

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
AT
TIMOLIN,
COUNTY KILDARE**

LICENCE NUMBER: 16E0031

ON BEHALF OF IRISH WATER

I.T.M.: 690062/693417

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ABSTRACT

Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd has prepared this report on behalf of Irish Water, to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of a Septic Tank, Treatment Plant and Percolation Area which is located at Timolin Co. Kildare (OS Sheet KD036). The report was undertaken by Paul Duffy of IAC Ltd under licence 16E0031 and in advance of an application for planning permission. It follows a previous desktop assessment produced by Paul Duffy of IAC in January 2016 and a geophysical survey carried out by Joanna Leigh.

An archaeological assessment including a desktop study, field inspection, geophysical survey and archaeological test excavation revealed that the proposed development area has been subjected to significant disturbance in modern times. The assessment identified three linear features of likely 18th-19th century date (C1, C7 and C9) and a small pit of indeterminate date containing a lens of charcoal (C3). This latter feature was archaeologically resolved and is suspected to be post-medieval in date. While the plot boundaries visible on the first edition OS mapping (and probably represented by C1 and C9) may retain the former pattern of medieval burgage plots, no medieval material has survived on the site.

This assessment has concluded that the location of the purported castle at Timolin (KD036-026) is erroneously located within the proposed development area. No evidence for such a structure or any attendant features to such was identified during the assessment. It is suggested rather, that the original location of the castle was closer to the current location of Timolin Church.

The assessment identified several linear features of likely 18th-19th century date and a small pit of indeterminate date containing a lens of charcoal. This latter feature was archaeologically resolved and was thought to be post medieval. The proposed development has the potential to have a direct negative impact upon the linear features C1 and C9. Any such impact has been mitigated by photographic and drawn record completed during the archaeological assessment. As such, no further negative impacts are predicted upon the archaeological resource as a result of the proposed development going ahead.

No further archaeological mitigation measures are deemed to be necessary as part of the proposed development.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL

The following report details the results of a programme of archaeological testing undertaken at Timolin, County Kildare, in advance of a proposed development of a septic tank, water treatment plant and percolation area. This assessment has been carried out to ascertain the potential impact of the proposed development on the archaeological resource that may exist within the proposed development area. The assessment (Licence Ref.: 16E0031) was undertaken by Paul Duffy of Irish Archaeological Consultancy Ltd, on behalf of Irish Water.

Test trenching commenced at the site on 23rd of February 2016 and lasted for a single day. This was carried out using a 13 tonne tracked excavator, with a flat, toothless bucket, under strict archaeological supervision. A total of two trenches were mechanically investigated across the test area which had a combined length of c. 760m. This report follows on from an archaeological desk top assessment by IAC Ltd and subsequent geophysical survey, which was carried out by Joanna Leigh on the 18th of January 2016 under licence 15R0133.

1.2 THE DEVELOPMENT

Irish Water propose to construct a septic tank, water treatment plant and percolation area on Kildare County Council owned lands within the townland and village of Timolin. The project involves "the design, supply, installation and commissioning of a new wastewater treatment package plant and percolation area". This includes all associated site works. It is envisaged that the upgrade will involve the removal, disposal and replacement of the existing primary settlement tank. The works shall mainly consist of the following main processes:

- 1- Secondary biological treatment using mechanical aeration, including settlement
- 2- Flow measurement, using an open channel type flow meter
- 3- Interconnecting pipe work
- 4- Remote alarm system
- 5- Upgraded percolation/polishing filter in accordance with current standards.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 BACKGROUND

2.1.1 General

The proposed development area is located within the townland of Timolin, County Kildare (OS map 36) and occurs within the zone of archaeological potential relating to a recorded castle site KD036-026. The proposed development area is located to the rear of two separate residential developments and lies immediately northeast of an area currently in use as allotments and immediately southwest of a small enclosed field of pasture.

2.1.2 Prehistoric Period

Mesolithic Period (c. 7000–4000 BC)

Although very recent discoveries may push back the date of human activity by a number of millennia (Dowd and Carden 2016), the Mesolithic Period is the earliest time for which there is clear evidence of prehistoric activity in Ireland. During this period people hunted, foraged and gathered food and appear to have had a mobile lifestyle. The most common evidence found to show the presence of Mesolithic communities at a site consists of scatters of worked flint material, a by-product from the production of flint implements.

Although County Kildare has scant archaeological evidence dating to the Mesolithic period, the current archaeological evidence suggests that the wider environs of the proposed development area were first inhabited towards the early part of the Mesolithic period. A recent survey of the Barrow River Valley (Kador 2007) has found traces of these earliest inhabitants all along the valley. This suggests that the valley was an important focus for Ireland's Mesolithic people. A number of stone tools were uncovered during excavations at Ardreich Graveyard, c. 11km to the west of the proposed development area (Moloney *et al*). The stone tools recovered mainly dated to the early Mesolithic with one polished stone axe dating to the later Mesolithic (6700–4000 BC).

Further afield, a selection of timbers from a pine trackway discovered in Lullymore Bog, c. 35km to the north of the proposed development area returned dates from the later Mesolithic. The pine trackway was constructed of transversely laid, radially split pine suggesting a significant expenditure of labour and a significant attempt to alter the physical landscape (Brindley and Lanting 1998).

Neolithic Period (c. 4000–2500 BC)

In the Neolithic period, communities became less mobile and their economy became based on the rearing of stock and cereal cultivation. The transition to the Neolithic was marked by major social change. Communities had expanded and moved further inland to more permanent settlements. This afforded the development of agriculture which demanded an altering of the physical landscape. Forests were rapidly cleared

and field boundaries constructed. Pottery was also being produced, possibly for the first time. The advent of the Neolithic period also provided the megalithic tomb. There are four types of tomb; court cairn, portal, passage and wedge. The court, portal and passage style tombs are of pure Neolithic date, while the wedge tomb straddles the Neolithic to Bronze Age transition. No Megalithic Tombs have been recorded within County Kildare to date.

Whilst there is a dearth of ritual sites within the county, evidence for domestic activity from this period has been identified within the archaeological record within the landscape surrounding the proposed development. A total of seven early Neolithic rectangular houses were excavated at Corbally, 14km to the north of the development area (Smyth 2014). Excavations at Ballysaxhills in Kilcullen, c. 15km north of the development area identified a further Neolithic rectangular house constructed of slot trenches which contained the remains of a number of substantial oak planks (KD028-082). The excavations produced stone tool artefacts as well as some early ceramics, demonstrating that the fertile plains of north Kildare were exploited by Neolithic farmers.

Bronze Age Period (c. 2500–800BC)

The Bronze Age in Ireland was marked by the use of metal for the first time. 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. Different forms of burial barrows were also being constructed during this period, as well as ceremonial monuments such as henges.

There is a significant amount of evidence of Bronze Age activity within the landscape surrounding the proposed development area. This evidence includes two rectangular cists of Ordovician shales and slates (Mount 1997), which are located c. 410m north-northeast (KD036-037) and c. 460m northwest (KD036-036) of the proposed development area. A standing stone (KD036-027001), which appeared to be marking a cist burial (KD036-027002) is located c. 190m to the northwest of the proposed development area. Several concentrations of ring barrows are located on the surrounding areas of high ground, c. 1.5km south at Simonstown West (KD038-056) and c. 3.5km to the northeast at Mullamast (KD036-009014).

Iron Age Period (c. 800BC – AD400)

Compared to the rest of Irish prehistory there is relatively little evidence in Ireland, as a whole, representing the Iron Age (c. 500BC – c. AD500). As in Europe, there are two phases of the Iron Age in Ireland; the Hallstatt and the La Tène. The Hallstatt period generally dates from 700BC onwards and spread rapidly from Austria, across Europe, and then into Ireland. The later Iron Age or La Tène culture also originated in Europe during the middle of the 5th century BC. This theory however has been challenged in recent years by John Koch and Barry Cuniffe, amongst others. Cuniffe has put forward

an opposing theory suggesting that the Insular Celtic Cultures originated in Western Europe (Koch and Cuniffe 2013).

The number and variety of barrow types on the plains of the Curragh, which stretch south to Mullamast indicate a long period of barrow construction within the landscape and highlights the importance of the Kildare plain, not only as a burial ground but also as an intricate part of a ritual and social landscape (Clancy 2006). A number of Iron Age burials were uncovered during Ó Riordáin's research excavations at the Curragh in the 1950s. The interments displayed possible signs of sacrificial activity, with one being decapitated and another splayed within the grave cut (Ó Riordáin 1995). The famous Mullamast standing stone, which is now housed in the National Museum of Ireland, bears La Tène style decoration which are of late Iron Age date. This stone originally stood at Mullamast c. 3.15km to the northwest of the proposed development area.

2.1.3 Early Medieval Period (Ad 400–1100)

The early medieval period is portrayed in the surviving literary sources as entirely rural, characterised by the basic territorial unit known as a *túath*. Byrne (1973) estimates that there were probably at least 150 kings in Ireland at any given time during this period, each ruling over his own *túath*. During the early medieval period, defensive enclosures known as ringforts were constructed to protect farmsteads. These are one of the most frequently recorded archaeological site types and c. 50,000 examples are recorded in the Irish landscape.

Ringforts are regarded as defended family homesteads and the extant dating evidence suggests they were primarily built between the 7th and 9th centuries AD (Stout 1997, 22–31). Ringforts are often accompanied by underground passages known as souterrains. These features were used for storage and also as places of refuge in times of attack (Clinton 2001). The occurrence of two souterrains (KD036-025005 and 006) c. 120m to the southwest of the proposed development area may suggest that a ringfort or secular settlement once stood at or close to the site of the current church of Timolin, however, souterrains can also be associated with early ecclesiastical sites (ibid.). One of these souterrains (KD036025005) was uncovered in 1903 below the road immediately to the north of the present cemetery (now de-listed). It was of dry stone construction, roofed with flags (measuring 0.6m in width, 0.9m in depth) and extended north towards the mill. It was reported to have contained human bones. A second possible souterrain (KD036-025006) was found close to the eastern end of the present church. Both are now filled in (SMR file). A ringfort survives in the landscape c. 580m to the west of the proposed development area.

This period is also characterised by the foundation of a large number of such ecclesiastical sites throughout Ireland, in the centuries following the advent of Christianity in the 5th century AD. These early churches tended to be constructed of wood or post-and-wattle (O'Sullivan *et al* 2014). Between the late 8th and 10th centuries, mortared stone churches gradually replaced the earlier structures. Many of the sites, some of which were monastic foundations, may have originally been

defined by an enclosing wall or bank similar to that found at the coeval secular sites. This enclosing feature was probably built more to define the sacred character of the area of the church than as a defence against aggression. An inner and outer enclosure can be seen at some of the more important sites; the inner enclosure surrounding the sacred area of church and burial ground and the outer enclosure providing a boundary around living quarters and craft areas. Where remains of an enclosure survive, it is often the only evidence that the site was an early Christian foundation.

