

## 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

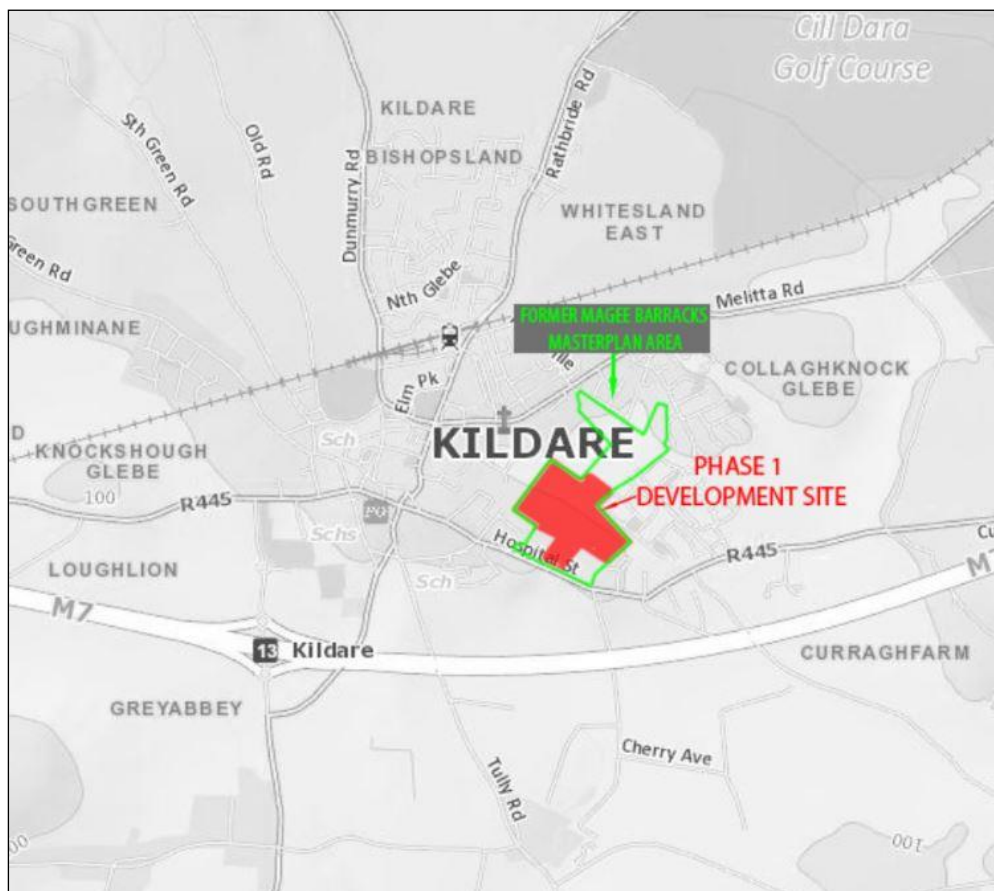
### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

This section of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report has been prepared by Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy Ltd (CDHC). The purpose of this chapter is to assess the potential significance and sensitivity of the existing archaeological and cultural environment, and in turn to evaluate the likely and significant impacts of the proposed development on this environment.

This chapter of the EIAR was prepared by Dr Clare Crowley, Senior Heritage Consultant at Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy Ltd. Clare has more than 20 years' experience in the field and holds a PhD in Archaeology (Dublin Institute of Technology), 2009, a BA (Hons) in Archaeology & Geography (Trinity College Dublin), 1996, a Certificate in Repair and Conservation of Historic Buildings (Dublin Civic Trust), 2004 and a Certificate in Condition Surveys of Historic Buildings (University of Oxford), 2017.

The current application area, Phase 1, is situated within the former Magee Barracks on the outskirts of Kildare Town, County Kildare (Figure 4.1). It comprises a c. 11.35 hectare brownfield site located less than 500m to the immediate east of Kildare Town Centre and historic core. The site is located within the southern half of the Former Magee Barracks Masterplan Area. The westernmost corner of the Phase 1 proposed development site (along Magee Terrace) is located within the Zone of Archaeological Potential for the historic town of Kildare (KD022-029; Figure 4.3).

**Fig. 4.1: Location of proposed Phase 1 development site**



## **4.2 STUDY METHODOLOGY**

The assessment of the archaeological and cultural heritage of the proposed development is based on a desk study of published and unpublished documentary and cartographic sources, supported by a site inspection.

### **4.2.1 Desk Study**

The desk study availed of the following sources:

- The National Monuments, Preservation Orders, Register of Historic Monuments list for County Kildare was sourced directly from the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG)
- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and Sites and Monuments Record (SMR)
- The topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Kildare Urban Archaeological Survey Vol. 1 (Kildare)
- Kildare Industrial Archaeological Heritage Survey (KIDIAH), 2007
- Documentary sources (as listed in the references, Section 4.13)
- Cartographical Sources, OSi Historic Mapping Archive, including early editions of the Ordnance Survey and historical mapping
- Excavations Bulletins and Excavations Database (1970-2015)
- Kildare County Development Plan 2017-2023
- Kildare Town Local Area Plan 2012-18
- Magee Barracks Local Area Plan, 2006
- Aerial photographs

### **4.2.2 Site Inspection**

The proposed development site and overall Masterplan Area were inspected on 7<sup>th</sup> March 2017, on a dull wet day. The purpose of the site inspection was to identify potential archaeological and features of historical, industrial, and cultural heritage merit that may be subject to direct or indirect impacts as a result of proposed development.

### **4.2.3 Legislation, Standards and Guidelines**

The following legislation, standards and guidelines were consulted:

- National Monuments Acts, 1930-2014
- Planning and Development Regulations 2001-2017 (including Strategic Housing Development 2017)
- Heritage Act, 1995
- The UNESCO World Heritage Convention, 1972
- ICOMOS Xi'an Declaration on the Conservation of the Setting of Heritage Structures, Sites and Areas, 2005
- European Convention Concerning the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe, 'Valetta Convention' (ratified by Ireland in 1992)
- Council of Europe Convention of the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage of Europe, 'Granada Convention' (ratified by Ireland in 1997)
- The European Landscape Convention 2000

- Guidelines on the information to be contained in Environmental Impact Statements, 2002, EPA
- Advice Notes on Current Practice (in preparation of Environmental Impact Statements), 2003, EPA
- EPA: Guidelines on The Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Statements, (Draft) 2017
- EPA: Advice Notes for Preparing Environmental Impact Statements, Draft, September 2015
- Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage, 1999, Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and Islands
- Guidance for Consent Authorities regarding Sub-Threshold Development, DoEHLG 2003
- Development Management Guidelines, DoEHLG 2003
- Guidelines for Planning Authorities and An Bord Pleanála on carrying out Environmental Impact Assessment, DoEHLG 2013

Excerpts from the relevant legislation and details regarding standards and guidelines are contained in Appendix 4.1.

### **4.3 THE EXISTING RECEIVING ENVIRONMENT (BASELINE SITUATION)**

#### **4.3.1 Archaeological and Historical Background**

##### ***Introduction***

The proposed development site is located on the outskirts of Kildare Town, in the townland of Kildare, the civil parish of Kildare and the barony of East Offaly. The town is situated at the western end of the Curragh plain, on a gravel ridge that is elevated above the surrounding landscape, along the 100m contour. The proposed development site lies within the former Magee Barracks, which was opened in 1901.

##### ***Prehistoric Period***

The earliest prehistoric evidence in the vicinity of Kildare town is found in the Curragh archaeological complex (RMP zone of archaeological potential KD022-071 is located to the east of the Masterplan Area, c. 480m at its closest point, to the northeast). The Curragh is a rich archaeological landscape containing almost two hundred archaeological monuments. The earliest evidence for human activity on the open plain of the Curragh remains in the form of a possible Neolithic cursus monument (Clancy 2001) along with a number of lithics (O'Riordain 1950, Duffy 1992). There are numerous ring ditches, barrows and tumuli, showing continuity of burial activity in the Bronze Age and Iron Age, and the Curragh itself forms part of a wider landscape centring on the 'royal' hill-top enclosure of DúnAilinne from the Iron Age onwards.

