

Chapter 13 Archaeology, Architecture and Cultural Heritage

13.1 Introduction

This report assesses the impact, if any, on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage resource of the proposed M7 Widening from Greatconnell to Johnstown, Co Kildare (OS Sheet 19), including the proposed upgrade of Newhall Interchange (Refer **Figure 1.1, EIS Volume 3**).

This study determines, as far as reasonably possible from existing records, the nature of the cultural heritage resource in and within the vicinity of the proposed scheme using appropriate methods of study. Desk-based assessment is defined as a programme of study of the historic environment within a specified area or site that addresses agreed research and/or conservation objectives. It consists of an analysis of existing written, graphic, photographic and electronic information in order to identify the likely heritage assets, their interests and significance and the character of the study area, including appropriate consideration of the settings of heritage assets (Institute of Field Archaeologists 2012). This leads to the following:

- Determining the presence of known archaeological and built heritage sites that may be affected by the proposed development;
- Assessment of the likelihood of finding previously unrecorded archaeological remains during the construction programme;
- Determining the impact upon the setting of known cultural heritage sites in the surrounding area;
- Suggested mitigation measures based upon the results of the above research.

The study has been carried out in accordance with the Code of Practice that was agreed between the NRA and the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, DoAHG) and EPA Guidelines and advice notes (2003).

The study involved detailed interrogation of the archaeological, historical and architectural background of the development area. This included information from the Record of Monuments and Places of County Kildare, the County Development Plan, the topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland and cartographic and documentary records. Aerial photographs of the study area held by the Ordnance Survey of Ireland were also consulted. A field inspection was carried out in March 2012 and in June 2013 in an attempt to identify any known cultural heritage sites and previously unrecorded features, structures and portable finds within the proposed development area.

An impact assessment and a mitigation strategy have been prepared. The impact assessment is undertaken to outline potential adverse impacts that the proposed development may have on the cultural heritage resource, while the mitigation strategy is designed to avoid, reduce or offset such adverse impacts.

The following legislation, standards and guidelines were also consulted as part of the assessment.

- National Monuments Acts, 1930-2004;
- The Planning and Development Act 2000-2011;
- Heritage Act, 1995;

- Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements, 2003, EPA;
- Advice Notes on Current Practice (in preparation of Environmental Impact Statements), 2003, EPA;
- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, (formerly) Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands;
- Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 2000 and the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act 2000;
- Code of Practice between the NRA and the Minister for Environment, Heritage and Local Government (now the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht), June 2000;
- Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological & Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes, 2005, NRA.

13.1.1 Definitions

In order to assess, distil and present the findings of this study, the following definitions apply:

'Cultural Heritage' where used generically, is an over-arching term applied to describe any combination of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage features, where –

- the term 'archaeological heritage' is applied to objects, monuments, buildings or landscapes of an (assumed) age typically older than AD1700 (and recorded as archaeological sites within the Record of Monuments and Places);
- the term 'architectural heritage' is applied to structures, buildings, their contents and settings of an (assumed) age typically younger than AD1700;
- the term 'cultural heritage', where used specifically, is applied to other (often less tangible) aspects of the landscape such as historical events, folklore memories and cultural associations. This designation can also accompany archaeological or architectural designation.

For the purposes of this report the terms 'architectural heritage' and 'built heritage' have the same intended meaning and are used interchangeably.

13.1.2 Consultations

Following the initial research a number of statutory and voluntary bodies were consulted to gain further insight into the cultural background of the background environment, receiving environment and study area, as follows:

- Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht – the Heritage Service, National Monuments and Historic Properties Section: Record of Monuments and Places; Sites and Monuments Record; Monuments in State Care Database; Preservation Orders; Register of Historic Monuments;
- National Museum of Ireland, Irish Antiquities Division: topographical files of Ireland;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage: County Kildare;
- Kildare County Council: Planning Section;
- Trinity College Dublin, Map Library: Historical and Ordnance Survey Maps.

13.2 Methodology

Research has been undertaken in two phases. The first phase comprised a paper survey of all available archaeological, architectural, historical and cartographic sources. The second phase involved a field inspection of the proposed development area.

13.2.1 Paper Survey

This is a document search. The following sources were examined and a list of areas of archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage potential was compiled:

- Record of Monuments and Places for County Kildare;
- Sites and Monuments Record for County Kildare;
- Monuments in State Care Database;
- Preservation Orders;
- Register of Historic Monuments;
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland;
- Cartographic and written sources relating to the study area;
- County Kildare Development Plan 2011–2017;
- Naas Development Plan 2011–2017;
- Newbridge Local Area Plan 2003;
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage;
- Place name analysis;
- Aerial photographs;
- Excavations Bulletin (1970–2009).

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Section, which are afforded legal protection under Section 12 of the 1994 National Monuments Act and are published as a record.

Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) holds documentary evidence and field inspections of all known archaeological sites and monuments. Some information is also held about archaeological sites and monuments whose precise location is not known e.g. only a site type and townland are recorded. These are known to the National Monuments Section as 'un-located sites' and cannot be afforded legal protection due to lack of locational information. As a result these are omitted from the Record of Monuments and Places. SMR sites are also listed on the recently launched website created by the DAHG – www.archaeology.ie.

National Monuments in State Care Database is a list of all the National Monuments in State guardianship or ownership. Each is assigned a National Monument number whether in guardianship or ownership and has a brief description of the remains of each Monument.

The Minister for the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local

authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

Preservation Orders List contains information on Preservation Orders and/or Temporary Preservation Orders, which have been assigned to a site or sites. Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

Register of Historic Monuments was established under Section 5 of the 1987 National Monuments Act, which requires the Minister to establish and maintain such a record. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland is the national archive of all known finds recorded by the National Museum. This archive relates primarily to artefacts but also includes references to monuments and unique records of previous excavations. The find spots of artefacts are important sources of information on the discovery of sites of archaeological significance.

Cartographic sources are important in tracing land use development within the development area as well as providing important topographical information on areas of archaeological potential and the development of buildings. Cartographic analysis of all relevant maps has been made to identify any topographical anomalies or structures that no longer remain within the landscape. These are reviewed in Section 13.3.3 and include:

- Sir William Petty, *Down Survey Map*, 1654–56, Baronies of Naas and Great Connell
- Noble and Keenan's *Map of County Kildare*, 1752
- Alex Taylor's *Map of the County of Kildare*, 1783
- Ordnance Survey. Map Editions County Kildare (1837, 1871, 1926 and 1938–9)

Documentary sources were consulted to gain background information on the archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape of the proposed development area.

Aerial photographic coverage is an important source of information regarding the precise location of sites and their extent. It also provides initial information on the terrain and its likely potential for archaeology. A number of sources were consulted including aerial photographs held by the Ordnance Survey and Google Earth.

Place Names are an important part in understanding both the archaeology and history of an area. Place names can be used for generations and in some cases have been found to have their root deep in the historical past.

Development Plans contain a catalogue of all the Protected Structures and archaeological sites within the county. The County Kildare Development Plan (2011–2017), Naas Development Plan (2011–2017) and Newbridge LAP (2003) were consulted to obtain information on cultural heritage sites in and within the immediate vicinity of the proposed scheme.

The **National Inventory of Architectural Heritage** is a government based organisation tasked with making a nationwide record of significant local, regional, national and international structures, which in turn provides county councils with a guide as to what structures to list within the Record of Protected Structures. The architectural survey for County Kildare was completed during 2003. The NIAH have also carried out a nationwide desk based survey of historic gardens, including demesnes that surround large houses. This has also been completed for County Kildare and was examined in relation to the surviving demesnes within the surrounding area of the proposed scheme.

Excavations Bulletin is a summary publication that has been produced every year since 1970. This summarises every archaeological excavation that has taken place in Ireland during that year up until 2009 and since 1987 has been edited by Isabel Bennett. This information is vital when examining the archaeological content of any area, which may not have been recorded under the SMR and RMP files. This information is also available online (www.excavations.ie) from 1970–2009.

13.2.2 Field Inspection

Field inspection is necessary to determine the extent and nature of archaeological and architectural remains, and can also lead to the identification of previously unrecorded or suspected sites and portable finds through topographical observation and local information.

The archaeological and architectural field inspection entailed:

- Noting and recording the terrain type and land usage.
- Noting and recording the presence of features of archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage significance.
- Verifying the extent and condition of recorded sites.
- Visually investigating any suspect landscape anomalies to determine the possibility of their being anthropogenic in origin.

13.3 Results and Analysis - Archaeology

13.3.1 Archaeological and historical background

General

The proposed scheme is located along a section of the M7 Naas to Newbridge Bypass in Co. Kildare. This section of road begins to the north of Johnstown and curves around Naas to head south-west to until it reaches the River Liffey to the south-east of Newbridge. The general area is relatively low-lying, located on the western fringes of the Wicklow and Dublin Mountains.

A total of seven individual or groups of Recorded Monuments and Places (RMP) are known within c. 500m of the current section of M7 motorway (Refer **Figures 13.1-13.9, EIS Volume 3**). The nearest of these is a ringfort (RMP KD019-035) located immediately east of the M7 in Ladytown (chainage 5+950, refer **Figure 13.4, EIS Volume 3**). A medieval church, graveyard, font and memorial stone (RMP KD019-

014001–4) are located c. 75m south of the M7 in Palmerstown townland (chainage 14+900, refer **Figure 13.9, EIS Volume 3**).

Prehistoric Period

The Bronze Age (c. 2500–800BC) produced the earliest datable activity within proximity to the proposed development area. As with the transition from Mesolithic to Neolithic, the transition into the early Bronze Age was accompanied by changes in society. Megaliths were replaced in favour of individual, subterranean cist or pit burials that were either in isolation or in small cemeteries. These burials contained inhumed or cremated remains and were often, but not always, accompanied by a pottery vessel. The Bronze Age landscape can also be defined by other monuments such as standing stones, stone rows and stone circles.

A single example of a standing stone (RMP KD019-059, RPS B19-15) is located within 500m of the proposed scheme. It is located c. 110m south of the M7 in Maudlings townland. It is believed locally to be a scratching post but may date to the Bronze Age period.

Bronze Age activity is commonly identified in the landscape by the presence of *fulachta fiadh* or burnt mounds. Over 4500 *fulachta fiadh* or burnt mounds have been recorded in the country making them the most common prehistoric monument in Ireland. Burnt mounds comprise of a mound of burnt stone commonly in horseshoe shape and found in low lying marshy areas or close to streams. These sites are generally uncovered in or near riverine and waterlogged environments which provide the ideal circumstances for the construction and preservation of burnt mounds (*fulachta fiadh*). Burnt mound sites are principally Bronze Age monuments and reach their pinnacle of use in the middle/late Bronze Age (Brindley et al. 1989–90; Corlett 1997).