As discussed below in the cartographic analysis, there is some evidence in the curving boundary wall of Timolin graveyard and associated curves in the road and in several field boundaries to suggest that an early ecclesiastical monastic foundation one stood at this site. The name Timolin itself derives from *Tigh Mo Linne*, meaning the house of Moling. Moling was a 7th century saint and a bishop of Ferns who is reputed to have founded many churches in the region, most famously, St. Mullins in County Carlow (Ó Riain 2011).

The early ecclesiastical site at Moone (KD036-031) c. 1km to the southwest boasts one of the best preserved High Crosses of the period. This granite cross, dating to the 8th or 9th century is associated with an early ecclesiastical foundation, which is attributed to St. Colmcille (Richardson and Scarry 1990).

2.1.4 Medieval Period (AD1100–1600)

The piecemeal conquest by the Anglo-Normans of Ireland, which commenced in 1169, had a fundamental impact on the Irish landscape. Most of the province of Leinster came under Strongbow's control after the conquest. During this time, the well-established centre of Kildare was attractive to Strongbow and in 1170 it became his primary base. 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. During this period, the Anglo-Normans built castles of stone construction or large flat-topped mounds or mottes with timber structures atop (Harbison 1992) in order to defend their recently acquired lands.

The subinfeudation of formerly Gaelic-held lands to loyal Norman barons was an effective mechanism by which powerful lords such as Strongbow ensured control over their territories. In the late 12th/early 13th century, the barony of Narragh and Reban East was held by Robert Fitz-Richard. It was this baron who founded a convent for nuns of the Arroasian order c. 1200, at Timolin (KD036-025002) (Gwynn and Hadcock 1970). Fitz-Richard also built a castle at Timolin (KD036-026), which is believed to have been situated within close proximity (or even within) the proposed development area. It is unclear whether this castle was originally an earth and timber construction in keeping with the initial Anglo-Norman fortifications, or a stone castle, the like of which were being increasingly constructed from the later 12th century onwards. The erection of a stone castle at the site seems more probable given that the convent buildings would most likely have been constructed of stone. Evidence for master masons at Timolin in this period survives in the Timolin Effigy, a sculpted graveslab depicting a recumbent knight (KD036-025003) which is currently housed within St. Mullins Church c. 120m to the southwest of the proposed development area. This

effigy has been dated to c. 1200 on the basis of the shape of the mail hood and skullcap, which finds close parallel in the great seal of King John and is thought to represent the founder Robert Fitz-Richard (Ffrench 1895). The SMR file for the castle (KD036-026) contains anecdotal evidence from the turn of the 20th century relating to the possible location of the castle. These accounts make reference to 'thick walls with arches in them standing at the back of the one-sided street of Timolin not far from the mill...' (FitzGerald 1903). This description, while imprecise, puts these walls in the vicinity of the proposed development area. Further references to the castle at Timolin in the 17th century are discussed below.

Another notable feature of the Anglo-Norman control of Kildare was the proliferation in the foundation of European monastic orders in the county. While a small number of Cistercian and Augustinian canons had been established in Ireland prior to the coming of the Anglo-Normans, the new administration facilitated the introduction of the Carmelites, Benedictines, Dominicans Franciscans and Crutched Friars to the country. It is generally thought that the Arroasian convent at Timolin was founded c. 1200 by FitzRichard (FitzGerald 1899).

According to an inquisition held at Naas (1541) monastery at time of suppression, consisted of 'site and precincts of the abbey... Of the walls of a church, a belfry, a dormitory, a courtyard (aula), and three rooms within the precincts there' (FitzGerald 1899). The accounts of the siege of Timolin (1643) mentions a nunnery (KD036-025002), a church and belfry presumably associated with the monastery, and a castle (KD036-026).

The survival of a number of mill races, sluices and buildings at Timolin is of interest considering that Tracy Collins, in her discussion of the holdings of the Timolin convent, states that:

Mills are another archaeological indicator of monastic estates. Rights to build mills and water rights were part of a 'manorial monopoly' enjoyed by both lay and monastic estates. They provided a convenient block grant of income to a monastic house, as mills could have been directly used by the monastery, while also providing an income when others paid to use it (2014).

A medieval ceramic, line-impressed floor tile decorated with quatrefoil within four quarter circles enclosing vine leaves was recovered from the graveyard at Timolin (KD036-025007) in 2010 (NMI 2010C2:658). The graveyard is located c. 70m to the southwest of the proposed development area. This tile is likely to relate to the Augustinian foundation of Arrouaise nuns at Timolin (KD036-025002) and suggests a certain status for the buildings of the convent.

Linear strip fields running southeast of the road, towards the mill race, which are visible on the first edition OS map, may represent relict burgage plots fossilised in the later field boundaries. Such plots have the potential to represent the remains of a medieval settlement at Timolin. When considered in conjunction with the linear street pattern with a church at one end, a fair green (visible on first edition OS

mapping) at the northeastern end and the presence of a castle site, Timolin is likely to have constituted a small, unrecorded medieval borough.

The wider landscape displays signs of heavy settlement throughout the medieval period. Two moated sites occur within proximity of the proposed development area; one at Ballycore (WI020-025) c. 2km to the northeast and the other at Ballitore (KD036-048) c. 2.4km to the north-northwest. A motte and bailey castle is also situated c. 1.6km northwest at Ballycore (WI020-010) emphasising the initial need of protection experienced by the Anglo-Norman settlers.

Substantial evidence for medieval settlement was also uncovered during excavations c. 1.8km to the north at Ballitore. At this location, metallised surfaces, cereal drying kilns and a series of pits and postholes were excavated. A King John penny, was also recovered and dated the site to between the 12th and 13th centuries (Bennett 2007, 862).

From the 14th century onwards, the Gaelicisation of the Anglo-Norman families coupled with ongoing wars in France, which drained military resources from the English Kingdom, led to a resurgence of Gaelic culture. This resurgence resulted in a significant contraction of the English colony in Ireland and large parts of Kildare were wasted and became borderlands where warfare between the Gaelic Irish and the English settlers became endemic.

Archbishop Alen suppressed the convent at Timolin in 1530. The archbishop's justification for this move was more than likely the danger posed to the nuns at Timolin in what had become an exposed border area. The benefits accruing to himself and to the King belie the archbishop's true motive and also foreshadowed the wholesale dissolution of the monasteries that was to follow from 1536 during Henry VIII's reign.

2.1.5 Post Medieval Period (Ad1600–1900)

The 17th century, which witnessed the final reduction of all of Ireland to English authority, was marked by two major conflicts. In 1641 a war between the King and Parliament was sparked off by the rebellion of the Catholics in Ulster and resulted in 11 years of conflict and turmoil. The second great conflict was the war between James II and William of Orange of 1689–91.

Timolin was directly affected by the conflicts of the 17th century when, in 1643, the town was besieged by forces under the Marquis of Ormond. Following a canon battery, the castle fell and the population of the town were put to the sword (Fitzgerald 1899). Two eyewitness accounts of this siege survive (ibid.) and, although written by men on opposite sides of the conflict, both narratives broadly agree on the sequence of events. The Parliamentarian forces of Ormond surrounded Timolin where several hundred Royalists had fortified the castle and also the steeple of the convent. The castle was augmented by 'good works about this house' (ibid.) suggesting the employment of ravelins and of the digging of earthworks. A culverin was positioned to fire upon the castle and a barrage was begun and continued for 24 hours. The several

hundred men defending the castle surrendered following hours of barrage and were all killed on the spot. The culverin was then turned on the convent steeple where a small force of approximately 50 men was holding out. Despite dogged resistance the 'ancient withered wall was easily sunk down by the ordnance' (ibid.). The town was overrun and reports state that in the region of 600 men women and children were massacred (ibid.). No precise locational detail can be inferred for the castle from these texts.

Following the pacification of the county, the 17th and 18th centuries saw a dramatic rise in the establishment of large residential houses. The large country house was only a small part of the overall estate of a large landowner and provided a base to manage often large areas of land that could be located nationwide. Lands associated with the large houses were generally turned over to formal gardens, which were much the style of continental Europe. Gradually this style of formal avenues and geometric gardens designs was replaced during the mid-18th century by the adoption of parkland landscapes – to be able to view a large house within a natural setting. Although the creation of a parkland landscape involved working with nature, rather than against it, considerable constructional effort went into their creation. Earth was moved, field boundaries disappeared, streams were diverted to form lakes and quite often roads were completely diverted to avoid travelling anywhere near the main house or across the estate.

The fact that no estate house or demesne land are depicted at Timolin on the first edition OS mapping would seem to suggest that the castle site at Timolin did not persist as a manorial centre into the 18th century. This may have been due to the devastation of the castle and the population during the 1643 siege. Formally laid out gardens and areas of planted parkland are visible however; surrounding Mooneabbey Demesne c. 1km to the southwest. Evidence of industry is also visible on the 19th century mapping with the ruins of a mill and mill sluices depicted c. 35m south of the proposed development area. The mill race bounds the site to the southeast. The upstanding mill building is recorded as a protected structure in the Kildare County Development Plan 2011-2017 as B36-24 and is described in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage as a:

... a fine and imposing rubble stone building of the early nineteenth century, which was built on the site of earlier mills that have their origins in Medieval times when Saint Mullin established a monastery here. The current building is of considerable social importance for continuing the industrial tradition on this site. An austere building of solid wall masses, the original openings are of small proportions that were conducive to keeping the interior cool and dry. Although altered in the late twentieth century to accommodate an alternative use, the building retains much of its early or original character, most notably to the north and east where render has not been applied. Complementing the mill are the numerous attendant outbuildings that are individually of importance. The mill owner's house retains early fenestration and, being attached to the mill building, forms a neat and compact industrial group. The mill race to the south west and the mass-concrete water tank are also of some

technical interest. The outbuilding to south-east is also an important component of the complex and may actually be of an earlier date - it is possible that the building was, or incorporates the fabric of, a medieval chapel associated with Saint Mullin's monastery. The mill is attractively set in mature grounds and forms an imposing landmark in the area.

The current St. Mullin's Church dates to this period. The church is recorded as a protected structure in the Kildare County Development Plan 2011–2017 as B36-40 and is described in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage as a:

Church of Ireland church, built 1738, originally single-cell. Renovated, c. 1815, with single-bay three-stage sandstone entrance tower added to east. Extended, c. 1823, comprising single-bay double-height lower chancel to east. Renovated, c. 1975, with entrance tower truncated to accommodate use as single-bay double-height gabled projecting porch with bellcote to gable.

Samuel Lewis, writing in 1837, the same year that surveying for the first edition 6 inch mapping commenced by the Ordnance Survey, records that:

The parish comprises 2240 statute acres, chiefly under tillage, though there is some good pasture: the land is in general good, and there is no waste; fuel is scarce and only to be obtained from the bog of Narraghmore, about two miles distant. Here are quarries of sandstone and pebble limestone, which latter is burnt for manure. The village of Timolin contains 34 houses: fairs are held there on Easter-Monday and on June 28th.