Bronze Age activity (c. 2300- 500 BC) is also recorded to the south and west of the town. Stray finds include a socketed bronze axehead, two bronze spearheads and a palstave axe (Bradley *et al.* 1986). Archaeological investigations in advance of the M7 motorway development identified the remains of a Bronze Age burnt spread and associated roasting pits in Grey Abbey townland, providing the first direct evidence of occupation of the Kildare area during this period (Breen 2002). Excavations in KTOV (Kildare Tourist Outlet Village) Phase I have provided additional evidence for Bronze Age activity on the southwest side of Kildare town. A Bronze Age cremation pit and associated marker post, roasting pit and pot-boiler site was recorded; a radiocarbon date received from the cremation pit indicating a Middle Bronze Age date for this ritual activity on site. Pot-boiler sites relate to more commonly known burnt mounds/*fulacht fiadh* sites and generally date from the middle to late Bronze Age though some examples have been dated to the medieval period (Walsh 1990). In addition to these features, two displaced spreads of burnt mound material was also identified during the monitoring of the site.

Two unprotected burials and a possible cemetery were identified in the townland of Knockshough Glebe (RMP KD022-025, -026 & -027) ranging 300–700m northwest of the proposed development area. At least twelve inhumations had been uncovered close to the surface. A La Tène glass bead was found in the same area with human bones suggesting the burials were of Iron Age date (c.600BC-c.400AD). Potentially associated with this is an extended burial with no grave goods which was found during road widening works in 1953 (RMP KD022-026), a further unprotected burial without grave goods was identified in this townland (RMP KD022-027). The townland name Knockshough Glebe is derived from the word *Cnoc Sidhéog* meaning Fairy Hill, it is common in Ireland where once sacred areas have been traditionally associated with fairy stories etc. which can often be handed down through generations as place names or folklore.

A figure-of-eight kiln was also identified during the KTOV Phase I excavations to the southwest of the proposed development, a classic form of early kiln which can be assigned quite a broad date range. There was consistent use of this kiln type from the Iron Age through to the medieval period (Muiris Ó Raghallaigh *pers comm.*, cited in Dennehy 2004). The majority of the dates do tend to concentrate in the early medieval period from 4th to 12th century, but the example at Grey Abbey obtained a two sigma radiocarbon determination of 196BC-4BC. This assigns the use of this kiln to the Middle/Late Iron Age. There was a large quantity of charred seed contained in the kiln which indicated an open agricultural landscape where a variety of barley species, wheat and fat hen were under cultivation. These remains imply a settled landscape and are significant as the majority of the evidence for the Iron Age occupation of Ireland in general is ritual in nature. This is the situation in Kildare where the neighbouring Curragh landscape contains Iron Age burial monuments and ritual hillforts such as Dún Ailinne. An interesting insight into the Iron Age lifestyle of this time was also provided by the contents of the kiln whereby it would appear that the barley cultivated in Kildare, or at least a portion of it, was utilised for the brewing of beer (Dennehy 2004).

#### **Early Christian (c. 400–790 AD) and Viking Age (c. 790–1169 AD)**

The town of Kildare is traditionally associated with St Brigid, a semi-legendary figure, probably a Christianised version of a Celtic goddess. Legend holds that St Brigid arrived in the year 480AD and decided on *Druim Criaig* (the oak covered ridge) rising above the Curragh plains as the site for her monastery. She approached the King of Leinster seeking land for her abbey. In return for curing a deformity, he agreed to give as much land as her cloak would cover which, according to legend, spread out to cover the entire Curragh ([www.kildare.ie](http://www.kildare.ie)). She built her abbey there under a great oak tree and hence the name of the present town of Kildare - *Cill Dara*, the cell or church of the oak. Originally Brigid's monastery (RMP KD022-029003) was for women only, but later operated for men also. Conleth, the first bishop of Kildare died c. 520 AD (Bradley *et al.* 1986). The monastery was later ruled by a number of abbesses whose succession can be traced from the eighth century until the arrival of the Anglo Normans (*ibid.*). The Synod of Rathbreasill in 1111 recognised Kildare by making it one of the Episcopal sees of Leinster (Gwynn & Hadcock 1970). The first of 15 attacks by the Vikings in Kildare occurred in 835 AD when there was fire set to the monastery and the shrines of St Brigid and St Conleth were stolen (reference to Annals of the Four Masters (AFM) in Bradley *et al.* 1986). The same source (AFM) recorded that the church in Kildare was rebuilt c. 686 (Bradley *et al.* 1986).

#### **Medieval (late 12th century –early 16th century AD)**

During the 12<sup>th</sup> century Kildare town became an important settlement with the Anglo Normans being quickly attracted to it. Strongbow used the town, on many occasions as a base during the 1170's (Orpenin Bradley *et al.* 1986). Kildare town became the principal manor of Strongbow's lordship in north Leinster, with the borough being established in 1176 and the castle (KD022-029004) having been built by 1185 (*Ibid.*).

Although no charter of the town survives from the thirteenth century the existence of such a charter is implied by the claim made in 1297 by the burgesses of the right to try an offence 'by charter of the lords of the liberty' (Mills, cited in Bradley *et al.* 1986). The 1290's saw the rise of turbulent feuds in Kildare with attacks by the native Irish on the castle (*ibid.*). This turbulence seems to have been short lived with the occurrence of parliament being held in Kildare town during 1309–10 (*ibid.*). This event is an indication of the town's prosperity and status. It is estimated that by c. the year 1330, Kildare had 200 burgage plots, which supported a population of c. 1000 (Bradley *et al.* 1986).

The 13<sup>th</sup> century saw prosperity flourish in the town evidenced through the building of a Cathedral (KD022-029005) attributed to Ralph Bishop of Kildare from 1223–32, the foundation of Grey Abbey friary (KD022-029006) established sometime between 1254–60, the Carmelite friary (KD022-029007) founded in 1290 and St Mary Magdalene's (KD022-029008) having being in existence by 1307 (*ibid.*). St Brigid's Cathedral is located on the original grounds of St Brigid's wooden church. Between 1223 and 1230 the present Cathedral was built. It was semi-ruinous by the year 1500, derelict by 1649, partially rebuilt in 1686 and finally restored to its present form from 1875–1896. Its environs include a round tower and a high cross. The original tower possibly sixth century in date succumbed to assault or simply fell into ruin. At any rate its present rebuilding seems to date from the 12<sup>th</sup> century ([www.kildare.ie](http://www.kildare.ie)).

Grey Abbey (RMP KD022-029006) lies to the south of the town and c.585m southeast of the proposed development area in a ruinous condition. There is conflicting information in regard to the establishment of the abbey. Grey Abbey was erected for the Franciscan Friars, by either Lord William De Vesce in 1260 or by George Fitzmaurice c. 1254–60 (Bradley *et al.* 1986; Harbison 2000). Eight Earls of Kildare are buried there ([www.kildare.ie](http://www.kildare.ie)). With the help of Joan de Burgo, large-scale expansion of the buildings took place about 1350. Typical of a community near the Pale, the friars in Kildare accepted the Observant Reform only as late as 1520, while they were among the first communities to be suppressed. On its surrender in 1539 the friary contained a church, a belfry, a dormitory, a hall, three chambers, a kitchen and a cemetery (Bradley *et al.* 1986). The buildings were partially destroyed during a raid by the O' Connors in the following year and were finally abandoned in 1547. The friars returned to the area in 1621 and continued to work there for about 150 years, except during the Cromwellian period ([www.franciscans.ie](http://www.franciscans.ie)). In 1515 Kildare got a new charter of incorporation from Henry VIII, which as well as laying down regulations for the functioning of the corporation, granted the town a weekly market and licenced the burgesses to enclose the town with stone walls and a fosse (KD022-029009) and granted pavage and murage (Bradley *et al.* 1986). Despite this, Kildare being a frontier town still witnessed occasional attacks by the native Irish.