Two *fulachta fiadh* are recorded within 170–240m north-east (RMP KD019-068) and north-west (RMP KD019-028) of the proposed attenuation pond in Jigginstown townland (Ch 7+900). *Fulacht fiadh* (RMP KD019-068) was identified on the edge of a natural peat basin in 2005 during archaeological monitoring of topsoil-stripping associated with the construction of the Millennium Park Western Link Road c. 160m east of the M7 (Phealan, 2005; Licence Ref.: 05E0442). The site was excavated and comprised of a low, possibly U-shaped mound of burnt stone associated with a shallow rectangular trough and an oval structure dating to the early Bronze Age (Bolger, 2005; Licence Ref.: 05E0524). A second *fulacht fiadh* (RMP KD019-028) is present c. 190m west of the M7 near a small, north-west flowing stream in well-drained, level pasture.

Early Medieval Period (AD500–1100)

Kildare is strategically located on main route from Dublin to the west and south of Ireland. Roads were well established in early Ireland as indicated by the ability of the Vikings to land and make quick progress inland and, later, by the Anglo-Normans who had little difficulty in moving inland and who did not need to build roads. From early medieval historical texts it is clear that the idea of a great road system existed and this was formalised in the tradition that five great roadways radiated from Tara. The *Slighe Dhála Meic Umhóir*, one of the five ancient highways traversing the country, made its way from the Hill of Tara in County Meath to the mouth of the River Shannon, passing through Naas and the Curragh. O'Lochlainn (1940) describes the route of the *Slighe Dhála Meic Umhóir*, meaning 'The Road of *Dála*, son of *Umhóir*', (or *Belach Muighe Dála*) as running along the northern boundary of Munster.

The territory of the *Uí Faeláin* was the tribal grouping who ruled the northern part of County Kildare up until the coming of the Normans. Naas, located c. 2km south of M7, is regarded as the residence of the Kings of Leinster. Joyce records the name Naas as deriving from *Nás* meaning a fair or meeting place (www.booksulster.com). An early medieval monastic settlement at Kill (KD019-008) is located c. 1.5km north-east of the study area. By the 9th century many monasteries had become at least partly secularised, ultimately developing into something resembling small towns rather than communities of clerics set apart. Sites vary in size and importance, with many having little or no surviving evidence of their early use. Some ecclesiastical centres were set along important route ways.

One of the most common indicators of settlement during this period is the ringfort. Ringforts were often constructed to protect rural farmsteads and are usually defined as a broadly circular enclosure delimited by a bank and ditch. Ringforts can be divided into four broad categories – univallate sites, with one bank or ditch; bivallate sites with two banks or ditches; multivallate sites with as many as four levels of enclosing features and platform or raised ringforts, where the interior of the ringfort has been built up. When the radiocarbon and dendro-chronological dates from ringfort excavations are compared, not only is the ringfort clearly an early medieval phenomenon, but a strong case emerges for dating the phase of ringfort construction to a period between the 7th and 9th centuries AD. The most common structures found within ringforts, usually through excavation, are the remains of buildings, generally houses, either circular or rectangular. A ringfort (RMP KD019-035) is located immediately east of the M7 in Ladytown and c. 490m south of the proposed Newhall Interchange. The site was described in 1979 as a circular area (int. diam. 35m) enclosed by an overgrown but well-defined earthen bank (int. H 1m; W 6m) and water-filled, outer fosse, with an entrance gap and corresponding causeway at south-east (www.archaeology.ie).

Medieval Period (AD1100–1600)

Little is known of the early process of Norman settlement in Kildare. The cantred of *Uí Faeláin* was granted to Adam de Hereford before 1176. It is likely that there was an influx of an immigrant farming population. By the end of the 12th century Norman settlement was effective over the whole county, as marked by the beginning of the rule of the Fitzgerald family as Earls of Kildare. Naas was granted by John, Earl of Morton, to William Fitzmaurice, together with the adjacent territory and various important privileges, with a market and a very extensive jurisdiction in all pleas except those of the crown (Lewis, 1837). It was at this time that Naas, fortified with an enclosing wall and several castles, rapidly rose into importance within the Pale. In 1569 Queen Elizabeth granted a charter declaring that Naas be a free and undoubted borough.

An earthwork (RMP KD019-016) marked as 'moat' on the OS maps is located c. 110m east of the M7 in Osberstown townland. Extensive gravel extraction has taken place at this location over the years, recorded on both editions of the OS 6-inch map (1838 and 1938-39) and on the intervening OS 25-inch map, which shows gravel pits and a 'Kildare Golf Course' pavilion in this area. No obvious visible trace of an earthwork survives. This site may have represented a moated settlement site, common of this period.

A medieval church and graveyard (RMP KD019-014001, 2) are located c. 75m south of the M7 in Palmerstown townland. The church may have been built originally by the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, from whom Johnstown village took its name (www.archaeology.ie). The church was dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

The church is partially restored. The interior contains the 15th century 'Flatesbury Monument' (RMP KD019-014003), a medieval font (RMP KD019-014002) and a 19th century high cross marking the burials of the Bourke (Mayo) family. The Flatesbury Monument, comprising of a limestone slab carrying an eight-pointed cross of mixed floriated and pointed terminals on a stepped-base and two heraldic shields, possibly commemorates the marriage of Eleanor Wogan and James Flatesbury in 1564 (www.archaeology.ie). The site is not named as a graveyard on the first edition OS map (1837).

Buckley (2008, 29) discusses how the word 'palmer' indicates a pilgrim during the medieval period who had been to the Holy Land and brought back a palm leaf in token of the fact. She states that these pilgrims were frequently lepers and thus leper hospitals are associated with places named Palmerstown, Palmerston or Palmershill (*ibid.*). In addition some saints' names are associated with leper hospitals including St Stephen, St James, St Nicholas and St Mary Magdelene to name a few. Leper hospitals were frequently known as Maudlin houses; Maudlin being a corruption of Magdelene or Madeline. The site and grounds of a hospital or its endowed lands were often called 'The Maudlins' (Lee 1996, 19). The townland of Maudlings adjacent to Palmerstown may indicate the presence of a medieval leper hospital in the area. Lee (1996, 51) suggests that the Palmerstown Demesne lands may have been part of the endowment of the hospital of Naas. In 1606 the townland of Maudlings was recorded as belonging to the chantry priests of St. David's church (*ibid.*) associated with a 12th century priory and hospital at Stephenstown nearby.

Post Medieval Period (AD1600–1900)

The route of the N7 functioned as a turnpike road in the 18th and 19th century. Taylor and Skinner's Maps of the Roads of Ireland shows the turnpike road between Dublin and Naas in the late 18th century, with 16 milestones marked and numbered. The 13th milestone, located at the south-east corner of Palmerstown Demesne on the north side of the road was recently discovered during an earlier phase of work on the N7. Although the Ordnance Survey six-inch maps mark the location of the stones from the late 19th century onwards, many of the milestones pre-date these later edition OS maps. The majority of the Irish milestones were laid out in the 18th and 19th centuries, during which period roads were the responsibility of the Grand Juries, the Turnpike Trusts, and later, the Post Office.

A branch of the Grand Canal, completed in 1789, commencing about a mile below Sallins, passed through Naas. The canal provided conveyance for corn, coal, culm, and turf for the supply of the surrounding neighbourhood. The current section of M7 crosses this branch of the canal as it runs south to Naas in the townland of Osberstown and runs parallel to a section of it further south in the townland of Ladytown, Lewistown and Clounings. This branch of the canal ends in the townland of Herbertstown in a small harbour.

In 1837 Lewis described Johnstown as a neat village consisting of c. 13 houses and 101 inhabitants. At this time the village contained a constabulary police station, an inn and two flour-mills which were the property of the Earl of Mayo. Palmerston Demesne bordered the village to the north. Palmerstown House, a large mansion, was built by the Earl of Mayo in 1872 to the design of James Wyatt. The original structure, now restored, was burnt during the 1920s. The main entrance to Palmerstown Demesne, consisting of high stone estate walls and recessed gates (RPS B19-10, NIAH 11812027) were relocated during the construction of the N7 Naas Road in the mid 1960's. Other large houses and demesnes in this area are

located within the townlands of Kerdiffstown, Osberstown and Maudlings. These are discussed in Section 13.4.1.

13.3.2 Summary of previous archaeological fieldwork

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2009) and has revealed that a number of investigations have been carried out within 500m of the proposed development area. Archaeological testing was undertaken in advance of the improvements to Naas Dual Carriageway in the Naas, Johnstown and Kill area (O' Donnchadha, 2003; 03E1257). A number of sites were identified and excavated under separate licence. Testing of an old tree-lined avenue for the Palmerstown Demesne was undertaken in 2003 (O' Donnchadha, 2003; 03E1263).

Monitoring of the *Bord Gáis Éireann* pipeline through Johnstown Main Street revealed nothing of archaeological significance (O' Riordáin, 1998; Licence Ref.: 98E0113). A small number of other programs of work have been undertaken within or near the village of Johnstown however nothing of archaeological significance was identified (McCabe 2002, Licence Ref.: 02E1820; O' Donovan 2002, Licence Ref.: 02E1838 and Larsson 2003, Licence Ref.: 03E0917).

A total of 14 programmes of investigation have been undertaken within Jigginstown townland associated with recent developments. The majority of these were undertaken adjacent to Jigginstown Castle (RMP KD019-033). Testing was undertaken on a greenfield site adjacent to the M7 and fronting the Naas-Newbridge road (Hurley, 2004; Licence Ref.: 04E0073); however nothing of archaeological significance was identified. Monitoring carried out on the Millenium Park Western Link Road revealed a *fulacht fiadh* c. 160 east of the M7 (Phelan 2005; Licence Ref.: 05E0442) which was later excavated (Bolger, 2005; Licence Ref.: 05E0524). Monitoring of the proposed sewer between Osberstown and Jigginstown revealed a number of drainage features and a burnt spread (Breen, 2008; Licence Ref.: 08E0230, E3600, C000238).

Archaeological monitoring of topsoil-stripping was carried out of a greenfield site 2km south of Naas town in 2003 (Henry 2003; Licence Ref.: 03E0188 and 03E1023). No features of archaeological significance were identified.

13.3.3 Cartographic analysis

Sir William Petty, Down Survey Map, 1654–56, Baronies of Naas and Great Connell

This map shows the parishes and townlands known within the baronies at this time. Naas town is shown as a fortified walled town with several castles and large houses within the settlement. A number of large houses are shown in the vicinity including Clownings and Connellmore in the south. The Liffey is shown to immediate west and north of the proposed scheme.

Noble and Keenan's Map of County Kildare, 1752

This map provides a more detailed depiction of the surrounding landscape. The main infrastructural routes and topographical features are shown including many of the main houses. Palmerstown House appears to be one of the most substantial residences in the area with large gardens and an avenue shown to the south. Johnstown village comprises of six houses and a church (RMP KD019-014001, NIAH Ref.: 11812009) bordered to the east and west by rivers. A water wheel is shown on the river to the immediate west of Johnstown and the fields to the north are annotated as '*Bleachy*'. Large houses in the area include '*Cardffs tonn*' and '*Osborns*'.

tonn'. To the south Naas appears to have grown in size. To the west of Naas the road proceeds through '*Pluckplate*' and '*Templecarragh*'. A large house is shown in '*Newhall*' and '*Ladystonn*' to the west of the route. A large house is annotated as '*Cloynings*' and a mill, abbey and large house are all illustrated on the eastern bank of the River Liffey in '*Great Connell*' townland.