2.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2014) has shown that several archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the vicinity of the proposed development.

An archaeological evaluation was carried out immediately south and southwest of the proposed development area in 1999. The work was undertaken in advance of the construction of the six houses, which border the site to the west/southwest. Six trenches were excavated by machine within the zone of notification surrounding castle site KD036-026. No features, deposits or structures, either associated with or independent of the castle, were uncovered. However, a total of 18 sherds of pottery, all of which appeared to be of medieval date, were recovered during the evaluation (Bennett 1999:425, Licence Ref.: 99E0558).

A second phase of works involved monitoring of groundworks at the site in 2000. An additional six sherds of similar pottery were uncovered (Bennett 2001:675, Licence Ref.: 99E0558 ext.).

The final phase of monitoring at this residential development site was undertaken in May 2002. An additional seven sherds of medieval pottery were recovered during this

phase of monitoring, but no features were uncovered (Bennett 2002:0984, Licence Ref.: 99E0558).

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at the site of a school extension and associated works c. 160m southwest on various dates from May to September, 1996. All site clearance and foundation/excavation works associated with the construction phases and provision of services for the scheme were supervised. No features or finds of archaeological interest were uncovered in the areas disturbed by the development works (Bennett 1996:202, Licence Ref.: 96E0140).

Further monitoring at this location was undertaken in in January 2002. All site-clearance and foundation works associated with the construction of the extension and the provision of additional services were monitored. No features or finds of archaeological interest were uncovered in the areas disturbed by the development (Bennett 2002:0983, Licence Ref.: 96E0140 ext.).

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the site of a proposed bungalow development c. 240m southeast of the proposed development area. Four trenches and the external foundations of the house were excavated in order to ascertain the archaeological potential of the overall site. No stratigraphy or finds of archaeological interest were uncovered (Bennett 1996:201, Licence Ref.: 96E0187).

In 1980, deep ploughing dislodged a large capstone measuring 1.60m x 1.15m revealing a short rectangular cist (KD036-036) in the townland of Timolin c. 480m northwest of the proposed development area. The sides consisted of single slabs, the cist measuring 0.75m x 0.35m internally with its long axis running northwest – southeast. The floor of the cist was paved. It contained the disarticulated, unburnt remains of a single adult male. Some of the long bones were stacked towards one side of the cist, their long axes parallel to that of the cist. The burial was accompanied by two Food Vessels, one of Bowl type placed mouth upwards in one corner, the other of Vase type was disturbed in antiquity and consisted of rim sherds (Bennett 1980–84:00123).

A second cist (KD036-047004), which was discovered within 100m of KD036-036, was of standard construction, consisting of a long slab on each side and a short one at either end. A large capstone was still in position when the site was first inspected. On its removal, the cist was found to contain a scattered inhumation likely representing no more than one individual. There were no articulated remains, pottery vessels or other artefacts. It seems likely that the burial was disturbed at some time in the past (Bennett 1980-84:0124).

2.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

Down Survey Map of the Barony of Noragh and Rabane, 1654–6

Timolin is represented as a cluster of buildings adjacent to the Bothoge River to the northeast of the village of Moone. A total of four buildings are shown as simple rectangles and very little further detail can be discerned from this map.

Noble and Keenan 1752

Timolin is represented in some detail on this map. The main street is depicted with a terrace of buildings along the eastern side of the road with sporadic buildings on the western side. The main street exhibits a pronounced curve towards the northeast which is not visible on later mapping. A church is represented to the rear of the terrace of buildings. The Bothoge River is visible curving towards the main street. A mill is depicted close to the junction of the main street and the river. A triangular area is annotated as a fair green to the immediate northeast of the town. No evidence of a castle is visible.

Alexander Taylor's Map of the County Kildare, 1783

The main road through Timolin is visible on this mapping as is the course of the Bothoge River, which follows its current course. Buildings are depicted lining both sides of the road in the centre of the village. At this scale, no detail is shown of the proposed development area. The church at Timolin is represented, as is a mill and the mill race located immediately to the southeast of the proposed development area. A turnpike is shown at the northeastern limit of the town suggesting that the road was used relatively frequently.

First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1837–9, scale 1:10560 (Figure 5)

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the proposed development area. The village of Timolin is depicted within a landscape of enclosed fields. The field pattern surrounding the village however is noticeably different. The village is dominated by the church and site of the monastery in the southern portion, which is defined by a curving graveyard wall to the south. This curve is mirrored in a slight curve in the road that runs into the village to the north of the church. Five very long narrow strip fields run southeast from the road through the proposed development area. These fields may represent relict medieval burgage plots. The northernmost field has a curving northern boundary, which appears to mirror the curve of the river to the south of the town. The Bothoge River is depicted curving around the south of the village. This watercourse has potentially been routed around the southern portion of the village in the past although this may be a natural meander. A string of terraced buildings is visible along the eastern side of the road. No buildings are depicted at the proposed development area. A ruined mill and a mill race are depicted immediately southeast of the proposed development area. A fair green is depicted and annotated to the northeast of the kernel of settlement at Timolin. This green is defined by a fork in the road which runs to the northwest and southeast of the green.

Ordnance Survey Map, 1906–9, scale 1:2500 (Figure 6)

The proposed development area is now shown with three long fields. The site of the ruined mill is now the site of a corn mill and saw mill and sluices are represented on the mill race c. 35m south of the proposed development area. The buildings fronting the road to the northwest of the proposed development area are visible as individual terraced cottages. In addition to the annotations 'St. Mullin's Church', 'Monastery (site of)' and 'Graveyard', the 'Kehoe Slab' is also annotated. This refers to a 17th century graveslab KD036-025007 which was dedicated to a Donagh Kehoe in 1633.

2.4 SUMMARY OF GEOPHYSICAL RESULTS

A detailed resistance and gradiometer survey was conducted by Joanna Leigh under licence 15R0133 in order to identify any potential remains associated with the recorded castle site (RMPKD036:026), located at the proposed development site. The proposed development site, which is rough ground was not suitable for survey. However, the pasture field immediately to the northeast was suitable for survey and was subject to both resistance and gradiometer survey.

In the resistance survey, a low resistance linear response runs through the data towards a watercourse at the south-eastern extent of the application area (Figure 7). This response most likely represents a drainage feature and is also evident in the gradiometer survey. This response is likely to relate to linear plot boundaries visible on the first edition OS mapping.

Areas of low and high resistance have an amorphous appearance and are most likely natural in origin. The gradiometer survey data is dominated by modern magnetic disturbance and ferrous responses. No clear responses indicative of archaeological activity were recorded in the gradiometer survey.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL TESTING

3.1 GENERAL

Test trenching took place on 23rd February, using a 13 tonne tracked excavator equipped with a flat, toothless bucket under strict archaeological supervision. A total of two trenches were excavated within the area of proposed development. Any investigated deposits were preserved by record. This was by means of written, drawn and photographic records.

The test trenches were excavated to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains threatened by the proposed development. Test trenching was also carried out to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and to assess the degree of archaeological survival in order to formulate further mitigation strategies. These are designed to reduce or offset the impact of the proposed development scheme.

3.2 TESTING RESULTS

Two parallel northwest-southeast running trenches were excavated within the area of proposed development (Plates 3 - 9; Figures 3 and 4).

Trench 1 (Plate 3)

LENGTH	400m
DEPTH	1.3m – 0.5m
WIDTH	2m
ORIENTATION	northwest-southeast
STRATIGRAPHY FROM PRESENT GROUND LEVEL	
0.0–0.50m	Topsoil loose dark brown modern dump of garden soil and domestic waste grown over with hummocky grass.
0.50–1.30m	Moderately compact, mid brown clayey silt. Redeposited garden soils containing clusters of dumped stone.
Subsoil	Yellow-grey sandy gravel.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES	
A long, narrow linear gully (C1) was identified in this trench. Post medieval ceramic and corroded iron nails were retrieved from the single fill of this feature. This gully follows the same alignment as the linear response identified in the field immediately to the north.	

Trench 2 (Plate 9)

LENGTH	460m
DEPTH	1.4m – 0.4m
WIDTH	2m
ORIENTATION	northwest-southeast
STRATIGRAPHY FROM PRESENT GROUND LEVEL	
0.0–0.50m	Topsoil loose dark brown modern dump of garden soil and domestic waste grown over with hummocky grass.

0.50–1.40m	Moderately compact, mid brown clayey silt. Redeposited garden soils containing clusters of dumped stone.
Subsoil	Yellow-grey sandy gravel.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL FEATURES	
A small oval pit (C3) was identified in the north western limit of the trench. This contained charcoal and a block of limestone. No finds were retrieved from the pit. A long, narrow linear gully (C9) was identified in this trench. Post medieval ceramic and corroded iron nails were retrieved from the single fill of this feature. This gully follows the same alignment as the linear response identified in the field immediately to the north. A truncated linear ditch (C7) of post medieval date was also encountered in this Trench.	

Archaeological Features

Trench 1 revealed that the ground level within the proposed development area has been artificially raised and levelled in modern times. This was evident in the northern portion of the trench where an overburden depth of c. 1.3m was observed. A modern cut, presumably for pipes associated with the extant septic tank immediately to the north, was observed at this depth. Approximately 6m southeast, the natural ground level rises substantially. The overburden is c. 0.5m in depth from this rise to the south-eastern limit of the trench. A long, narrow linear gully (C1) c. 180m long by c. 1m wide and c. 0.14m deep was identified in this trench (Plate 4 and 5). Post medieval ceramic, fragments of coke and corroded iron nails were retrieved from the single fill (C2) of this feature (Figure 8). This gully follows the same alignment as the linear response identified in the field immediately to the northeast (Figure 7). A similar gully along the same alignment was encountered in Trench 2 (C9). No further features or deposits of archaeological significance were encountered in this trench.

A similar soil profile to that observed in Trench 1 was encountered in Trench 2, particularly in the northern portion where a deep deposit of imported topsoil and redeposited garden soil was evident. Natural subsoil, a very gravel and sand-rich boulder clay was encountered at c. 1.4m below present ground level. A small oval pit (C3) was identified in the north western limit of the trench (plate 6). The trench was extended in this area to fully expose this feature. This pit was fully excavated and preserved by record, on direction from Kildare County Council Archaeologist, Mr Noel Dunne. This feature contained three fills and a limestone block near its centre (Plate 7; Figure 8). The upper fill (C4) comprised a coarse grey sandy silt. This overlay a lens of charcoal rich sandy silt (C5). The basal fill of this pit (C6) comprised a light grey, loose sandy silt. The pit contained a lens of charcoal and a block of limestone. No finds were retrieved from the pit (Plate 8).