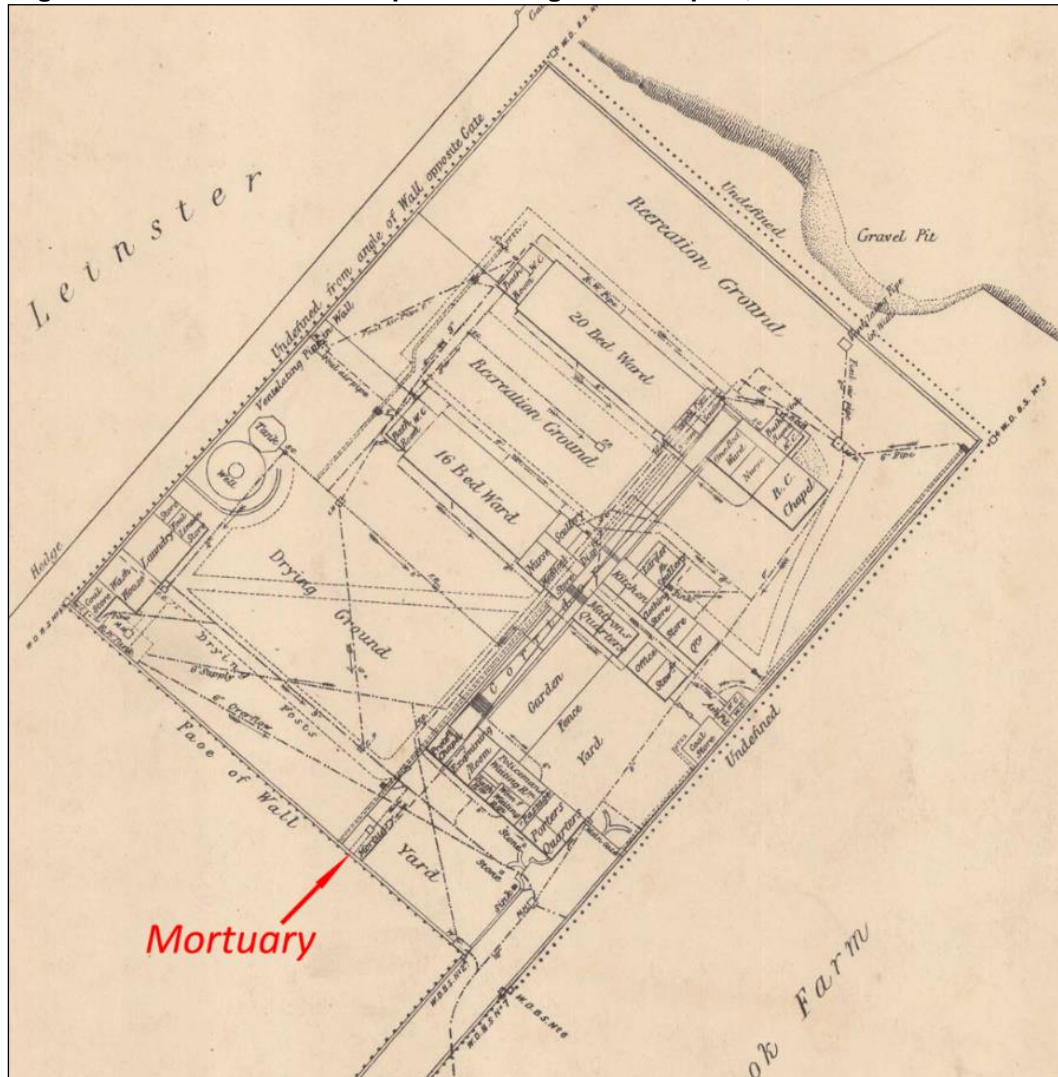
### ***The Lock Hospital, 1869-1887***

Kildare declined up to the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, partly attributable to its lack of a river and not being located on a major route. However in 1731 the road from Naas to Maryborough (Portlaoise) was turnpiked, placing Kildare on the main route to Dublin, with the town benefiting greatly from passing trade. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century there was a steady expansion of the town, which saw the coming of the railway in the 1840s and the military barracks on the Curraghin 1855.

Hospital Street is named for a mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Lock Hospital (on the site of the later Magee Barracks) which was constructed on land leased from the Duke of Leinster and opened in 1869 (the hospital had a relatively short life-span and should not be confused with the County Infirmary which was located a short distance away on the opposite side of the road (N7) on the site of the present Curragh Lodge Hotel). The Lock Hospital was built by direction of the British Secretary of State for the War Department (or War Office) and known officially as the Curragh Lock Hospital because of its close association with the then recently

constructed Curragh Military Camp for 10,000 soldiers of the British Army. 'Lock Hospital' was the name given to institutions treating venereal diseases and the hospital operated under the auspices of the Contagious Disease Acts (1864 & 1866) until the Repeal Act in 1886. The original 'lock hospital' is believed to have been built in the 12<sup>th</sup> century in Southwark area of London specialising in the treatment of leprosy and 'lock' is believed to have derived from the locks or rags which covered the leprosy patient's sores (Crawford 2005).

**Fig. 4.2: Extract of War Office plan showing Lock Hospital, 1878**



Treatment at the hospital was specifically for women, the prostitutes who serviced the soldiers stationed at the Curragh Camp (the 'camp followers', often referred to as the Curragh Wrens). Venereal disease was rife amongst the men and posed a serious problem for the British Army (throughout the Empire). Prostitution was, at the time, seen as a necessity for a 'professional bachelor' army (Crawford 2005), and the solution focused on the 'unclean' women (this reflected the patriarchal Victorian society, where women were blamed for the moral standards of the infected enlisted men). The first Contagious Disease Act in 1864 gave the police the power to arrest and bring before a magistrate any woman thought to be diseased, who would then be detained in the Lock Hospital for treatment (the 1866 Act also provided for their religious and moral instruction whilst detained). The Contagious Disease Acts also required the 'periodical examination of common women' and all such women had to sign the 'Voluntary Submission Paper' (or otherwise be forced to attend), from which a register was kept by the police (Crawford 2005).

The building design chosen reflected the features of the other recently constructed Lock hospitals, which basically consisted of a long corridor linking three blocks widely spaced using a single-storey pavilion principle. This design sought to provide unobstructed light and air and in the British Isles, both barracks and hospital blocks were built (where possible), with their longer axis north/south and windows facing east and west (Crawford 2005). The site, which measured one acre, two roods and nineteen perches was set back over 100 metres from the main road and linked by an avenue (through Broadhook Farm), as can be seen in the War Office Plan of 1878 (Figure 4.2). Crawford (2005) describes the construction and layout of the hospital:

*'The external boundary walls of the hospital grounds were constructed of dressed stone masonry and capped. The hospital walls were constructed using local Athy stock bricks and hollow (cavity) walls were used for the wards and store building. The foundations were of brick laid on concrete. Slates were used on the roofs and the gables of the various buildings for weathering purposes. The connecting corridor, which was veranda-like in appearance, had a height of approximately eleven feet and a curved corrugated iron roof. The floors consisted of one inch timber sheeting laid on plates supported by dwarf walls ... The floor of the corridor was finished in asphalt. The hospital complex consisted of a long corridor linking three blocks, known as block A., B. and C. Block A, which was located beside the entrance gates, was the main reception area. This consisted of the porter's quarters, the policeman's waiting room, patient's waiting room and the medical officer's examination room. In addition to these facilities there was a bathroom and at the end next to the connecting corridor was the Protestant chapel. Block B was located fifty feet further along the corridor and on the south side of the corridor of the complex, and consisted of the matron's quarters, office, kitchen scullery and larder, clothing stores and steward's quarters. Immediately north of the corridor there was a nurse's quarter, medical store and dispensary leading on to a sixteen-bed ward. At the extreme end of this ward there was a bathroom and WC. Block C was located approximately fifty feet further along the corridor and consisted of a twenty-bed ward with a bathroom and WC at the extreme north side. South of the corridor there was a one-bed ward, nurses quarters, bath, WC, sink and shower. A Roman Catholic chapel completed the block. The remainder of the hospital complex was made up of two coal houses, washroom, a foul linen room, laundry which contained a washing machine, extensive drying grounds, incidental WCs and a mortuary. The water supply system consisted of a well sunk sixty-two feet to the ground water level, the shaft of which was supported by a brick lined wall. The water was pumped to an octagonal shaped water tower approximately fifty feet high with storage for 5,000 gallons ... The sewage and ground storm water was relayed to a sewage tank located some distance away from the hospital complex. This called for a network of underground sewers and ancillary inspection manholes. The remainder of the site was taken up with recreation areas and drying facilities.'*

There is a mortuary depicted on the 1878 plan, but it is not known whether the hospital had its own burial ground, official or otherwise. The hospital was closed in April 1887 following the passing of the Contagious Disease Repeal Act in 1886. Soon after the closure, the War Department acquired additional land around the site and incorporated the former hospital buildings into a new artillery barracks.

