Mill in 1936, it rode out successive global crises until finally closing in 1987.

Fairview oil and corn mills are marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance map. The corn mill is recorded as being ruinous in 1663. It was a small flour mill which would have been used to grind grain for local consumption. The oil mill produced linseed oil which was extracted from the seed of the flax plant. In Griffith's Valuation of the 1850s it was recorded as being occupied by Peter McNally and Joseph Henry. The complex is described as including a house, offices, yard, oil-mill, pond and small garden.

Austin Cooper visited Clondalkin in 1780, describing the village as small and notes the upstanding antiquities – the tower and medieval church, a low castle used as a mill to the northwest, the ruins of two castles at the entrance of the town from Dublin and a house built in 1714 (Ball 1906, 121). Brewer described the village in 1826 thus; '*The devious street is lined with the low cabins usual to the peasantry of this island, but with such as rank among the neatest of their ordinary dwellings*'. Lewis (1837) documented that in 1831 the village contained '*150 houses neatly built, though small, and some neatly ornamented cottages appropriated to the uses of charitable and benevolent institutions*'. Joyce (1912),

noted the rebuilding of cottages in the village for employees of the paper mills.

4.3 Toponomy

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

Clondalkin can be translated as either *Cluain Dolcáin*, 'Dalcan's meadow' (Joyce 1979) or *Cluain Dalkin*, 'Meadow of thorns' (Sherlock 1905).

4.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations within the Development Site

In 2001 archaeological testing was undertaken in the yard and garden on the southern side of 15 Tower Road, approximately 50m north of the tower (Doyle 2001, 01E0280, www.excavations.ie, 2001:343). Little of archaeological significance was encountered; one trench 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 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.

The proposed development area was previously subject to archaeological assessment by Valerie J Keeley Ltd; an initial assessment was conducted in June 2003, archaeological monitoring of trial pits in November 2003 and archaeological investigation in 2004 as part of an unsuccessful planning application.

In November 2003 six geological trial pits were archaeologically were excavated across the site under archaeological supervision (Valerie J Keeley Ltd, December 2003, *Archaeological monitoring of Geological/Engineering trial Pit Investigations, Clondalkin Round Tower Investigations, Clondalkin, Dublin 22, 03E1833*). The pits ranged from 3.5m to 4m long and 0.85m wide and were excavated to a depth of 2m to 3m until the underlying bedrock was reached (Figure 3). No archaeological features or deposits were revealed in any of the pits.

In March 2004 several test trenches (Figure 3) were excavated by Hilary Opie, for Valerie J Keeley Ltd, within the footings of four proposed structures (Valerie J Keeley Ltd, May 2004, *Archaeological Investigation, Clondalkin Round Tower Project, Clondalkin, Dublin 22, 03E1833Ext*). The test trenches revealed one feature of archaeological potential; it was described as 'a roughly circular cut or

depression measuring approximately 1m in diameter with a maximum depth of 0.09m. It was filled with dark brown sandy clay and contained animal bone, and five sherds of medieval pottery. These included four sherds of local/Irish glazed wares, and one sherd of local cooking ware pottery'. The feature appears to represent the basal remains of a medieval pit or spread.

On 13 September 2007 Earthsound Archaeological Geophysics attempted to carry out a geophysical survey at the site in advance of archaeological investigations pertaining to the current project. No meaningful data was gathered due to the presence of tarmac across the entire site. Therefore, no anomalies of any description were found due to the unsuccessful nature of the survey.

A new phase of archaeological investigations associated with the current project were commenced in November 2007 by Graeme Laidlaw, for Valerie J Keeley Ltd (*Clondalkin Round Tower Project: Phase 1 Archaeological Investigations, Clondalkin, Dublin 22. Ministerial Consent Number C256, Registration Number E3689*). Three large machine-assisted test trenches which were excavated down to the natural subsoil (Figure 3). The cuttings showed a large amount of post-medieval disturbance over the majority of the site. Four possible medieval features were identified in Cutting 3, which was located at the southwestern corner of the site. A second phase of investigations was conducted in April 2008 (forthcoming).

4.5 Previous Archaeological Investigations in Clondalkin and the Surrounding Area

Archaeological test-trenching conducted in 1995 in advance of the redevelopment of Tower Road produced nothing of archaeological significance. Rather the results reflected the activity which has taken place within recent years, with regard to previous drainage works and also with regard to the laying of the services pipe (Swan 1995, 95E158, www.excavations.ie, 1995:051).

No archaeological features or deposits were identified during investigations at Orchard Lane/Ninth Lock Road in 1998 (O'Donovan 1998 97E033 www.excavations.ie, 1998:Ad1). Three sherds of post-medieval pottery were retrieved from the riverbank at the southern end of the site. All are from the same vessel. The vessel appears to be a Westerwald stoneware jug. The fragments date to the 17th or 18th century. The pottery was discovered in loose surface material lying along the side of a large 19th-century mill-race channel feeding into the original river channel.

Investigation in advance of the development of the mill site on the Old Mill Road/Nangor Road in 1999 produced nothing of archaeological significance (Meenan 1999, 98E0343Ext, www.excavations.ie, 1999:171).

Archaeological investigations prior to the construction of the new Garda Station at the junction of Orchard Lane and Tower Road in 2000 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 any earlier occupation (Bermingham 2000, 00E0329, www.excavations.ie, 2000:0227).

At least two phases of cultivation and enclosure in the later medieval period were identified during testing on the northern bank of the Camac River at Brookfield House on Ninth Lock Road, Clondalkin (Fallon 2002, 02E0438, www.excavations.ie, 2002:0498). Of the 226 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from within these features, most appear to represent locally produced domestic wares of later medieval date, including a number of sherds of Leinster cooking ware of 13th to 14th century date. 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.

Testing at the southern end of Orchard Lane in 2002 produced nothing of archaeological significance (Byrne 2002, 02E1658, www.excavations.ie, 2002:0499). Similarly, monitoring of test pits at Nangor Road in 2002 yielded nothing of archaeological significance (Coughlan 2002, 02E1821, www.excavations.ie, 2002:0496).

A cemetery site recently uncovered during excavations at Corkagh Demense as part of the Saggart, Rathcoole and Newcastle Drainage Scheme identified burials, including one with 'two ring pins of Viking age although not necessarily of Viking origin' (Gowan 2007, 183).

4.6 Site Inspection

The round tower is located at the southeastern corner of the development site, directly on Tower Road. A stone wall extends north from the tower, forming the eastern site boundary along Tower Road. The southern site of the site shares a boundary with No. 1 Tower Road. The western edge of the site is bounded by tall conifers, beyond which is a car park of a snooker hall. The area directly surrounding the round tower on the western side is roughly surfaced with concrete. A monkey puzzle tree is located several metres west of the tower. In the northern portion of the site a terrace of houses, Millview, is upstanding, with long, narrow garden plots orientated north-northwest to south-southeast to the front and rear. Nos. 15 and 16 Tower Road are located along the northeastern side of the development site. A north-south orientated wall which was overgrown with vegetation dissected the site, while a partly demolished east-west orientated wall was also evident. A monkey-puzzle tree is located several meters to the west of the round tower. Site inspection was conducted on 6 November 2007 by Graeme Laidlaw of Valerie J Keeley Ltd. Conditions on the day were clear.

4.7 Cartographic Analysis

1654-55 Down Survey map

Petty's mid 17th century map of 'Clondalkine' records the round tower, the medieval parish church, Tully's Castle and the River Camac ('*Cammock rill*').

Rocque 1760

Indicates the tower, St. John's - the Church of Ireland parish church, St. Bridget's well, and the 'Chaple' - the Catholic parish church constructed when the church at 'Chapel Field' (Site 6) fell from use. The recently constructed Grand Canal is also depicted.

Taylor 1816

The tower, St. John's Church, the Chapel, a mill west of the tower, a mill north of the tower and associated mill pond southwest of the tower.

Duncan 1831

Depicts the tower and St. John's Church. The Moyle Park gunpowder mills are clearly marked west of the tower, as are the associated ponds southwest of the tower and the River Camac.

Ordnance Survey 1st Edition 1837

The 1837 1st Edition OS map provides the first clearly annotated map of Clondalkin village. The round tower and St. John's Church are indicated. Millview Terrace and numbers 15-16 Tower Road are depicted, the former seem to have only front gardens. A field boundary radiates west from the western side of the tower. A structure is depicted immediately north of the tower. The prosperity of the village is indicated by the presence of a dispensary, lying-in hospital, national school house, constabulary barracks and a fever hospital. By this time the Moyle Park Gunpowder Mills had been replaced by the upper Sallypark Paper Mills to the west of the tower. The mill ponds were improved and a corn mill is indicated on the Camac north of the village. Further upstream the Fairview oil and corn mills and the Corkagh Gunpowder Mills are indicated.

Ordnance Survey 1870 Edition

Depicts the tower, St. John's Church, and Millview Terrace and numbers 15-16 Tower Road - which are labelled as a dispensary. The structure depicted immediately north of the tower on the 1837 map has been removed, and an L-shaped structure has been built immediately south of the tower (the fever hospital has also been removed). The field boundaries surrounding the tower have altered. A path connects Tower Road with the upper Sallypark Paper Mill and Moyle Park House; this lane was being used in recent memory until the mill closed in 1986. The lane surrounding the path in the vicinity of the tower is curiously hatched, as though marshy. 'Towerville' has since been constructed on the eastern

side of Tower road. The Sallypark Mills and their ponds have developed further, and the lower mill is depicted north of the village.

Ordnance Survey 1908 Edition

The field boundaries surrounding the tower have further refined. A structure is located immediately north of the tower. Millview Terrace and 15-16 Tower Road are indicated. The eastern boundary wall of St. John's Church is noticeably curved, suggesting the line of the inner enclosure at this point. The upper Sallypark Paper Mill has altered somewhat, the lower mill north of the village having been extensively developed by the Irish Paper Company. Structures lining the northeastern side of Tower Road/ Orchard Lane are removed to make way for new houses, including 'Towerville' (AH4), located within the circuit of the outer monastic enclosure. Similarly, development has taken place along Main Street and the southern end of Orchard Lane.

Ordnance Survey 1937 Edition

This edition does not differ hugely from the 1908 OS map. The field boundary south of the tower has straightened. Long front garden plots are indicated on the northern side of Millview Terrace, with shorter ones to the rear. The paper mill north of the village continued to expand, now trading as the Clondalkin Paper Mill.

Ordnance Survey 1969 Edition

By 1969 a considerable amount of development had taken place in Clondalkin. The semi-detached houses south of the tower have been constructed. The structure immediate north of the tower remains in place. Property boundaries appear surrounding Millview Terrace and 15-16 Tower Road, the former have developed rear extensions and garden plots. A large structure has been built northwest of the tower (present day snooker hall). The land southwest of the tower beyond Tower Road remains undeveloped. The Clondalkin Paper Mill depicted to the north of the development site continued in use until 1987. Houses were built on the western side of Orchard Lane, within the circuit of the monastic enclosure.

5.0 SITES TYPES

A number of different site types of archaeological and architectural significance were identified within the study area. These types are described as follows:

5.1 Ecclesiastical Sites, including Churches and Round Towers

An early monastic foundation is recorded on the site of the proposed development from the 7th century. A large number of such sites can be found throughout Ireland. They consisted generally of circular enclosures of varying size, which often contained a small church built of timber or stone and further

buildings serving the religious community (See Appendix 3). The enclosure was often marked by stone crosses around its perimeter. Round towers were erected within the enclosure; they date from the 10th - 12th centuries. An indication of an early medieval date for religious foundations is suggested the presence of an earthen enclosure, a graveyard with low, plain gravemarkers, bullaun stones, fonts, inscribed slabs and holy wells.

5.2 Historic and deserted settlements, medieval towns

Historic settlements - towns or villages with origins in the medieval period - are deemed to be areas of high archaeological potential and can be quite extensive. A medieval settlement at Clondalkin grew around the 7th century monastery. Plundered by the Vikings, documentary evidence suggests a Viking settlement developed nearby. Clondalkin had developed into an episcopal borough by the 13th century. The town fell into decline in the 17th century, shrinking to the size of a small village, and flourished again in the 18th century with the advent of industrialisation.

5.3 Vernacular Buildings

Small domestic buildings form part of the vernacular building tradition of Ireland. They usually follow local traditions and use local materials, rather than being architect designed in a formal style. Not many pre-19th century vernacular structures survive today, due to a combination of building materials used, weather conditions and the unstable political climate. From the 19th century onwards, domestic structures were generally built of stone and roofed with locally quarried slate, thatch or corrugated iron. They range from single storey cottages to larger, two storey structures. In the 19th century, the influence of formal architecture on small houses became more evident. Although floor-plans varied only slightly over a long period of time, various decorative features were employed to make houses stand out architecturally, such as imitation plasterwork quoins, brickwork or external joinery.

6.0 STATUS OF SITES

6.1 National Monument

Clondalkin Round Tower (Site 1) is registered as National Monument No. 32. The term 'National Monument' was initially defined by the 1930 National Monuments Act as, '*a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic, or archaeological interest attaching thereto*'. Four subsequent Amendment Acts 1954-2004 have widened the content and scope of the Act. This definition does not restrict inclusion based on date and includes land adjacent to a national monument, which is required to preserve the amenities of the monument. Should the relevant authority feel that a site or monument is sufficiently endangered, it can be assigned this level of protection. The protection of such a monument includes land adjacent to it, which is required to preserve the amenities of the monument.

6.2 Register of Historic Monuments

Clondalkin Round Tower (Site 1) is listed in the Register of Historic Monuments, established under Section 5 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987. The term 'historic monument' is defined in the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 1987 as, '*a prehistoric monument and any monument associated with the commercial, cultural, economic, industrial, military, religious or social history of the place where it is situated or of the country and also includes all monuments in existence before 1700AD or such later date as the Minister may appoint by regulations*'. As a result of this Act, it is unlawful to carry out work on a Registered Monument, except in a case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Department of Environment Heritage and Local Government. Written consent for any development on such a site must be sought. The number of inclusions in the Register is growing steadily to include all recorded sites (RMP) known to the National Monuments Service.

6.3 Record of Monuments & Places

Sites 1-8 are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), which was established under Section 12 of the 1994 National Monuments (Amendment) Act. Under the terms of this Act, the Minister is required to establish and maintain a record of the monuments and places where the Minister believes there are monuments present. This record gives protection to the monuments without having to establish that a monument is in danger of falling into decay. The term 'monument' as used in this Act encompasses all artificial structures, regardless of date, whether or not they are of archaeological or architectural interest, but excludes buildings used for ecclesiastical purposes. Such monuments can include prehistoric monuments, as well as any monuments associated with the commercial, cultural, economic, industrial, military, religious or social history of the place where it is situated or of the country. Recently, monuments post-dating 1700 A.D. have also increasingly been included in the record, mostly representatives of the industrial archaeology and built heritage of the country. The earlier Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) and the Archaeological Survey of Ireland, both initiated after the 1930 National Monuments Act, form the basis of the statutory RMP. Therefore the RMP includes all previously known archaeological sites, but also potential archaeological sites. As a result of this Act, it is unlawful to carry out work on a Recorded Monument without the consent of the Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government. Written consent for any development on such a site must be sought.

6.4 Sites Listed in the County Development Plan

Each county's Development Plan is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Acts (1963-2000). The plans set out each County Council's policy for the conservation and enhancement of a county's natural and built environment and lists items of special environmental or archaeological interest. The inclusion of archaeological objectives by planning authorities in their statutory development plan provides the basis for such authorities to provide

for the protection of the archaeological heritage. The majority of sites recorded in the Register of Historic Monuments are generally listed for protection in the County Development Plan. In certain circumstances the County Councils highlight certain archaeological sites in their respective areas for protection from development under the provisions of the National Monuments (Amendment) Acts. However, these methods of protection can be applied at any stage should the relevant authorities feel a site or monument is in sufficient danger. The 2000 Local Government (Planning & Development) Act introduced a range of new measures for the protection of architectural heritage, 'for the purpose of protecting structures, or parts of structures, which form part of the architectural heritage and which are of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest'. Provision was made for the compilation of a Record of Protected Structures; a list of buildings which may not be materially altered or demolished without grant of permission under the Act. Such structures, which include vernacular and country houses, churches, mills, bridges and other notable buildings are generally listed in the relevant County Development Plan in terms of their international, national, regional or local significance. It is the policy of each County Council to seek the preservation of listed structures. The historic town of Clondalkin (DU017-041, which includes the round tower, church and graveyard and ecclesiastical enclosure) is listed in the South County Dublin Development Plan 2004-2010 (Schedule 1, 271). The Record of Protected Structures (Schedule 2) lists the site of Clondalkin monastery (No. 140; Site 1), 1-3 Millview, Nangor Road (No. 137; AH1), St. John's Church (No. 139; Site 2), Tully's Castle (No. 147; Site 7), and St. Brigid's Well (No. 170; Site 8). Clondalkin village is registered South County Dublin Development Plan 2004-2010 as an Area of Architectural Conservation (p.113).

6.5 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Archaeological Heritage (NIAH) Surveys compiled for each county are designed to assist the local authorities with the compilation of the Record of Protected Structures. However, the inclusion of a structure in the NIAH does not in itself provide statutory protection. The survey for South County Dublin was published in 2002. Three structures of architectural heritage listed in the NIAH for South County Dublin lies within the development site; Nos. 1-3 Millview Terrace (AH1). Two further structures lie in proximity to the proposed development; St. John's Church (Site 2) and Towerville (AH4).

7.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

7.1 Table 1 Impact Assessment Table

All of the sites listed below are located within the historic town of Clondalkin (DU017-041; Figure 2), which encompasses the monastic settlement and medieval borough and late medieval village.