A partially disturbed linear ditch survives c. 6.8m to the south of pit C3. This linear feature (C7) is substantially cut by a modern water pipe trench along its eastern side (Plate 9). This pipe cutting runs from the manhole immediately south of Trench 2 towards the extant septic tank. A sondage was excavated into the feature C7 (Plate 8). At c. 0.6m deep and c. 1m wide, disturbance from the modern water pipe cut was encountered (Plate 10). The feature was filled with a moderately compact, mid-brown silty clay containing fragments of post-medieval ceramic and clay pipe fragments. A

dump of stones that may relate to a drain or drainage function was observed along the southern edge of the ditch (Plate 11).

A long, narrow linear gully (**C9**) c. 145m long by 0.85m wide and c. 0.13m deep was identified in the southern portion of this trench (Plate 12). It contains a single grey-brown fill of clayey sand (**C10**). A sondage through this feature recovered a fragment of clay pipe stem and small fragments of coke (Plate 13).

To the south of **C9**, an area of modern disturbance and dumping was identified. This continued to the southeast terminal of the trench (Plate 14).

3.3 CONCLUSIONS

An archaeological assessment including a desktop study, field inspection, geophysical survey and archaeological test excavation revealed that the proposed development area has been subjected to significant disturbance in modern times. The assessment identified three linear features of likely 18th-19th century date and a small pit of indeterminate date containing a lens of charcoal. This latter feature was archaeologically resolved and is suspected to be post medieval in date. While the plot boundaries visible on the first edition OS mapping (and probably represented by **C1**, **C9** and the anomaly identified through geophysical survey in the adjacent field) may retain the former pattern of medieval burgage plots, no medieval material has survived on the site.

This assessment has concluded that the location of the purported castle at Timolin (KD036-026) is erroneously located within the proposed development area. No evidence for such a structure or any attendant features to such was identified during the assessment. It is suggested rather, that the original location of the castle was closer to the current location of Timolin Church.

4 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND MITIGATION STRATEGY

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological resources potentially affected. Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; and burial of sites, limiting access for future archaeological investigation.

4.1 IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- The assessment identified several linear features of likely 18th-19th century date and a small pit of indeterminate date containing a lens of charcoal. This latter feature was archaeologically resolved and was thought to be post medieval. The proposed development has the potential to have a direct negative impact upon the linear features **C1** and **C9**. Any such impact has been mitigated by photographic and drawn record completed during the archaeological assessment. As such, no further negative impacts are predicted upon the archaeological resource as a result of the proposed development going ahead.

4.2 MITIGATION

We recommend the following actions in mitigation of the impacts above.

- No further archaeological mitigation measures are deemed to be necessary as part of the proposed development.

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

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APPENDIX 1 CONTEXTS

CONTEXT NO.	TRENCH NO.	DESCRIPTION
1	1	Cut of linear gully of post-medieval date. Possible plot division visible on first edition OS mapping. 18-19th century clay pipe recovered from its single fill (C2).
2	1	Grey/brown gritty sand containing fragments of coke, animal bone and clay pipe.
3	2	Cut of small, shallow, oval pit. This feature was filled with 3 fills and a limestone block near its centre.
4	2	Upper fill of C3. Coarse grey sandy silt.
5	2	Secondary fill of C3. Charcoal rich sandy silt.
6	2	Basal fill of C3. Light grey, loose sandy silt.
7	2	Cut of linear feature cut by modern water pipe trench. Possible 19th century field boundary.
8	2	Moderately compact mid brown silty clay containing fragments of post-medieval ceramic and clay pipe fragments.
9	2	Cut of linear gully of post-medieval date. Possible plot division visible on first edition OS mapping. A corroded iron nail (possible a horseshoe nail) was recovered from its single fill (C2)
10	2	Singular fill of C9 – mid-grey gravelly sand

APPENDIX 2 RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

SMR NO.	KD036-026
RMP	Yes
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Timolin
BARONY	Narragh and Reban East
I.T.M.	680043, 693415
CLASSIFICATION	Castle - unclassified
DIST. TO DEVELOPMENT	Proposed development intersects zone of notification
DESCRIPTION	File not located by NMS staff – description not available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie, SMR file

SMR NO.	KD036-025001
RMP	Yes
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Timolin
BARONY	Narragh and Reban East
I.T.M.	680039, 693276
CLASSIFICATION	Ecclesiastical site
DIST. TO DEVELOPMENT	70m southwest
DESCRIPTION	A seventh century foundation of St Moling, Bishop of Ferns. There is no visible trace of any structure of this date. According to an inquisition held at Naas (1541) monastery at time of suppression, consisted of 'site and precincts of the abbey.... Of the walls of a church, a belfry, a dormitory, a courtyard (aula), and three rooms within the precincts there' (JKAS 1899, 413-25). Fitzgerald also quotes two accounts of a siege of Timolin (1643) which mentions a nunnery (KD036-025002), a church and belfry presumably associated with the monastery, and a castle (KD036-026), of which there are no visible surface traces. The Aroasian convent was probably founded c. 1200 by FitzRichard (effigy KD036-025004). Fitzgerald also describes two possible souterrains; one (KD036-025005) discovered below the road to the north of the present cemetery (now de-listed), and the second (KD036-025006) close to the east end of the present church.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie, SMR file

SMR NO.	KD036-025007
RMP	Yes

TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Timolin
BARONY	Narragh and Reban East
I.T.M.	680009, 693266
CLASSIFICATION	Graveyard
DIST. TO DEVELOPMENT	70m southwest
DESCRIPTION	A rectangular graveyard, containing a Protestant church which houses a fine effigy (KD036-025004). The graveyard occupies the site of a possible early monastery (KD036-025001) and contains a possible souterrain (KD036-025006); a second possible souterrain (KD036-025005) may have lain immediately to the north of the graveyard (now de-listed).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie, SMR file

SMR NO.	KD036-029
RMP	Yes
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Timolin
BARONY	Narragh and Reban East
I.T.M.	679921, 693382
CLASSIFICATION	Armorial plaque
DIST. TO DEVELOPMENT	110m southwest
DESCRIPTION	A seventeenth century limestone slab (measuring 0.4m by 0.4m) bearing Archbold coat-of-arms and following inscription in relief 'BEATVS QVI TELLISIT SVP EGENVM ET PAVPERE 1630', which translates as 'Blessed is he who considereth the needy and poor'. Mounted on west facing wall of house in Timolin.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie, SMR file

SMR NO.	KD036-025002
RMP	Yes
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Timolin
BARONY	Narragh and Reban East
I.T.M.	680039, 693276
CLASSIFICATION	Religious house - Augustinian, of Arrouaise nuns
DIST. TO DEVELOPMENT	120m southwest
DESCRIPTION	A seventh century foundation of St Moling, Bishop of Ferns. There is no visible trace of any structure of this date. According to an inquisition held at Naas (1541) monastery at time of suppression,

	<p>consisted of 'site and precincts of the abbey.... Of the walls of a church, a belfry, a dormitory, a courtyard (aula), and three rooms within the precincts there' (JKAS 1899, 413-25). Fitzgerald also quotes two accounts of a siege of Timolin (1643) which mentions a nunnery (KD036-025002), a church and belfry presumably associated with the monastery, and a castle (KD036-026), of which there are no visible surface traces. The Aroasian convent was probably founded c. 1200 by FitzRichard (effigy KD036-025004). Fitzgerald also describes two possible souterrains; one (KD036-025005) discovered below the road to the north of the present cemetery, and the second (KD036-025006) close to the east end of the present church.</p>
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie, RMP file

SMR NO.	KD036-025003
RMP	Yes
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Timolin
BARONY	Narragh and Reban East
I.T.M.	680017, 693283
CLASSIFICATION	Graveslab
DIST. TO DEVELOPMENT	120m southwest
DESCRIPTION	A seventeenth century grave slab known as 'The Kehoe Stone' lies in the graveyard (KD036-025007). Its decoration consists of a plain cross with stepped base in relief and the inscription 'Donagh Kighow Alisonne Vrgbold Kighow' with the date 1633 (JKAS 1899, 422-424).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie

SMR NO.	KD036-025004
RMP	Yes
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Timolin
BARONY	Narragh and Reban East
I.T.M.	680016, 693283
CLASSIFICATION	Graveslab
DIST. TO DEVELOPMENT	120m southwest
DESCRIPTION	Fine carboniferous limestone effigy (measuring 2m in length), in bas-relief, showing a knight covered by a large shield, of late twelfth or early thirteenth century date, thought to represent Robert FitzRichard who founded a convent (KD036-025002) for

	Arroasian nuns in Timolin c. 1200. Previously located in the graveyard (KD036-025007), but was moved into the Protestant church in 1907 (JKAS 1891–5, 149).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie, SMR file

SMR NO.	KD036-025005
RMP	No
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Timolin
BARONY	Narragh and Reban East
I.T.M.	Not recorded
CLASSIFICATION	Souterrain
DIST. TO DEVELOPMENT	120m southwest
DESCRIPTION	Fitzgerald (JKAS 1903, 163–7) mentions two possible souterrains in the immediate vicinity of the monastery (KD036-025001). One (KD036025005) was uncovered in 1903 below the road immediately to the north of the present cemetery (now de-listed). It was of dry stone construction, roofed with flags (measuring 0.6m in width, 0.9m in depth) and extended north towards the mill. It was reported to have contained human bones. A second possible souterrain (KD036-025006), apparently similar, was found close to the east end of the present church. Both are now filled in.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie, SMR file

SMR NO.	KD036-025006
RMP	Yes
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Timolin
BARONY	Narragh and Reban East
I.T.M.	680035, 693284
CLASSIFICATION	Souterrain
DIST. TO DEVELOPMENT	120m southwest
DESCRIPTION	Fitzgerald (JKAS 1903, 163–7) mentions two possible souterrains in the immediate vicinity of the monastery (KD036-025001). One (KD036025005) was uncovered in 1903 below the road immediately to the north of the present cemetery (now de-listed). It was of dry stone construction, roofed with flags (measuring 0.6m in width, 0.9m in depth) and extended north towards the mill. It was reported to have contained human bones. A second possible souterrain (KD036-025006), apparently similar, was found close to the east end of the present church. Both are now filled in.

REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie, SMR file
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SMR NO.	KD036-027001
RMP	Yes
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Timolin
BARONY	Narragh and Reban East
I.T.M.	679953, 693605
CLASSIFICATION	Standing stone
DIST. TO DEVELOPMENT	190m northeast
DESCRIPTION	Fitzgerald records that a standing stone similar to the Simonstown stone (KD038-005) formerly stood near the village of Timolin but had been removed 'many years ago'. "An old man in the village of Moone, now aged seventy-six, named John Brochal, who brought this long stone to my notice, also informed me that a similar stone formerly stood on Mr. Bagenall's land in a field forinst Mac Evoy's public house in Timolin, but that it was removed many years ago by a former tenant of the name of Miley. A slab lined grave, containing bones, was at the same time discovered near its base" (JKAS 1906, 464-465). A possible cist (KD036-027002) containing bones was discovered near its base.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie, SMR file

SMR NO.	KD036-027002
RMP	Yes
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Timolin
BARONY	Narragh and Reban East
I.T.M.	679953, 693605
CLASSIFICATION	Cist
DIST. TO DEVELOPMENT	190m northeast
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie, SMR file

SMR NO.	KD036-028
RMP	Yes
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Timolin
BARONY	Narragh and Reban East
I.T.M.	680038, 693145

CLASSIFICATION	Church
DIST. TO DEVELOPMENT	220m south
DESCRIPTION	Fitzgerald records that a chapel and burial ground close to Timolin had been levelled. "Before the chapel of Moone was built, its predecessor stood in a field close to the village of Timolin, on the opposite side of the Bothoge. The field still goes by the name of the 'Chapel Field', though no trace of either church or burial ground remains.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie, SMR file

SMR NO.	KD036-028001
RMP	Yes
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Timolin
BARONY	Narragh and Reban East
I.T.M.	680038, 693145
CLASSIFICATION	Burial ground
DIST. TO DEVELOPMENT	220m south
DESCRIPTION	Fitzgerald records the levelling of a chapel (KD036-028) and burial ground close to Timolin 'on the opposite side of the Bothoge' in the 'Chapel Field' (<i>JKAS</i> 1899, 425).
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie, SMR file

SMR NO.	KD036-046
RMP	No
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Timolin
BARONY	Narragh and Reban East
I.T.M.	679733, 693435
CLASSIFICATION	Habitation site
DIST. TO DEVELOPMENT	300m west
DESCRIPTION	This was one of a series of archaeological investigations carried out on the proposed route of the N9 realignment at the Moone-Timolin-Ballitore Hill. A series of low earthen banks or mounds were noted in the initial paper survey. Four cuttings were excavated (99E0203) investigating different parts of the feature. No structural remains were found: the 'banks' and 'mounds' were irregularities left by gravel-digging. Some scattered medieval pottery was found in the topsoil along with a few metal objects of unknown date.
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie, SMR file

SMR NO.	KD036-037
RMP	Yes
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Timolin
BARONY	Narragh and Reban East
I.T.M.	679925, 693826
CLASSIFICATION	Cist
DIST. TO DEVELOPMENT	410m north-northeast
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie , SMR file

SMR NO.	KD036-036
RMP	Yes
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Timolin
BARONY	Narragh and Reban East
I.T.M.	679733, 693785
CLASSIFICATION	Cist
DIST. TO DEVELOPMENT	460m northwest
DESCRIPTION	No description available
REFERENCE	www.archaeology.ie , SMR file

APPENDIX 3 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.

MUSEUM NO	1981:121
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Narragh and Reban East
BARONY	Kildare
FIND	Human remains
FIND PLACE	Cist burial
DESCRIPTION	Skeletal remains
REFERENCE	Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland

MUSEUM NO	1981:361.2
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Narragh and Reban East
BARONY	Kildare
FIND	Charcoal
FIND PLACE	Cist burial
DESCRIPTION	Charcoal sample from upper fill of cist, found with 1981:361.1
REFERENCE	Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland

MUSEUM NO	1981:361.1
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Narragh and Reban East
BARONY	Kildare
FIND	Ceramic bipartite bowl
FIND PLACE	Cist burial
DESCRIPTION	Thirteen sherds physically numbered with suffixes a–o. Also 11 unnumbered sherds bagged separately. In addition to this, two bags, both containing tiny pottery fragments and one also containing a pot.
REFERENCE	Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland

MUSEUM NO	1981:360.2
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Narragh and Reban East
BARONY	Kildare
FIND	Human remains

FIND PLACE	Cist burial
DESCRIPTION	Two boxes unburnt bone
REFERENCE	Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland

MUSEUM NO	1981:360.1
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Narragh and Reban East
BARONY	Kildare
FIND	Ceramic tripartite bowl
FIND PLACE	Cist burial
DESCRIPTION	Ceramic bowl, Ó Ríordáin and Waddell type Tripartite.
REFERENCE	Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland

MUSEUM NO	1981:342
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Narragh and Reban East
BARONY	Kildare
FIND	Human remains
FIND PLACE	Cist burial in ploughed field
DESCRIPTION	Unburnt human remains
REFERENCE	Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland

MUSEUM NO	2010C2:658
TOWNLAND	Timolin
PARISH	Narragh and Reban East
BARONY	Kildare
FIND	Floor tile
FIND PLACE	Timolin Church
DESCRIPTION	Ceramic line-impressed floor tile. Decorated with quatrefoil within four quarter circles enclosing vine leaves
REFERENCE	Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland

MUSEUM NO	1945:36
TOWNLAND	Moone
PARISH	Moone
BARONY	Kilkea and Moone
FIND	Handle
FIND PLACE	Found during excavation of a sand pit beside a hill facing Moone Abbey. Found approximately four ft. from surface. Said to be the burial of Squire Yeats (owner of the Abbey) executed for espionage by Insurgents in 1898.
DESCRIPTION	Semi-circular iron handle, bar with a round cross section. Bar tapers inwards

	towards both ends; twists abruptly outwards at a right angle on one end, other end is broken. Probably conserved. Least intact of the three handles found, 1945:34 and 1945:35.
REFERENCE	Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland

MUSEUM NO	1945:35
TOWNLAND	Moone
PARISH	Moone
BARONY	Kilkea and Moone
FIND	Handle
FIND PLACE	Found during excavation of a sand pit beside a hill facing Moone Abbey. Found approximately four ft. from surface. Said to be the burial of Squire Yeats (owner of the Abbey) executed for espionage by Insurgents in 1898.
DESCRIPTION	Semi-circular iron handle, bar with a round cross section. Bar tapers inwards towards both ends; twists abruptly outwards at a right angle on both ends. Tips on both ends are damaged. Well preserved, probably conserved. Found with three others, 1945:34 and 1945:36.
REFERENCE	Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland

MUSEUM NO	1945:35
TOWNLAND	Moone
PARISH	Moone
BARONY	Kilkea and Moone
FIND	Handle
FIND PLACE	Found during excavation of a sand pit beside a hill facing Moone Abbey. Found approximately four ft. from surface. Said to be the burial of Squire Yeats (owner of the Abbey) executed for espionage by Insurgents in 1898.
DESCRIPTION	Semi-circular iron handle, bar with a round cross section. Bar tapers inwards towards both ends; twists abruptly outwards at a right angle on both ends. Tips on both ends are damaged. Well preserved, probably conserved. Most intact of the three handles found, 1945:35 and 1945:36.
REFERENCE	Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland

MUSEUM NO	1945:33
TOWNLAND	Moone
PARISH	Moone
BARONY	Kilkea and Moone
FIND	Stirrup
FIND PLACE	Found during excavation of a sand pit beside a hill facing Moone Abbey. Found approximately four ft. from surface. Said to be the burial of Squire Yeats (owner of the Abbey) executed for espionage by Insurgents in 1898.
DESCRIPTION	Piece of iron, possibly thread of a stirrup. Leaf shaped bar of iron with ends turned upwards at right angles. Both upward angled bars broken. Probably conserved.

REFERENCE	Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland
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MUSEUM NO	1945:32
TOWNLAND	Moone
PARISH	Moone
BARONY	Kilkea and Moone
FIND	Human remains
FIND PLACE	Found during excavation of a sand pit beside a hill facing Moone Abbey. Found approximately four ft. from surface. Said to be the burial of Squire Yeats (owner of the Abbey) executed for espionage by Insurgents in 1898.
DESCRIPTION	BC16: 3 boxes of unburnt skeletal remains BC16: 1 box of unburnt skeletal remains BC17: 3 boxes of unburnt skeletal remains
REFERENCE	Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland

MUSEUM NO	X194
TOWNLAND	Moone
PARISH	Moone
BARONY	Kilkea and Moone
FIND	Stone high cross sample
FIND PLACE	High cross at Moone
DESCRIPTION	Written on the label 'portions of the dowell of the head of the high cross of Moone, April 1893'.
REFERENCE	Topographical Files, National Museum of Ireland

APPENDIX 4 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

The cultural heritage in Ireland is safeguarded through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource to the fullest possible extent (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, 35). This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Valletta Convention), ratified by Ireland in 1997.

THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The *National Monuments Act 1930 to 2004* and relevant provisions of the *National Cultural Institutions Act 1997* are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as ‘a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto’ (National Monuments Act 1930 Section 2).

A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS

The Minister 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.

REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS

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.

RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Environment, Heritage and Local Government) to establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. All recorded monuments on the proposed development site are represented on the accompanying maps.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that ‘where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands to carry out work and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after the giving of notice’.

Under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, anyone who demolishes or in any way interferes with a recorded site is liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for up to 6 months. On summary conviction and on conviction of indictment, a fine not exceeding €10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years is the penalty. In addition they are liable for costs for the repair of the damage caused.

In addition to this, under the *European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989*, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) are required for various classes and sizes of development project to assess the impact the proposed development will have on the existing environment, which includes the cultural, archaeological and built heritage resources. These document’s recommendations are typically incorporated into the conditions under which the proposed development must proceed, and thus offer an additional layer of protection for monuments which have not been listed on the RMP.

THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning

and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

The Kildare County Development Plan 2011-2017 contains the following policies with regard to the archaeological resource:

AH 1: To have regard to the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and the Urban Archaeological Survey when assessing planning applications for development. No development shall be permitted in the vicinity of a recorded feature where it detracts from the setting of the feature or which is injurious to its cultural or educational value.

AH 2: To seek to protect and preserve archaeological sites which have been identified subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

AH 3: To ensure that development in the vicinity of a site of archaeological interest is not detrimental to the character of the archaeological site or its setting by reason of its location, scale, bulk or detailing and to ensure that such proposed developments are subject to an archaeological assessment. Such an assessment will seek to ensure that the development can be designed in such a way as to avoid or minimise any potential effects on the archaeological heritage.

AH 4: To protect historic burial grounds within the county and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles in co-operation with the Historic Monuments Advisory Committee and National Monuments Section of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG).

AH 5: To ensure that disturbance, removal and alteration of the line of town defences are suitably safeguarded within the historic towns and settlements of County Kildare.

AH 6: To retain where possible the existing street layout, historic building lines and traditional plot widths where these derive from medieval or earlier origins. 210 // Kildare County Development Plan 2011–2017

AH 7: To promote and support in partnership with National Monuments Section of the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government (DoEHLG), the concept of Archaeological Landscapes where areas contain several Recorded Monuments.

AH 8: To encourage, where practicable, the provision of public access to sites identified in the Record of Monuments and Places under the direct ownership, guardianship or control of the Council and/or the State.

AH 9: To encourage the provision of signage to publicly accessible recorded monuments.