### ***Kildare (Magee) Military Barracks (1900-1998)***

The 1901 Census records the barracks consisting of four camp hutments with 65 carpenters and joiners, Irish and English involved in the construction of the barracks that would serve troops during both the Boer War and World War I. Living in the canteen were 26 English plasterers and painters. The foreman was a Thomas Ryan from Kildare and a Thomas McLoughlin from Kildare operated a public house on site

(McLoughlin 2005). The Lock hospital building was retained and converted into a recreation and administration centre.

The Leinster Leader recorded a social night in January 1901 (cited in McLoughlin 2005):

“On Saturday night last the Irish foremen and timekeepers employed at the military barracks in course of erection in Kildare, entertained their English friends in the same employment. A number of guests were invited, and when supper was served at twelve o'clock about fifty sat to table. The health of the strangers was proposed and Mr Oram foreman, responded in suitable terms. Dancing commenced after supper; the music being supplied by the employees [sic]. Songs were also rendered by Mr Oram, Mr White, Mrs O'Brien, Mrs Studley, Miss Dollard, Miss Farrelly, and Mr McLoughlin. Proceedings were kept up until the small hours, when the party separated well pleased with their night's pleasure. Messrs Behan, Hickey, and Murphy, who organised the entertainment, are to be congratulated on the success of their efforts.”

The barracks was occupied some time in 1901 and the first units stationed in the barracks were the 31st and 33rd Brigades, Royal Field Artillery – which consisted of five batteries of artillery. The opening of the barracks provided a period of prosperity for Kildare and by the time of the census of 1911, the population had increased to 2,639 persons which included the 808 men stationed in the Barracks (McLoughlin 2005).

At the onset of the First World War military leave was cancelled and military intelligence took over Kildare Railway Station. Kildare Barracks was virtually emptied as the men in Kildare (15th Brigade RFA) were part of the Fifth Division which went to France in August 1914. They left a great store of uniforms behind them which were used for a new unit being established in the barracks (*Ibid.*).

Following the war of Independence and signing of the treaty, the British made plans to vacate the barracks in April 1922. The furniture from the Officers' Mess and Officers' Married Quarters was sent north while the rest of the equipment was given to the new state. The families of all soldiers left the barracks on 15th April 1922 when it was handed over to the National Army (*Ibid.*).

The site became the location for training of new Civic Police until 1925 when the Artillery Corps which was formed in 1923 moved from Dublin to Kildare. On 20th March 1925, the Artillery Corps arrived at Kildare railway station and the two batteries consisting of eight guns in total were each linked and harnessed to six horses and travelled to the barracks with outriders on the lead horses. Artillery requires specialist knowledge and accordingly, the new army gathered together men with previous experience of artillery and horsemanship to create the new unit. Kildare initially had one battery consisting of five Officers, eighteen NCOs and 93 gunners (116 in total) (*Ibid.*).

Like the British army, the Irish army battery included one farrier, two shoeing smiths, two saddlers, five signallers, two Trumpeters, three cooks, two clerks, four sergeants, 40 gunners and 29 drivers. Each battery had four 18-pounder guns. The smiths and farriers would have been busy as two batteries of artillery required a regulation 125 horses. The Artillery Corps was renowned for its strict discipline which was far stricter than other army units – with the highest standard of training, drill and dress. The replacement of the hutted artillery lines with a proper barracks commenced in 1938 when Sisk were given the contract to construct a new barracks (the first purpose-built facility by the Irish Free State) and the artillery corps transferred temporarily to Plunkett Barracks in the Curragh. The biggest change for the Artillery Corps in Kildare was the changeover to a mechanized artillery corps. In March 1939, most of the horses were sold at public auction in Dublin and the remainder given to other units in the army (*Ibid.*).



In 1952 Kildare Barracks was renamed Dún MhigAoidg (Magee Barracks), named after Gunner James Magee who served at the Battle of Ballinamuck, 1798. In 1998, the reorganisation of the Irish Army led to closure of the Kildare Barracks after 97 years of usage. Since its closure in 1998, the barracks has been used as a centre for Asylum Seekers, assisting Kosovan refugees displaced during the war in the Balkans.

#### **4.3.2 Recorded Archaeological Sites (RMP / SMR sites)**

The westernmost corner of the Phase 1 proposed development site (along Magee Terrace) is located within the Zone of Archaeological Potential for the historic town of Kildare (KD022-029; Figure 4.3). There are no individual RMP / SMR sites located within the Phase 1 proposed development site or within the overall Masterplan Area.

A previously unrecorded burial ground was discovered in September 2014 during site works in advance of a development on Hospital Street, c. 65m southeast of the proposed development site (discussed below in section 10.3.3). The site has been placed on the SMR as KD022-118 but is not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP.

#### **4.3.3 Previous Archaeological Investigations**

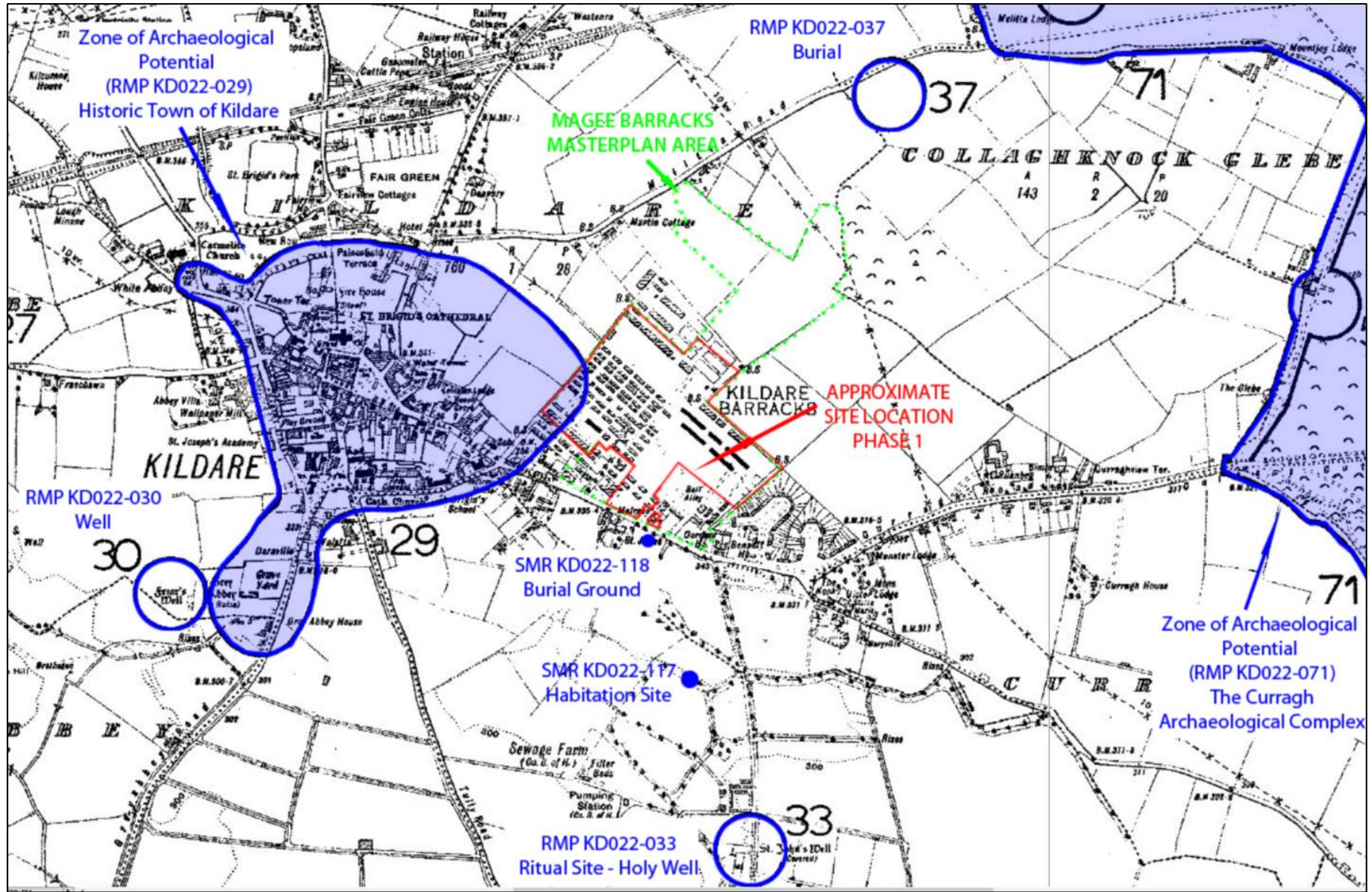
A previously unrecorded burial ground was discovered on the south side of Hospital Street in 2014, c. 65m southeast of the proposed development site (SMR site KD022-118 on Figure 4.3). The burials were first uncovered during construction activity on a greenfield site for a proposed Primary Care Centre (the works were not being archaeologically monitored as no archaeological condition had been applied to the planning permission).