Site No.	Townland	NGR/Address	Site Type	RMP & NIAH Nos.	Type of Impact	Proximity	Mitigation Measures
1	Clondalkin	30697 23137	Round tower	DU017-04106 National Monument No. 32	Impact on environs. Positive visual impact on setting.	Within development area	Advance archaeological investigations. Appropriate building design.
2	Clondalkin	30704 23138	Church, graveyard, two crosses, font	DU017-04102, -04103, -04104, -04109	Impact on environs. Positive visual impact on setting.	8m	Advance archaeological investigations within development area
3	Clondalkin	Various	Ecclesiastical enclosure	DU017-04101	Direct impact on monastic settlement (site of). Potential impact on ecclesiastical enclosure(s).	Extent unknown	Advance archaeological investigations within development area
4	Clondalkin	30696 23149	Watermill (site of)	DU017-04109	None predicted	74m	No specific measures
5	Clondalkin	30704 23116	Castle (site of)	DU017-04108	None predicted	214m	No specific measures
6	Clondalkin	30701 23135	Ecclesiastical enclosure (site of)	DU017-04110	None predicted	322m	No specific measures

7	Clondalkin	30733 23124	Castle	DU017-04105	None predicted	375m	No specific measures
8	Brideswell Commons	30696 23064	Holy well and inscribed slab	DU021-010	None predicted	720m	No specific measures
AH1	Clondalkin	1-3 Millview, Nangor Road	Terrace of 3 houses	NIAH Reg. 11209021-11209023	Positive direct impact	Within development area	Pre-construction written and photographic record
AH2	Clondalkin	16 Tower Road	Semi-detached 2 storey house	-	Positive direct impact	Within development area	Pre-construction written and photographic record
AH3	Clondalkin	15 Tower Road	Semi-detached 2 storey house	-	Positive direct impact	Within development area	Pre-construction written and photographic record
AH4	Clondalkin	'Towerville', Tower Road	Detached 2 storey house	NIAH Reg. 11209025	Low visual impact	15m	No specific measures
AH5	Clondalkin	St. John's Church	Church	NIAH Reg. 11209026	Low visual impact	35m	No specific measures

7.2 Discussion

7.2.1 Impact on Archaeological Heritage

The area proposed for development lies within the zone of urban archaeological potential for the historic town of Clondalkin (DU017-041) (Bradley and King 1998). The development encompasses the round tower (DU017-01406; Site 1). It lies within the early ecclesiastical enclosure(s) (RMP DU017-04101; Site 3), the outer circuit of which

has been partially fossilised along Orchard Lane (Figure 2). St. John's Church (AH5) and graveyard occupy the site of the medieval church (DU017-04102; Site 2). Previous archaeological investigations within and in proximity to the development site yielded little of archaeological significance. However, the sub-surface archaeological potential of the site remains high. Therefore, advance archaeological investigations and archaeological monitoring of groundworks are recommended. Due to the amenity value of the proposed development a positive visual impact on both the tower (Site 1) and medieval church site (Site 2) is envisaged.

7.2.2 Impact on Architectural Heritage

Numbers 1-3 Millview (AH1) and Numbers 15 and 16 Tower Road (AH2 and AH3) lie within the development area. It is anticipated that these structures will be retained and incorporated into the design, therefore a positive direct impact is envisaged. A pre-construction written and photographic survey of each is recommended. There will be a low visual impact on both St. John's Church (AH5) and 'Towerville' (AH4).

8.0 MITIGATION MEASURES

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

Mitigation measures, both at pre-construction and construction phases, are required to be undertaken in compliance with national policy guidance and statutory provisions for the protection of the archaeological heritage, including National Monuments Acts 1930-2004, Architectural Heritage & Historic Monuments Act 1999, and Local Government (Planning & Development) Act 2000.

8.1 Avoidance of Impact:

It is firstly recommended that all archaeological sites and their environs be avoided by the proposed development in order to minimise the impact on the archaeology of the study area. Should there be substantial grounds which ensure that this is not possible, the following recommendations and mitigation measures are made to fully resolve and record the archaeology in advance of construction.

8.2 Pre-Construction Phase Mitigation Measures:

8.2.1 Archaeological Investigation

Archaeological investigative excavation, in the form of controlled trial trenching is the recommendation

made where a known archaeological site/ a site of archaeological potential lies close to or within the area proposed for development. The aim of this initial investigation is to determine the nature, extent and significance of any potential archaeology present. Archaeological investigation is recommended within the entire area proposed for development. This work will be done under licence in accordance with Section 26 of the National Monuments Acts 1930, and with a method statement agreed in advance with the National Monuments Service (Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government) and the National Museum of Ireland. The results of this investigation will determine whether redesign to allow for preservation *in situ*, full archaeological excavation and/or monitoring are required. The investigation report will include mitigation proposals for dealing with the discovery of archaeological deposits and material during development:

- Where initial investigation has yielded evidence of archaeologically significant material or structures, preservation *in situ* may be recommended. Strategies for the *in situ* preservation of archaeological remains are conducted in consultation with the statutory authority, and may include avoidance, if possible, of the remains during construction, or preservation through redesign, e.g. using a raft foundation.
- Where initial investigation has yielded evidence of archaeologically significant material or structures that cannot be preserved *in situ*, archaeological excavation and recording, to full resolution, is recommended.
- Where less substantial archaeology is anticipated it is proposed that groundworks/ soil stripping and demolition are monitored by a suitably qualified archaeologist, with the provision for full excavation of any archaeologically significant material uncovered at this time (see below 6.3.1).

8.2.2 **Photographic & Written Recording**

A photographic and written record of Numbers 1-3 Millview (AH1) and Numbers 15 and 16 Tower Road (AH2 and AH3) is recommended.

8.3 **Construction Phase Mitigation Measures:**

8.3.1 **Archaeological Monitoring**

It is proposed that archaeological monitoring be undertaken during all groundworks and demolition associated with the development, including soil stripping of all ground areas associated with the proposed development and any associated roadworks, drainage works etc., with the provision for full excavation of any archaeologically significant material uncovered at this time. In the event of archaeological features or material being uncovered during the construction phase, it is crucial that

machine work cease in this immediate area to allow the archaeologist(s) to inspect, excavate and record any such material. This work will be done under licence in accordance with the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004, and with a method statement agreed in advance with the National Monuments Service (Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government) and the National Museum of Ireland.

RETAINING AN ARCHAEOLOGIST(S). An archaeologist(s) should be retained for the duration of the relevant earthworks.

THE TIME-SCALE for the construction phase should be made available to the archaeologist, with information on where and when topsoil stripping will take place.

SUFFICIENT NOTICE. It is essential to give sufficient notice to the archaeologist(s) in advance of topsoil stripping (minimum four weeks). This will allow for prompt arrival on site to monitor the soil stripping. As often happens, intervals may occur during the construction phase, in this case, it is also necessary to inform the archaeologist(s) as to when earthworks will recommence.

DISCOVERY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL. In the event of archaeological features or material being uncovered during the construction phase, it is crucial that the machine work cease in this immediate area to allow the archaeologist(s) to inspect any such material.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL. Once established that archaeologically significant material is present, full archaeological excavation and recording of such would be recommended.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEAM. It is also recommended that the core of an archaeological team be on standby to deal with any such rescue excavation. This would be complemented in the event of full excavation.

SECURE SITE OFFICES and facilities should be provided on or near those sites where excavation is required.

FENCING of any such areas would be necessary once discovered and during excavation.

ADEQUATE FUNDS to cover preparatory survey work, excavation, post-excavation work, and any testing or conservation work required should be made available.

SITE OFFICES. No site offices, depots, or storage facilities should be placed on or near any of the selected sites or areas of archaeological potential.

MACHINERY TRAFFIC during construction must be restricted so as to avoid any of the selected sites and their environs.

ACCESS ROADS or haul roads during construction should not encroach on any of the selected sites or areas of archaeological potential and their environs.

SPOIL should not be dumped on any of the selected sites or their environs.

PLEASE NOTE: All of the above recommendations are based on the maps provided by the client (Shaffrey Associate Architects) at the time of writing. Should any alterations be made to these plans further assessment may be necessary.

Recommendations are subject to approval by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.

9.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL QUESTIONS

9.1 Evidence of Monastic Enclosure

Archaeological investigations to date have not detected the monastic enclosure within the development site. It is a possibility that the Camac River formed part of the ecclesiastical boundary to the west and north and the monastery at Clondalkin may have occupied a strategic fording point. The nearby townland of Corkagh, southwest of Clondalkin on the Camac, derives its name from *corach*, meaning 'marsh' (Ui Broin 1944, 203). Perhaps the land surrounding the Camac in Clondalkin was similarly marshy in the early medieval period. Geophysical survey of the field west of the development site may detect the enclosure and other archaeological remains.

9.2 Evidence of Medieval (Monastic, Norse, Norman) & Late Medieval Settlement

The dearth of archaeological material surrounding the round tower itself suggests a clearance of the area at some point – perhaps resulting in the construction of the buttress surrounding the tower to provide additional stabilisation?¹⁵ The exact date of the buttress is unknown, but it pre-dates 1725, and the gunpowder mill explosions of 1733 and 1787.

9.3 Date of Round Tower

The construction date of the tower is not recorded in surviving Annal texts. Lalor (1999) assigns a 10th-11th century date to Clondalkin. It has previously been suggested that the towers at Clondalkin, Lusk and Swords date from the 10th or early 11th century, as indicated by their lintelled openings (generally considered to precede arched doorways and towers with Romanesque decoration). It was probably constructed prior to 1076 when the monastery came under control of the *Céli Dé* movement – a reform group who did not build round towers O'Keeffe (2004, 91). O'Keeffe (*op. cit.* 88) contends that lintelled openings for doors or windows can not be accurately dated, but agrees that a pre-1076 date is consistent with its simple architectural features.

9.4 The Karlsruhe Calendar

In the early 20th century, scholars tentatively concluded that Clondalkin was the likely provenance of the Karlsruhe Calendar. Recent studies have highlighted the fact that the feast of St. Mochua /Crónán of Clondalkin is not included in the Calendar (Schneiders 1989, Ó Riain [unpublished]). This omission considerably diminishes the possibility that the manuscript was produced at Clondalkin. Ó Riain

¹⁵ Generally, round towers have very shallow foundations. Excavation of the tower bases at Monasterboice, Co. Louth, Kilmacduagh, Co. Galway and Kilkenny city revealed that their foundations were only approximately 60cm deep. The tower at Ardmore, Co. Waterford was constructed on a plinth which also had shallow foundations. At Liathmore, Co. Tipperary, a circular foundation trench was dug to a depth of 2.6m and filled with drystone rubble on which the tower wall was then built. The foundations of the tower in Roscrea, Co. Tipperary consisted of a single layer of footing stones projecting from underneath.

(unpublished) suggests that the prominence given to St. Kevin qualifies the church of Glendalough for serious consideration as a possible original home of the Calendar.

9.5 Clondalkin and Glendalough

There appear to have been close links between the monasteries of Clondalkin and Glendalough. In the year 790 the relics of Mochua and Cóemgen, also known as Kevin, were taken - apparently together, although this is not specifically stated - on a tour. There are interesting structural similarities between the round towers at both monasteries. Both lack internal floor offsets or corbels to support the wooden stairs - an unusual internal profile amongst round towers. Both display granite lintelled doorways and lintelled windows, suggesting a 10th /11th century construction date. Both have a similar organization of windows, demonstrated by O'Keefe's folded-out schematic drawings (2004, 52-53), the main difference being that Glendalough has one window on each of the second to fifth floors (four in total), as opposed to Clondalkin's two. The similarities in their fenestration layout and internal profile suggests a shared design; perhaps the same architect?

Mac Shamhráin (1996) states that the foundation of Clondalkin features prominently in Glendalough tradition. In the *Vita S. Coemgeni* three ecclesiastics are claimed to have surrendered their foundations to Cóemgen. The foremost of these local patrons is Mochua of Clondalkin, already featured in the Litany as a member of the *familia Coemgeni*, whose submission is related in both the Latin and Irish (*ibid* 187). Members of the Ua Rónáin family held the abbacy at both Clondalkin and Glendalough and retained ecclesiastical lands in south Co. Dublin at least into the 13th century (*ibid*. 152).

Friction between the ecclesiastical centres of Kildare and Glendalough, due to the political expansion of the former, may well have found expression in the conflicting traditions surrounding such sites as Clondalkin, which features prominently in Glendalough hagiography but is surrounded by Brigidine dedications and folk associations. St. Brigit's Well gives it's name to the townland of Brideswell Commons, Clondalkin (a folk tradition tells that the patroness of Kildare baptised pagans at Clondalkin). West of Clondalkin is the parish of Kilbride, taking its name from an apparently early Brigidine site (*ibid* 134).

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Ordnance Survey Editions, 1837-present

RMP Constraints Maps

Illustrations of Clondalkin Round Tower

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8. APPENDIX I

Catalogue of Archaeological & Architectural Heritage Sites

The area proposed for development is located within the historic town of Clondalkin (DU017-041), which encompasses the monastic settlement and medieval borough and late medieval village. The extent of the monastic settlement is unknown. As indicated by Tully's Castle, much of the medieval borough was probably situated along the axis of Monastery Road, east of the church site (Bradley and King 1988, 219).

This catalogue consists of 13 entries; eight archaeological sites recorded in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and five structures of architectural heritage (AH). The catalogue entries provide a location, description, an outline of the potential impact of the development and recommendations towards the mitigation of this impact. The locations of all of entries are indicated on Figure 2.

SITE 1	Figure 3
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
COUNTY	Dublin
O.S. 6" SHEET	17
NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE	306976 231373
IDENTIFICATION	RMP, Extant
SITE TYPE	Round Tower
RMP NUMBER	DU017-04106
PROXIMITY	0m
DESCRIPTION	

Clondalkin round tower is built of roughly coursed hammer-dressed Dublin calp limestone, a muddy fine-grained carboniferous limestone, with granite used for the window and door jambs. Spalls (small infill stones) are used throughout. The tower stands to a height of 27.5m, topped by a conical cap, but with a circumference of 12.7m, a diameter of just over 4m (2.2m internally) it is the slimmest extant round tower in Ireland. The drum of the tower displays a tendency towards concave entasis, where there appears to be a narrowing that widens again just below the cornice; most likely a flaw miscalculation during construction (Lalor 1999, 132). The cap has a less acute angle than others (*op. cit.* 135).

Originally there were five internal floors, internally reorganized to four in 1827 to facilitate use as a belfry for St. John's Church. The floors are carried by alternately orientated wooden beams; this timber work was set into the masonry as the wall rose (*op. cit.* 76). The Clondalkin tower has no corbels and only one floor offset, which supports the entrance floor – an unusual design feature only seen elsewhere at Glendalough (*op. cit.* 135).

As a rule, round towers were constructed within the inner monastic enclosure, along with the church(es). The doorway faces east towards the present St. John's Church and is some 3m above the present road level. The well-articulated narrow granite doorcase is lintelled. It has a sill and four inclined jambstones either side. Two windows in the drum lit the original second and third floors; both

are also lintelled with inclined jambs. Four larger rectangular windows on the bell-floor open to the cardinal points and were glazed in recent years.

Clondalkin round tower features an unusual buttress which surrounds the base. Approximately 1m deep and 3m tall, it incorporates steps up to the doorway. The batter surrounding the base is a later addition of unknown construction. This buttress of rubble and small stones pre-dates 1725, when the tower was illustrated by Samuel Molyneux. Ball (1899, 96-7) notes that it is similar to tower bases at Roscarbery, Co. Cork and Brunless, Brecknockshire, Wales. In 1837 Lewis noted that '*the base of the column to that height was, about 60 years since, cased with strong masonry*', however the buttress is clearly earlier as it was depicted by Samuel Molyneux in 1725. The steps rising in anticlockwise direction to the door are a later insertion.

The construction date of the tower is not recorded in surviving Annal texts. Lalor (1999) assigns a 10th-11th century date to Clondalkin. It has previously been suggested that the towers at Clondalkin, Lusk and Swords date from the 10th or early 11th century, as indicated by their lintelled openings (generally considered to precede arched doorways and towers with Romanesque decoration). It was probably constructed prior to 1076 when the monastery came under control of the *Céili Dé* movement – a reform group who did not build round towers O'Keeffe (2004, 91). O'Keeffe (*op. cit.* 88) contends that lintelled openings for doors or windows can not be accurately dated, but agrees that a pre-1076 date is consistent with its simple architectural features.

The 1886/7 report of the Commissioners of Public Works states that the tower '*has been thoroughly repaired, and is now in a safe condition*'. A lightning strike recorded in the 1935/6 report '*displaced the capstone and shook the masonry*'. A lightning rod was subsequently installed, and the masonry cleaned and pointed while the scaffold in place. The tower survived both the burning of the settlement at Clondalkin 1071 and 1077, when rival factions struggled for control of the monastery, and the nearby gunpowder mill explosions of 1733 and 1787.

IMPACT

Impact on environs. Positive visual impact on setting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Advance archaeological investigations. Appropriate building design.

SITE 2	Figure 3
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
COUNTY	Dublin
O.S. 6" SHEET	17
NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE	30704 23138
IDENTIFICATION	RMP file, Extant
SITE TYPE	Church, graveyard, two crosses, font
RMP No.	DU017-04102, -04103, -04104,
RPS No.	140
PROXIMITY	8m
DESCRIPTION	

The present St. John's Church occupies the site of the medieval church, from which a column of stonework survives in the churchyard. North of the medieval church fragment stands a low granite cross with damaged head. It is decorated with a raised ringed cross on the west face, the south face features a raised Latin cross. Northeast of the medieval church fragment is another plain granite cross; possibly a boundary cross for the Barony of Upperross. A granite font is also located within the

churchyard.

Feudal possession of the manor of Clondalkin was confirmed to the See of Dublin by Pope Alexander III in 1179, and by Prince John in 1190 (Murphy 2002, 5). It is not recorded when the medieval parish church, dedicated to St. Mochua, was built. It contained three altars dedicated to the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Bridget and St. Thomas. A description of the medieval parish church can be attempted from 18th century drawings; it featured a graded triple lancet window in the east elevation, an aisled chancel and a two-light belfry typical of 15th century churches in the Pale (Bradley and King 1988, 222). However, these drawings may post-date rebuilding works in the early 18th century. A large structure, approximately 114ft long and 54 feet wide, it was considered one of the finest in the diocese (Murphy 2002, 5). In 1780 Austin Cooper described it as small, containing twelve seats. The communion table stood opposite the entrance and in the centre, on the left hand side, the reading desk and pulpit. The church was surrounded by walls and he also notes the two crosses and font in the churchyard.

Parliamentary papers of 1777 records that the church was in good repair. The land belonging to the church had been leased to a tenant on condition that he maintained the painting, whitewashing and glazing. The explosion of the Moyle Park Gunpowder Mills in 1787 shook the ancient building, resulting in its demolition, and a new church was built, '*causing much comment on account of its orientation not being correct*' (Ball 1906, 124). St. John's graveyard was used as the burial ground for all denominations for a long period of time.

IMPACT

Impact on environs. Positive visual impact on setting.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Advance archaeological investigations within development area.