The **Ballitore/Moone/Timolin County Development Plan drafted in 2002** contains the following directive with relation to archaeology:

14. Archaeology

All developments within the village centres, where considered appropriate, may be required to carry out an archaeological survey and assessment to the requirements of Duchas – The Heritage Service and Kildare County Council.

APPENDIX 5 IMPACT ASSESSMENT AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL REMAINS

Impacts are defined as ‘the degree of change in an environment resulting from a development’ (Environmental Protection Agency 2003: 31). They are described as profound, significant or slight impacts on archaeological remains. They may be negative, positive or neutral, direct, indirect or cumulative, temporary or permanent.

Impacts can be identified from detailed information about a project, the nature of the area affected and the range of archaeological and historical resources potentially affected. Development can affect the archaeological and historical resource of a given landscape in a number of ways.

- Permanent and temporary land-take, associated structures, landscape mounding, and their construction may result in damage to or loss of archaeological remains and deposits, or physical loss to the setting of historic monuments and to the physical coherence of the landscape.
- Archaeological sites can be affected adversely in a number of ways: disturbance by excavation, topsoil stripping and the passage of heavy machinery; disturbance by vehicles working in unsuitable conditions; or burial of sites, limiting accessibility for future archaeological investigation.
- Hydrological changes in groundwater or surface water levels can result from construction activities such as de-watering and spoil disposal, or longer-term changes in drainage patterns. These may desiccate archaeological remains and associated deposits.
- Visual impacts on the historic landscape sometimes arise from construction traffic and facilities, built earthworks and structures, landscape mounding and planting, noise, fences and associated works. These features can impinge directly on historic monuments and historic landscape elements as well as their visual amenity value.
- Landscape measures such as tree planting can damage sub-surface archaeological features, due to topsoil stripping and through the root action of trees and shrubs as they grow.
- Ground consolidation by construction activities or the weight of permanent embankments can cause damage to buried archaeological remains, especially in colluviums or peat deposits.
- Disruption due to construction also offers in general the potential for adversely affecting archaeological remains. This can include machinery, site offices, and service trenches.

Although not widely appreciated, positive impacts can accrue from developments. These can include positive resource management policies, improved maintenance and access to archaeological monuments, and the increased level of knowledge of a site or historic landscape as a result of archaeological assessment and fieldwork.

PREDICTED IMPACTS

The severity of a given level of land-take or visual intrusion varies with the type of monument, site or landscape features and its existing environment. Severity of impact can be judged taking the following into account:

- The proportion of the feature affected and how far physical characteristics fundamental to the understanding of the feature would be lost;
- Consideration of the type, date, survival/condition, fragility/vulnerability, rarity, potential and amenity value of the feature affected;
- Assessment of the levels of noise, visual and hydrological impacts, either in general or site specific terms, as may be provided by other specialists.

APPENDIX 6 MITIGATION MEASURES AND THE CULTURAL HERITAGE RESOURCE

POTENTIAL MITIGATION STRATEGIES FOR CULTURAL HERITAGE REMAINS

Mitigation is defined as features of the design or other measures of the proposed development that can be adopted to avoid, prevent, reduce or offset negative effects.

The best opportunities for avoiding damage to archaeological remains or intrusion on their setting and amenity arise when the site options for the development are being considered. Damage to the archaeological resource immediately adjacent to developments may be prevented by the selection of appropriate construction methods. Reducing adverse effects can be achieved by good design, for example by screening historic buildings or upstanding archaeological monuments or by burying archaeological sites undisturbed rather than destroying them. Offsetting adverse effects is probably best illustrated by the full investigation and recording of archaeological sites that cannot be preserved *in situ*.

DEFINITION OF MITIGATION STRATEGIES

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The ideal mitigation for all archaeological sites is preservation *in situ*. This is not always a practical solution, however. Therefore a series of recommendations are offered to provide ameliorative measures where avoidance and preservation *in situ* are not possible.

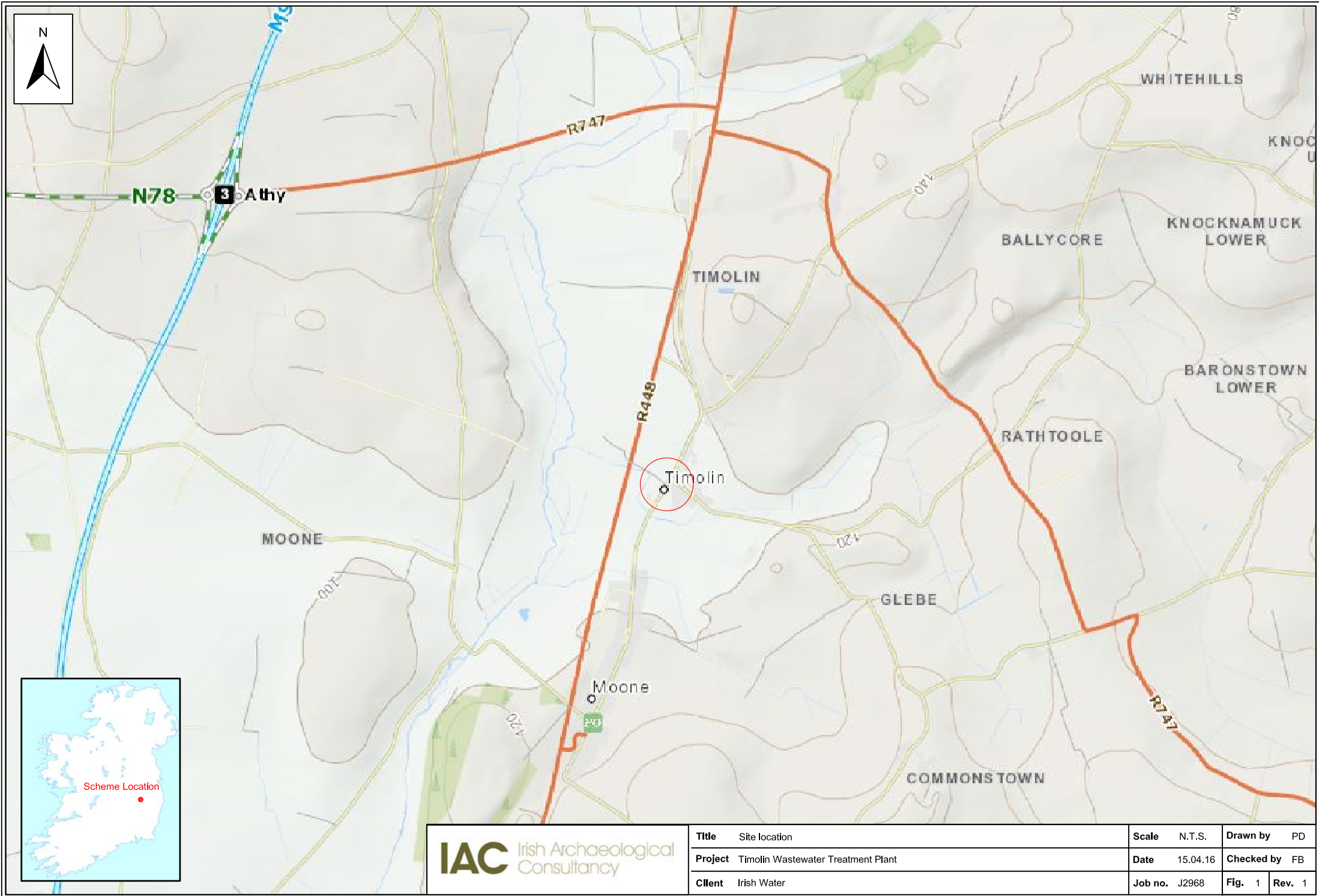
Full Archaeological Excavation can be defined as ‘a programme of controlled, intrusive fieldwork with defined research objectives which examines, records and interprets archaeological deposits, features and structures and, as appropriate, retrieves artefacts, ecofacts and other remains within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. The records made and objects gathered during fieldwork are studied and the results of that study published in detail appropriate to the project design’ (IFA 2008).

Archaeological Test Trenching can be defined as ‘a limited programme of intrusive fieldwork which determines the presence or absence of archaeological features, structures, deposits, artefacts or ecofacts within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater. If such archaeological remains are present field evaluation defines their character, extent, quality and preservation, and enables an assessment of their worth in a local, regional, national or international context as appropriate’ (IFA 2009).

Archaeological Monitoring can be defined as ‘a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits may be

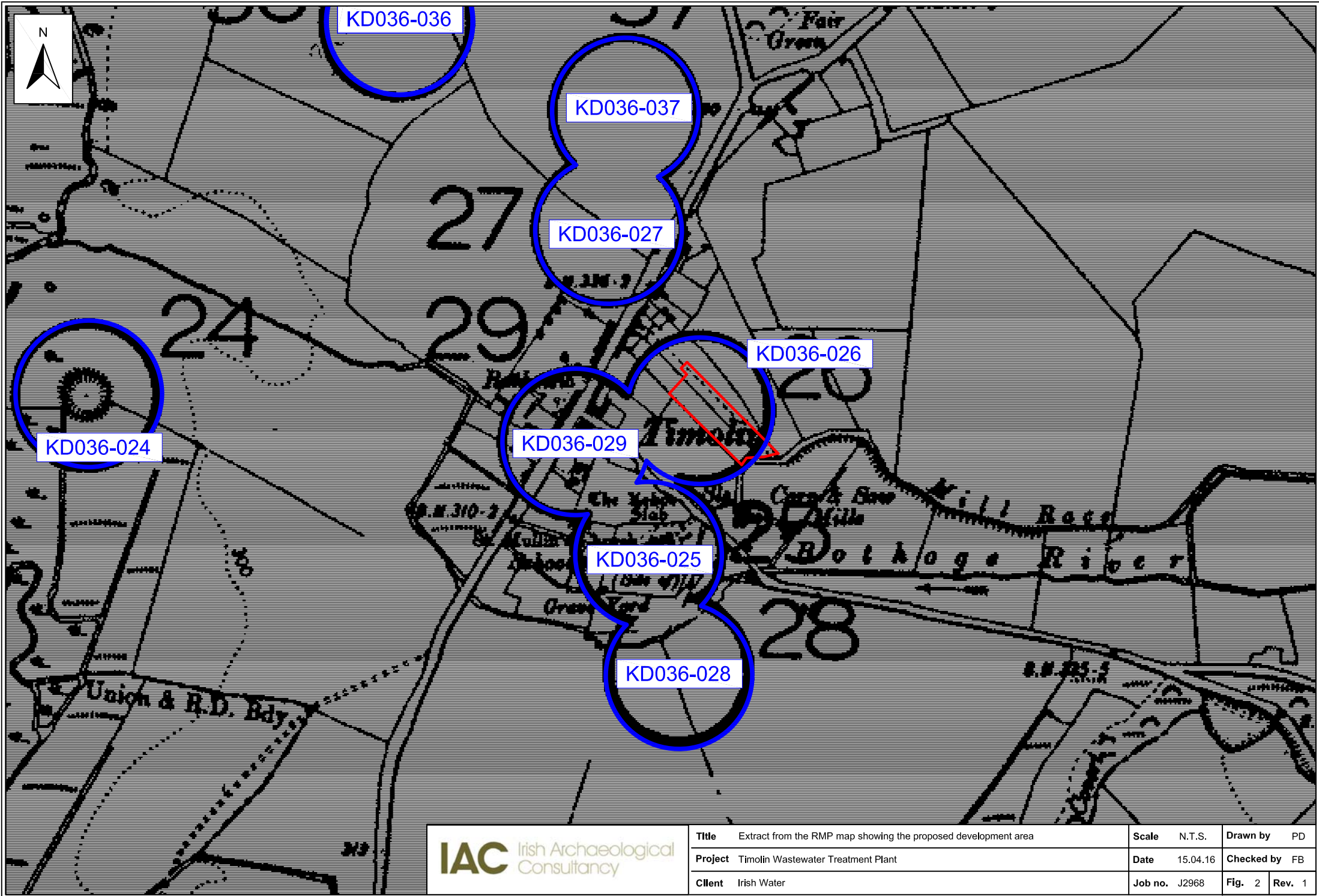
disturbed or destroyed. The programme will result in the preparation of a report and ordered archive (IFA 2008).