Alex Taylor's Map of the County of Kildare, 1783

This map shows a slightly more accurate account of the network of roads, rivers and topographical features of the area. The demesne lands of Palmerstown and Oldtown to the north of Naas appear heavily wooded. Milestones are depicted along the Dublin to Naas road with numbers 13 and 14 located to the north and west of Johnstown. A mill race runs to the south of Johnstown and a watercourse to west of the village is annotated as '*A run for the bleachfield*' which is located to the north, within the path of the current M7. Osberstown House (RPS B19-14) and a mill are shown to the north of the proposed scheme. An area to the west of Pluckplate is identified as Decoy and probably forms part of a demesne lands. A number of mill races run south-east from the River Liffey. In the south-west of the proposed development area Clounings House is shown on a dry area surrounded by bogland annotated as '*Meadow on Bog*'. A smaller area of raised ground in the bog is annotated as '*Cunnycare*' meaning rabbit warren. In Great Connell a mill race crosses the footprint of the current M7 on the east bank of the River Liffey.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1837, scale 1:10560

This is the first accurate depiction of the surrounding landscape. Seven demesnes are highlighted within 500m of the current M7 footprint. The largest of these demesnes is Palmerstown which has grown substantially since earlier mapping. Kerdiffstown Demesne and Roseborough Demesne are located on the western limit of Johnstown village. Johnstown has grown marginally and two flour mills are present, one of which is annotated as '*Mayo Flour Mills (Plate 13.1)*'. The church (RMP KD019-014001, NIAH Ref.: 11812009) is annotated as '*in ruins*'. Oldtown Demesne comprises a large parkland c. 350m south of the current M7.

A branch of the Grand Canal runs south from Sallins to Naas. To the east of this the site of the proposed attenuation pond in Osberstown is shown as undeveloped greenfield. A large mill building, annotated as '*Leinster Flour Mills*' is located on the west bank of the canal to the immediate south of the proposed development area (**Plate 13.2**). The mill adjacent to Osberstown House is annotated as a corn mill. The route of the current M7 travels south-east through lands that are largely undeveloped greenfield crossing a number of small roads.

The site of the proposed attenuation pond in Newhall and Jigginstown is shown as undeveloped greenfield. A watercourse is shown as passing through the site north-east part of the site, although this was diverted at a later date. The proposed Newhall Interchange expansion is shown in open green fields. A local road (R445) is shown running east-west and two road bridges are annotated – Cormicks Bridge and Coyles Bridge. Two small buildings are located to the immediate east of Cormicks Bridge within the footprint of the proposed interchange expansion.

In Ladystown the ringfort (RMP KD019-035) is shown as a large enclosure (**Plate 13.3**). The sites of the proposed attenuation ponds in Ladystown are shown as undeveloped greenfield. A small building is shown within the footprint of the M7 adjacent to these sites. In Lewistown and Clounings townlands the footprint of the current road runs adjacent to the branch of the Grand Canal. Shortly following this branch of the canal reaches a small harbour annotated as Herbertstown Harbour.

Two small demesnes are located within 500m of the footprint of the current M7 on the eastern banks of the River Liffey associated with Rose Cottage and Hillsborough house. Greatconnell Abbey, church and graveyard and flour mill are located c. 800m north and Greatconnell Lodge is c. 700m north.

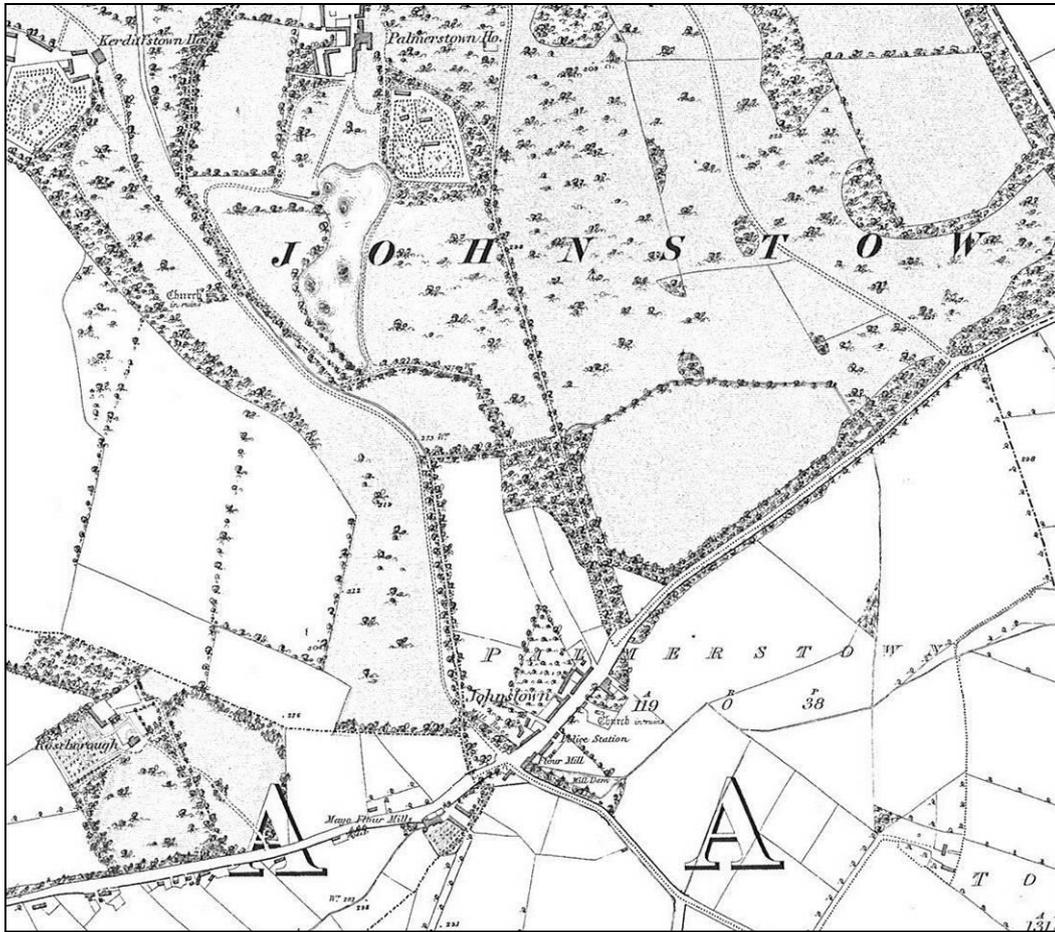


Plate 13.1 Extract of the first edition OS map showing Johnstown

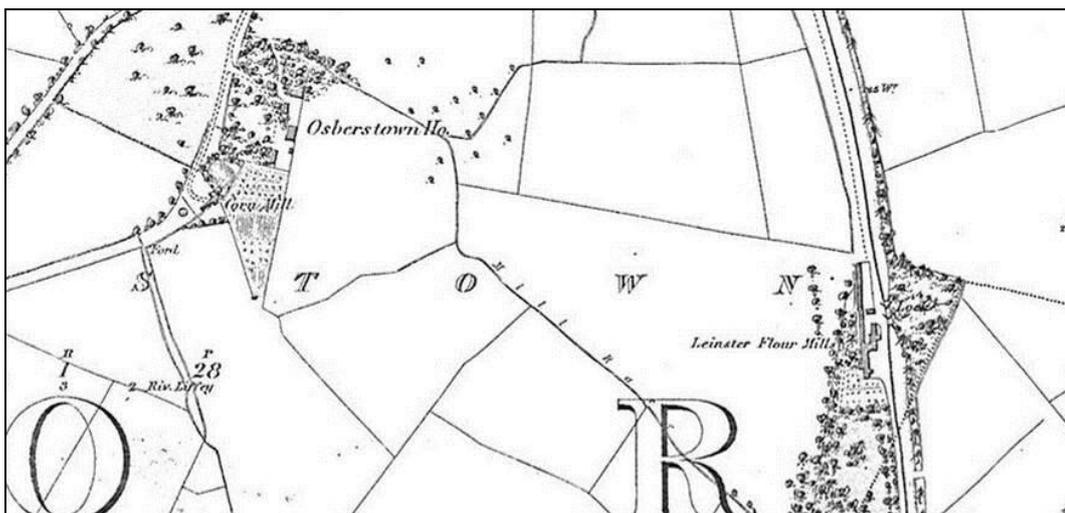


Plate 13.2 Extract of the first edition OS map showing Osberstown House

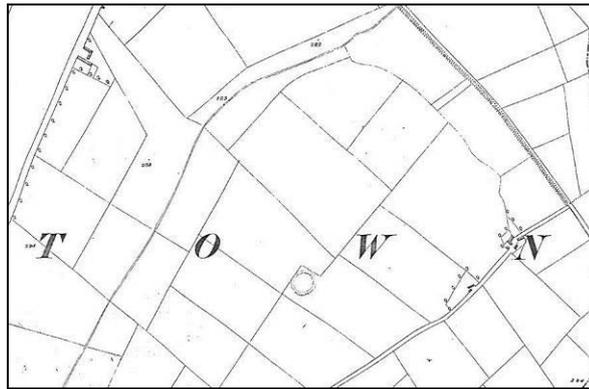


Plate 13.3 Extract of the first edition OS map showing ringfort (KD019-035)

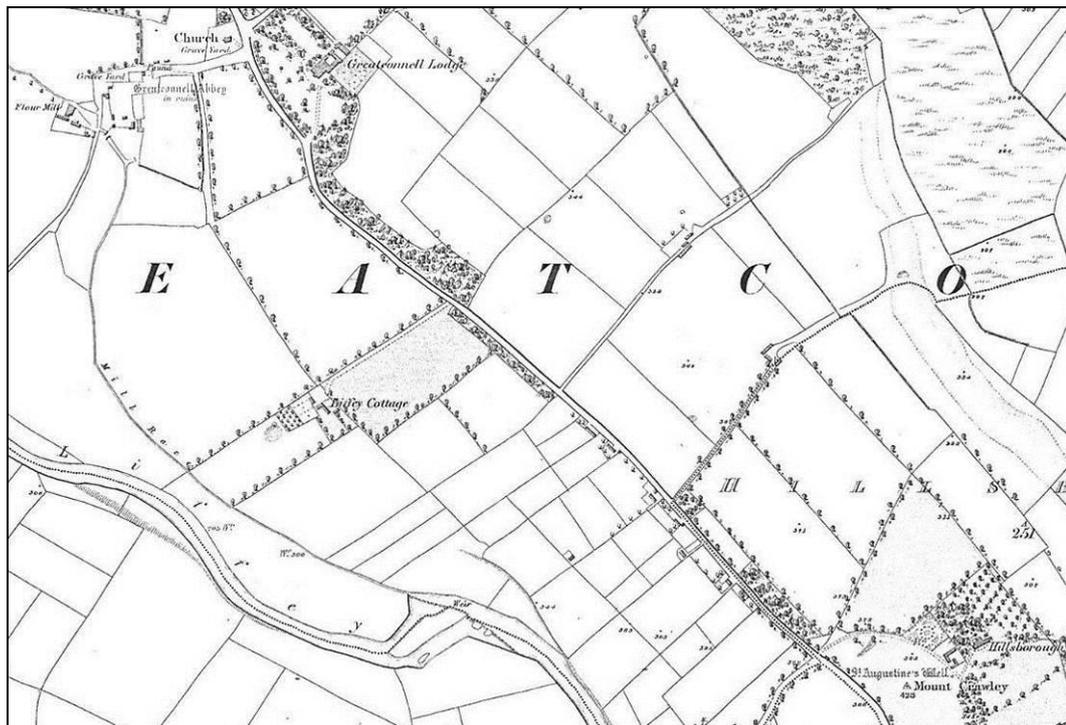


Plate 13.4 Extract of the first edition OS map showing Greatconnell

Second Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1871, scale 1:10560

There are no major changes to note within the second edition OS map since the earlier edition. Several houses have been built to the south-east of Johnstown along the Dublin-Naas road. The majority of the footprint of the current M7 travels through undeveloped greenfield.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1926, scale 1:2500