SITE 3	Figure 3
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
COUNTY	Dublin
O.S. 6" SHEET	17
NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE	Various
IDENTIFICATION	RMP file, Cartographic
SITE TYPE	Ecclesiastical enclosure
RMP NUMBER	DU017-04101
PROXIMITY	Extent unknown
DESCRIPTION	

While the inner enclosure at Clondalkin would have housed the church, cemetery and round tower, the exact line of its circuit is tentative. It may be partially preserved in the curved eastern boundary of St. John's Church (Site 2). Excavations conducted on land surrounding the tower by Valerie J. Keeley Ltd (2003, 2004, 2007, 2008 forthcoming) revealed little trace of any archaeological features, probably due to the amount of ground disturbance which took place in recent centuries.

The line of the outer enclosure has been fossilized along Orchard Lane and Main Street (Site 3, Figure 2). The western circuit of the enclosure ditch can only be speculated upon. Again, excavations by Valerie J. Keeley Ltd (2003, 2004, 2007, 2008 forthcoming) did not uncover the outer enclosure. Neither has it been located during other excavations in the town. It is a possibility that the Camac River formed part of the ecclesiastical boundary to the west and north and the monastery at Clondalkin may have occupied a strategic fording point. The nearby townland of Corkagh, southwest of Clondalkin on

the Camac, derives its name from *corach*, meaning 'marsh' (Ui Broin 1944, 203). Perhaps the land surrounding the Camac in Clondalkin was similarly marshy in the early medieval period.

IMPACT

Direct impact on monastic settlement (site of). Potential impact on ecclesiastical enclosure(s).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Advance archaeological investigations within development area.

SITE 4	Figure 3
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
COUNTY	Dublin
O.S. 6" SHEET	17
NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE	30696 23149
IDENTIFICATION	RMP file
SITE TYPE	Watermill (site of)
RMP NUMBER	DU017-04109
PROXIMITY	74m

DESCRIPTION

In 1236 a watermill belonging to the manor of Clondalkin was valued at 38s. 10d. (McNeill 1950, 187). The site of this mill was almost certainly occupied by Clondalkin Paper Mills on the northern side of the road to Newcastle Lyons and is likely the castellated mill visited by Austin Cooper in 1780 (Bradley and King 1988, 221).

IMPACT

None predicted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific ameliorative measures are recommended.

SITE 5	Figure 3
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
COUNTY	Dublin
O.S. 6" SHEET	17
NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE	30704 23116
IDENTIFICATION	RMP file
SITE TYPE	Castle (site of)
RMP NUMBER	DU017-04108
PROXIMITY	214m

DESCRIPTION

Originally there was a castle at Moyle Castle Park on the site of the present gate lodge into the college (JRSAI, 1944, 212). No visible surface trace.

IMPACT

None predicted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific ameliorative measures are recommended.

SITE 6	Figure 3
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
COUNTY	Dublin
O.S. 6" SHEET	17
NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE	30701 23135
IDENTIFICATION	RMP file, Rynne 1967
SITE TYPE	Ecclesiastical enclosure (site of)
RMP NUMBER	DU017-04110
PROXIMITY	322m

DESCRIPTION

In 1962 Etienne Rynne excavated the remains of a small stone church contained within an irregular oval enclosure an area known as 'Chapel Field' beside Watery Lane. The field is referred to as the 'Chapple Field' in an estate map of 1761, and 'Chapel Hill' on a map from c.1785 (Rynne 1967, 34). In 1944 (Ua Broin, 212) the 'Chapel Field' was still locally thought to be a church site.

A large amount of human bone was also discovered during the excavation, but little of which was articulated. The excavations were unable to securely date the structure but the excavator speculated that it may have been medieval, and may have replaced an earlier wooden version. The site had been used extensively for burial before the stone church was built and interments possible continued after its erection. An 11th century bronze pin with a decorated head was found near the entrance to the stone church. The church was outwith the monastic enclosure (over 300m from the tower) and may therefore have been a parish church, demolished some time in the 18th century (Rynne 1967, 37). It was replaced by the 'Chaple' marked on Rocque's 1760 map on Monastery Road.

IMPACT

None predicted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific ameliorative measures are recommended.

SITE 7	Figure 3
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
COUNTY	Dublin
O.S. 6" SHEET	17
NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE	30733 23125
IDENTIFICATION	RMP file, Extant
SITE TYPE	Castle, 'Tully's Castle'
RMP No.	DU017-04105
RPS No.	147

PROXIMITY 375m

DESCRIPTION

The remains of a narrow 16th century tower with crenellations survive on the south side of Monastery Road. A two-storey structure with a lean-to building, it measures just over 3m square internally. Three windows survive in the southern elevation. A carved stone head was recorded between the two windows on the upper floor (Ball 1899, 97). The castle is named after the Tully family who lived these in the 18th century.

IMPACT

None predicted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific ameliorative measures are recommended.

SITE 8 **Figure 3**

TOWNLAND Bridewell Commons

COUNTY Dublin

O.S. 6" SHEET 21

NATIONAL GRID REFERENCE 30696 23064

IDENTIFICATION RMP file, Extant

SITE TYPE Holy well and inscribed slab

RMP No. DU021-010

RPS No. 170

PROXIMITY 375m

DESCRIPTION

St. Bridget's Well is located on Boot Road, south of the tower. The holy well and accompanying grotto are enclosed by railings and a stone wall which also incorporates a mature ash tree. The spring is continued within a rectangular chamber which has a lintelled roof. A stone lined drain or channel runs out from the chamber. The superstructure dates from c.1761. The railings were donated by the Paper Mill workers in the 1940s. The pattern on 1st February continued up until this time. The well was believed to have curative powers; a rag dipped in the water was used to wipe the face, particularly of young girls, as a cure for eye ailments. After use the rag would be hung on the adjoining tree.

According to tradition a burial ground for infants was located immediately northeast of the well. (Ua Broin 1944, 199). Documentary evidence of this was recorded in an 1843 lease of land. Archaeological investigations were undertaken in 1993 in advance of the refurbished of the well by South Dublin County Council. No archaeological remains were encountered (Channing 1993, 93E0016, www.excavations.ie, 1993:047). According to the RMP file the inscribed slab described by Ina Brown (JRSAI, 1944, Vol 74, 199) no longer remains at the site.

IMPACT

None predicted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific ameliorative measures are recommended.

SITE AH1

TOWNLAND

COUNTY

O.S. 6" SHEET

IDENTIFICATION

SITE TYPE

ADDRESS

NIAH No.

RPS No.

PROXIMITY

DESCRIPTION

'Millview' is described in the NIAH as a terrace of three two-bay single storey houses with dormer attics, built c.1810. They may have been built to house workers at the Sallypark Paper Mills, which opened in 1837 (the 'view' being of the lower mill north to the north). The pitched slate roof features a central brick chimney stack. The buildings feature roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered base course (the western end of the terrace was gutted by fire approximately five years ago. Millview is first depicted on the 1837 1st Edition OS map. The structures are assigned a regional rating of architectural importance in the NIAH, which states that these 'attractive houses, retaining many original features, are integral element of this unusually arranged terrace, the setting of which is enhanced by the long front gardens'.

IMPACT

Positive direct impact.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Pre-construction written and photographic record.

Figure 3

Clondalkin

Dublin

17

Cartographic, Extant

Terrace of 3 houses

1-3 Millview, Nangor Road

11209021-11209023, Regional rating

137

Within development area

SITE AH2

TOWNLAND

COUNTY

O.S. 6" SHEET

IDENTIFICATION

SITE TYPE

ADDRESS

NIAH No.

RPS No.

PROXIMITY

DESCRIPTION

No. 16 Tower Road is derelict. A three-bay, two-storey semi-detached house, it features a central brick chimney stack. The north-facing gable is hipped. This structure is depicted on Duncan's 1821 map and the 1837 1st Edition OS map. It is not marked on Taylor's 1816 map, indicating an early 19th century construction date.

IMPACT

Figure 3

Clondalkin

Dublin

17

Cartographic, Extant

Semi-detached 2 storey house

16 Tower Road

-

-

Within development area

Positive direct impact.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Pre-construction written and photographic record.

SITE AH3	Figure 3
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
COUNTY	Dublin
O.S. 6" SHEET	17
IDENTIFICATION	Cartographic, Extant
SITE TYPE	Semi-detached 2 storey house
ADDRESS	15 Tower Road
NIAH No.	-
RPS No.	-
PROXIMITY	Within development area

DESCRIPTION
No. 15 Tower Road is currently in use as an Intercultural Centre. A four-bay, two-storey semi-detached house, it features a central brick chimney stack. The south-facing gable is hipped. This structure is depicted on Duncan's 1821 map and the 1837 1st Edition OS map. It is not marked on Taylor's 1816 map, indicating an early 19th century construction date.

IMPACT

Positive direct impact.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Pre-construction written and photographic record.

SITE AH4	Figure 3
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
COUNTY	Dublin
O.S. 6" SHEET	17
IDENTIFICATION	Cartographic, Extant
SITE TYPE	Detached 2 storey house
ADDRESS	'Towerville', Tower Road
NIAH No.	11209025, Regional rating
RPS No.	-
PROXIMITY	15m

DESCRIPTION
NIAH: 'Detached five-bay two-storey house, c.1850. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered base course. Timber sash windows with stone sills. Glazed timber door in single-storey gabled porch with carved bargeboards. Pitched slate roof with smooth rendered chimney stacks. Two-storey

extension to rere. Outbuilding to the rere of the garden, c. 1870, with segmental-arched double timber doors, timber door and timber window on ground floor. Two timber slatted openings to first floor with stone sills. All openings have red brick dressing set into limestone rubble walls. Hipped slate roof.

A substantial, elegant house, set back from the street and enclosed within its own modest grounds providing the house with a serene quality. Greater in size than most of the adjacent houses, it reflects the status of the original owner, Mr. William Caldbeck of Moyle Park. It is first depicted on an 1870 Edition OS map.'

IMPACT

Low visual impact.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific ameliorative measures are recommended.

SITE AH5	Figure 3
TOWNLAND	Clondalkin
COUNTY	Dublin
O.S. 6" SHEET	17
IDENTIFICATION	Cartographic, Extant
SITE TYPE	Church
ADDRESS	Tower Road
NIAH No.	11209026, Regional rating
RPS No.	139
PROXIMITY	35m

DESCRIPTION

NIAH: 'Detached Church of Ireland church, built 1789. Four-bay nave with three-stage tower to north front. Single-storey vestry added to north of tower, c.1830. Projecting gabled apse to south. Roughcast rendered walls with cut stone gable coping and ashlar angle buttresses to vestry. Round-headed windows to nave housing diamond-paned timber Y-tracery windows. Triple lancet window to apse. Pitched slate roof. Stained glass windows, timber panelled organ gallery and box pews, and open timber truss roof to interior. Surrounding graveyard with gravestones dating from medieval times to present, also containing mature yew trees. Brick barrel-vaulted tomb to immediate west of Church. All enclosed by stone rubble boundary walls with rectangular gate piers to Tower Road.

This simple, charming Church of Ireland church holds a great history in Clondalkin, built on the site of the old Monastery, some medieval remains of which are still in the graveyard. Its own history, with three phases of construction, is equally noteworthy. Retaining many fine features, particularly to the interior, this church is a focal element of this varied row along Tower Road.'

IMPACT

Low visual impact.

RECOMMENDATIONS

No specific ameliorative measures are recommended.

9. APPENDIX 2

Catalogue of Stray Finds from Topographical Files

Provenance	OS 6" Sheet No.	Co-ordinates	Reg. No.	Acquisition	Monument	Artefact
Clondalkin		-	1963:65	-	-	Flanged bronze axehead with flanges and slight stoop ridge. The butt is sharp and convex in outline. The cutting edge is deeply convex. Flanges are cut deep and pointed on their external aspect. There is a worn ornamental pattern. Length-12.6cm. Width at butt-2.2cm. Width at flange 1.6cm. Width at cutting edge 2.2cm.
Clondalkin		-	1964:21-23	Found in excavations at Early Christian church located off Watery Lane, Clondalkin (Site 6).	-	Bronze ring-pin and 2 tiles
Clondalkin		-	1976:24	Found in garden top soil at 13 Monastery Drive, Clondalkin.	-	Hollow-based flint arrowhead, worked on both faces. Pointed oval in cross section. Length-2.5cm. Width-2cm. Thickness-5.5cm.
Clondalkin		-	1932:5609		'Local Cromleach monument'	Stone muller

10. APPENDIX 3

Irish Monasticism

While the island of Ireland never formally became part of the Roman Empire, it was heavily influenced by it. We do not know when the first Christian missionaries began to evangelise in Ireland. The earliest surviving record states that in the year 431AD Pope Celestine sent Palladius as bishop to 'the Irish believing in Christ'. Other missionaries followed, the most celebrated being Patrick, who according to tradition, began his work in 432AD. The conversion of the whole island was undoubtedly a slow, complex process. Commonly Irish monasteries were established by grants of land to an abbot or abbess, who came from a local noble family. The monastery became the spiritual focus of the tribe or kin group. Successive abbots (and abbesses) were members of the founder's family, a policy which kept the monastic lands under the jurisdiction of the family (and corresponded to Irish legal tradition, which only allowed the transfer of land within a family).

Ireland was a rural society, of petty kings living in the countryside. There was no social place for urban leaders, such as bishops. In Irish monasteries the abbot (or abbess) was supreme, but in conformance to Christian tradition, bishops still had important sacramental roles to play (in the early church the bishops were the ones who baptized new converts to bring them into the church). In Ireland, the bishop frequently was subordinate to (or co-equal with) the abbot and sometimes resided in the monastery under the jurisdiction of the abbot.

The model of a monastic community was followed, while the contemplative life of the hermit was considered the highest form of monasticism. Saints' lives frequently tell of monks (and abbots) departing some distance from the monastery to live in isolation from the community. Irish monastic rules specify a stern life of prayer and discipline in which prayer, poverty, and obedience are the central themes. Cassian's¹⁶ theory of the religious life and of a monastic rule, that the soul in time would be purged of worldly attachments and become really Christ-like, was accepted in Ireland (Ryan 1972, 219). The *Ordo Sanctus* or Third Order of Irish Saints (AD 598-664) were described as anchorites 'who dwelt in desert places, and lived on herbs and water and by alms, for the idea of possessing anything of their own was repugnant to them', suggesting that 'the tendency to retire to a solitary life was more marked in the seventh century than earlier' (*ibid.* 220). Prayer (public and private), study of God's word, fasts and manual work were practised as part of the ascetical tradition since the days of St. Anthony¹⁷.

The monasteries grew in popularity and size and became centres of learning in a newly literate society. With extensive libraries to draw from, they began producing widely-read scholastic works. In the 7th

¹⁶ John Cassian, c.360-433, was a monk and a Christian theologian. He wrote two major spiritual works, the 'Institutes' and the 'Conferences', which deal with the external organisation of monastic communities and monastic training respectively.

¹⁷ Anthony the Great was an Egyptian Christian saint and a leader among the Desert Fathers, Christian monks in the Egyptian desert in the 3rd and 4th centuries.

century large monastic federations emerged. By the 8th century many were prosperous enterprises, attracting students from Britain and even mainland Europe. Good administration contributed to the growing wealth and importance of monasteries in Ireland, attracting the patronage of local kings. The abbots of leading monasteries attained high social status. Increasingly they played an important role in secular affairs, becoming influential institutions. Irish monasticism spread widely, first to Scotland and Northern England, then to Gaul and Italy.

Irish monasteries developed a relatively standard layout of a roughly circular outer *vallum*, or embankment, with an inner randomly-placed one. Such boundaries had a spiritual rather than defensive function. The sacred nucleus of the church and cemetery lay within the inner enclosure. Where the site for a monastery had been accepted as suitable and had been sanctified by a triduum¹⁸ or more of fasting and prayer, the founder and his monks proceeded to put it into shape for monastic use. If the place had hitherto been inhabited, as happened when a prince or other rich man surrendered his home entirely to the saint, a long spell of tedious preliminary work could be omitted. Otherwise the founder marked out the boundaries of his settlement, which normally took the form of a *less* or *rath*, an enclosure that afforded privacy and a certain amount of protection, without being a fortification (*dún*) or a "high place" (*dind*). The country possessed professional rath-builders, but it is unlikely that the early monks would have the desire or the means to employ these. They would, therefore, set to work themselves, first at the fosse and ditch with which the buildings would be surrounded, then the edifices within (*ibid.* 285). St. Patrick, according to the writer of the *Tripartite Life*, made all his ecclesiastical settlements on a uniform scale, allowing a diameter of 140 ft. or a circumference of about 150 yards. At Dundesert, Co. Antrim the burial ground was principally to the east end of the church. The two entrances were of about the same breadth as the fosse, and were paved with large flat stones, but they had no remains of a gateway (*ibid.* 286). At Árdioilean (High Is) off the Galway coast the *vallum* had four openings, and a cross stood at the entrance to each, on the outer side. On the top of the ditch stood, in all probability, a hedge or palisade. The rampart seems to have availed little against the ill-disposed, who could break into the monastery by force when they willed (*ibid.* 287). The sacristy stood beside the church. Nearby was an enclosed space consecrated as a cemetery, where unbaptised and those considered to have died in sin were buried.

Within the enclosure the church occupied a place so important that the word might be used as synonymous with monastery. It was usually a large building (hence the descriptive terms, *magna domus*, *tech mór*), and was generally known by a name (*eclais*, *tempul*, *domnach*, *basilica*), adopted from Western ecclesiastical literature.¹⁹ Owing to its constant use as a house of prayer it was often

¹⁸ Three days selected for prayer or other devout practices.

¹⁹ Latin *ecclesia*, 'church', was in use since c. AD300 and from it developed the Old Irish *eclais* (modern *eagalis*). Similarly, Latin *templum*, 'temple', became Irish *tempul* and Latin *dominicium*, also 'church' became Irish *domnach*. Latin *domus* appears in the Irish compound *doimliag*, 'stone church'. *Basilica* was borrowed from the civil

called *oratorium*. It was regularly made of wood, 'of smoothed planks, closely and strongly fastened together', more particularly of oak²⁰ and was therefore referred to as *dairtech*, 'oakhouse'. A less enduring building would be constructed of wattle and daub and roofed with straw or reeds. Stone churches were occasionally built, generally in places where stone was plentiful and wood scarce. Stone as a building material was initially unfashionable and unpopular. St. Patrick's 'standard' church was only 27ft in length, and there is reason to think that even the most sumptuous of wooden churches would not be great in size. As the monks performed their duties of public prayer together and also assisted at a common Mass, the church in every monastery must have been large enough to hold the entire community. If it served likewise as a kind of parish church for the surrounding laity, it would need to be exceptionally large, but it seems more likely that during these devotions the congregations would gather around a small church (Ryan 1972, 287). Sanctuaries, in Irish *nemed*, are occasionally mentioned, and have strong pagan connotations (*ibid.* 289).