Subsequent archaeological rescue excavation by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd recorded 28 skeletons, as well as a considerable quantity of disarticulated human remains, within an area measuring c. 30m x c. 20m on a southwest-facing hill-slope. A number of common pathological processes were identified on the skeletons, along with some more unusual lesions. One individual suffered a particularly violent death. In general the burials were supine and extended, with the head to the west, in the traditional Christian manner. However, there were some variations, and there are indications that some may be considered deviant burials. An assessment of the disarticulated material indicated that at least 49 individuals (36 adults and 13 juveniles) may originally have been buried here. Radiocarbon dates were obtained from two individual burials and returned medieval and post-medieval dates (AD 1280-1400 & AD1520-1800; O'Hara *et al.* 2016; Licence No. 14E0398).

In 2005, archaeological monitoring was undertaken of the Bord Gáis Éireann feeder pipe-line along the old Curragh Road (R445), which continues from Hospital Street, though no features or soils of archaeological significance were encountered (Excavations Bulletin Ref. 2005:758; Licence No. 05E1104).

A programme of test-trenching took place in 2014 partly within the grounds of the former Magee Barracks, to the northwest of the proposed Phase 1 development site, in advance of a new primary school development (Figure 4.4). Five test-trenches were excavated across the moderate potential areas of the site. No archaeological material was identified, and all features were 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century agricultural drains or early 20<sup>th</sup> century material associated with the former Magee Barracks. A distinctive bend along Melitta Road visible from the first edition OS map onwards and on satellite photography was suggestive of a circular enclosure adjacent to the site, but the testing did not find any evidence for this (Excavations Bulletin Ref. 2014:144; Licence No. 14E369).

Fig. 4.3: RMP map showing proposed development site and RMP / SMR sites in its vicinity

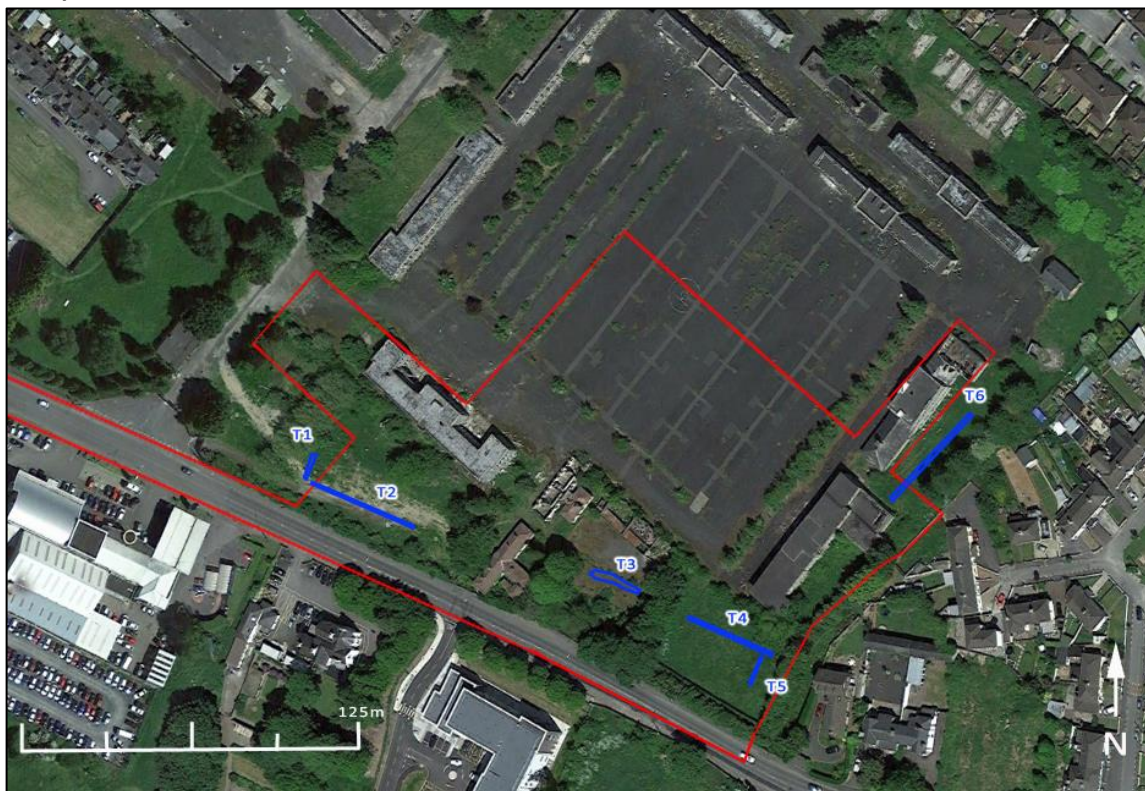


**Fig. 4.4: Location of archaeological test-trenches (in blue) excavated in vicinity of proposed development site (after Archaeology Plan Ltd, 2014)**



More recently, archaeological testing was undertaken in the former garden area of Magee Barracks at the Officers Mess and nearby green space, at the planned site of a cancer treatment clinic (proton therapy) (Licence No. 18E0255; Rice 2018). The testing was carried out in response to a Further Information Request from Kildare County Council Planning Department (Register Reference: 18/149, Item 10). The assessment was undertaken on 14<sup>th</sup> of May 2018 and its key objective was to determine whether the green areas within the site were used for burial purposes and to establish the extent, character and date of any archaeological remains that might be present on site. Six test trenches were excavated (Figure 4.5); however, no features, finds or deposits of archaeological interest were identified.

**Fig. 4.5: Aerial image of the Proton site facing north, showing the location of the test trenches (Rice 2018)**



#### 4.3.4 Cartographic Sources

##### *Down Survey Map of the Barony of East Ophaly, c. 1656*

The mid-17<sup>th</sup> century baronial map (Figure 4.6) shows no detail of the proposed development site, which lies within an area of unforfeited land. Kildare town is depicted and named, along with the principal structures within the settlement (including the round tower, abbey, cathedral and castle; the latter three are annotated). Large areas designated as ‘Abbey Lands’ are shown to the north, east and west (these roughly correspond to glebe land noted on the first edition OS map in 1837-8, described below).