Johnstown village has grown slightly with the construction of a terrace of houses to the south of the road at the location of a flour mill (RPS B19-38 and B19-039, NIAH 11812012 and 11812029). Two gate lodges are shown either side of the main entrance to Palmerstown Demesne in the northern end of the town within the current footprint of the M7. The bridge at the southern end of Johnstown (NIAH 11812018) is named for the first time as Johnstown Bridge. Johnstown House (RPS B19-22, NIAH 11812020) is shown for the first time within the site of the former Mayo Flour mill in the southern limit of the village. A lodge house and entranceway are shown within the current footprint of the M7 for Kerdifftown House (NIAH 11812022) and Roseborough House (NIAH 11812028).

The Tullow Branch of the Great Southern and Western Railway is shown for the first time crossing the current M7 in the townland of Monread North heading south to Naas. Leinster Grove House (RPS NS019-087) has been constructed to the south of the Leinster Flour Mills (RPS NS019-088). Osbertown House (RPS B19-14) has been added to since the earlier mapping and a number of smaller structures have been built to the west and north of the main house. The corn mill located to the south-west of the house remains present however it is no longer annotated as such. The Newbridge Waterworks are shown to the south of the current M7 on the eastern bank of the River Liffey.

13.3.4 Aerial photographic analysis

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995, 2000 and 2005) and Google Earth (2008) was undertaken. The footprint of the scheme itself has already been extensively disturbed due to the construction of the M7. The ploughed ground within the site of the proposed attenuation pond at Newhall and Jigginstown and the proposed temporary compound to the south of the Newhall Interchange appears very dark. This may indicate the presence of burnt mound material associated with *fulachta fiadh* sites. Nothing else of potential archaeological significance was identified in the aerial photographs.

13.3.5 Field Inspection

The field inspection sought to assess the site, its previous and current land use, the topography and whether any areas or sites of archaeological potential were present. During the course of the field investigation the surrounding environs of the proposed scheme were inspected for known or previously unknown archaeological sites. The inspection was undertaken on 22 March 2012 and 17 June 2013. The majority of the scheme length was driven and individual sites of archaeological interest, located outside of the existing road wayleave, were inspected on foot.

It is intended to widen the M7 within the existing road take. As such there was no evidence for archaeological remains present within the footprint of the current scheme (**Photograph 13.1** below). Road construction during the 1980s and later works on the M7 have resulted in large scale disturbance and landscaping of all of ground surface within the footprint of the current development.

There is only one RMP site within the immediate proximity of this section of M7, which is a ringfort (RMP KD019-035) located immediately east in the townland of Ladytown (**Figure 13.4, EIS Volume 3**). The site comprises of a large overgrown circular enclosure. This site is not visible from the M7 due to dense tree growth on the verge. The recorded earthwork (RMP KD019-016, RPS NS019-092) is located c. 110m east of the M7. There was no obvious visible surface trace of an earthwork surviving at this location.



Photograph 13.1 Typical section of M7 to be redeveloped, facing south

The church and graveyard (RMP KD019-014, NIAH Ref.: 11812009) are located on the southern side of the road in Johnstown village (**Figure 13.9 EIS Volume 2, Photograph 13.2**). These remains are located c. 75m south of the current M7; however there is no inter-visibility due to the height of the opposing structures on the northern side of the road.



Photograph 13.2 Medieval church and graveyard (RMP KD019-014, NIAH Ref.: 11812009) in Johnstown village, facing south

The sites of the proposed attenuation ponds at Osberstown, Newhall/Jigginstown and Ladytown and the lands surrounding the proposed Newhall Interchange were inspected. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified at Osberstown and the line of the now removed Great Southern and Western Railway (Tullow Branch) runs along the eastern perimeter of the attenuation area (**Photograph 13.3**).



Photograph 13.3 Site of proposed attenuation pond and access track in Osberstown, facing south



Photograph 13.4 Site of proposed attenuation pond in Newhall / Jigginstown, facing west

The proposed attenuation area in Newhall/Jigginstown townlands (**Photograph 13.4**) was bound to the north by the M7 and to the east and south by a recently constructed road. The site has been subject to some ground disturbance and a

fulacht fiadh (RMP KD019-068) was identified during excavations associated c. 140m to the east. The soil was very dark and peaty and while no mounds were noted during inspection the potential for burnt mounds/ *fulacht fiadh* material to be present exists.

The land located within the footprint of the proposed Newhall Interchange expansion, bordering the existing M7, is under heavy vegetation and dense tree growth. No evidence for the small bridges marked within the historic maps was noted due to the widening of the R445. No evidence of structures marked on the first edition was noted. The fields to the north-west and north-east of the interchange comprise of rough pastureland. To the south of the proposed interchange, in Newhall townland the proposed realigned local road and temporary compound are located within pastureland. Some darker areas were noted in this area following ploughing (Google Earth, 2003), but nothing of archaeological significance was identified during the field inspection.

The proposed attenuation areas in Ladytown are located in pastureland to the immediate north and south of the existing M7. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified in either of these areas.

13.3.6 Conclusions

The proposed scheme is for the most part, located within the current footprint of the M7 motorway. The footprints of the proposed attenuation ponds and the Newhall Interchange expansion (outside of the current landtake) are confined to small areas located in pastureland to the north and south of the existing M7. It is intended to widen the road within the existing road take, where there is no remaining evidence for archaeological remains present due to road construction during the 1980s and later works on the M7. These works resulted in the large scale disturbance and landscaping of the majority of the ground surface within the footprint of the scheme. As such only the attenuation areas and extension to the Newhall Interchange remain undisturbed.

There are no RMPs located within the footprint of the proposed development area; however a total of seven individual or groups of sites are known within c. 500m. The nearest of these is a ringfort (RMP KD019-035) located immediately east of the M7 in Ladytown. This site comprises of a large, heavily overgrown enclosure which cannot currently be viewed from the road due to dense vegetation on the eastern verge of the road.

A medieval church, graveyard, font and memorial stone (RMP KD019-014001–4, NIAH Ref.: 11812009) are located c. 75m south of the M7 in Palmerstown townland; however the height of the opposing buildings prevents any visual intrusion from the current M7. Cartographic analysis indicates that the current M7 travels through an area of largely undeveloped greenfield with the exception of the northern section in Johnstown Village.

A field inspection of the proposed scheme failed to identify any additional sites or features of archaeological significance. However, analysis of aerial photographs of the landscape revealed that there is the potential for burnt mound activity at Newhall and Jigginstown. Burnt mounds are one of the most common archaeological sites identified within the archaeological record and represent activity that is usually Bronze Age in date.

13.4 Results and Analysis - Architecture

13.4.1 Built heritage background

Built heritage refers to all built features in the environment including buildings and other structures such as harbours, bridges, and wells. These sites have been identified through consultation with the County Development Plan (2011–2017), Naas Development Plan (2011–2017), National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) and through cartographic analysis and field inspection.

The built heritage within this area is typified by the demesne landscapes of large country manors. The 18th century, a relatively peaceful period, saw the large-scale development of demesnes and country houses in Ireland. The houses generally form part of the larger demesne landscape. Demesnes were dominant features of the rural landscape throughout the 18th and 19th centuries. Seven demesnes are highlighted within 500m of the current M7 footprint including Palmerstown, Kerdiffstown, Roseborough, Osberstown, Oldtown, Rose Cottage and Hillsborough. The current M7 truncates the original entranceways of three of these demesnes located on the northern side of Johnstown Village.

Palmerston Demesne bordered Johnstown village to the north. Palmerstown House, a large mansion, was built by the Earl of Mayo in 1872 to the design of James Wyatt. The house was built in the late Victorian 'Queen Anne style', in memory of Richard, 6th Earl of Mayo and Viceroy of India (Bence-Jones 1978). The original structure, now restored, was burnt during the 1920s. The main entrance to Palmerstown Demesne, consisting of high stone estate walls and recessed gates (RPS B19-10, NIAH 11812027) were relocated during the construction of the N7 Naas Road in the mid 1960's.

Kerdiffstown House, in the neighbouring demesne and originally owned by the Hendricks, is an impressive 18th century 3-storey stone-built house with rusticated brick surrounds to the windows (Bence-Jones 1978). The entranceway (NIAH 11812022) comprises of a set of main double supported by ornamental stone gate piers with panels and carved ledges

A house is shown on the site of the present Roseborough House on the earliest published map of Kildare in 1752 and appears to be associated with a Bleach Yard. By the time of Taylor's map of 1783, the house is approached by a tree-lined avenue and appears to be named 'Old Bleachfield' or is associated with the land so-named. The wide entranceway (NIAH 11812028) is formed by two curving walls either side of a set of double width ornate gates for carriages.

Vernacular architecture is defined in James Steven Curl's Encyclopaedia of Architectural Terms as 'a term used to describe the local regional traditional building forms and types using indigenous materials, and without grand architectural pretensions', i.e. the homes and workplaces of the ordinary people built by local people using local materials. This is in contrast to formal architecture, such as the grand estate houses of the gentry, churches and public buildings, which were often designed by architects or engineers. The majority of vernacular buildings are domestic dwellings. Examples of other structures that may fall into this category include shops, outbuildings, mills, lime kilns, farmsteads, forges, gates and gate piers. A number of small farmyards are located within the general vicinity including a well preserved example in Jigginstown townland c. 200m south of the current M7.

Industrial development and rapid social and political change during the 19th century initiated a new phase of building throughout rural and urban areas. This included advances in infrastructure, with the construction of the Royal and Grand Canals and the railway network and associated bridges and railway stations, the erection of mills, distilleries and other industrial buildings. The commencement of the Grand Canal in 1756 and the Royal Canal in 1789 helped sustain urban and industrial growth in 18th century Kildare. The Herbertstown Branch of the Grand Canal travels south from Sallins towards Naas and continues south-west until it reaches a small harbour in Herbertstown townland. This section of the Grand Canal is crossed by the current M7 in Osberstown and they run parallel to each other in Ladystown, Lewistown and Cloundings townlands.