The outer enclosure was divided into areas for dwelling and domestic and industrial activities. Other buildings of importance included the refectory (*praindtech*), kitchen (*cuicenn*) and the guesthouse (*tech n-oiged*), constructed in a similar manner to the church, but less elaborately (*ibid.* 289). The monks lived in *cellae*, huts, probably of wattle and thatch and sometimes circular in plan. The abbot at Iona had a hut of his own, a custom that may have existed in Ireland. The brethren were housed in greater numbers, depending on the size of the hut. Separate cells might be allowed as a privilege to elderly monks. Large ecclesiastical sites contained streets with timber buildings which probably housed not just monks, students and visiting pilgrims but also a considerable lay population of craftworkers, estate workers and their families. There were workshop areas for crafts such as carpentry and metalworking. 'In the timber-dependent culture of early medieval Ireland, carpenters are likely to be amongst the foremost craftsmen of the period, and they now totally vanished interior woodwork of the towers would have been skillfully installed and finished' (Lalor 1999, 81). Food was grown in vegetable gardens and orchards. Cereal crops were processed in drying kilns and water mills, and used for bread-making and brewing. Bee-keeping for honey was popular. The stability of the monasteries made such estates very productive; the general monk was then raised to a level of nobility, for the serfs of the estate would tend to the labor, while the monk was free to study. Some monasteries developed into towns in the later medieval period. The line of the inner and outer enclosures can often be seen in the street pattern surrounding these church sites, such as along Orchard Road and Main Street in Clondalkin.

By the 12th century new religious orders from mainland Europe, such as the Cistercians, had reached Ireland. Existing Irish monasteries were brought under Augustinian Rule in an effort to reform the largely married and hereditary clergy. National synods established the diocesan system that remains

vocabulary in 4th century and remained in use while basilica-type architecture was common. It appears in Irish as *baislec* and gives its name to a parish in Roscommon and the townland of Baisliocán, Co. Kerry (Ryan 1972, 287).
²⁰ Oak was favoured in construction as it lasted well in the damp Irish climate.

today. Many once prominent monasteries evolved into parish churches, such as Clondalkin, which continues in use to the present day.

Life in an early medieval Irish monastery

The youth of fifteen, sixteen or seventeen years, who had been taught letters and the rudiments of the religious life by some pious cleric or hermit whose cell lay near his home, and who had decided finally (on the advice of this first master) to follow the divine call and to seek entrance into a monastery that lay far from his native district, would be lodged, on arrival, in the guest-house. In due course he would be visited by the Abbot and questioned about his person and his purpose. If the answers were satisfactory, the aspirant would be admitted without more ado (Ryan 1972, 216-7). Once accepted by the Abbot, the young man would leave the guest-house for the monastery proper, where he dressed in the monastic habit, the outward symbol of his new state, and receive the tonsure, if this had not been conferred in his younger years. If already weaned from temporal ambitions the last-mentioned rite would be easy enough to bear; otherwise it was likely to cause no little mental anguish, for flowing locks were highly prized by the freeman of the race, the shaved head being a mark of slavery. The great change might be further emphasised by the adoption of a new name.

In the early days of the sixth century, before the monasteries were well established, the novice might also be asked to build his own cell, but in this work he would probably have an abundance of zealous helpers (*ibid.* 218). Training was strict, for on these first years depended the success or failure of the normal candidate's vocation to the monastic life. Any sins of which he might have been guilty were confessed by the novice to a priest at the beginning of his novitiate. Afterwards, too, during his whole life as a novice and as a monk a confession of all faults, the petty as well as the grave, in thought as well as in act, was demanded at regular intervals. In Ireland at all times the *anamchara* or spiritual guide who heard such confessions was probably a priest... (*ibid.* 223). Not only during the early years of formation but even during after-life nobody might leave the monastic enclosure without permission. Such, of course, would rarely, if ever, be conceded to the novice. For the trained brethren it was more easy to obtain, as is obvious from the fact that monks are constantly to be found on journeys. When thus engaged they would travel, if possible, in companies and take precautions for their reputations and their virtue. But excursions abroad were of necessity uncommon and the monks, as a rule, had to live the long years of life in one another's company. Everything in consequence depended on the spirit of religion and fraternal charity that prevailed amongst them (*ibid.* 227).

St. Columban treats detraction as a most serious fault. If the feeling roused was such that one remained obstinate in contradicting the other, the delinquent was to be excommunicated temporarily from the society of the brethren (*ibid.* 2130). 'Murmuring was looked upon with especial disfavour, owing to the evil effect it was calculated to have on the whole community (*ibid.* 231). That he might

advance the more easily in humility the young novice would be set to perform various menial offices. The washing of the feet (outside the monastery, no doubt, the exclusive duty of slaves), was regarded as the type of this lowly service (*ibid.* 232). During the time allowed for converse with the brethren it was assumed that the topics discussed should belong predominantly to the spiritual order (*ibid.* 233). Another habit which the young novice would strive at once to acquire was that of asking or receiving a blessing from the abbot or a lower superior before starting on a journey or engaging in any important work; also when entering or leaving any house within the monastic enclosure (*ibid.* 235). Prayer, study and manual work occupied the young monk's walking hours. The first of these would naturally take place in the early morning; and again at the fixed periods during the day. Arrangements for study and manual work would differ in the various monasteries (*ibid.* 236). The *conversi* - a candidate for monastic life who wasn't trained since childhood by a cleric or hermit. Would need to prepare themselves by the study and practice of asceticism (*ibid.* 236). There is evidence that the age regarded as meet for the profession of the normal novice was 20 years but we cannot be sure that it was generally observed (*ibid.* 237). When superiors judged that the proper time had come the novice made formal profession of his intention to live as a monk under obedience for the remainder of his days (*ibid.* 238). It is extremely likely that there was a fixed formula, at least for each monastery or group of monasteries, but no trace of such a formula has been discovered (*ibid.* 239).

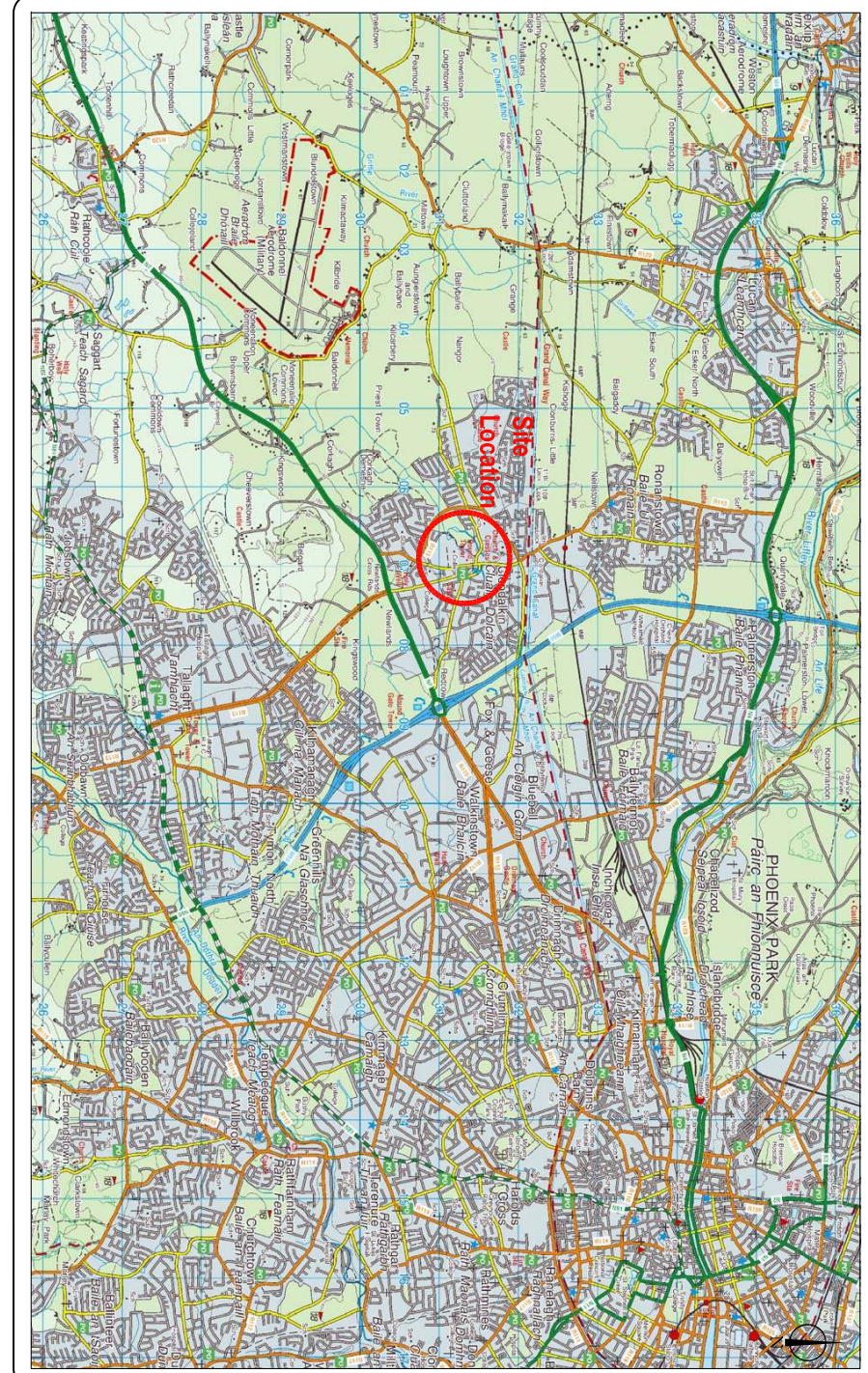
The personal poverty of each monk should show 'in his dress and his outward demeanour', however the possession of property by the monastery was in principle accepted (*ibid.* 241). All things considered there is no reason to believe that about AD 600 many of the Irish monasteries were very poor and that none was really wealthy (*ibid.* 244). If the monasteries, probably without exception, were poor in the 6th century, many of them became rich in the course of their later history. Peace and freedom from economic disturbances. Ironically, the hard work of monks was creating the wealth which they had renounced. The generosity of the faithful was considerable. The monastery, being a permanent and well-organised institution, lost nothing which it had once received, so that its possessions in land, stock and appliances grew from generation to generation (*ibid.* 245). As early as the beginning of cenobitism the principle was accepted that the monastery might possess property for the sustenance of the brethren, though these individually might not own anything, even the most necessary article of dress (*ibid.* 246).

Generally, one of the monks assisted the abbot. In Latin texts this official is called simply *minister* or servant (*ibid.* 270). In terms of the hierarchical organisation within a monastery, the *seniores* or elder brethren were below the abbot. These were, in a sense, the aristocrats of the monastery. Offices of authority were filled regularly from their ranks, so that the word *senior* in Irish usage suggests superiority and connotes the duty of obedience. In a general way they had the direction and correction of the junior monks, an offender among whom might be called before them for examinations and punishment. On their judgement it would largely depend whether the novice was allowed to enter the community or was

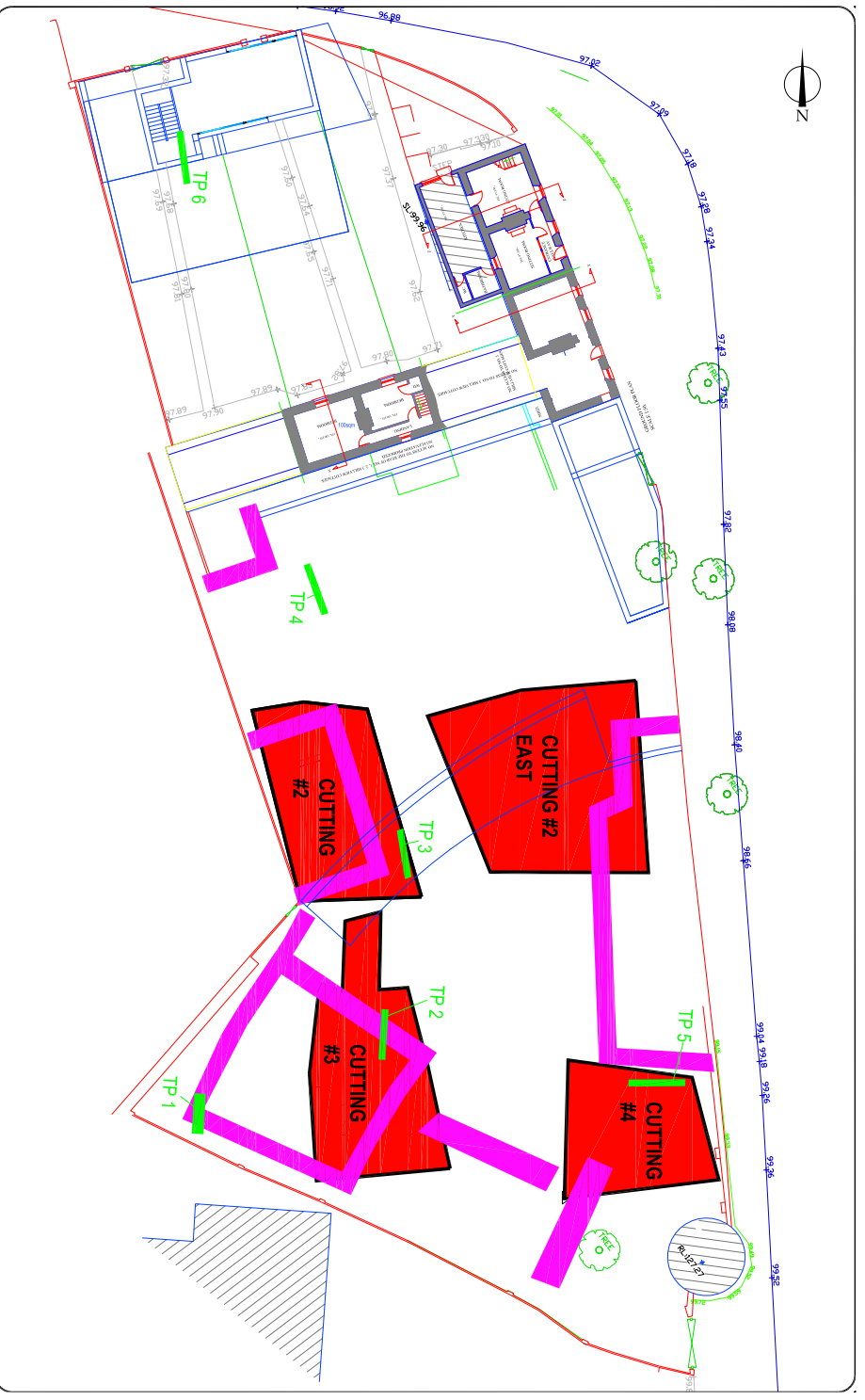
dismissed as unsuitable. Where the abbot governed more than one monastery, he appointed a local superior to rule over each of the subordinate foundations (*ibid.* 271). In large federations these establishments were fully equipped monasteries, elsewhere they were rarely more than *cellae*, churches cared for by a couple of brethren. The roles of vice-abbot, cellarer and guest-master were clearly described on AD 697. The vice-abbot (*secnab*), or *prior* seems to have been originally the *oeconomus* or administrator of the monastery's material resources. The office was second in authority only to that of the abbot and the daily life of the monks depended on him. Though placed next to the abbot in power, there is no proof that the *secnab* succeeded the abbot upon his death (*ibid.* 272). The cellarer (*caellóir* or *coic*) administered the kitchen and its supplies and a reliable person was placed in this position of responsibility. Similarly, the guest-master (*fertigis*) was also viewed as a role to be filled by a conscientious person, as he had regular contact with people from the outside world. Minor officials such as the baker, mason, blacksmith, carpenter, miller, tanner, gardener, porter, the brother who maintained the refectory, managed the cattle, cared for the monastic cemetery are also mentioned on occasion. Unskilled duties were performed in turn by the monks (*ibid.* 274).

Each monastery had one or more priests among its monks, selected from the *seniores*. To be liturgically independent the monastery also needed a bishop, deacons, subdeacons and representatives of the minor ecclesiastical orders. To be liturgically independent the monastery also needed a bishop, deacons, sub-deacons and representatives of the minor ecclesiastical orders (*ibid.* 276). Penitential discipline was a feature of the monasteries; varying from the recitation of a few psalms to twelve years on bread and water (*ibid.* 280). The Irish penal code explained by St. Columban shares the same disciplinary measures and principals common to monasteries throughout the Christian world. St. Basil the Great, a 4th century bishop in Asia Minor, wrote, 'Let the superior employ corrective methods after the example of doctors, not being angry with the sick, but fighting the disease. Let him attack the illness, and, by whatever severe treatment is necessary, cure the soul. He will cure vainglory by prescribing exercises of humility; idle speech by silence; excessive sleep by watchings with prayer; sloth by work; gluttony by deprivation of food; murmuring by excommunication' (*ibid.* 281).

Such was the penitential nature of Irish monasticism that corporal punishment was inflicted for the mildest faults (*ibid.* 283). 'Red martyrdom' or actual death for Christ's love being out of the question through lack of opportunity, the monk had to content himself with 'white martyrdom' or a life of extreme mortification (*ibid.* 283). Religious life, for all its severity, developed tranquilly in Ireland, and continued for centuries to be embraced and lauded by multitudes (*ibid.* 285).