Underwater Archaeological Assessment consists of a programme of works carried out by a specialist underwater archaeologist, which can involve wade surveys, metal detection surveys and the excavation of test pits within the sea or riverbed. These assessments are able to access and assess the potential of an underwater environment to a much higher degree than terrestrial based assessments.

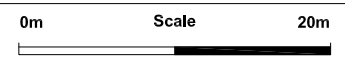
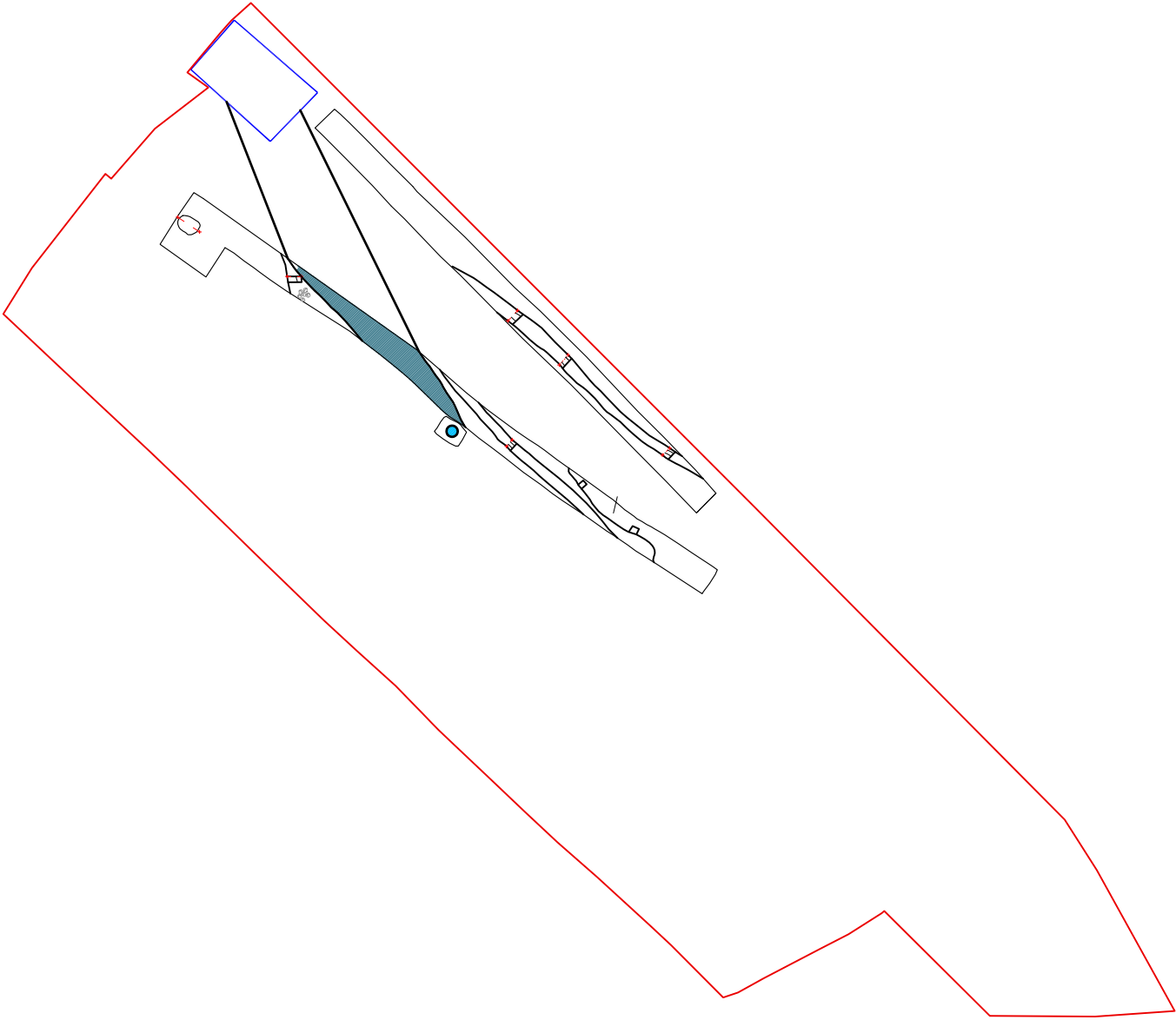


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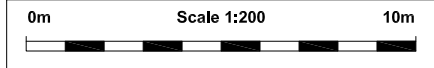
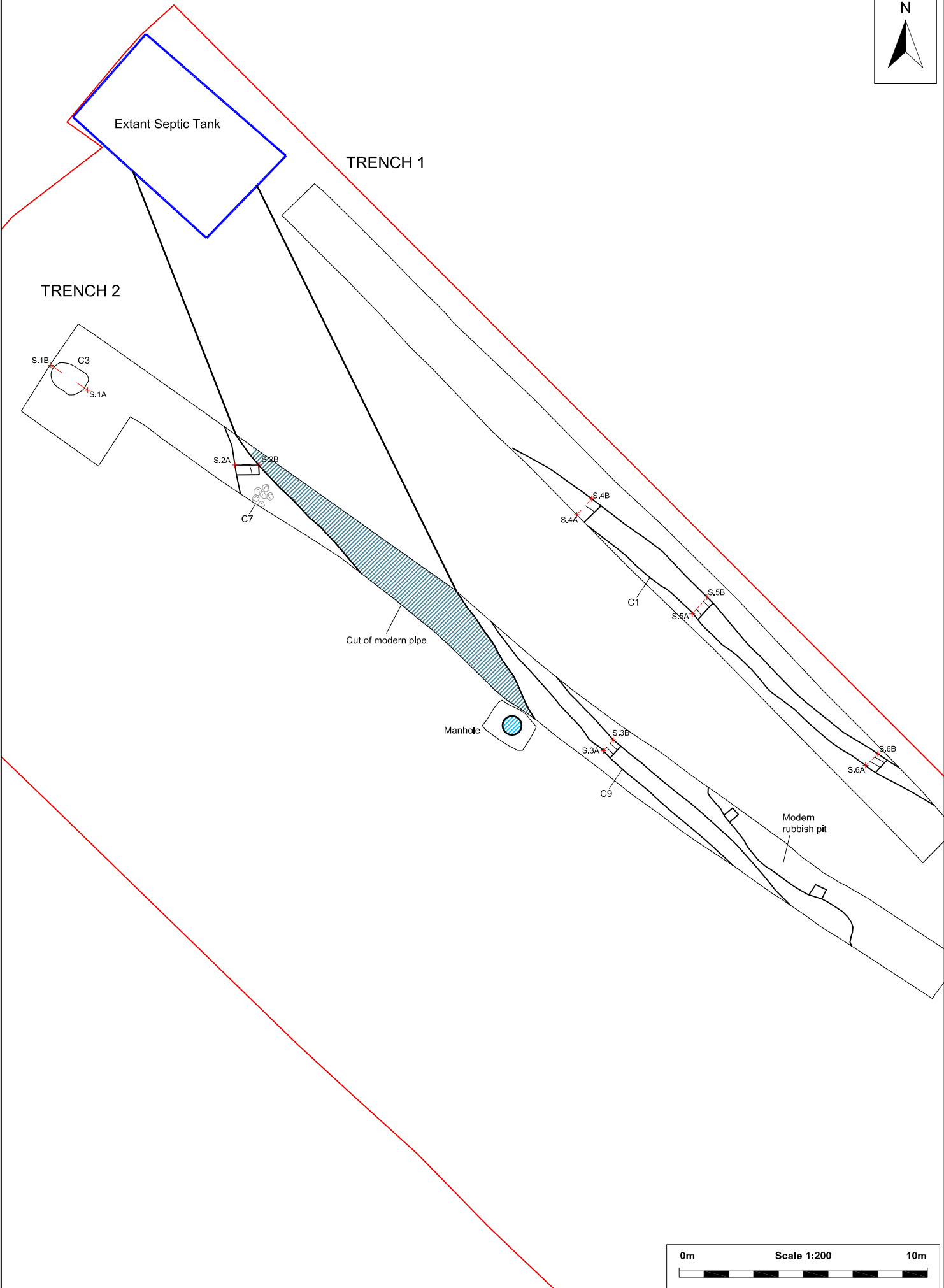
Title	Site location	Scale	N.T.S.	Drawn by	PD
Project	Timolin Wastewater Treatment Plant	Date	15.04.16	Checked by	FB
Client	Irish Water	Job no.	J2968	Fig.	1
				Rev.	1