The Great Southern and Western Railway: Tullow Branch runs south from Sallins towards Naas and crosses the footprint of the current M7 in the townland of Monread North. The Tullow branch of the railway opened in stages in 1885 and 1886 and closed to traffic in 1959.

13.4.2 Cartographic analysis

See section 13.3.3 for details.

13.4.3 Development plans

County Kildare has a wealth of structures of special architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. Such features are contained in the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) and the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP). County Kildare boasts a large number of country houses and demesnes where the grounds and settings constitute an intrinsic element of their character.

A total of eight structures (or groups of structures) are recorded within the Kildare County Development Plan as Protected Structures within 500m of the proposed development area. Of these, seven are also recorded within the NIAH survey (see Section 13.4.4). A single archaeological site, standing stone (RPS B19-15), is recorded in Maudlings townland, which is also recorded as an RMP (RMP KD019-059).

A total of four structures or features are recorded within the Naas Development Plan (2011–2017) within 500m of the proposed development area. These include a farmhouse (NS019-096), Leinster Grove House (NS019-087), a former corn mill (NS019-088) and the archaeological earthwork (NS019-092). The latter is also recorded as an RMP (RMP KD019-016).

Table 13.1: Protected Structures

RPS Ref.:	Type:	Townland:	NGR:	Distance to proposed scheme:
B19-37	Former hotel	Palmerstown	292058, 221602	c. 30m south
B19-10	Demesne walls/ gates/ railings	Palmerstown Demesne	292103, 221661	c. 50m north
B19-20	House	Palmerstown	292057, 221625	c. 70m south
B19-22	Johnstown House	Maudlings	291852, 221421	c. 80m south
B19-21	House, Former RIC Barracks	Palmerstown	292015, 221560	c. 90m south

RPS Ref.:	Type:	Townland:	NGR:	Distance to proposed scheme:
B19-38	Three houses	Palmerstown	291969, 221534	c. 100m south
B19-15	Standing Stone RMP KD019-059	Maudlings	291859, 221397	c. 110m south
B19-39	Three terrace houses	Palmerstown	291927, 221488	c. 100m south
NS019-088	Former Corn Mill	Osberstown	288696, 221512	c. 100m south
NS019-092	Earthwork RMP KD019-016	Osberstown	287170, 220070	c. 110m east
NS019-087	House	Osberstown	288694, 221465	c. 175m south
B19-14	House	Osberstown	288049, 221721	c. 300m north
NS019-096	Farmhouse	Maudlings	290837, 220981	c. 400m south

13.4.4 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

A review of both the architectural survey and garden survey was undertaken as part of this assessment. An area up to 500m that surrounds the proposed development area was examined in order to identify any buildings or areas of architectural significance. The results of this survey are summarised below.

Building Survey

A total of 21 buildings or structures are recorded in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) survey within 500m of proposed development area. These are all clustered in the northern tip of the scheme within proximity to Johnstown. Of these seven are also recorded within the Record of Protected Structures (see **section 13.4.3**). One of these structures, church (NIAH 11812009) is also listed as an RMP (KD019-014001).

Table 13.2: Structures Listed in NIAH

NIAH Ref.:	Type:	Townland:	NGR:	Distance to proposed scheme:
11812028	Demesne walls/ gates/ railings	Maudlings	289025, 220118	c. 10m north
11812004	Former hotel	Palmerstown	292058, 221602	c. 30m south
11812022	Demesne walls/ gates/ railings	Kerdiffstown	292109, 221586	c. 30m north
11812001	Cottage	Palmerstown	292092, 221622	c. 40m south
11812002	Cottage	Palmerstown	292091, 221646	c. 40m south
11812027	Demesne walls/ gates/ railings	Palmerstown Demesne	292103, 221661	c. 50m north
11812005	Former coaching Inn	Palmerstown	291896, 221608	c. 50m south
11812006	Stone cobbling	Palmerstown	292098, 221650	c. 60m south
11812008	Former stables	Palmerstown	292029, 221575	c. 60m south
11812010	Outbuilding	Palmerstown	292024, 221567	c. 60m south
11812014	House	Palmerstown	292054, 221556	c. 60m south

NIAH Ref.:	Type:	Townland:	NGR:	Distance to proposed scheme:
11812015	House	Palmerstown	292005, 221552	c. 60m south
11812017	House	Palmerstown	292035, 221534	c. 60m south
11812007	House	Palmerstown	292057, 221625	c. 70m south
11812018	Bridge	Kerdiffstown	291863, 221427	c. 70m south
11812009	Church graveyard	Palmerstown	292046, 221589	c. 75m south
11812013	Water pump	Palmerstown	292013, 221511	c. 80m south
11812020	Johnstown House	Maudlings	291852, 221421	c. 80m south
11812011	House, Former RIC Barracks	Palmerstown	292015, 221560	c. 90m south
11812012	Three houses	Palmerstown	291969, 221534	c. 100m south
11812029	Three terrace houses	Palmerstown	291927, 221488	c. 100m south

Garden Survey

A total of six gardens were recorded in the NIAH Garden Survey within 500m of the current section of the M7. Included within these are the gardens associated with Palmerstown House (NIAH Ref.: KD-49-N-916226), Kerdiffstown House (NIAH Ref.: KD-49-N-914226), Roseborough House (NIAH Ref.: KD-49-N-914215), Oldtown House (NIAH Ref.: KD-49-N-894206), Osberstown House (NIAH Ref.: KD-49-N-881216) and Hillsborough House (NIAH Ref.: KD-55-N-833132).

The current M7 truncates the southern limit of the demesne lands for Roseborough House as shown on the first edition OS map and travels immediately adjacent to the grounds or Palmerstown and Kerdiffstown. Due to the construction of the proposed scheme within the existing road take, there will be no further direct impacts on the demesne landscapes located within the receiving environment of the scheme.

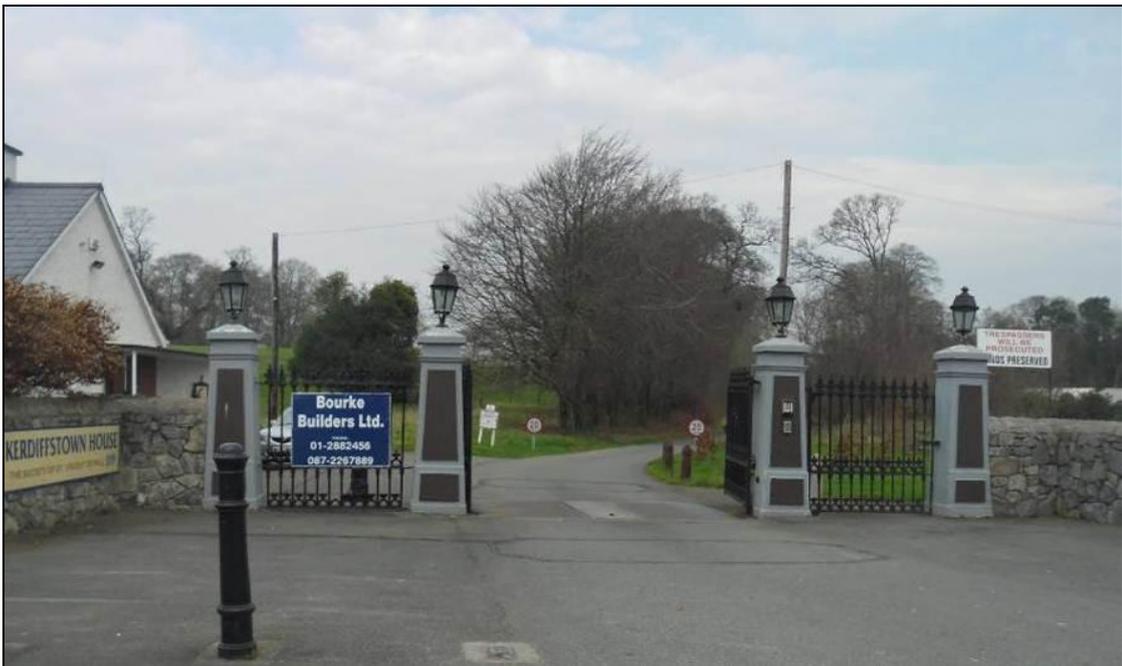
13.4.5 Field Inspection

It is intended to widen the road within the existing road take and as such there is no evidence for architectural remains present within the footprint of the current scheme. Road construction during the 1980s and later works on the M7 means that all of the ground within the footprint of the current development has been subject to a large amount of disturbance and landscaping. No sites of architectural significance were identified within the footprint of the proposed attenuation ponds or Newhall Interchange.

The gateways and boundary walls associated with three demesnes, Palmerstown (RPS B19-10, NIAH 11812027), Kerdiffstown (NIAH 11812022) and Roseborough (NIAH 11812028), are located to the immediate north of the current M7 (refer **Figure 13.9, EIS Volume 3** and **Photographs 13.5 – 13.9** below). These lands have been disturbed due to previous roadworks and the entrance gates have been moved from their original position to facilitate the expansion of the motorway.



Photograph 13.5 Palmerstown entrance (RPS B19-10, NIAH 11812027), facing north



Photograph 13.6 Kerdiffstown Demesne entrance (NIAH 11812022), facing north



Photograph 13.7 Roseborough Demesne entrance (NIAH 11812028), facing north-west

The village of Johnstown is largely comprised of houses and structures recorded in the NIAH Survey and Record of Protected Structures (**Figure 13.9, EIS Volume 3, Photograph 13.7**). Hoarding along the southern side of the current M7 blocks any visual impact on the village. The motorway cannot be seen from the main street of Johnstown.



Photograph 13.8 Johnstown Village, facing west

Osberstown House (RPS B19-14) is located c. 300m north of the proposed development (**Figure 13.6, EIS Volume 3** and **Photograph 13.9**). The northern verge of the current M7 is densely planted with trees and vegetation which partially blocks (during winter) any inter-visibility from the motorway to the house. The house is surrounded by undeveloped pastureland which is sub-divided by tree-lined field boundaries.



Photograph 13.9 View of Osberstown House (RPS B19-14) from the M7, facing north

The Grand Canal is crossed by the current M7 in Osberstown townland to the north of the large former Leinster Mill building (RPS NS019-088) and Leinster Grove House (RPS NS019-087). These structures are in present in good condition on the west bank of the canal and c. 150m south of the motorway. There is no trace of the GSWR Tullow Branch railway line in proximity to the M7.

A small number of small farm buildings were noted during the inspection; however none of these were located within the immediate vicinity of the motorway. A small courtyard, surrounded by two-storey stone-faced structures in good condition was noted in Jigginstown townland c. 200m south of the current M7.

13.4.6 Conclusions

The landscape surrounding this section of the M7 is characterised by large houses and demesne lands. Seven demesne lands are located within c. 500m of the route; however three have been truncated by previous M7 construction works. The gateways and boundary walls associated with three demesnes, Palmerstown (RPS B19-10, NIAH 11812027), Kerdiffstown (NIAH 11812022) and Roseborough (NIAH 11812028) have been moved from their original position to facilitate the expansion of the motorway.