Title Site Location on Discovery Map Series		Notes	
Job/Case No. 1356-07-300	Completed By BK	CAD reference 1402\Fig 1.dwg (A4)	Client Shelley Architects / South Dublin County Council
Date 16/04/08	Scale N/A	Drawing No. FIG 1	Project Clondalkin Round Tower Project
		Brian House Kilkenny Road Castleknock Co. Wicklow Tel: (+353) 056 444237 Fax: (+353) 056 444237 Email: jk@vk.ie Website: www.vk.ie	



Title
Location of Test Cuttings and 2004 Test Trenches and Pits

Notes
■ VJK Test Trenches 2007
■ VJK Test Trenches 2004
■ VJK Test Pits 2004

Job/Esc No.
1359-07-300

Date
15/04/08

Compiled by
BK

Scale
1:250

CAD reference
1359\Fig3.dwg (A3)

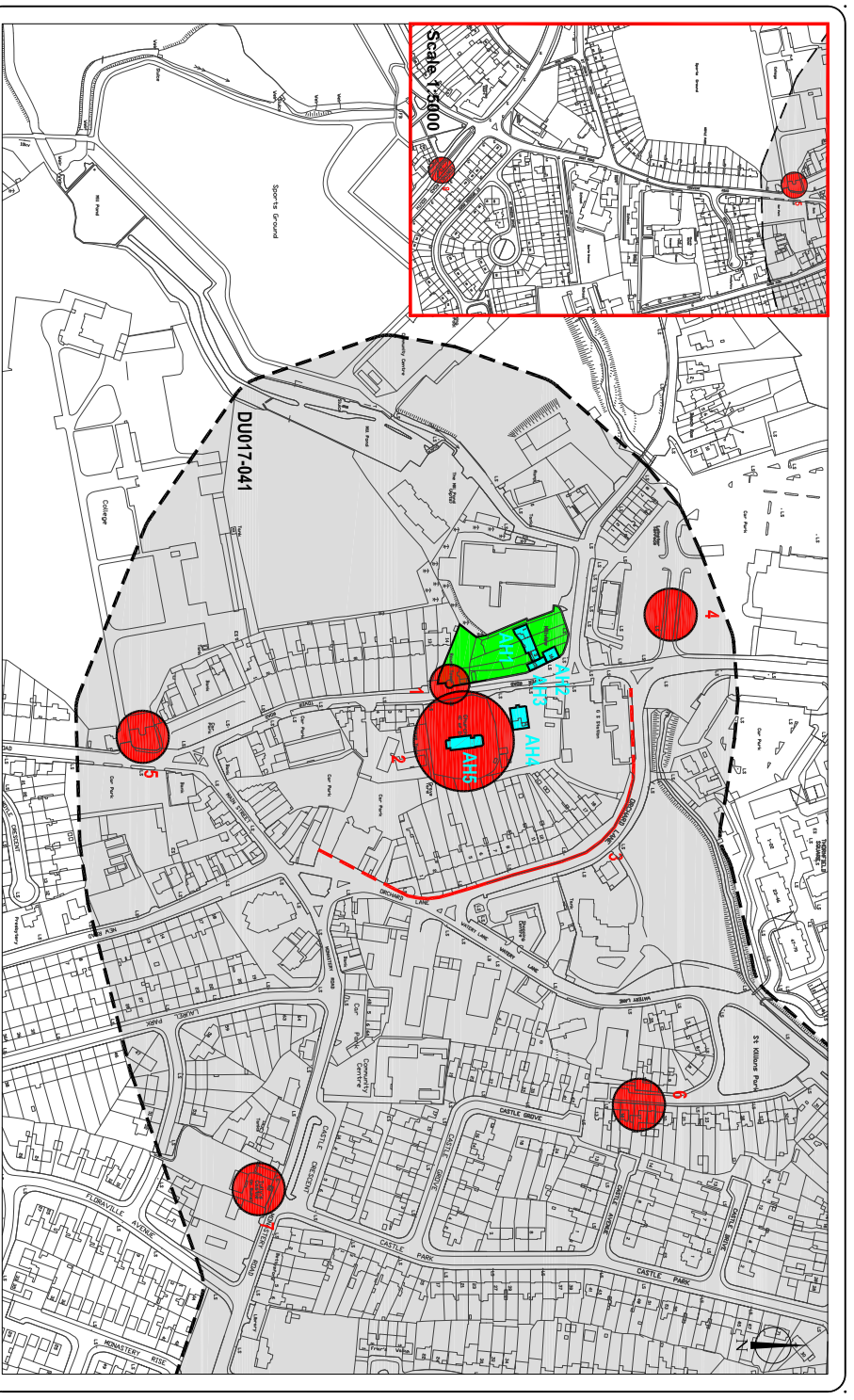
Drawing No.
FIG 3

Client
Shaffery Architects / South Dublin County Council

Project
Condalkin Round Tower Project

WJK
Walter J. Kennedy Ltd.
ARCHITECTURAL ENGINEERS

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Website: www.wjk.ie



Title
Location of Archaeological and Architectural Heritage Sites

Site Boundary
○ Archaeological Site
○ Architectural Heritage Site
○ Historic Town / Zone of Archaeological Potential

Job/Esc No.
1359-07-300

Date
15/04/08

Compiled by
BK

Scale
1:2500 / 1:5000

CAD reference
1359\Fig2.dwg (A3)

Drawing No.
FIG 2

Client
Shaffery Architects / South Dublin County Council

Project
Condalkin Round Tower Project

WJK
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Fax: (+353) 098 444227
Email: wjk@wjk.ie
Website: www.wjk.ie



Figure 8 Extract from 1837 OS map

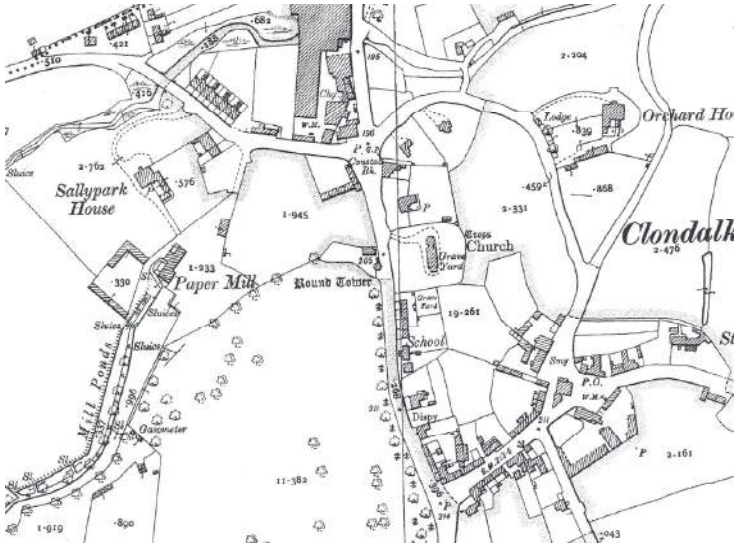


Figure 10 Extract from 1908 OS map



Figure 9 Extract from 1870 OS map

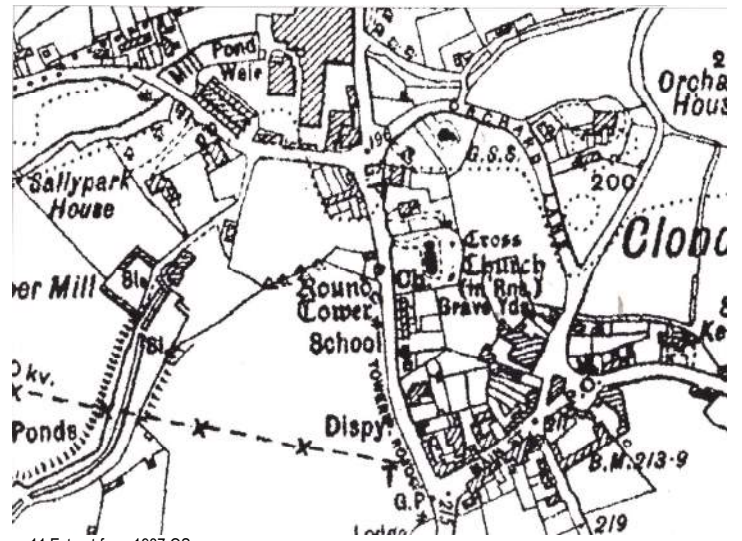


Figure 11 Extract from 1937 OS map

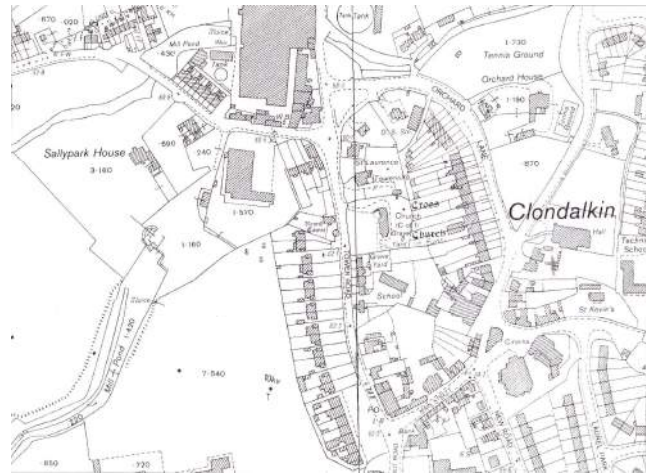


Figure 12 Extract from 1969 OS map

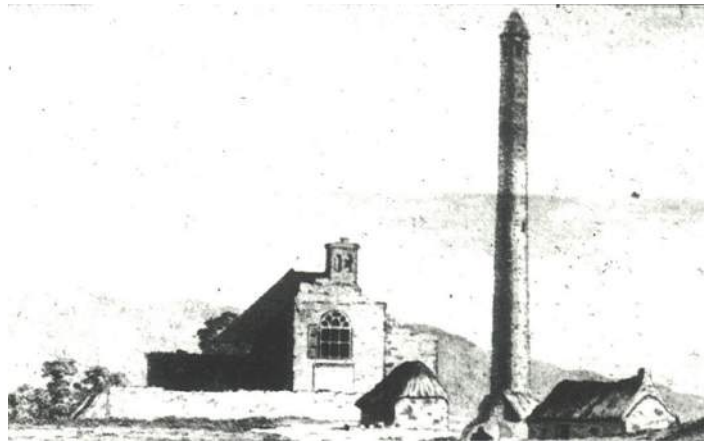


Figure 13 Molyneux print c.1725



Figure 14 Archdeacon print c.1773



Figure 15 Grose print 1792

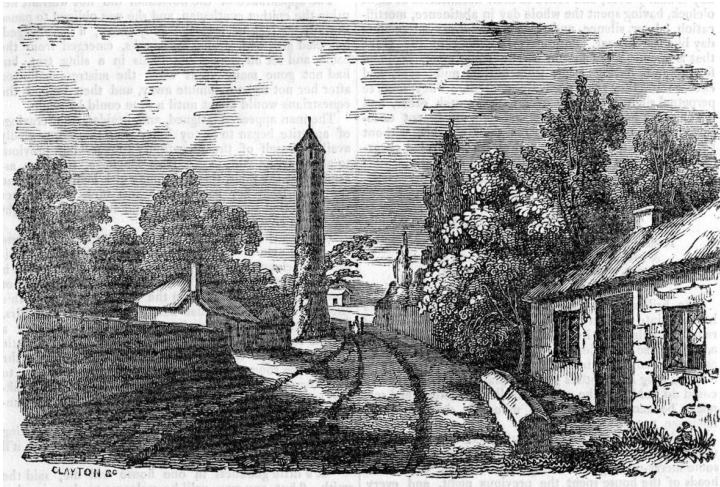


Figure 16 Hutchinson print 1833

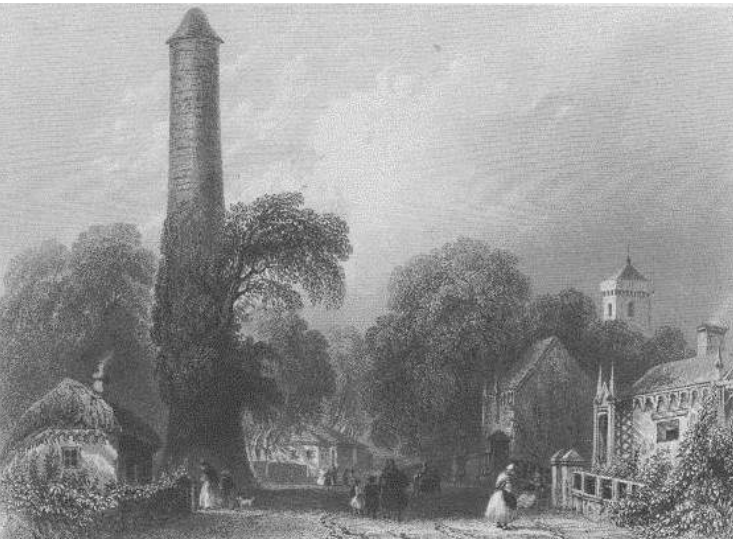


Figure 17 Bartlett print 1841

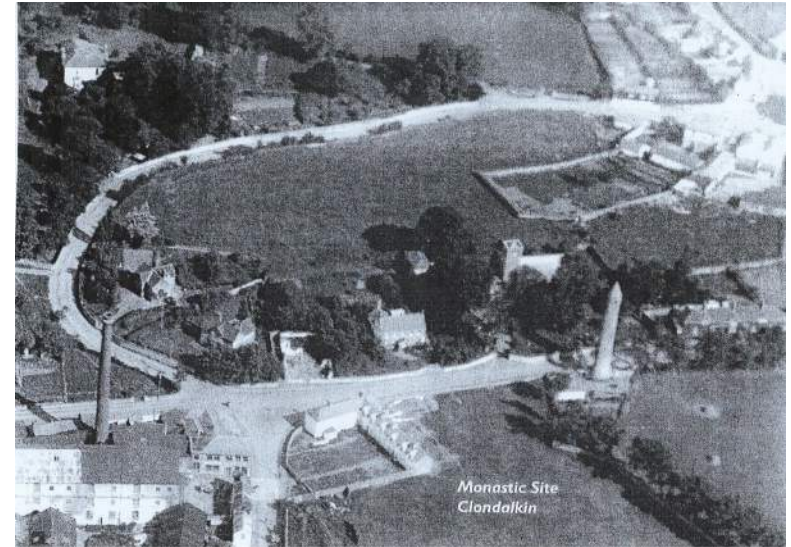


Figure 18 Aerial photograph of Clonalkin c.1930. Curve of Orchard Lane/ outer monastic enclosure clearly visible. Millview Terrace and 15-16 Tower Road (centre foreground); Clonalkin Paper Mill (left foreground).

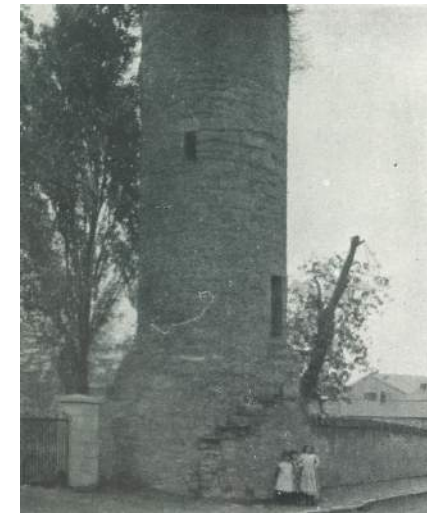


Figure 19 Girls by the tower, year?, before 1910 (Champneys 1910, opp. 48).



Figure 20 Young monkey puzzle tree (www.southcountydublinhistory.ie)

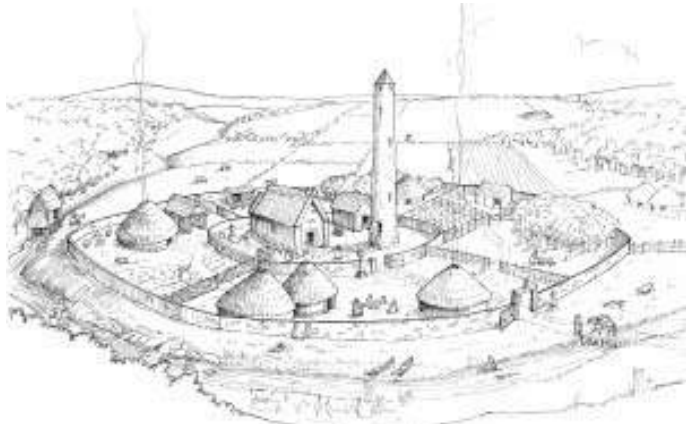


Figure 21 Reconstruction drawing of an Irish Early Christian monastery (itsabouttime.ie)



Plate 1 Clondalkin Round Tower (Site 1), viewed from southeast



Plate 2 View east from area proposed for development to tower and St. John's Church (Site 2 & AH5)



Plate 3 View west from round tower



Plate 4 View south from rear of Millview Terrace



Plate 5 View from northeast across northern end of development site; 15-16 Tower Rd (to left), Millview Terrace (to right)



Plate 6 Western end of Millview Terrace (AH1), viewed from north. Round tower in background.



Plate 7 15 Tower Road, viewed from east



Plate 9 'Towerville' (AH4), Tower Road



Plate 8 16 Tower Road, viewed from east



**Clondalkin Round Tower Project:
Phase 2 Archaeological Investigations – Preliminary Report
Clondalkin, Dublin 22**

**Ministerial Consent Number C256
Registration Number E3689**

Site Director: Graeme Laidlaw
Job No.: 1359-07-302
Client: Shaffrey Associates Architects
Date: June 2008

Valerie J. Keeley Ltd

SUMMARY

This report presents the preliminary results of a second phase of archaeological investigation undertaken by Valerie J Keeley Ltd, Archaeological Consultancy for Shaffrey Associates Architects on behalf of South Dublin County Council, adjacent to Clondalkin Round Tower, Dublin 22. The work was conducted by Graeme Laidlaw, for Valerie J Keeley Ltd, in accordance with Consent Number C256, Registration Number E3689.

Phase 1 of archaeological investigations carried out in November 2007 comprised the test-excavation of four large cuttings. The test-cuttings showed a large amount of post-medieval disturbance over the majority of the site and one area (Cutting 3) in which medieval features survived. Phase 2 of archaeological investigations comprised of the full archaeological excavation of Cutting 3 (Trench A) and the opening of two further test cuttings; Cutting 1 (which could not be conducted during the previous phase) and Cutting 5.

Cutting 1 revealed several post-medieval features. If the proposed development requires ground disturbance in this area it is recommended that advance archaeological excavation be undertaken within impacted areas.

While no archaeological features were identified within Cutting 5 itself, it is recommended that any ground disturbance in previously untested surrounding areas be subject to advance archaeological investigation.

Trench A produced many features and finds typical of a medieval urban site. The features included waste pits with a faunal assemblage which appears mainly domestic in origin. The finds were mostly of local or provincial pottery and a small metal assemblage. It is recommended that any ground disturbance in previously untested surrounding areas be subject to advance archaeological investigation.

Post-excavation analysis will be required to produce a final report for Phase 2 investigations.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the preliminary results of a second phase of archaeological investigation undertaken by Valerie J Keeley Ltd, Archaeological Consultancy for Shaffrey Associates Architects on behalf of South Dublin County Council, adjacent to Clondalkin Round Tower, Dublin 22. The work was conducted by Graeme Laidlaw, for Valerie J Keeley Ltd, in accordance with Consent Number C256, Registration Number E3689, issued by the Minister for Environment, Heritage and Local Government under Section 14A (2) of the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004). The investigation also complied with the Policy and Guidelines on Archaeological Excavation (Government of Ireland 1999).