**Fig. 4.6: Down Survey map of the Barony of East Ophaly, c. 1656**



**Fig. 4.7: Extract of Noble & Keenan’s Map of County Kildare, 1752**



##### ***Noble and Keenan’s Map of County Kildare, 1752***

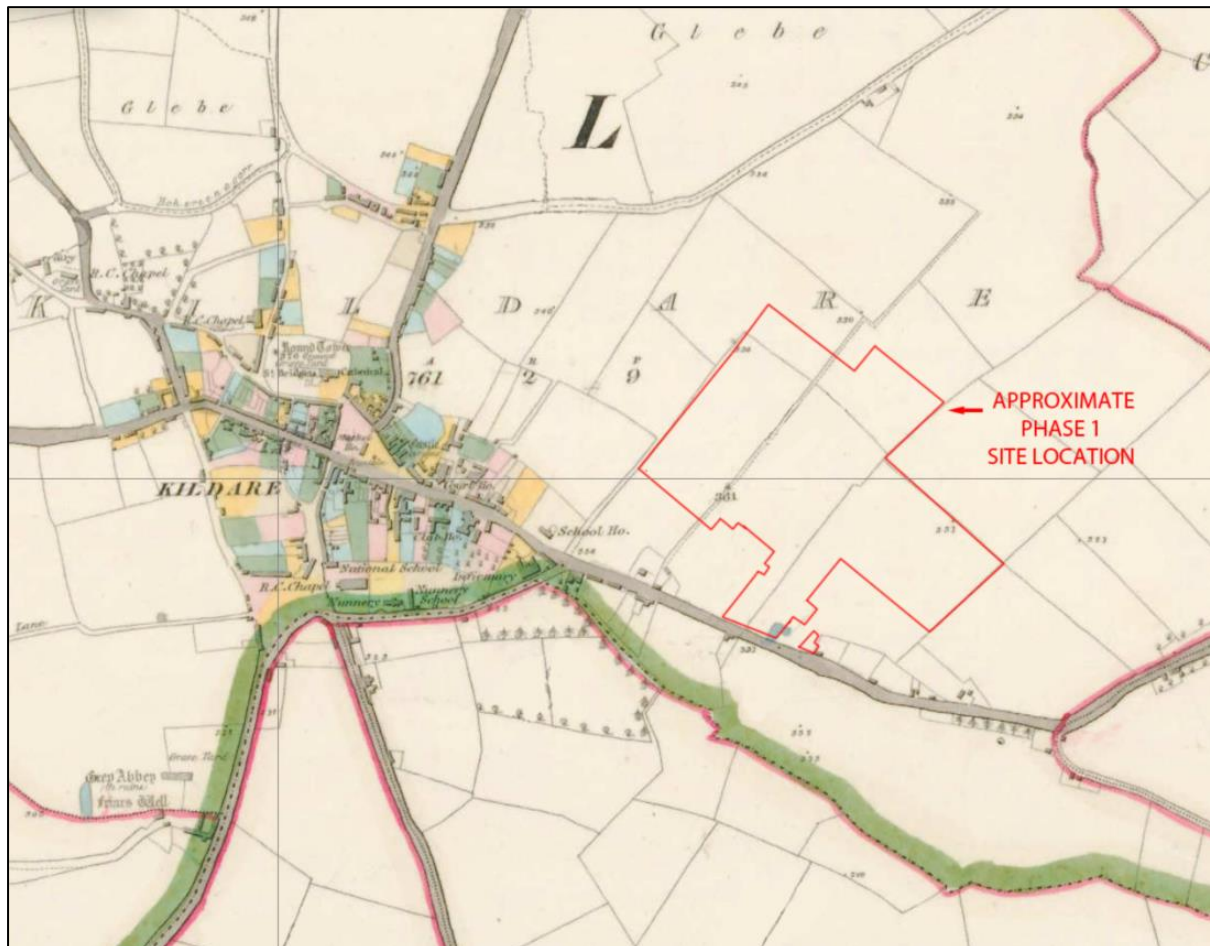
There is more detail provided on Noble and Keenan’s *Map of County Kildare* almost a century later (Figure 4.7). The radial road layout centred on Kildare is characteristic of towns that evolved from early medieval ecclesiastical settlements. The road from Kildare to Dublin (part of which is now Hospital Street / R445) can be seen branching eastwards and crossing the Curragh. The present Melitta Road (R413) is also depicted

(with 'Whitesland' annotated to the north of it; i.e. Whitesland East townland), allowing an approximation of the proposed development site location; no features are depicted within this area.

**First edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Six-Inch Map, 1837-38 (Sheet 22)**

The first edition OS map represents the earliest detailed and accurate depiction of the proposed development site and its surrounds (Figure 4.8). The overall masterplan area encompasses a large parcel of agricultural land on the eastern outskirts of Kildare town. The existing boundaries of roads to the northwest (Melitta Road) and south (the road from Kildare to the Curragh and on to Dublin; Hospital Street) are depicted, and the Curraghglebe / Kildare townland boundary is indicated. Although the townland boundary is sinuous in nature, it is not indicated as a stream. Several small properties are shown along the northern side of the Curragh road, along with an L-shaped pond (the pond lies partly within the proposed development site). A laneway runs north-eastwards from a property on the Curragh road (at the southwestern corner of the site), through the proposed development site.

**Fig. 4.8: Extract of first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch map, 1837-38**



**OS Town Plan of Kildare, Scale 1:500, 1870-72 (Sheet 6 & 7)**

The 1870-72 town plan shows the recently constructed Lock Hospital, on the newly-named Hospital Street (Figure 4.9). The laneway depicted on the first edition OS map is still in place, running along the north-western boundary of the hospital, but a new entrance avenue has been created off Hospital Street further to the southeast. A gravel pit is marked and annotated at the rear of the hospital. The hospital occupied a

relatively small and contained site (for the most part within the proposed development site) and the surrounding field and property boundaries remained unchanged.

#### ***War Office Plan of Lock Hospital, 1878 (corrected 1882)***

The War Office plan of 1878 (Figure 4.10) provides a more detailed picture of the Lock Hospital and its layout (discussed in section 10.3.1). The title of the plan was amended in 1882, with 'Lock Hospital' crossed out and replaced in pencil with 'Kildare Bks', reflecting the recent closure of the hospital and the intended use of the site as an artillery barracks. The land on which the hospital sits (and its immediate environs) is annotated as the property of the Duke of Leinster, with Broadhook Farm also named (the sitting tenant before the additional lands were acquired by the War Office for the barracks).

Broadhook farm-house, yard and a garden are located at Hospital Street, with the laneway extending north-eastwards (only the farmyard and two of the outbuildings are located within the proposed development site, see Figure 4.8). The main entrance avenue to the hospital is annotated 'W. D. Approach Road' and is walled along each side. The rear boundary to the hospital is a hedge to the southeast and large gravel pit to the northwest. The underground sewerage system connects to a pump and sewage tank in the southeast corner of the farm, at the roadside. The large L-shaped pond is depicted in the adjoining field to the east, also on the north side of the road, within the proposed development site.

#### ***Revised Edition OS Map, 25-inch, 1907-09***

By the time of the 1907-09 25-inch OS map (Figure 4.11) the artillery barracks has been constructed and is named 'Kildare Barracks' on the map. The original hospital buildings have been incorporated into the design, as has the main avenue, with the latter now extending towards the rear of the barracks. Rows of wooden huts are neatly aligned on both sides of the avenue. There are some more substantial buildings depicted (two of which are annotated as schools), largely confined to the southern end of the barracks (both outside of the proposed Phase 1 development site).

There are two areas of open ground between the hut rows and the rear of the barracks, presumably grounds for parade or recreation. Beyond these areas are large rectilinear open plots (partly within the Phase 1 proposed development site) which may represent the vegetable plots known to have been present within the barracks (Cf. Magee Barracks Local Area Plan) or some form of temporary enclosure or structure. Adjacent buildings housed the transport sheds, gun sheds, stables, stores etc., with the fields beyond used to graze the horses (i.e. within the northern half of the overall Masterplan Area).

#### ***Revised Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Six-Inch Map, 1939 (Sheet 22-12 & 22-16) (Figure 4.11)***

By 1939, the new permanent barracks was under construction (the new permanent structures are marked in black). The most obvious change is the clearance of the hut rows on the southeast side of the avenue to create the parade ground and five long narrow blocks newly built along its northeast side, within the proposed Phase 1 development site. Some of the structures depicted along the southeast side of the new parade ground have been demolished, but not yet replaced. On the northwest side of the parade ground there have been few alterations to the original encampment, with the rows of huts still in place and only one new building depicted, on the southwest side of the 19<sup>th</sup> century hospital building, within the proposed Phase 1 development site.