A total of eight structures are recorded as Protected Structures within 500m of the proposed development area. Of these, seven are also recorded within the NIAH survey and one as an RMP standing stone (RPS B19-15/ RMP KD019-059). The nearest Protected Structure to the proposed development is the former hotel (RPS B19-37) located c. 30m south in Johnstown village.

Osberstown House (RPS B19-14) is located c. 300m north of the current M7. The park lands of the demesne slope south to the motorway providing a potential view of

the manor house. Vegetation and trees planted along the northern verge of the road currently block any inter-visibility, although loss of foliage during the winter means the screen is more partial in nature.

A total of 21 buildings or structures are recorded in the NIAH survey within 500m of proposed development area. These are all clustered in the northern tip of the scheme within proximity to Johnstown. Of these 21 structures the three nearest the proposed scheme comprise of the demesne entrances for Palmerstown, Kerdiffstown and Roseborough.

The village of Johnstown was largely constructed by the Earl of Mayo in the 18th and 19th centuries surrounding the remains of a medieval church (NIAH 11812009) in the northern limit of the current scheme (**Photographs 13.2 and 13.8**). The village is largely comprised of late 18th and early 19th century structures which are listed in the NIAH and RPS. A stretch of high hoarding has been constructed on the southern limit of the roadtake along the length of Johnstown village. This has assisted in mitigating any negative visual impacts that the original motorway has on the village.

The field inspection identified a further site of built heritage significance comprising of a farm courtyard located in Jigginstown townland c. 200m south of the current M7. No sites of architectural heritage were located within the footprint of the proposed development.

13.5 Results and Analysis – Cultural Heritage

The proposed widening scheme traverses the townlands of Palmerstown, Johnstown, Maudlings, Monread North, Osberstown, Jigginstown, Newhall, Ladytown, Lewistown, Clownings and Greatconnell. These townlands are located within the Parishes of Johnstown, Naas, Ladytown and Greatconnell, in the Baronies of Naas North and Connell.

13.5.1 Place name analysis

Townland and topographic names are an invaluable source of information on topography, land ownership and land use within the landscape. They also provide information on history; archaeological monuments and folklore of an area. A place name may refer to a long forgotten site, and may indicate the possibility that the remains of certain sites may still survive below the ground surface. The Ordnance Survey surveyors wrote down townland names in the 1830's and 1840's, when the entire country was mapped for the first time. Some of the townland names in the study area are of Irish origin and through time have been anglicised. The main reference used for the place name analysis is *Irish Local Names Explained* by P.W Joyce (1870). A description and possible explanation of each townland name in the environs of the proposed route are provided in the below table.

Table 13.3: Place Name Analysis

Name	Derivation	Possible Meaning
Palmerstown	The word 'palmer' indicates a pilgrim, frequently with leprosy, who had been to the Holy Land and brought back a palm leaf in token of the fact. Thus leper hospitals are associated with Palmerstown, Palmerston or Palmershill.	Refers to a leper hospital in the area

Name	Derivation	Possible Meaning
Johnstown	Associated with St. John of Jerusalem	Medieval church (RMP KD019-014001) associated with Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, from whom Johnstown village took its name.
Maudlings	Leper hospitals were also known as Maudlin houses after St Mary Magdelene	Refers to a leper hospital in the area
Monread North	<i>Moin</i> meaning a bog, <i>rua</i> ? meaning red	Possibly refers to Red Bog
Osberstown	Danes or Ostmen?	May refer to a settlement of Danes or Ostmen? More likely may relate to previous occupier of the land – family name Osbors
Jigginstown	-	May relate to previous occupier of the land - Jiggins
Newhall	-	May relate to new house replacing older residence nearby
Ladytown	-	May relate to church RMP KD023-002
Lewistown	-	May relate to previous occupier of the land – Lewis
Clownings	Referred to as 'Cloynings' in Noble and Keenan map – Cloyne – Cluan – meaning meadow	The meadows?
Greatconnell	Great <i>Congbhail</i>	Big habitation

13.5.2 Townlands

The townland is an Irish land unit of considerable longevity as many of the units are likely to represent much earlier land divisions. However, the term townland was not used to denote a unit of land until the Civil Survey of 1654. It bears no relation to the modern word 'town' but like the Irish word *baile* refers to a place. It is possible that the word is derived from the Old English *tun* land and meant 'the land forming an estate or manor' (Culleton 1999, 174). The proposed route passes through a total of 11 townlands.

Gaelic land ownership required a clear definition of the territories held by each sept and a need for strong, permanent fences around their territories. It is possible that boundaries following ridge tops, streams or bog are more likely to be older in date than those composed of straight lines (ibid. 179).

The vast majority of townlands are referred to in the 17th century, when land documentation records begin. Many of the townlands are mapped within the Down Survey of the 1650s, so called as all measurements were carefully 'laid downe' on paper at a scale of forty perches to one inch. Therefore most are in the context of pre-17th century landscape organisation (McErlean 1983, 315).

In the 19th century, some demesnes, deer parks or large farms were given townland status during the Ordnance Survey and some imprecise townland boundaries in

areas such as bogs or lakes, were given more precise definition (*ibid.*). Larger tracks of land were divided into a number of townlands, and named Upper, Middle or Lower, as well as Beg and More (small and large) and north, east, south and west (Culleton 1999, 179). By the time the first Ordnance Survey had been completed a total of 62,000 townlands were recorded in Ireland.

The large majority of townland names in Kildare reflect the predominance of the Anglo-Irish presence in the county and its resultant effect on the placenames of the area. Townlands such as Ladytown, Lewistown, Osberstown most likely derive from names of previous occupiers of the land.

As discussed in **section 13.3.1** placenames such as Palmerstown, Palmerston or Palmershill are often associated with leper hospitals (Lee, 1996). The site and grounds of a hospital or its endowed lands were often called 'The Maudlins' Maudlin being a corruption of Magdelene, a saint often associated with lepers. (*ibid.*). The townland of Maudlings adjacent to Palmerstown may indicate the presence of a medieval leper hospital in the area. Lee (1996, 51) suggests that the Palmerstown Demesne lands may have been part of the endowment of the hospital of Naas. In 1606 the townland of Maudlings was recorded as belonging to the chantry priests of St. David's church (*ibid.*) associated with a 12th century priory and hospital at Stephenstown nearby.

13.5.3 Cultural heritage sites

The term 'cultural heritage' can be used as an over-arching term that can be applied to both archaeology and architectural. However, it also refers to more ephemeral aspects of the environment, which are often recorded in folk law or tradition or possibly date to a more recent period. No individual sites have been identified that could be defined as purely Cultural Heritage.

13.5.4 Conclusions

A review of the townlands names within which the proposed development will be contained has revealed some common topographical terms, which were used to describe portions of the landscape. These gradually became anglicised and lost their original form, although it still is possible to investigate their original structure. The large majority of townland names in the area reflect the predominance of the Anglo-Irish presence and its resultant effect on the placenames of the area. Townlands such as Ladytown, Lewistown, Osberstown most likely derive from names of previous occupiers of the land. The townlands of Palmerstown and Maudlings may refer to the presence of a leper hospital in the area during the medieval period.

The proposed scheme will not directly impact any existing townland boundaries.

13.6 Assessment of Potential Impacts

Impact Definitions

The quality and type of an impact can vary to include the following (as per NRA Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts 2005, 25 & 54):

Negative Impact: *A change that will detract from or permanently remove an archaeological/architectural monument/structure from the landscape.*

Neutral Impact: *A change that does not affect the archaeological/architectural heritage.*

Positive Impact: A change that improves or enhances the setting of an archaeological/architectural monument/structure.

Direct Impact: Where an archaeological/architectural feature or site is physically located within the footprint of a potential route and entails the removal of part, or all of the monument or feature.

Indirect Impact: Where a feature or site of archaeological/architectural heritage merit or its setting is located in close proximity to the footprint of a potential route alignment.

No Predicted Impact: Where the potential route does not adversely or positively affect an archaeological/architectural heritage site.

Impact Definitions (as outlined in the NRA's Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological/Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes (NRA, 2005, 54/21).

Table 13.4: Impact Definitions: Archaeology

Type of Impact	Definitions relating to sites of an archaeological nature
Profound	Applies where mitigation would be unlikely to remove adverse effects. Reserved for adverse, negative effects only. These effects arise when an archaeological site is completely and irreversibly destroyed by a proposed development.
Significant	An impact which, by its magnitude, duration or intensity, alters an important aspect of the environment. An impact like this would be where part of a site would be permanently impacted upon, leading to a loss of character, integrity and data about the archaeological feature/site.
Moderate	A moderate impact arises where a change to the site is proposed, which although noticeable, is not such that the archaeological integrity of the site is compromised and which is reversible. This arises where an archaeological feature can be incorporated into modern day development without damage and that all procedures used to facilitate this are reversible.
Slight	An impact which causes changes to the character of the environment which are not significant or profound and do not directly impact or affect an archaeological feature or monument.
Imperceptible	An impact capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.

Table 13.5: Impact Definitions: Architecture

Type of Impact	Definitions relating to sites of an archaeological nature
Profound	An impact that obliterates the architectural heritage of a structure or feature of national or international importance. These effects arise where an architectural structure or feature is completely and irreversibly destroyed by the proposed development. Mitigation is unlikely to remove adverse effects.
Significant	An impact that, by its, magnitude, duration or intensity alters the character and/or setting of the architectural heritage. These effects arise where an aspect or aspects of the architectural heritage is/are permanently impacted upon leading to a loss of character and integrity in the architectural structure or feature. Appropriate mitigation is likely to reduce the impact.

Type of Impact	Definitions relating to sites of an archaeological nature
Moderate	An impact that results in a change to the architectural heritage which, although noticeable, is not such that alters the integrity of the heritage. The change is likely to be consistent with existing and emerging trends. Impacts are probably reversible and may be of relatively short duration. Appropriate mitigation is very likely to reduce the impact.
Slight	An impact that causes some minor change in the character of architectural heritage of local or regional importance without affecting its integrity or sensitivities. Although noticeable, the effects do not directly impact on the architectural structure or feature. Impacts are reversible and of relatively short duration. Appropriate mitigation will reduce the impact.
Imperceptible	An impact on architectural heritage of local importance that is capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences.

13.6.1 Potential Impacts

Archaeology

- While nothing of archaeological significance was noted during the field inspection possible evidence for burnt mounds/*fulachta fiadh* was noted in the aerial images of the ploughed fields in Newhall and Jigginstown townlands.

It is therefore possible that ground disturbances associated with the construction of the attenuation ponds and the realignment of the local road at Newhall, may have a profound or significant negative impact on archaeological features or deposits which have the potential to survive within these areas, with no surface expression.

- There may be a temporary slight negative impact on ringfort (RMP KD019-035) located immediately east of the M7 in Ladytown. This will occur if the existing vegetation on the road verge and embankment is removed.

Architecture

- No sites of architectural significance were identified within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development and there will be no direct impact on any existing architectural remains.
- The proposed development will not have a negative visual impact on Osberstown House (RPS B19-14), which is located c. 300m north of the current M7, as the existing vegetation on the road verge and embankment will be retained during the course of construction.

Cultural Heritage

- With the exception of the above no further impacts are predicted for the cultural heritage of the area.