The archaeological work is being undertaken to mitigate any impact the development may have on archaeological remains within the site and also to inform the design of the development itself. A staged programme of archaeological works has been employed to answer general questions regarding previous activity on the site. The scope of the Phase 2 measures was:

- To remove the upper deposits of material from two cuttings, Cuttings 1 and 5, until either previously unknown archaeological deposits or natural subsoil were reached
- Test any features identified and record contextual information regarding their soil matrix and profiles, retaining samples where necessary
- Photograph and plan any archaeological features or possible features
- Full excavation and archaeological resolution of Trench A
- Reinstatement of excavated areas.

2.0 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Proposed development

South Dublin County Council have committed to creating a public amenity space in this area, however the exact nature of the development has not been finalised.

2.2 Archaeological background

The proposed development lies within the Zone of Archaeological Potential identified by the Urban Archaeological Survey as the area occupied by a medieval settlement. This is listed in the Record of Monuments and Places as DU17:041. The Round Tower (RMP no.DU17:04105) is classified as a National Monument (No.32) and is located within the centre of a potential ecclesiastical enclosure (RMP no. DU17:041(01)). St. John's Church, which is located on the eastern side of Tower Road, was built on the site of a medieval structure (RMP No. DU17:041(02)), which was likely to have been associated with the round tower and the ecclesiastical enclosure. The proposed development site is located within the centre of the possible ecclesiastical enclosure. Phase 1 investigations were conducted in November

2007 by Graeme Laidlaw for Valerie J Keeley Ltd (*Clondalkin Round Tower Project: Phase 1 Archaeological Investigations, Clondalkin, Dublin 22. Ministerial Consent C256 E3689*).

3.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located in an urban area at the centre of Clondalkin Village, to the southwest of the junction between Tower Road and Nangor Road (Figure 1). The proposed development site lies directly to the west and north of the upstanding round tower (Figure 2). The irregularly-shaped site measures approx. 90-100m north-south by 30-40m east-west. The round tower is located at the southeastern corner of the development site. A stone wall runs north from the tower, forming the eastern site boundary along Tower Road. In the northern portion of the site a terrace of houses, Millview, is upstanding, with long, narrow garden plots orientated north-northwest to south-southeast. The area immediately to the south of the garden plots associated with the Millview properties was extremely overgrown. The southern site boundary is formed by the wall of a private property which was built c.1950. The western edge of the site is bounded by vegetation which backs onto the car park of a snooker hall. A north-south orientated wall, overgrown with vegetation, dissects the site, while a partly demolished east-west orientated wall is also evident. A monkey-puzzle tree is located several metres to the west of the round tower.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

Cutting 1 was excavated with a 1 tonne mini-digger, and Cutting 5 excavated by 20 tonne track machine, under the direction of a qualified archaeologist. Any potential archaeological features were cleaned by hand in order to establish their nature and extent. The features were all photographed and were all partly excavated to try and determine their date and function. The features were all covered by heavy duty plastic and their locations were planned with an EDM prior to the trenches being back-filled.

Trench A was opened with a 20 tonne track machine, under the direction of a qualified archaeologist. The archaeological features uncovered were investigated by hand to establish the nature, date and extent of such remains. All extant archaeological remains were protected against machine-damage. All artefacts found in archaeological context were fully recorded by context. A sampling strategy for soil, wood, charcoal, and stone was employed. These samples have been retained for post-excavation analysis should it prove necessary.

5.0 RESULTS OF TESTING IN CUTTINGS 1 & 5

5.1 Cutting 1 East & West

Cutting 1 was located in the front garden of No.1 Millview Terrace (Figures 3, 4). The cutting took the form of two trenches which were 1m wide and 23m long. The topsoil in both the trenches was between 0.1m and 0.2m deep. Cutting 1 East was located at the eastern edge of the garden and began 2.3m south of the property wall. A stone-built subterranean feature was revealed 5.7m from the northern edge of the trench. The feature as exposed within the trench was U-shaped in plan and consisted of a stone built wall [c36] bonded with a lime mortar. The walls were 2.3m long north-south and extended outwith the trench to the east and west and were also identified in Cutting 1 West. The feature was built using shaped rectangular blocks which were on average 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.05m and were placed in regular courses. The external faces of the walls were not exposed within the trench. A small trench was excavated in the centre of the feature revealing a section of deliberately backfilled material [c37] containing large amounts of stones rubble, modern nails and rusting objects, as well as modern ceramic and glass. A layer of crushed limestone [c38] had been deposited above this layer, seemingly to deliberately seal it. The test-trench was excavated down to a layer of stones, consisting of large lintel stones laid across the feature in a north-south orientation, which were then mortared into the walls. The lintel stones were not removed as this would have made the structure unstable, the small gaps between the lintel stones showed a large void beneath them to a depth of at least 0.6m. The same feature was revealed in Cutting 1 West, and was of similar width. It again had a north-south orientated wall within the main east-west walls. The feature appears to have been a large east-west orientated drain or culvert with short supporting walls located along its length. The culvert may have been associated with the paper mills formerly located to the west of the site.

Approximately 8m to the south of the drain a large sub-oval feature [c39] was identified within the trench. It extended outwith the trench to the east and west, and was between 0.7m and 1.8m long. The northern edge of the feature was very steep, and was undercut by approximately 0.2m. The southern edge was also very steep, and was almost vertical. The feature was excavated to a depth of 0.8m below sub-soil, but was not bottomed. Four fills were identified within the feature; [c40] was a moderately compact dark-brown sandy-clay with frequent inclusions of angular stones, broken red-brick and waste material including broken modern ceramic and bottle glass. Below this was [c41] which was a moderately compact mid-brown silty-clay with occasional inclusions of angular stones and animal bone. Context [42] was a moderately compact grey-brown sticky sandy-clay with very occasional inclusions of angular stones and animal bone. The lowest excavated fill was [c43] which was a loosely compact grey-brown sandy-clay with very occasional animal bone throughout. Several large stones were located on the southern edge of the feature within this context although it was not possible to determine if they were deliberately placed. The four fills identified within the feature were between 0.2m

and 0.28m thick and formed in very regular bands. They fills do not appear to have been deliberately dumped into the feature, but also appear too regular to have been the result of natural silting. As the feature could not be bottomed it is difficult to speculate upon the date or function of it.

A deposit of crushed red-brick and small rounded cobbles was located in the southern edge of the trench from approximately 0.4m from the edge of [c39], running 6m towards the structure at No.1 Millview terrace. This deposit [c44] was less than 0.05m thick and was also located in the southern end of cutting 1 West. The surface would appear to be associated with the structures.

Below [c44], approximately 0.8m to the south of [c39] a linear feature crossed the trench in an east-west direction. The feature [c46] was 1.77m wide and a maximum depth of 0.6m below the sub-soil. The northern edge of the feature was very shallow, almost imperceptible for 1m before breaking gradually into a U-shaped trench. The feature was filled entirely with a loose to moderate yellow-brown sandy-clay with a few pieces of animal bones throughout the fill and several large stones at the base of the feature. The feature is likely to have been a drainage ditch.

5.2 Cutting 5

Cutting 5 was excavated in the area between Millview Terrace and the round tower (Figure 3). It was intended to identify the presence, or absence, of the internal monastic ditch within the proposed development area. The trench was 2m wide and approximately 60m long. The trench was excavated from the rear of No.1 Millview Terrace in a southern direction, before turning towards the round tower. Much of the area opened within the trench had been previously opened by Cuttings 2 and 4 (during Phase 1) but was designed to show that the ditch could not have been located between areas previously tested. The trench revealed the badly truncated natural sub-soil previously identified, and large amounts of post-medieval disturbance and back-filling. No archaeological features were identified within the cutting.

5.3 Conclusion

The results of the archaeological testing in Cutting 1 appeared to show the survival of several features to the front of No.1 Millview. The culvert appears to be a post-medieval feature which would extend outwith the proposed development area. It is likely that this feature is related to the Sallypark Paper Mill and may run towards the Carmac River. The function of [c39] could not be ascertained as it could not be fully exposed in plan, or excavated down to the natural sub-soil. No datable evidence was identified from the lower fills.

6.0 RESULTS OF EXCAVATION OF TRENCH A

Cutting 3 opened during Phase 1 revealed the presence of several archaeological features in the south-western corner of the proposed development area. Based on recommendations in *Clondalkin Round Tower Project: Phase 1 Archaeological Investigations, Clondalkin, Dublin 22. Ministerial Consent C256 E3689* (Valerie J Keeley Ltd, November 2007), Trench A, an area of 207m² was excavated (Figures 3, 5, 6, 7). A buffer of several metres along the edge of the site was maintained to ensure upstanding boundary walls were not undermined.

The vast majority of archaeological features were located in the southern edge of the site where there had been less post-medieval truncation (Figure 5). The original natural sub-soil was a grey-yellow sandy-clay which was approximately 1m thick which survived in a roughly triangular area along the southern edge of the trench, surviving to a maximum width of 9m along the western edge of the trench. This layer had been removed from the remainder of the site revealing a grey-brown coarse gravel in which seams of bedrock were evident. The edge of the truncated material appears to correspond to a boundary indicated on the 1st Edition OS mapping showing the northern limits of the Fever Hospital grounds.

6.1 Modern features

Large amounts of modern detritus had been discarded across the entire site. This was evident in only one sub-surface feature, [c105] which was a circular pit measuring 1.28m x 1.2m x 0.18m which contained a loosely compact mid-brown clayey-sand [c118] with occasional small stones and large amounts of modern rubbish, plastic, aluminium can ring-pulls etc. This feature partly truncated the edge of feature [103].

Two additional rubbish pits were located in the south-western corner of the site. Context [100] was oval in plan measuring 1.23m x 1.12m x 0.29m, and was filled entirely with a moderately compact light brown sandy-clay with occasional inclusions of angular stones (<0.1m) and moderate inclusions of animal bone and charcoal. This pit was in-turn cut by [c101] which was a sub-rectangular pit measuring 0.84m x 0.75m x 0.29m, with steep sides which break gradually onto a flat base. It was filled entirely with [c123] which was a moderately compact mid dark-brown sandy-clay with occasional inclusions of stones (>10cm) and moderate inclusions of charcoal and animal bone.

6.2 Truncated features

A linear feature was identified crossing the site in a northwest-southeast orientation. The location of the ditch [c144=c9] appears to correspond with the surviving edge of the clay sub-soil on the site. The feature was identified mostly within the lower sub-soil level, but could be seen to have been cut from a much higher level. The ditch survived to a length of 10m + and was 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep below

the natural gravel sub-soil, however as it appears to have been cut from a higher level it was approximately 0.9m deep and in excess of 2.5m wide. The surviving southern section of the ditch shows it having steep edges which broke sharply onto a slightly concave base. The northern edge of the ditch had been completely truncated. The base of the ditch was often uneven due to the presence of seams of bedrock within the underlying sub-soil. The primary fill was [c11] which was a light grey silty-clay which appears to have been largely starved of oxygen as it accumulated. The second fill (c10=c147) was a dark-grey silty-clay with frequent stone inclusions. The deposit also contained several animal bones and a few sherds of late medieval pottery.

Immediately to the north of [c144=c9] there was the truncated remains of an irregularly shaped feature [c145]. It was sub-oval in plan and measured 3m x 1.5m x 0.2m. The edges of the feature were very shallow and broke imperceptibly onto an uneven base, which was delimited by the presence of a bedrock seam. The feature was filled entirely with [c148] which was a moderate-loosely compact grey-brown silty-clay with occasional grit inclusions, moderate inclusions of small angular stones and occasional pieces of animal bone. As only the base of the feature was identified it is difficult to speculate upon the function of the feature.

6.3 Features

The main concentration of archaeological features was located in the southwestern corner of the site. Context [102] was linear in plan, measuring 4.3m x 1.3m x 0.3m, with concave sides which broke gradually onto a slightly concave base. It was filled entirely with [c121] which was a moderately compact grey-brown silty-clay with occasional gritty inclusions. It contained moderate inclusions of angular and sub-angular stones (< 10cm x 6cm) and occasional inclusions of animal bone. Two pieces of medieval pottery were retrieved from the fill [E3689:121:1-2].

Feature [c102] was truncated partly by an L-shaped linear feature [c103]. The feature measured 5.5m east-west and 2m north-south, with a maximum width of 0.9m and depth of 0.3m. It had slightly concave, but occasionally irregular, sides which break gradually onto an uneven base. The primary fill of the feature was [c130] which was a moderately compact mottled grey-brown to orange-brown silty-clay with moderate amounts of angular stones and pebbles. The deposit also contained moderate amounts of animal bone. The secondary fill of the feature was [c104], which was a moderately compact grey-brown silty-clay with moderate inclusions of pebbles and angular stones and animal bone, with occasional fragments of burnt bone. Six pieces of medieval pottery E3689:104:1- E3689:104:5 and E3689:104:7, a possible stone mould E3689:104:8, and a copper-alloy pin E3689:104:6 were retrieved from the fill.

Roughly 1m to the north of the western edge of [c103] there was a sub-oval feature [c134]. It measured 1.65 x 0.95 x 0.18m but was not entirely exposed within the excavated area. It had shallow irregular

edges which broke gradually onto a flat base. The southern edge of the feature had been truncated by feature [c106]. The base of the feature had been oxidised to an orange-red colour [c142], which also evident immediately to the north of the feature [c143]. The oxidised area [c143] measured 1.95m east-west x 0.8m north-south. There was a small ridge of re-deposited natural [c135] was located along the southern edge of the feature, partly overlying the oxidised natural. It would seem that the context represents the natural subsidence of the edges. The main fill of [c134] was [c133] a moderately compact grey-brown silty-clay with moderate amounts of charcoal with occasional inclusions of angular stone and burnt clay. A piece of medieval pottery E3689:133:1 and a ferrous nail E3689:133:2 were retrieved from the fill. Context [106] partly truncated the southern edge of [c134]. It was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides which were partly under-cut on the southern edge, which broke gradually onto a flat base. It measured 3.4m+ x 1.4m x 0.3m but extended outwith the excavated area to the west. It was filled entirely with [c120] which was a compact grey-brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecking and small lenses of re-deposited natural. There were 26 pieces of medieval pottery retrieved from the context E3689:120:1- E3689:120:26.

A small oval shaped post-hole was located approximately 1.3m to the north of [c106]. Context [109] was oval in plan with sharp, almost vertical sides, which were undercut slightly at the southern side, which broke sharply onto a flat base. The northern edge of the feature had been slightly truncated. The feature was filled entirely with [c119] which was a moderately compact mid-brown slightly silty-clay with occasional inclusions of small angular stones and moderate amounts of charcoal flecking. The feature appears to have been the remains of a post-hole.

A small oval pit was located approximately 1m from the eastern edge of [c110=c12]. It measured 0.68m x 0.6m x 0.2m and had a gentle concave profile. It was filled entirely with [c13] which was a loosely compacted yellow-brown slightly silty-clay with occasional charcoal inclusions.

Immediately to the north of [c110=c12] was [c111=c14] which was a shallow oval feature measuring 1.6m x 1.3m x 0.2m. It had almost imperceptible edges and an uneven base. It was filled entirely with [c126=c15], which was a moderately compact mid-brown silty-clay with occasional inclusions of angular stones and moderate charcoal inclusions. Twenty-two sherds of pottery found within the feature E3689:15:1- E3689:15:14 and E3689:126:1- E3689:126:9.

A cluster of features was located at the south-eastern edge of the site. The most northerly of the five features was [c117]. It was oval in plan, measuring 0.8m x 0.7m x 0.14m. The feature had shallow concave sides which broke almost imperceptibly onto a flat base, although it appeared that 0.2m – 0.3m had been truncated from the top of the feature. It was filled entirely with [c124] which was a moderately compact mid-brown clayey-sand with moderate inclusions of angular stones and animal bone.

Approximately 0.4m to the south of [c117] was [c138] which was a small oval-shaped pit measuring 0.55m in diameter with a depth of 0.1m. It had gently sloping sides which broke almost sharply onto a flat base and was filled entirely with [c139] which was a moderately compact mid-brown sandy-clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and animal bone.

A small post-hole [c140] was located immediately to the south-west of [c138]. It was circular in plan with a concave profile, and measured 0.25m in diameter with a depth of 0.09m. It was filled entirely with [c141] which was a moderately compact mid-brown sandy-clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and animal bone.

Context [115] was a sub-oval shaped pit which continued under the southern limit of the excavated area. It had vertical sides which broke sharply onto a flat base, apart from the western edge where there was a shallow ledge mid-way up the side of the feature. It measured 1.15m east-west x 1.12m+ x 0.33m deep. The primary fill [c135] was loosely compact dark-brown charcoal enriched sand with frequent inclusions of slag and vitrified burnt clay. The deposit was located on the western edge of the feature, mostly on the shallow ledge, and had a depth of no more than 0.11m. The secondary fill [c129] was a ridge of re-deposited natural clay with several large stones and charcoal throughout, which was located in the centre of the feature. During excavation, the deposit appeared to divide [c115] into two separate features (see Plate 5), which may have been a deliberate function of the deposit, although it may also have been re-cut at the eastern edge. The deposit measured 0.95m east-west x 0.85m+ north-south x 0.3m deep. Context [128] was located at the eastern edge of the feature. The deposit had a U-shaped profile, with a width of 0.4m and a depth of 0.3m. It was a moderately compact light-brown sandy-clay with occasional large stones, occasional animal bone and few pieces of slag.

Immediately to the east of [c127] there was a second oval pit [c115]. It was circular in plan with steep vertical sides which broke suddenly onto a flat base. There was a small concave bowl within base, which was surrounded and covered by large stones. It measured approximately 0.9m+ x 0.85m x 0.2m. The primary fill of the feature was [c132] which was located mostly on the western edge. It was a loosely compacted mid dark-brown charcoal enriched sand with frequent inclusions of slag and a few large stones within the fill which may have been part of an associated superstructure. The secondary fill of the feature was [c136] which was a mixed deposit of light-brown sandy-clay with several large pieces of re-deposited natural throughout. Occasional pieces of slag and inclusions of charcoal were found throughout the deposit but were probably associated with [c132]. The eastern edge of the feature appears to have been cut by a narrow northeast-southwest orientated linear feature [c149]. It was 2.5m long within the excavated area, 0.4m wide and 0.27m deep. It had steep edge which broke suddenly onto a slightly concave base. It was filled entirely with [c137] which was a loosely compact light grey-brown sandy-clay with frequent inclusions of angular stones, moderate amounts of animal bone and occasional flecks of charcoal. This deposit was also present above [c136] in pit [c115].