Fig. 4.9: Extract of Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Kildare, 1870-72



**Fig. 4.10: War Office plan of Lock Hospital 1878 (corrected 1882)**

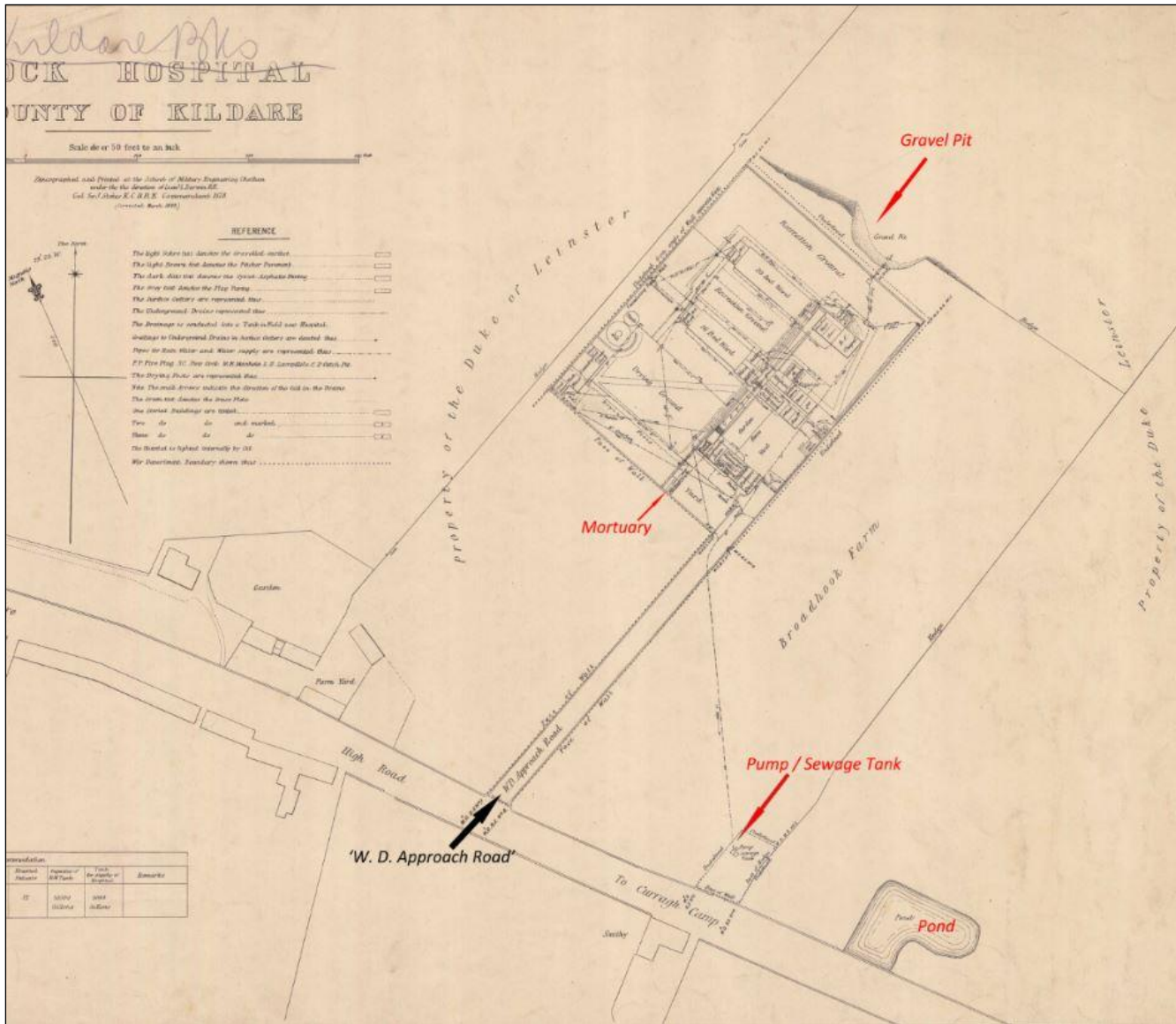




Fig. 4.11: Extract of first edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map, 1907-09

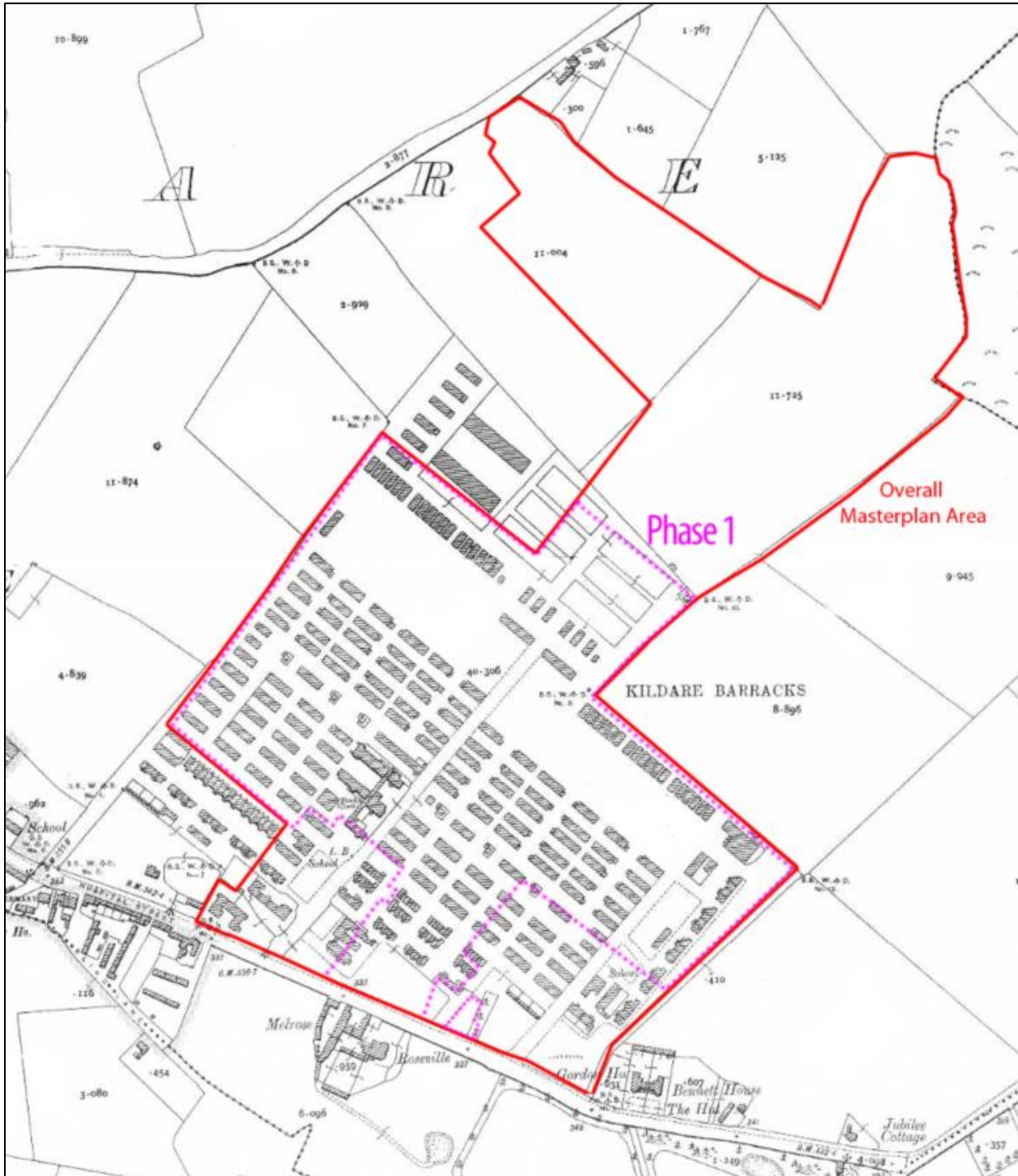
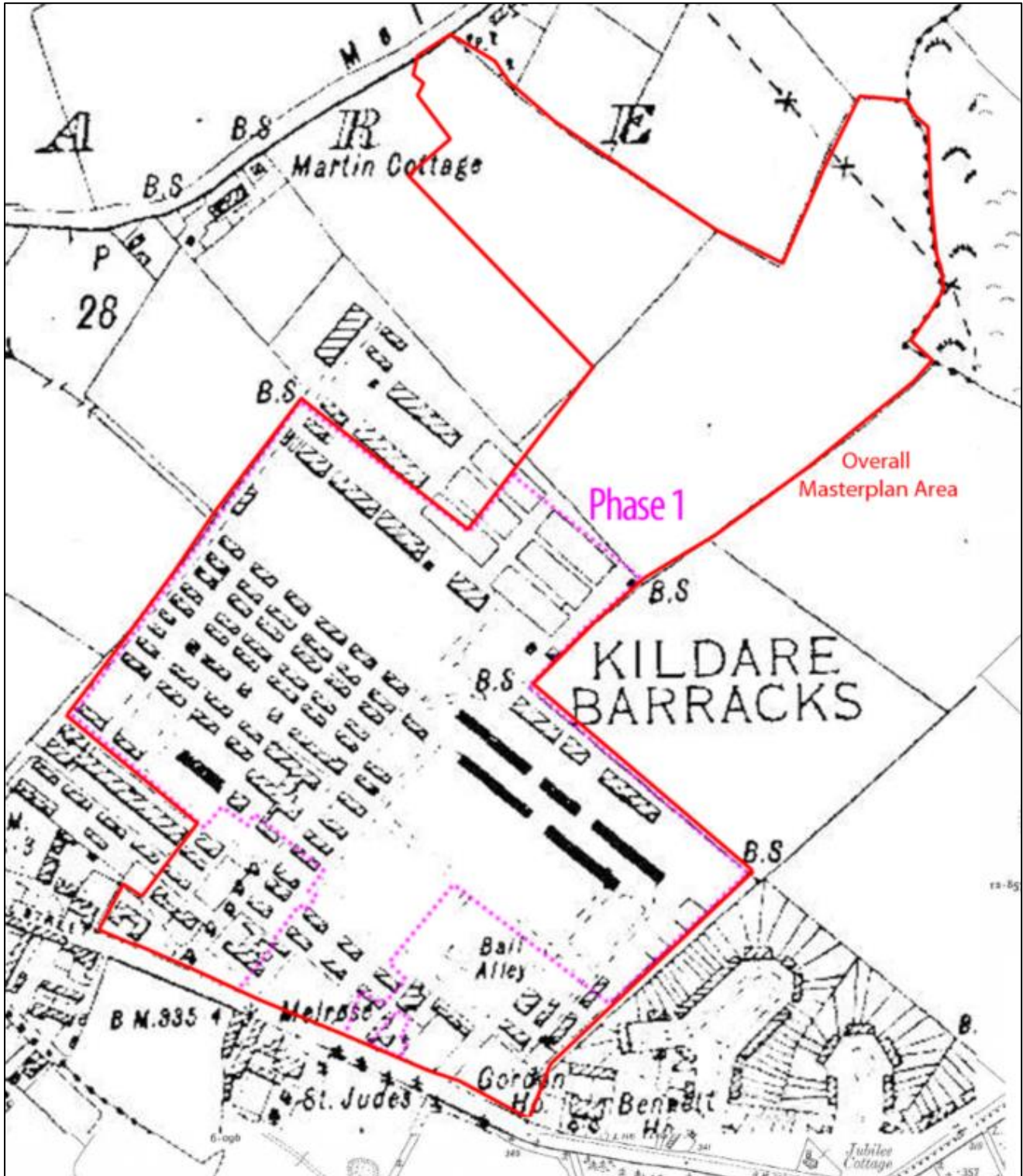