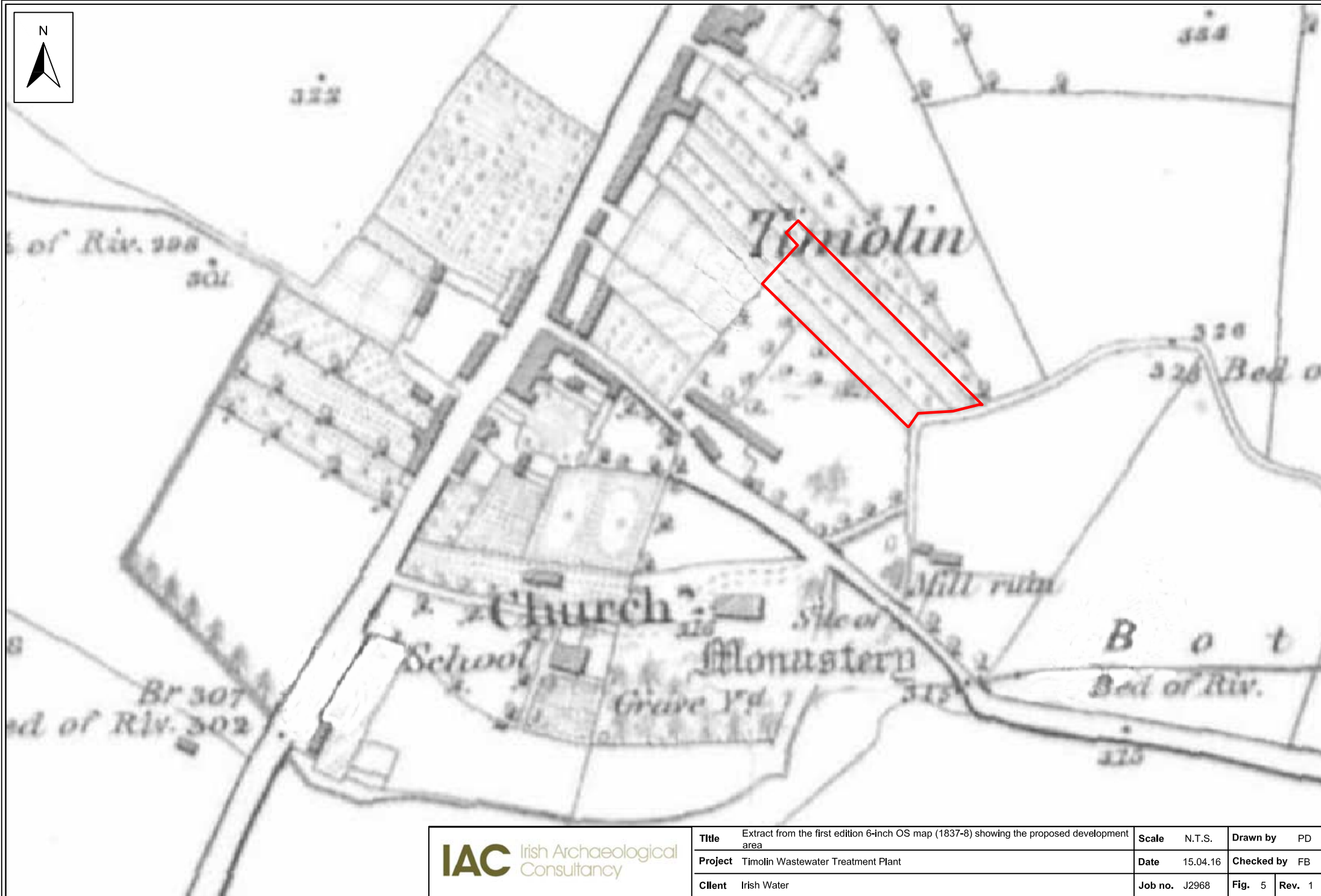
Title	Extract from the RMP map showing the proposed development area	Scale	N.T.S.	Drawn by	PD
Project	Timolin Wastewater Treatment Plant	Date	15.04.16	Checked by	FB
Client	Irish Water	Job no.	J2968	Fig.	2
				Rev.	1



	Title Plan of proposed development showing trench locations	Scale 1:500@A4	Drawn by PD KOM
	Project Timolin Wastewater Treatment Plant	Date 14.04.16	Checked by PD
	Client Irish Water	Job no. J2968	Fig. 3 Rev. 1

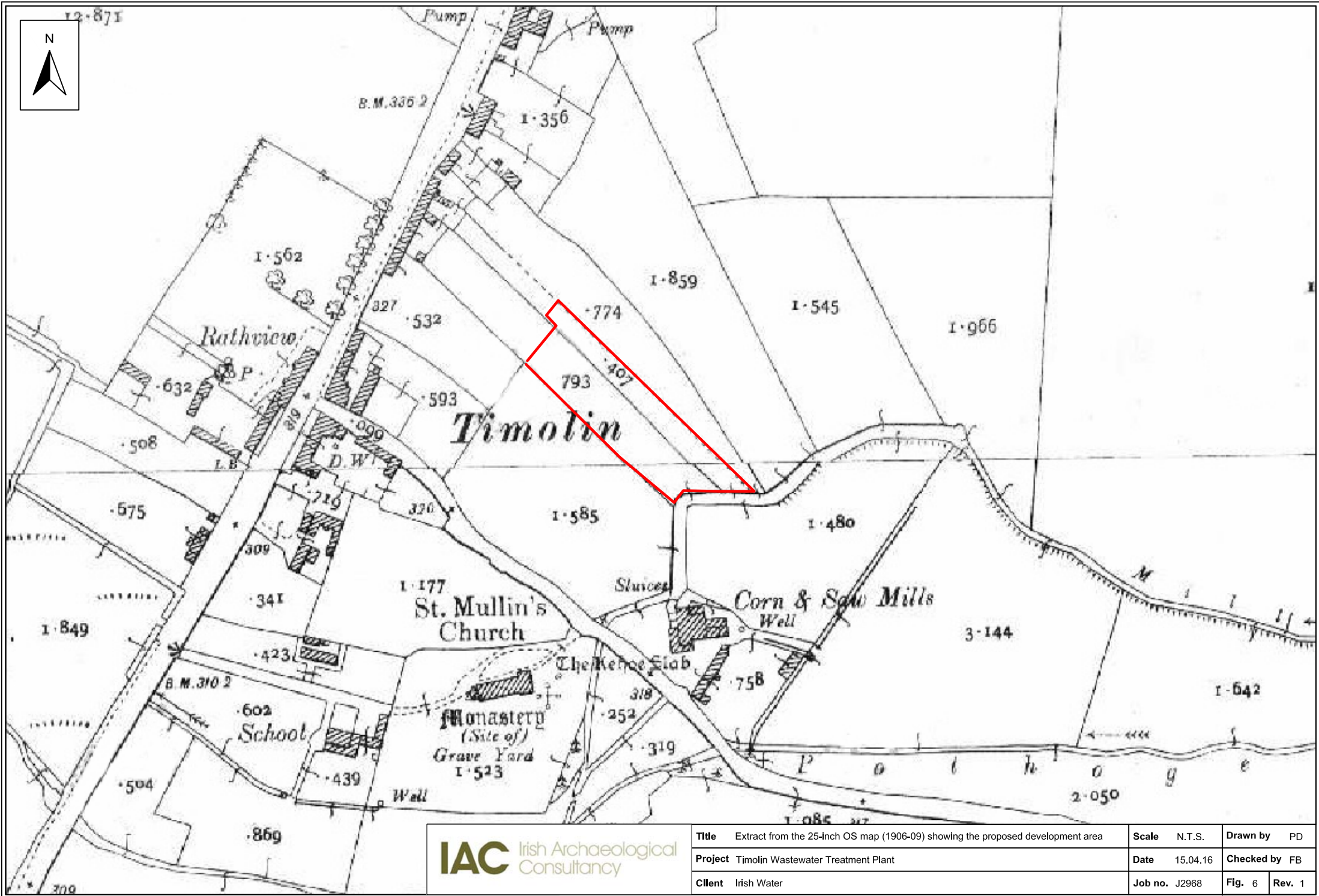


Title	Plan of test trenches showing identified features	Scale	1:200@A4	Drawn by	PD KOM
Project	Timolin Wastewater Treatment Plant	Date	14.04.16	Checked by	PD
Client	Irish Water	Job no.	J2968	Fig.	4
				Rev.	1



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Title	Extract from the first edition 6-inch OS map (1837-8) showing the proposed development area	Scale	N.T.S.	Drawn by	PD
Project	Timolin Wastewater Treatment Plant	Date	15.04.16	Checked by	FB
Client	Irish Water	Job no.	J2968	Fig.	5
				Rev.	1



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Title	Extract from the 25-inch OS map (1906-09) showing the proposed development area	Scale	N.T.S.	Drawn by	PD
Project	Timolin Wastewater Treatment Plant	Date	15.04.16	Checked by	FB
Client	Irish Water	Job no.	J2968	Fig.	6
				Rev.	1



KD036:026
Castle



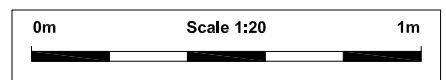
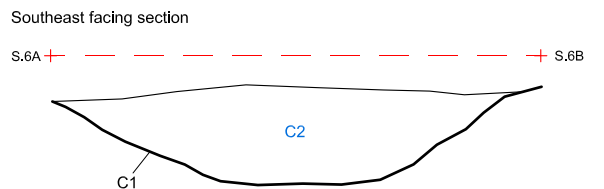
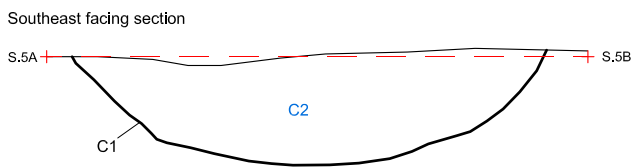
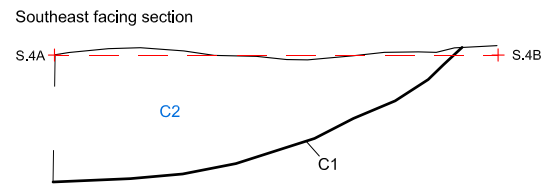
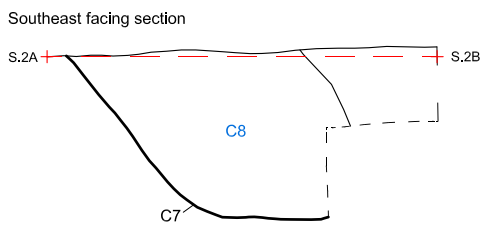
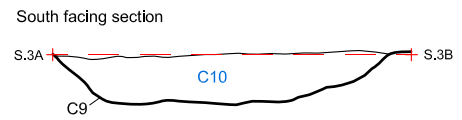
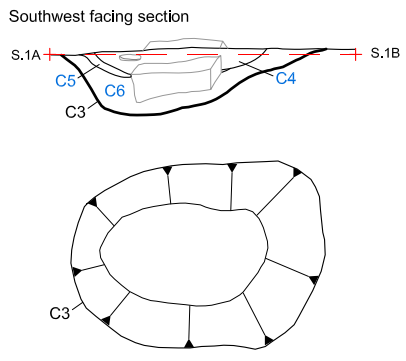




Plate 1 Proposed development area facing northwest



Plate 2 Proposed development area, facing southeast



Plate 3 Trench 1 facing southeast



Plate 4 Trench 1 facing northwest showing cut of linear gully (C1)



Plate 5 Sondage through C1, facing northwest



Plate 6 C3, facing southeast



Plate 7 Northeast facing section through C3, facing southwest



Plate 8 Post excavation shot of C3, facing southeast



Plate 9 Trench 2, facing northwest showing the line of modern water pipe trench



Plate 10 South facing section through C7 in Trench 2, facing north



Plate 11 Stone drain in C7, facing west



Plate 12 View northwest along line of C9 in Trench 2



Plate 13 Southeast facing section of C9 in Trench 2, facing northwest



Plate 14 Area of modern dumping in Trench 2, facing southeast