6.4 Conclusion

The excavation of Trench A produced many features and finds typical of a medieval urban site. The features included waste pits with a faunal assemblage which appears mainly domestic in origin. The finds were mostly of local or provincial pottery and a small metal assemblage. The presence of shallow boundary ditches is also a common feature from medieval urban sites. The evidence for metal working on the site comes from the eastern corner of the excavated area. Two pits contained deposits which had frequent amounts of metal slag, which is the by-product of smelting iron-ore to obtain purer iron. Neither of the pits showed evidence of in-situ burning and were therefore unlikely to have been furnaces. The associated furnaces may have been located nearby, but either had been truncated by later activity or were located outwith the excavated area. An area of oxidised sub-soil at the edge and base of may represent a second area of industrial activity.

7.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the preliminary results of Phase 2 investigations the following recommendations are made:

- Cutting 1 revealed several post-medieval features. If the proposed development requires ground disturbance in this area it is recommended that advance archaeological excavation be undertaken within impacted areas.
- While no archaeological features were identified within Cutting 5 itself, it is recommended that any ground disturbance in previously untested surrounding areas be subject to advance archaeological investigation.
- Trench A produced many features and finds typical of a medieval urban site. It is recommended that any ground disturbance in previously untested surrounding areas be subject to advance archaeological investigation.

8.0 FURTHER WORK REQUIRED

Post-excavation analysis will be required to produce a final report for Phase 2 investigations. This will involve the identification of the faunal record (animal bones) and of the slag assemblage. The artefactual evidence – ceramic, metal and stone – will require identification by respective specialists. The copper-alloy pin requires conservation prior to further identification.

9.0 APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - Testing in Cuttings 1 & 5: Context List

Context Number	Type	Interpretation	Description	Dimensions
36	Cut	Culvert	The feature as exposed within the trench was U-shaped in plan and consisted of a stone built wall [c36] bonded with a lime mortar. The walls were 2.3m long N-S and extended outwith the trench to the East and West and were also identified in Cutting 1 West. The feature was built using shaped rectangular blocks which were on average 0.3m x 0.3m x 0.05m and were placed in regular courses. The external faces of the walls were not exposed within the trench.	10m x 2.3m x 1m +
37	Fill	Fill of [c36]	A deliberately backfilled material containing large amounts of stones rubble, modern nails and rusting objects as well as modern ceramic and glass	10m x 2.3m x 0.9m +
38	Fill	Fill of [c36]	A layer of crushed limestone deliberately deposited above [c37]	2m x 2m x 0.1m
39	Cut	Sub-oval pit	Sub-oval feature It extended outwith the trench to the east and west, and was between 0.7m and 1.8m long. The northern edge of the feature was very steep, and was undercut by approximately 0.2m, the southern edge was also very steep, and was almost vertical. The feature was excavated to a depth of 0.8m below sub-soil but was not bottomed.	1.9m x 1.00m x 0.80m +
40	Fill	Fill of [c39]	A moderately compact dark-brown sandy-clay with frequent inclusions of angular stones, broken red-brick and waste material including broken modern ceramic and bottle glass	1.9m x 1.00m x 0.18m
41	Fill	Fill of [c39]	A moderately compact mid-brown silty-clay with occasional inclusions of angular stones and animal bone.	1.9m x 1.00m x 0.24m
42	Fill	Fill of [c39]	A moderately compact grey-brown sticky sandy-clay with very occasional inclusions of angular stones and animal bone	1.9m x 1.00m x 0.24m
43	Fill	Fill of [c39]	A loosely compact grey-brown sandy-clay with very occasional animal bone throughout. Several large stones were located on the southern edge of the feature within this context although it was not possible to determine if they were deliberately placed	1.9m x 1.00m x 0.16m +
44	Deposit	Cobbled area	A deposit of crushed red-brick and small rounded cobbles was located in the southern edge of the trench from approximately 0.4m from the edge of [c39], running 6m towards the structure at No1 Millview terrace.	10m x 4m x 0.05m

Context Number	Type	Interpretation	Description	Dimensions
45	Fill	Fill of [c45]	A loose to moderate yellow-brown sandy-clay with a few pieces of animal bones throughout the fill and several large stones at the base of the feature.	1.6m x 1m + x 0.6m
46	Cut	Linear feature	The northern edge of the feature was very shallow, almost imperceptible for 1m before breaking gradually into a U-shaped trench.	1.6m x 1m + x 0.6m

APPENDIX B –Testing in Cuttings 1 & 5: Artefact List

No artefacts recovered from testing.

APPENDIX C –Testing in Cuttings 1 & 5: Sample List

No samples recovered from testing.

APPENDIX D –Testing in Cuttings 1 & 5: Drawing Register

Drawing	Type	Scale	Phase	Cut Numbers	Context Numbers
12	Plan	1:20	Mid-ex	39, 46	40, 45
13	Section	1:20	Mid-ex	39	40, 41, 42, 43
14	Section	1:20	Mid-ex	46	46
15	Plan	1:20	Mid-ex	36	37, 38

APPENDIX E –Excavation of Trench A: Context List

Context Number	Type	Interpretation	Description	Dimensions
100	Cut	Rubbish pit	Oval shape in plan with gradual irregular edges breaking gradually onto a flat base	1.23m x 1.12m x 0.29m
101	Cut	Rubbish pit	Sub-rectangular in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides which break gradually onto a flat base.	0.84m x 0.75m x 0.29m
102	Cut	Linear feature	Linear in plan, gradual break of slope at top, concave sides which broke gradually onto a slightly concave base.	4.3m x 0.60m - 1.3m x 0.3m
103	Cut	Linear feature	L shaped feature, gradual break of slope at top, slightly concave but also quite irregular sides which break gradually onto an uneven base	7m x 0.60m - 0.9m x 0.3m
104	Fill	Fill of [103]	Moderate compact grey-brown silty-clay with moderate inclusions of pebbles and angular stones (6cm ø) with animal bone and occasional burnt bone	7m x 0.60m - 0.9m x 0.3m

Context Number	Type	Interpretation	Description	Dimensions
105	Cut	Rubbish pit	Circular in plan with gradual break of slope at top, steep N and E side, but gradual elsewhere, all break gradually onto a slightly concave base	1.28m x 1.20m x 0.18m
106	Cut	Linear feature	Sub-rectangular in plan with sharp break of slope at top, steep sides are under-cut on the southern edge, break gradually onto a flat base	3.4m + x 1.40m x 0.30m
107	Void			
108	Void			
109	Cut	Post-hole?	Oval in plan, with sharp break of slope, less so at N edge where feature was truncated. Sharp almost vertical sides, undercut concave edge at southern side, edges break sharply onto a flat base	0.64m x 0.38m x 0.29m
110	Cut		Small oval pit with concave profile	0.68m x 0.60m x 0.20m
111	Cut	Circular pit	Oval pit with shallow, almost imperceptible edges, small depression in centre of feature, probably stone socket	1.60m x 1.30m x 0.20m
112	Void			
113	Void			
114	Void			
115	Cut	Circular pit	Circular in plan with steep vertical sides which break suddenly onto a flat base, small concave bowl within base, depression lined by stones. No evidence of oxidation	1.15m x 1.12m x 0.33m
116	Void			
117	Cut	Pit	Oval shaped in plan with shallow concave sides which broke almost imperceptibly onto a flat base, although it appeared that 0.2m – 0.3m had been truncated from the top of the feature	0.80m x 0.70m x 0.14m
118	Fill	Rubbish pit	Loosely compact mid-brown clayey-sand with occasional small stones and large amounts of modern rubbish, plastic, aluminium can ring-pulls etc.	1.28m x 1.20m x 0.18m
119	Fill	Post-hole?	Moderately compact mid-brown slightly silty-clay with occasional inclusions of small angular stones and moderate amounts of charcoal flecking	0.64m x 0.38m x 0.29m
120	Fill	Fill of [106]	Compact grey-brown silty-clay with occasional charcoal flecking, lens of re-deposited natural. Large flat stone at base	3.40m + x 1.40m x 0.30m

Context Number	Type	Interpretation	Description	Dimensions
121	Fill	Fill of [102]	Moderately compact grey-brown silty-clay with occasional gritty inclusions, moderate inclusions of angular and sub-angular stones (< 10cm x 6cm) and occasional inclusions of animal bone	4.30m x 0.60m - 1.2m x 0.15m
122	Fill	Fill of [100]	Moderately compact light brown sandy-clay with occasional inclusions of angular stones (<0.1m) and moderate inclusions of angular stones (< 10cm) and moderate inclusions of animal bone and charcoal	1.23m x 1.12m x 0.29m
123	Fill	Fill of [101]	Moderately compact mid dark-brown sandy-clay with occasional inclusions of stones (>10cm) and moderate inclusions of charcoal and animal bone	0.84m x 0.75m x 0.29m
124	Fill	Fill of [117]	Moderately compact mid-brown clayey-sand with moderate inclusions of angular stones (<0.1m) and moderate amounts of animal bone	0.80m x 0.70m x 0.14m
125	Fill	Fill of [127]	Loosely compact dark-brown charcoal enriched sand with frequent inclusions of slag and vitrified burnt clay. Fill found mostly on western side of feature, sloping slightly towards base of feature.	0.60m x 0.35m x 0.12m
126	Fill	Fill of [111]	Moderately compact mid-brown silty-clay with occasional inclusions of angular stones and moderate charcoal inclusions. Pottery found from feature	1.60m x 1.30m x 0.20m
127	Cut	Circular pit	Circular feature, shallow ledge on western side, gradual break of slope at top with concave edges which broke gradually onto a flat base, breaks sharply again towards base. Elsewhere the feature has sharp break of slope with vertical sides which break	1.15m x 1.12m x 0.33m
128	Fill	Fill of [127]	Moderately compact light-brown sandy-clay with occasional large stones, occasional animal bone and few pieces of slag. Context was deeper at eastern edge of feature	0.80m x 0.40m x 0.30m
129	Fill	Fill of [127]	Mixed deposit, mostly moderately compact re-deposited clay with moderate amounts of charcoal mixed throughout. Thickest towards centre and northern edge of feature.	0.95m x 0.85m x 0.30m
130	Fill	Fill of [103]	Moderately compact mottled grey-brown to orange -brown silty-clay with moderate amounts of angular stones (7cm ø), pebbles and animal bone	2m + 0.90m x 0.16m

Context Number	Type	Interpretation	Description	Dimensions
131	Fill	Fill of [102]	Moderately compact mottled grey-brown to orange -brown silty-clay with occasional gravel inclusions amounts of angular stones (10cm x 6cm), rounded stones (7cm x 4cm) and occasional animal bone	
132	Fill	Fill of [115]	Loosely compact mid dark-brown charcoal enriched sand with frequent inclusions of slag, few large stones within the fill which may have been part of an associated superstructure. Context filled entire base of feature	0.7m x 0.3m x 0.2m
133	Fill	Fill of [134]	Moderately compact grey-brown silty-clay with occasional stone inclusions and moderate amounts of charcoal, occasional inclusions of burnt clay	1.65 x 0.95 x 0.18m
134	Cut	Oval feature	Irregular oval feature (not entirely exposed) gradual, almost imperceptible break of slope at top, irregular edges which broke imperceptible onto a flat base	1.65 x 0.95 x 0.18m
135	Fill	Fill of [142]	Compact mid orange-yellow clay, possibly re-deposited natural. Partially above oxidised natural (142)	0.1m wide, .1m deep
136	Fill	Fill of [115]	Mixed deposit of light-brown sandy-clay with several pieces of re-deposited natural throughout. Occasional inclusions of slag and charcoal probably from (132)	0.95m x 0.5m x 0.1m
137	Fill	Fill of [149]	Loosely compact light grey-brown sandy-clay with frequent inclusions of angular stones, moderate amounts of animal bone and occasional flecks of charcoal. Large flat stone at base of feature	2.50m x 0.40m x 0.27m
138	Cut	Shallow pit	Circular in plan with gently sloping sides which broke almost sharply onto a flat base	0.55m diameter, 0.1m deep
139	Fill	Fill of [138]	Moderately compact mid-brown sandy-clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and animal bone	0.55m diameter, 0.1m deep
140	Cut	Shallow pit/ post-hole	Small pit/ post-hole, with shallow concave profile	0.25m diameter, 0.09m deep
141	Fill	Fill of [140]	Moderately compact mid-brown sandy-clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and animal bone	0.25m diameter, 0.09m deep
142	Fill	Fill of [134]	Compact orange-red oxidised natural sub-soil	2.3m x 0.5m
143	Oxidised natural		Compact orange-red oxidised natural sub-soil	1.95m x 0.8m

Context Number	Type	Interpretation	Description	Dimensions
144	Cut	Linear feature	SW-NE orientated linear feature with gradual break of slope at top, irregular side at southern edge as cut through bedrock, slightly concave at northern edge, edges broke gradually onto a concave base. Ditch appears to have been cut from much higher level	10m + x 1.50m x 0.30m +
145	Cut	Sub-oval feature	Roughly SW-NE orientated feature, with imperceptible break of slope at top, concave edges which broke imperceptibly onto a flat base. Natural bedrock evident on both edge of feature. Feature has been severely truncated	3m x 1.50m x 0.20m
146	Fill	Fill of [110]	Loosely compacted yellow-brown slightly silty-clay	0.68m x 0.60m x 0.20m
147	Fill	Fill of [144]	Moderately compact grey-brown silty-clay with occasional grit inclusions, moderate inclusions of small angular stones and occasional inclusions of animal bone	10m + x 1.5m x 0.3m +
148	Fill	Fill of [145]	Moderately- loosely compact grey-brown silty-clay with occasional grit inclusions, moderate inclusions of small angular stones and occasional inclusions of animal bone	3m x 1.50m x 0.20m
149	Cut	Linear feature	Linear feature located at the western edge of [115], filled with (137)	2.5m x 0.40m x 0.27m

APPENDIX F –Excavation of Trench A: Artefact List

Artefact Number	Context Number	Material	Type
E3689:15:1	15	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:15:2	15	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:15:3	15	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:15:4	15	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:15:5	15	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:15:6	15	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:15:7	15	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:15:8	15	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:15:9	15	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:15:10	15	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:15:11	15	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:15:12	15	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:15:13	15	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:15:14	15	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:19:1	19	Ferrous	Corroded ferrous object
E3689:19:2	19	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?

Artefact Number	Context Number	Material	Type
E3689:104:1	104	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:104:2	104	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:104:3	104	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:104:4	104	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:104:5	104	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:104:6	104	Copper-alloy	Pin
E3689:104:7	104	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:104:8	104	Worked stone	Stone mould
E3689:120:1	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:2	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:3	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:4	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:5	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:6	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:7	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:8	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:9	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:10	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:11	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:12	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:13	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:14	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:15	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:16	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:17	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:18	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:19	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:20	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:21	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:22	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:23	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:24	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:25	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:120:26	120	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:121:1	121	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:121:2	121	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:121:2	121	Flint	
E3689:124:1	124	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:124:2	124	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:126:1	126	Ceramic	from clean back large dark piece
E3689:126:2	126	Ceramic	from clean back green glaze
E3689:126:3	126	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:126:4	126	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:126:5	126	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:126:6	126	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:126:7	126	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:126:8	126	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:133:1	133	Ceramic	Locally made - Leinster ware?
E3689:133:2	133	Ferrous	Iron nail

Artefact Number	Context Number	Material	Type
E3689:150:1	Topsoil	Ceramic	From overburden- Leinster ware?
E3689:150:2	Topsoil	Ceramic	From overburden- Leinster ware?
E3689:150:3	Topsoil	Ceramic	From overburden- Leinster ware?
E3689:150:4	Topsoil	Ceramic	From overburden- Leinster ware?
E3689:150:5	Topsoil	Ceramic	From overburden- Leinster ware?
E3689:150:6	Topsoil	Ceramic	From overburden- Leinster ware?
E3689:150:7	Topsoil	Ceramic	From overburden- Leinster ware?

APPENDIX G –Excavation of Trench A: Sample Register

Sample #	Context #	Material	Volume (Ltrs)	Weight (Grms)	Type
1	4	Soil	3		Environmental
2	5	Soil	3		Environmental
3	6	Soil	3		Environmental
4	13	Soil	3		Environmental
5	15	Soil	3		Environmental
6	10	Soil	3		Environmental
7	11	Soil	3		Environmental
8	15	Animal bone		32	Analysis
9	19	Animal bone		166	Analysis
10	5	Animal bone		18	Analysis
11	104	Animal bone		1200	Analysis
12	121	Animal bone		508	Analysis
13	122	Animal bone		794	Analysis
14	123	Animal bone		382	Analysis
15	119	Animal bone		128	Analysis
16	124	Animal bone		26	Analysis
17	132	Animal bone		36	Analysis
18	121	Slag		48	Analysis
19	126	Animal bone		66	Analysis
20	137	Animal bone		224	Analysis
21	137	Slag		388	Analysis
22	120	Animal bone		684	Analysis
23	128	Slag		184	Analysis
24	128	Animal bone		34	Analysis
25	132	Slag			Analysis
26	125	Slag			Analysis
27	120	Slag		<2	Analysis
28	123	Slag		36	Analysis
29	104	Animal bone		<2	Analysis
30	133	Burnt clay		6	Analysis
31	120	Soil	10		Environmental
32	126	Soil	10		Environmental
33	125	Soil	10		Environmental
34	132	Soil	10		Environmental

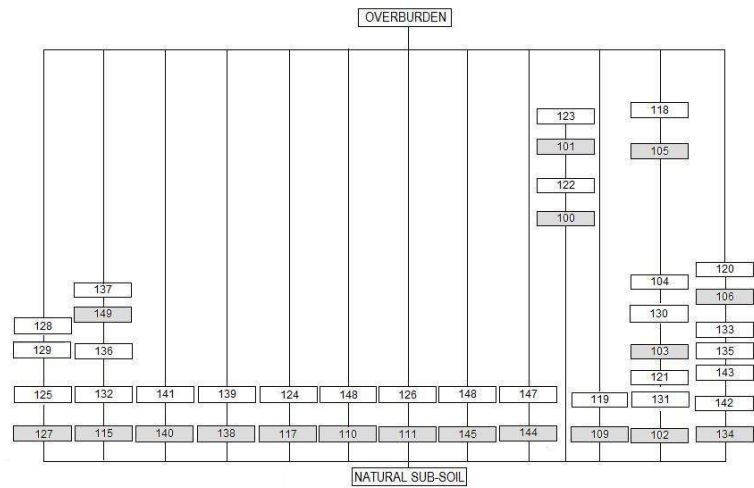
APPENDIX H –Excavation of Trench A: Drawing Register

Drawing	Type	Scale	Phase	Cut Numbers	Context Numbers
101	Section	1:10	Mid-ex	109	119
102	Section	1:10	Mid-ex	106	12
103	Section	1:10	Mid-ex	102, 103	104, 121
104	Section	1:10	Mid-ex	100	122
105	Section	1:10	Mid-ex	101	123
106	Section	1:10	Mid-ex	111	126
107	Section	1:10	Mid-ex	113	125
108	Section	1:10	Mid-ex	103	14
109	Section	1:10	Mid-ex	103	104
110	Section	1:10	Mid-ex	102	121
111	Section	1:20	Mid-ex	106, 134	120, 133
112	Plan	1:20	Mid-ex	115	132, 136, 137
113	Section	1:10	Mid-ex	115	132, 136, 137
114	Section	1:10	Mid-ex	127	125, 128, 129
115	Section	1:10	Mid-ex	117	
116	Plan	1:20	Post-ex		
117	Section	1:10	Mid-ex	144, 145	146, 147
118	Section	1:10	Mid-ex	112	138
119	Section	1:10	Mid-ex	140	141

APPENDIX I: Excavation of Trench A: List of Quantities

Context Sheets	Drawings	Samples	Finds	Photos	Registers	Notebooks
50	19	34	72	62 Digital	5	1

APPENDIX J: Excavation of Trench A: Stratigraphic Matrix



PLATES



Plate 1: Cutting 1 East with culvert [c36] in foreground. Facing South



Plate 2: Stone lintels at base of culvert [c36]



Plate 3: Trench A showing disturbed ground in the foreground. Facing South



Plate 4: Pre-excitation photo showing linear features. Facing West



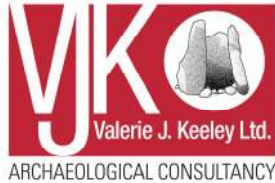
Plate 5: [c127] mid-ex photo showing [c129]. Facing South



Plate 6: [c127] post-ex photo. Facing South



Plate 7: Post-ex photo of [c115] and [c149] showing stones in-situ. Facing south



**ARCHAEOLOGICAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT
OF PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT
AT CLONDALKIN ROUND TOWER**

SUMMARY OF WORK CONDUCTED TO DATE

VALERIE J. KEELEY LTD.