13.6.2 Do Nothing Impact

If the proposed development were not to proceed there would be no negative impact on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage resource.

13.6.3 Worst Case Scenario

Under a worst case scenario, the proposed development would disturb previously unrecorded and unidentified deposits and artefacts without proper excavation and recording being undertaken.

13.7 Recommendations and Mitigation Measures

13.7.1 Mitigation Measures

Archaeology

- Prior to construction going ahead, a programme of archaeological testing will be undertaken within the footprint of the proposed attenuation ponds and Newhall Interchange expansion. This work will be undertaken by a licence eligible archaeologist in consultation with the National Monuments Service of the DoAHG. Full provision will be made for the resolution of any archaeological features/deposits that may be discovered, should that be deemed the appropriate manner in which to proceed.

Given the small scale of the proposed attenuation ponds, archaeological testing prior to construction is deemed to be appropriate mitigation for the potential impacts identified.

- Every effort will be made to avoid impacting on ringfort (RMP KD019-035) during the construction phase of the proposed development. The site will be cordoned off from construction traffic and if any of the existing planting is removed from the M7 corridor, this will be reinstated to prevent a permanent visual impact on the monument.

Architecture

- No recommendations in relation to specific architectural heritage sites are deemed necessary.

Cultural Heritage

- With the exception of the above mitigation measures, no further recommendations in relation to specific cultural heritage sites are deemed necessary.

13.7.2 Monitoring

The mitigation measures recommended above would also function as a monitoring system to allow the further assessment of the scale of the predicted impacts and the effectiveness of the recommended mitigation measures.

Please note that all recommendations are subject to approval by the National Monument Section of the Heritage and Planning Division, Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

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Appendix 13.1 RMP Sites Within the Surrounding Area

RMP No.:	KD019-035
Townland:	Ladytown
Parish:	Ladytown
Barony:	Connell
NGR:	285710, 217680
Classification:	Ringfort - rath
Dist. from development:	c. 25m east
Description:	On level pasture, and now immediately east of the M7 motorway. Described in 1979 as a circular area (int. diam. 35m) enclosed by an overgrown but well-defined earthen bank (int. H 1m; W 6m) and water-filled, outer fosse (W 4m), with an entrance gap (W 5m) and corresponding causeway (W 3m) at south-east (SMR file). The site is a Registered Historic Monument and is visible on a 2005 aerial photograph (OSI Orthophoto)
Reference:	www.archaeology.ie

RMP No.:	KD019-014001, 2, 3, 4
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292111, 221582
Classification:	Church, Graveyard, Memorial stone, Font
Dist. from development:	c. 75m south
Description:	<p>Church: May have been built originally by the Knights Hospitallers of St John of Jerusalem, from whom Johnstown village took its name. Stands on a slight rise near the centre of a graveyard. A partially restored, rectangular structure (int dims L 13.4m east-west; W 5.2m) is built of rubble, limestone masonry (av. wall T 0.9m), with some tufa and granite boulders, and may once have been a chancel: the west gable wall contains a large, rebuilt, two-centred arch (H 4.3m; W 2.3m) erected off-centre, to the north. It incorporated the north, tufa-built jamb of an earlier, wider arch, the south jamb of which is visible in the masonry to the south. The entrance doorway (W 1.2m) in the north wall may be a later insertion. The east gable wall contains a restored double ogee-headed window in a broad, square-headed embrasure with a steeply plunging sill. Most of the south wall has been rebuilt, and a round-headed window-piece is reused to face a small niche on the inner wall face to act as a stoup. The interior contains the 15th century 'Flatesbury Monument', a medieval font and a 19th century high cross marking the burials of the Bourke (Mayo) family, the most famous of whom was probably Richard Southwell, Sixth Earl of Mayo (1822-1872), who - apart from serving as Chief Secretary for Ireland three times - was appointed Viceroy of India, from where, following his assassination in 1872, he was apparently shipped home in a barrel of rum, and became known in village lore as 'The Pickled Earl'.. (Herity 2002, 60 (176); Fitzgerald 1903-5, 257; Meagher 1979-80, 117).</p> <p>Graveyard: Although the OSL (Herity 2002, 60 (176)) record, ' ... in the graveyard ... there is still burial', the site is not named as a graveyard on the 1st ed. (1838) of the OS 6-inch map. A well-maintained, roughly rectangular, roadside graveyard (dims L c. 50m northwest-southeast; W c. 30m northeast-southwest).</p>

	<p>Memorial Stone: In a niche in the north wall of the church a tall, gently tapering, limestone slab (H 1.65m; W at top 0.6m; W at base 0.55m) carries an eight-pointed cross of mixed floriated and pointed terminals, on a stepped-base, and two heraldic shields, carved in relief. Known as the 'Flatesbury Monument', it possibly commemorates the marriage of Eleanor Wogan and James Flatesbury in 1564 . (Vicars 1903-5, 92-4; Meagher 1979-80, 117)</p> <p>Font: In the church a small, well-preserved portion of an octagonal limestone font (dims L; 0.34m; W 0.34m; H 0.28m) with a central, circular depression (diam. 0.2m; D 0.18m).</p>
Reference:	www.archaeology.ie

RMP No.:	KD019-016
Townland:	Osberstown
Parish:	Naas
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	287170, 220070
Classification:	Earthwork
Dist. from development:	c. 110m east
Description:	Named 'Moat' and shown as a raised and possibly steep-sided, circular earthwork on a manuscript map (NLI Ms. 21 F 35 (1727-1838)). Extensive gravel extraction has taken place at this location over the years, recorded on both eds. of the OS 6-inch map (1838 and 1938-39) and on the intervening OS 25-inch map, which shows gravel pits and a 'Kildare Golf Course' pavilion in this area. No obvious visible trace of an earthwork survives.
Reference:	www.archaeology.ie

RMP No.:	KD019-059
Townland:	Maudlings
Parish:	Naas
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	291859, 221397
Classification:	Standing stone
Dist. from development:	c. 110m south
Description:	On a gentle east-facing pasture slope, c. 35m west of the north-flowing Morell River. A tall, almost square, granite stone (H 1.62m; L 0.29m; W 0.26m) is orientated on a northeast–southwest axis. A small perforation pierces the top of the stone northwest–southeast. Believed locally to be a scratching post, but exhibits no obvious signs of wear.
Reference:	www.archaeology.ie

RMP No.:	KD019-068
Townland:	Jigginstown
Parish:	Naas
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	286935, 219293
Classification:	<i>Fulacht fiadh</i>
Dist. from	c. 160m east

development:	
Description:	In 2005, archaeological monitoring (Licence no. 05E0442: www.excavations.ie) of topsoil-stripping associated with the construction of the Millennium Park Western Link Road identified a <i>fulacht fiadh</i> on the edge of a natural peat basin. It was subsequently excavated (Licence no. 05E0524: www.excavations.ie). A low, probably originally U-shaped mound (dims. L 8m north–south; W 6.8m) was composed of burnt sandstone, charcoal and peaty clay. A shallow rectangular trough (dims. L 1.5m; W 1.2m; D 0.2m) at the north edge contained a stake hole in each corner, suggesting it once contained a wooden structure. Some 23 stake-holes were found immediately south of the trough, of which 13 formed the outline of an oval structure. Material from the mound yielded a radiocarbon date of 2480–2190 cal BC at 2 sigma, while material from the trough returned 2620-2190 cal BC at 2 sigma. A second <i>fulacht fiadh</i> (KD019-028) lay c. 400m to the west.
Reference:	www.archaeology.ie

RMP No.:	KD019-028
Townland:	Jigginstown
Parish:	Naas
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	286531, 219325
Classification:	<i>Fulacht fiadh</i>
Dist. from development:	c. 190m west
Description:	Some 30m north of a small, north-west flowing stream in well-drained, level pasture. Described in 1985 as horseshoe-shaped mound (diam. c. 6m north–south; H. 1m) open towards the south (SMR file). No obvious surface trace survived in 2000, but the area, although recently drained with a plastic field-pipe (W 0.5m; D 0.3m) just north of the site was still wet and rushy to the SE of the site. Sub-surface features may survive intact.
Reference:	www.archaeology.ie

RMP No.:	KD019-013
Townland:	Osberstown
Parish:	Naas
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	287357, 221244
Classification:	Earthwork
Dist. from development:	c. 380m north
Description:	A small, steep-sided mound is marked on a manuscript map (NLI Ms. 21 F 35 (1727-1838)), but is not recorded on the OS 6-inch mapping. On top of a long, gentle, north-east facing, pasture slope. No obvious visible surface trace of an artificial mound survives.
Reference:	www.archaeology.ie

Appendix 13.2 Stray Finds Within the Surrounding Area

Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Kildare has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

Artefacts from the site of the recorded Bronze Age burials in the townland of Ploopluck (KD019-017) are recorded within the topographical files (NMI registration numbers 1935:3-10, 17, 544-548).

Appendix 13.3 Recorded Structures and NIAH structures Within the Surrounding Area

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812028
Townland:	Maudlings
Parish:	Naas
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	289025, 220118
Classification:	Demesne walls/gates/railings
Dist. from development:	c. 10m north
Description:	Gateway, c. 1870, comprising pair of open work wrought iron piers with wrought iron double gates, flanking pedestrian gates, rendered outer piers with moulded stringcourses and pyramidal capping having wrought iron gas lamp holders, rendered curved flanking walls with cut-stone coping and rendered terminating piers. Set back from line of dual carriageway with grass verge to front.
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS No:	B19-37
NIAH No.:	11812004
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292058, 221602
Classification:	Former hotel
Dist. from development:	c. 30m south
Description:	Terraced five-bay three-storey former house, c. 1790, possibly originally two-storey retaining early fenestration. Now in use as hotel. Gable-ended roof with slate. Timber panelled door. Sidelights. Set back from line of road. Gravel verge to front.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie ; Kildare County Development Plan 2011–2017

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812022
Townland:	Kerdiffstown
Parish:	Kerdiffstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292109, 221586

Classification:	demesne walls/gates/railings
Dist. from development:	c. 30m north
Description:	Gateway, c. 1940, comprising four limestone ashlar panelled tapered piers with stringcourses, pyramidal capping, cast-iron double gates and cast-iron flanking pedestrian gates. Set back from line of dual carriageway with former road to front.
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812001
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292092, 221622
Classification:	Cottage 1780–1820
Dist. from development:	c. 40m south
Description:	End-of-terrace three-bay single-storey house with half-dormer attic, c. 1800, with render pilaster doorcase having consoles with canopy over. Extensively renovated, c. 1960. Refenestrated, c. 1990. Gable-ended roof (shared to south-west). Replacement artificial slate, c. 1960. Gateway, c. 1800, to north-east comprising pair of rendered piers with elliptical-headed carriageway having gable over with cut-stone dressings forming 'pediment'?
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812002
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292091, 221646
Classification:	Cottage 1790–1810, original school
Dist. from development:	c. 40m south
Description:	Terraced six-bay single-storey former schoolhouse, c. 1800, possibly originally two separate buildings. Renovated, c. 1880, with some openings remodelled having canopy over. Now disused. Gable-ended roof with slate. Stone flagged verge to front with cast-iron boot scraper.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional

Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie
RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812005
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	291896, 221608
Classification:	Former coaching Inn (1760–1780)
Dist. from development:	c. 50m south
Description:	Terraced three-bay two-storey Georgian former coaching inn, c. 1770, retaining early aspect with tripartite window openings and single-bay full-height bowed return to rear to north-west. Renovated, c. 1860, with single-bay single-storey flat-roofed advanced open porch added to centre. Now disused. Gable-ended roof with slate. Wrought iron gates to porch. Set back from line of road. Rubble stone boundary wall to front with cut-stone wheel guard.
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS No:	B19-10
NIAH No.:	11812027
Townland:	Palmerstown Demesne
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292103, 221661
Classification:	Demesne walls/gates/railings
Dist. from development:	c. 50m north
Description:	Gateway, c. 1850, comprising pair of granite ashlar piers with moulded cornice capping having globe finials, cast-iron double gates and rendered curved flanking walls with cast-iron pedestrian gates and granite ashlar terminating piers. Set back from line of dual carriageway with grass verge to front.
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie; Kildare County Development Plan 2011–2017

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812006
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292098, 221650
Classification:	Stone Cobbling

Dist. from development:	c. 60m south
Description:	Sections of stone cobbling, c. 1800. These sections of stone cobbling are of considerable historical interest, attesting to the former method of street paving that was once prolific throughout Ireland, but which has become increasingly rare due to replacement with more economic and less time-consuming tarmacadam. The cobbling at Johnstown is a rare survival and is an example of the items of street furniture that are often overlooked by passers-by.
Categories of Special Interest:	Historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812008
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292029, 221575
Classification:	Former stables
Dist. from development:	c. 60m south
Description:	End-of-terrace seven-bay two-storey coach house, c. 1820, retaining original fenestration with pair of elliptical-headed integral carriageways to ground floor, tripartite window openings and three-bay single-storey return to rear to north-west. Renovated, c. 1980, with some window openings remodelled to ground floor rear (north-west) elevation. Now disused. Hipped roof with slate (gable-ended to return). Enclosed overgrown grounds to rear to north-west.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812010
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292024, 221567
Classification:	Outbuilding, 1830–1870
Dist. from development:	c. 60m south
Description:	Detached four-bay single-storey rubble stone outbuilding with half-attic, c. 1850, with square-headed integral carriageways. Now disused. Hipped and gable-ended roof with slate. Red clay ridge tiles. Remains of cast-iron rainwater goods. Random rubble stone construction. Set perpendicular to road in own part-overgrown grounds with side (south-east) elevation fronting on to road.

Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812014
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292054, 221556
Classification:	House 1800–1860
Dist. from development:	c. 60m south
Description:	End-of-terrace three-bay single-storey house with half-dormer attic, c. 1830. Extensively renovated, c. 1985, with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch added to centre. Gable-ended roof (gabled to porch). Replacement artificial slate, c.1985. Concrete ridge tiles. Rendered chimney stacks.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812015
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292005, 221552
Classification:	House 1800–1860
Dist. from development:	c. 60m south
Description:	Terraced four-bay two-storey house, c. 1790, retaining early fenestration with round-headed integral carriageway to left ground floor. Reroofed, c. 1990. Gable-ended roof. Replacement artificial slate, c. 1990. Concrete ridge tiles. Rendered chimney stacks.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812017
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292035, 221534

Classification:	House 1790–1830
Dist. from development:	c. 60m south
Description:	End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, c. 1810. Reroofed and renovated, c.1980, with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting porch added to centre. Refenestrated, c.1990. Gable-ended roof (gabled to porch). Replacement artificial slate, c. 1980.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS No:	B19-20
NIAH No.:	11812007
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292057, 221625
Classification:	House 1830–1850
Dist. from development:	c. 70m south
Description:	Detached five-bay single-storey house, c. 1840, retaining early fenestration. Extended, c. 1890, comprising single-bay two-storey gabled end bay to south-west having single-bay two-storey canted bay window, three-bay side elevation to south-west and two-bay two-storey double-pile lower return to rear to south-east. Extended, c. 1920, comprising single-bay two-storey flat-roofed return to rear to south-east. Hipped roof to original portion with slate. Detached two-bay single-storey outbuilding with attic, c. 1840, to south-east with two-bay single-storey end bay to south-east. Gable-ended roofs with slate.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie ; Kildare County Development Plan 2011–2017

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812018
Townland:	Kerdiffstown
Parish:	Kerdiffstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	291863, 221427
Classification:	Bridge 1830–1870
Dist. from development:	c. 70m south
Description:	Two-arch rubble stone road bridge over river, c. 1850, with rubble stone voussoirs. Renovated, c. 1880, with parapet walls raised having rubble stone diagonal coping. Rubble stone walls. Rubble stone diagonal coping. Two shallow elliptical arches. Rubble stone voussoirs and soffits. Sited spanning Morell River. Grass banks to river.

Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812009
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292046, 221589
Classification:	Cemetery/ graveyard
Dist. from development:	c. 75m south
Description:	Remains of detached rubble stone church, c. 1600. Now in ruins and mostly collapsed. Graveyard to site with various cut-stone grave markers, c. 1600–1900. Freestanding cut-stone Celtic High Cross-style grave marker, dated 1872, with Celtic-style motifs. Rubble stone boundary wall to site with wrought iron railings over having arrow motifs and rendered piers with wrought iron gates.
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, architectural, archaeological, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS No:	n/a
NIAH No.:	11812013
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292013, 221511
Classification:	Water pump, 1890–1920
Dist. from development:	c. 80m south
Description:	Freestanding cast-iron waterpump, c. 1905, comprising cylindrical shaft with raised horizontal banding, fluted upper section with fluted spout, fluted ogee-domed capping and 'cow-tail' handle having pierced finial. Now disused. Set back from road on gravel verge. Freestanding cut-granite trough.
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie

RPS No:	B19-22
NIAH No.:	11812020
Townland:	Maudlings
Parish:	Naas

Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	291852, 221421
Classification:	Johnstown House
Dist. from development:	c. 80m south
Description:	Attached three-bay three-storey Georgian house, c. 1800, originally detached on an L-shaped plan retaining early fenestration with round-headed opening to centre and two-bay three-storey return to rear to south-east. Hipped roof on an L-shaped plan with slate. Detached eight-bay two-storey outbuilding, c. 1800, to south-east with elliptical-headed integral carriageway. Now disused and part derelict. Elliptical-headed integral carriageway.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie ; Kildare County Development Plan 2011–2017

RPS No:	B19-21
NIAH No.:	11812011
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	292015, 221560
Classification:	Former RIC Barracks in use as house
Dist. from development:	c. 90m south
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey former Royal Irish Constabulary barracks, c. 1840, with tripartite window openings. Renovated and extended, c. 1900, comprising three-bay two-storey parallel range along rear elevation to south-east. Extended, c. 1960, comprising single-bay single-storey flat-roofed return to rear to south-east to accommodate residential use. Renovated, c. 1980, with single-bay single-storey projecting glazed porch added to centre. Roughcast boundary wall to front with roughcast piers having iron gate.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie ; Kildare County Development Plan 2011–2017

RPS No:	B19-38
NIAH No.:	11812012
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	291969, 221534
Classification:	Three houses
Dist. from development:	c. 100m south
Description:	Group of three terraced three-bay single-storey Gothic-style houses, c. 1880, retaining original fenestration with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting open porches to centres. Individually extended, c. 1920, comprising single-bay

	single-storey flat-roofed returns to rear to south-east. House to centre reroofed, c. 1990. One of a pair of terraces. Hipped roof (shared) with slate (replacement artificial slate, c. 1990, to centre) (gabled roofs to porches). Set back from road in own grounds. Lawns to front. Sections of iron railings to boundaries.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie; Kildare County Development Plan 2011–2017

RPS No:	B19-39
NIAH No.:	11812029
Townland:	Palmerstown
Parish:	Johnstown
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	291927, 221488
Classification:	Three terrace houses
Dist. from development:	c. 100m south
Description:	Group of three terraced three-bay single-storey Gothic-style houses, c. 1880, retaining original fenestration with single-bay single-storey gabled projecting open porches to centres. Individually extended, c. 1920, comprising single-bay single-storey flat-roofed returns to rear to south-east. One of a pair of terraces. Set back from road in own grounds. Sections of iron railings to boundaries.
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.buildingsofireland.ie; Kildare County Development Plan 2011–2017

RPS No:	NS019-088
NIAH No.:	n/a
Townland:	Osberstown
Parish:	Naas
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	288696, 221512
Classification:	Former Corn Mill
Dist. from development:	c. 100m south
Description:	Detached L plan six-bay-four-storey former corn mill, dated 1790, with eight-bay two-storey extension to north and further one and two storey extensions to north and south-east; now in office use with some sections derelict.
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Naas Development Plan 2011–2017

RPS No:	B19-15 (also RMP KD019-059)
NIAH No.:	n/a

Townland:	Maudlings
Parish:	Naas
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	291859, 221397
Classification:	Standing Stone
Dist. from development:	c. 110m south
Description:	On a gentle east-facing pasture slope, c. 35m west of the north-flowing Morell River. A tall, almost square, granite stone is orientated on a northeast–southwest axis. Believed locally to be a scratching post, but exhibits no obvious signs of wear.
Categories of Special Interest:	Archaeological
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Kildare Co. Co. Development Plan 2011–2017

RPS No:	NS019-092 (also RMP KD019-016)
NIAH No.:	n/a
Townland:	Osberstown
Parish:	Naas
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	287170, 220070
Classification:	Earthwork
Dist. from development:	c. 110m east
Description:	Named 'Moat' and shown as a raised and possibly steep-sided, circular earthwork on a manuscript map (NLI Ms. 21 F 35 (1727-1838)). No obvious visible trace of an earthwork survives.
Categories of Special Interest:	Archaeological
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	www.archaeology.ie , Naas Development Plan 2011–2017

RPS No:	NS019-087
NIAH No.:	n/a
Townland:	Osberstown
Parish:	Naas
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	288694, 221465
Classification:	House
Dist. from development:	c. 175m south
Description:	Detached five-bay two-storey over basement house, built c.1880 with slightly recessed central bay to south, return to rear (north), full height canted bay to east and flat roof extension to north-east
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, architectural, historical, social

Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Naas Development Plan 2011–2017

RPS No:	B19-14
NIAH No.:	n/a
Townland:	Osberstown
Parish:	Naas
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	288049, 221721
Classification:	House
Dist. from development:	c. 300m north
Description:	Osbertown House
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Kildare County Development Plan 2011–2017

RPS No:	NS019-096
NIAH No.:	n/a
Townland:	Maudlings
Parish:	Naas
Barony:	Naas North
NGR:	290837, 220981
Classification:	Farmhouse
Dist. from development:	c. 400m south
Description:	Detached seven-bay two-storey former house, built c. 1850 with single-storey box-bay and porch to north elevation; now in use as hotel with extensions to rear (west)
Categories of Special Interest:	Artistic, architectural, historical, social
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Naas Development Plan 2011–2017