MARCH 2009

1.0 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

An archaeological impact assessment of the proposed development site at the corner of Tower Road and Nangor Rd. Clondalkin, Co. Dublin was undertaken by Valerie J Keeley Ltd, Archaeological Consultancy, on behalf of Shaffrey Associate Architects and South Dublin County Council.

1.1 Desk-based Assessment

The area proposed for development lies within the zone of urban archaeological potential for the historic town of Clondalkin (DU017-041). The development encompasses the round tower (DU017-01406) and lies within the ecclesiastical enclosure(s) (RMP DU017-04101) of the early monastic site at Clondalkin. St. John's Church and graveyard occupy the site of the medieval church (DU017-04102).

Archaeological investigations within and in proximity to the development site were conducted by Valerie J. Keeley Ltd. in 2004 as part of a previously unsuccessful planning application (Figure 1). These yielded little of archaeological significance. However, the sub-surface archaeological potential of the site remains high. Therefore, advance archaeological investigations and archaeological monitoring of groundworks are recommended. Due to the amenity value of the proposed development a positive visual impact on both the tower and medieval church site is envisaged.

Numbers 1-3 Millview and Numbers 15 and 16 Tower Road lie within the development area. It is anticipated that these structures will be retained and incorporated into the design, therefore a positive direct impact is envisaged. A pre-construction written and photographic survey of each is recommended. There will be a low visual impact on both St. John's Church and 'Towerville' on Tower Road.

Archaeological assessment and investigation are designed to mitigate any impact of the development and also to inform its design. Archaeological questions regarding the results of investigations to date are addressed (see 1.4 below).

1.2 Phase 1 Archaeological Investigation

In November 2007 archaeological investigations were conducted under Ministerial Consent number C256, Registration Number E3689 (Figure 1). Phase 1 archaeological investigations consisted of three large machine-excavated test trenches which were excavated down to the natural subsoil under the archaeological supervision of Graeme Laidlaw, for Valerie J. Keeley Ltd. The cuttings showed a large amount of post-medieval disturbance over the majority of the site. Four possible medieval features were identified in Cutting 3, which was located at the southwestern corner of the site. Recommendations for further works were proposed.

1.3 Phase 2 Archaeological Investigation – Preliminary Results

In May 2008 a second phase of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Graeme Laidlaw for Valerie J Keeley Ltd, in accordance with Consent Number C256, Registration Number E3689 (Figure 2).

Phase 2 of archaeological investigations comprised of the full archaeological excavation of Cutting 3 (Trench A) and the opening of two further test cuttings; Cutting 1 (which could not be conducted during the previous phase) and Cutting 5.

Cutting 1 revealed several post-medieval features. If the proposed development requires ground disturbance in this area it is recommended that advance archaeological excavation be undertaken within impacted areas.

While no archaeological features were identified within Cutting 5 itself, it is recommended that any ground disturbance in previously untested surrounding areas be subject to advance archaeological investigation.

Trench A produced many features and finds typical of a medieval urban site. The features included waste pits with a faunal assemblage which appears mainly domestic in origin. The finds were mostly of local or provincial pottery and a small metal assemblage. It is recommended that any ground disturbance in previously untested surrounding areas be subject to advance archaeological investigation.

Post-excavation analysis will be required to produce a final report for Phase 2 investigations. See Costing of December 2008.



Copper-alloy pin (E3689:104:6) from Trench A

1.4 Archaeological Questions

Evidence of Monastic Enclosure

Archaeological investigations to date have not detected the monastic enclosure within the development site. It is a possibility that the Camac River formed part of the ecclesiastical boundary to the west and north and the monastery at Clondalkin may have occupied a strategic fording point. The nearby townland of Corkagh, southwest of Clondalkin on the Camac, derives its name from *corach*, meaning 'marsh' (Ui Broin 1944, 203). Perhaps the land surrounding the Camac in Clondalkin was similarly marshy in the early medieval period. Geophysical survey of the field west of the development site may detect the enclosure and other archaeological remains.

Evidence of Medieval (Monastic, Norse, Norman) & Late Medieval Settlement

The dearth of archaeological material surrounding the round tower itself suggests a clearance of the area at some point – perhaps resulting in the construction of the buttress surrounding the tower to provide additional stabilisation?¹ The exact date of the buttress is unknown, but it pre-dates 1725, and the gunpowder mill explosions of 1733 and 1787.

Date of Round Tower

The construction date of the tower is not recorded in surviving Annal texts. Lalor (1999) assigns a 10th-11th century date to Clondalkin. It has previously been suggested that the towers at Clondalkin, Lusk and Swords date from the 10th or early 11th century, as indicated by their lintelled openings (generally considered to precede arched doorways and towers with Romanesque decoration). It was probably constructed prior to 1076 when the monastery came under control of the *Céli Dé* movement – a reform group who did not build round towers O'Keeffe (2004, 91). O'Keeffe (*op. cit.* 88) contends that lintelled openings for doors or windows can not be accurately dated, but agrees that a pre-1076 date is consistent with its simple architectural features.

The Karlsruhe Calendar

In the early 20th century, scholars tentatively concluded that Clondalkin was the likely provenance of the Karlsruhe Calendar. Recent studies have highlighted the fact that the feast of St. Mochua /Crónán of Clondalkin is not included in the Calendar (Schneiders 1989, Ó Riain [unpublished]). This omission

¹ Generally, round towers have very shallow foundations. Excavation of the tower bases at Monasterboice, Co. Louth, Kilmacduagh, Co. Galway and Kilkenny city revealed that their foundations were only approximately 60cm deep. The tower at Ardmore, Co. Waterford was constructed on a plinth which also had shallow foundations. At Liathmore, Co. Tipperary, a circular foundation trench was dug to a depth of 2.6m and filled with drystone rubble on which the tower wall was then built. The foundations of the tower in Roscrea, Co. Tipperary consisted of a single layer of footing stones projecting from underneath.

considerably diminishes the possibility that the manuscript was produced at Clondalkin. Ó Riain (unpublished) suggests that the prominence given to St. Kevin qualifies the church of Glendalough for serious consideration as a possible original home of the Calendar.

Clondalkin and Glendalough

There appear to have been close links between the monasteries of Clondalkin and Glendalough. In the year 790 the relics of Mochua and Cóemgen, also known as Kevin, were taken - apparently together, although this is not specifically stated - on a tour. There are interesting structural similarities between the round towers at both monasteries. Both lack internal floor offsets or corbels to support the wooden stairs - an unusual internal profile amongst round towers. Both display granite lintelled doorways and lintelled windows, suggesting a 10th /11th century construction date. Both have a similar organization of windows, demonstrated by O'Keefe's folded-out schematic drawings (2004, 52-53), the main difference being that Glendalough has one window on each of the second to fifth floors (four in total), as opposed to Clondalkin's two. The similarities in their fenestration layout and internal profile suggests a shared design; perhaps the same architect?

Mac Shamhráin (1996) states that the foundation of Clondalkin features prominently in Glendalough tradition. In the *Vita S. Coemgeni* three ecclesiastics are claimed to have surrendered their foundations to Cóemgen. The foremost of these local patrons is Mochua of Clondalkin, already featured in the Litany as a member of the *familia Coemgeni*, whose submission is related in both the Latin and Irish (*ibid* 187). Members of the Ua Rónáin family held the abbacy at both Clondalkin and Glendalough and retained ecclesiastical lands in south Co. Dublin at least into the 13th century (*ibid*. 152).

Friction between the ecclesiastical centres of Kildare and Glendalough, due to the political expansion of the former, may well have found expression in the conflicting traditions surrounding such sites as Clondalkin, which features prominently in Glendalough hagiography but is surrounded by Brigidine dedications and folk associations. St. Brigit's Well gives it's name to the townland of Brideswell Commons, Clondalkin (a folk tradition tells that the patroness of Kildare baptised pagans at Clondalkin). West of Clondalkin is the parish of Kilbride, taking its name from an apparently early Brigidine site (*ibid* 134).

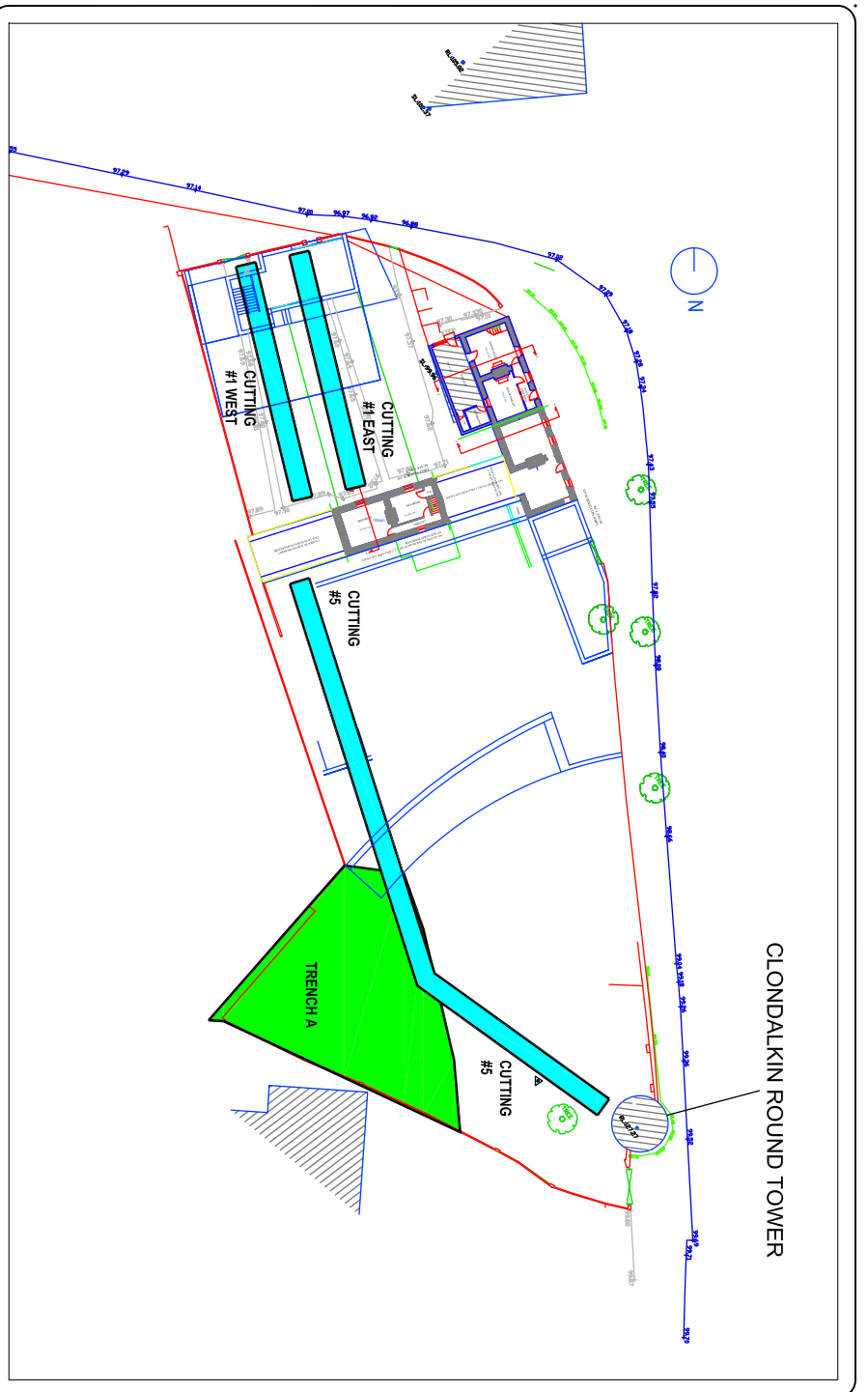


Fig. 3 Location of Test Cuttings and Trench A

Notes
 VJK Excavation Trench 2008
 VJK Test Trench 2008

Job/Etc No. 1359-08-302
Date Nov 2007
Compiled by B.K./D.T.
Scale 1:300
CAD reference TeraSurvey\1359
Drawing No. Fig. 3

Client Shaffrey Associate Architects / South Dublin County Council
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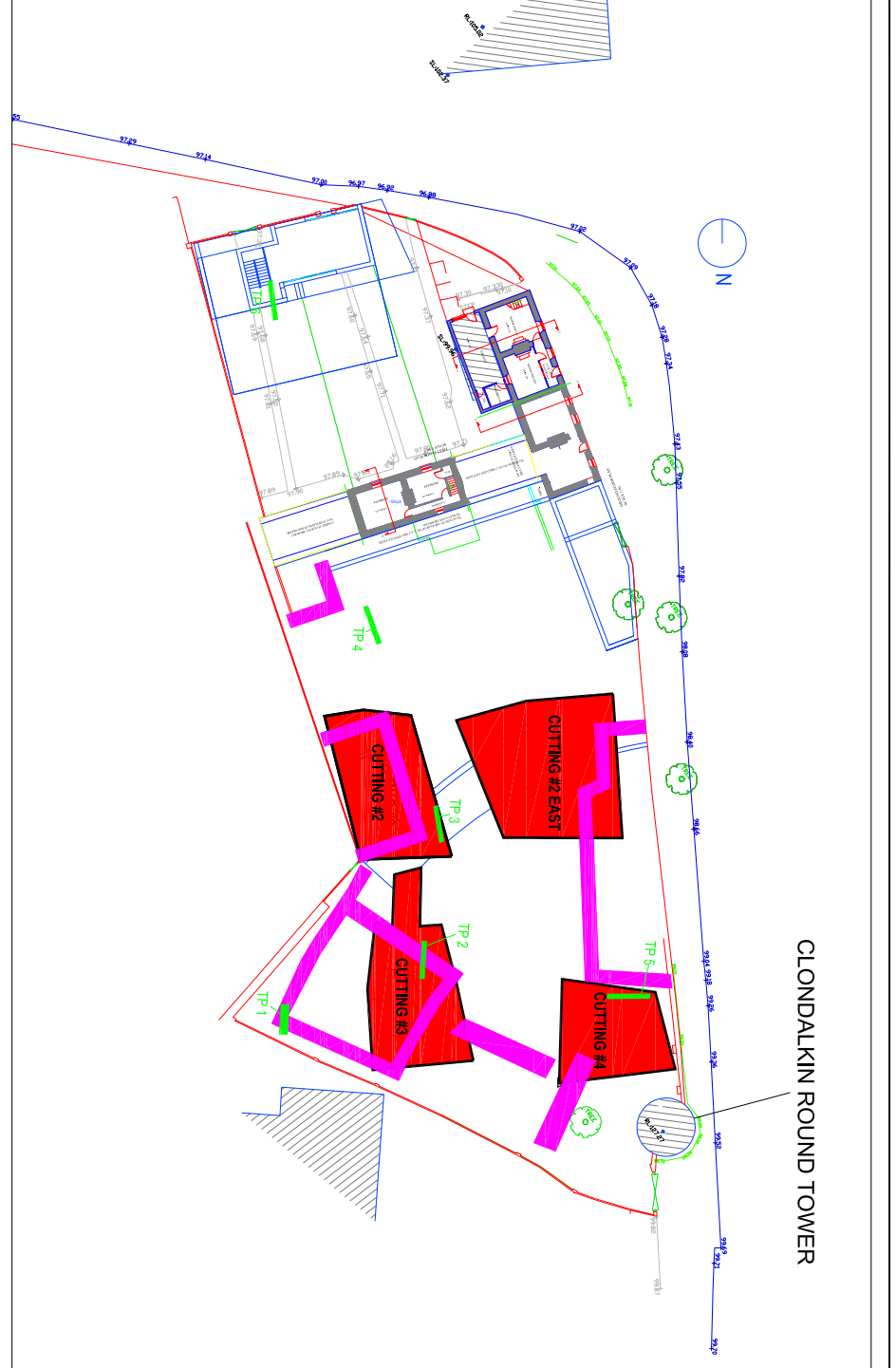


Fig. 3 Site Survey Plan Showing Archaeological Test Cuttings

Notes
 VJK Test Trench 2004
 VJK Test Pit 2004
 VJK Test Trench 2007

Job/Etc No. 1359-07-300
Date Nov 2007
Compiled by O. Ryan
Scale 1:500
CAD reference TeraSurvey\1359
Drawing No. Fig. 3

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