Fig. 4.12: Extract of revised edition Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch map, 1939



### 4.3.5 Townland Boundaries and Townland Names

#### ***Townland Boundaries***

Townlands are land divisions that form a unique feature in the Irish landscape, their origins can be of great antiquity and many are of pre-Norman date. They existed well before the establishment of parishes or counties. Townland boundaries can take the form of natural boundaries or routeways as well as artificially constructed earthen banks and ditch divisions. They are often formed of substantial boundaries which are usually distinguishable from standard field division boundaries. There are 62,000 townlands in Ireland, grouped into civil parishes, then counties and finally provinces. While the boundaries of many townlands may not have been clearly defined until the post medieval period or later, particularly in areas of poor-quality land such as bog and mountain, the boundaries in the areas of better land were almost certainly defined at an early date.

The townland names and boundaries were standardised across the country in the 19<sup>th</sup> century when the Ordnance Survey began to produce large-scale maps of the country. The townland boundaries recorded by the Ordnance Survey, therefore, may well be aligned on older land divisions dating to early historic times and may physically overlie archaeological evidence for such early forms of land division. The north-western corner of the Masterplan Area boundary coincides with the townland boundary between Kildare and Collaghknock Glebe (described in the site inspection, Section 4.3.7). No townland boundaries are affected by the proposed Phase 1 development.

#### ***Townland Names***

Townland names are a valuable source of information, not only on the topography, land ownership and land use within the landscape, but also on its history, archaeological monuments and folklore. While most place names were anglicised or translated relatively accurately, some were corrupted virtually beyond recognition.

The proposed development site lies within the townland of Kildare, *Cill Dara*, meaning 'church of the oak tree', a reference to the early medieval St Brigid's monastery. The townland name Collaghknock Glebe is formed by the Irish *cúl a chnuic*, meaning 'back of the hill', and the English 'glebe', which refers to church land (land owned by the church and used to provide an income, via rentals / farm produce / milling, or to provide a residence for a rector). The dominance of the church is also apparent in the wider landscape, with areas annotated as 'Farranderg Glebe' and 'Curragh Glebe' on the first edition OS map, within the townland of Kildare, to the northwest and southeast of the proposed development site respectively.

### 4.3.6 Industrial Archaeological Heritage Sites

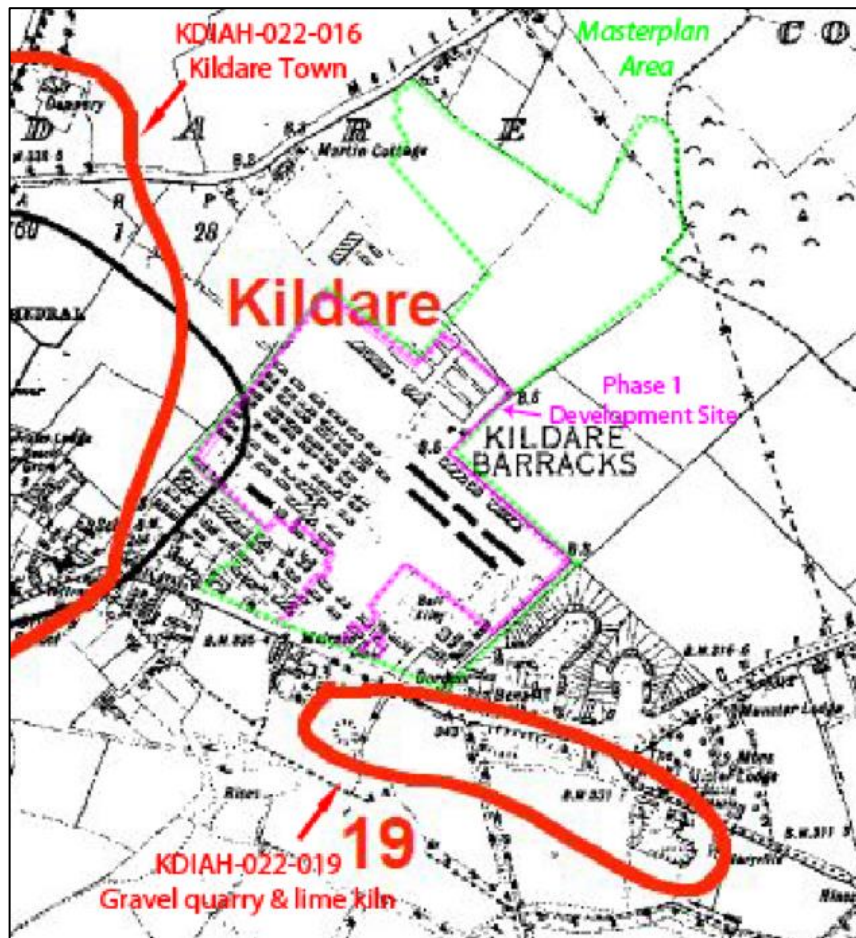
Industrial archaeological heritage incorporates features or sites associated with transport (road, rail, canal), extractive industries (quarrying, mining, peat extraction), service and utility (e.g. water, electricity, sewerage supplies), manufacturing and milling, and urban areas (Giacometti *et al.* 2007). These sites can date from the 17<sup>th</sup> to the 20<sup>th</sup> centuries.

There are no industrial archaeological heritage sites located within the proposed development site or Masterplan Area.

The Kildare Industrial Archaeological Heritage Survey (KDIAH) identified two sites in the vicinity (Figure 4.13), the town of Kildare to the northwest (KDIAH-022-016) and a gravel quarry and lime kiln (KDIAH-022-

019) on the southwest side of Hospital Street. The quarry comprises three gravel pits depicted on the 1907-9 25-inch OS map, while the lime kiln is shown on the earlier first edition OS map of 1837-8.

**Fig. 4.13: Industrial archaeological heritage sites in the vicinity of proposed development**

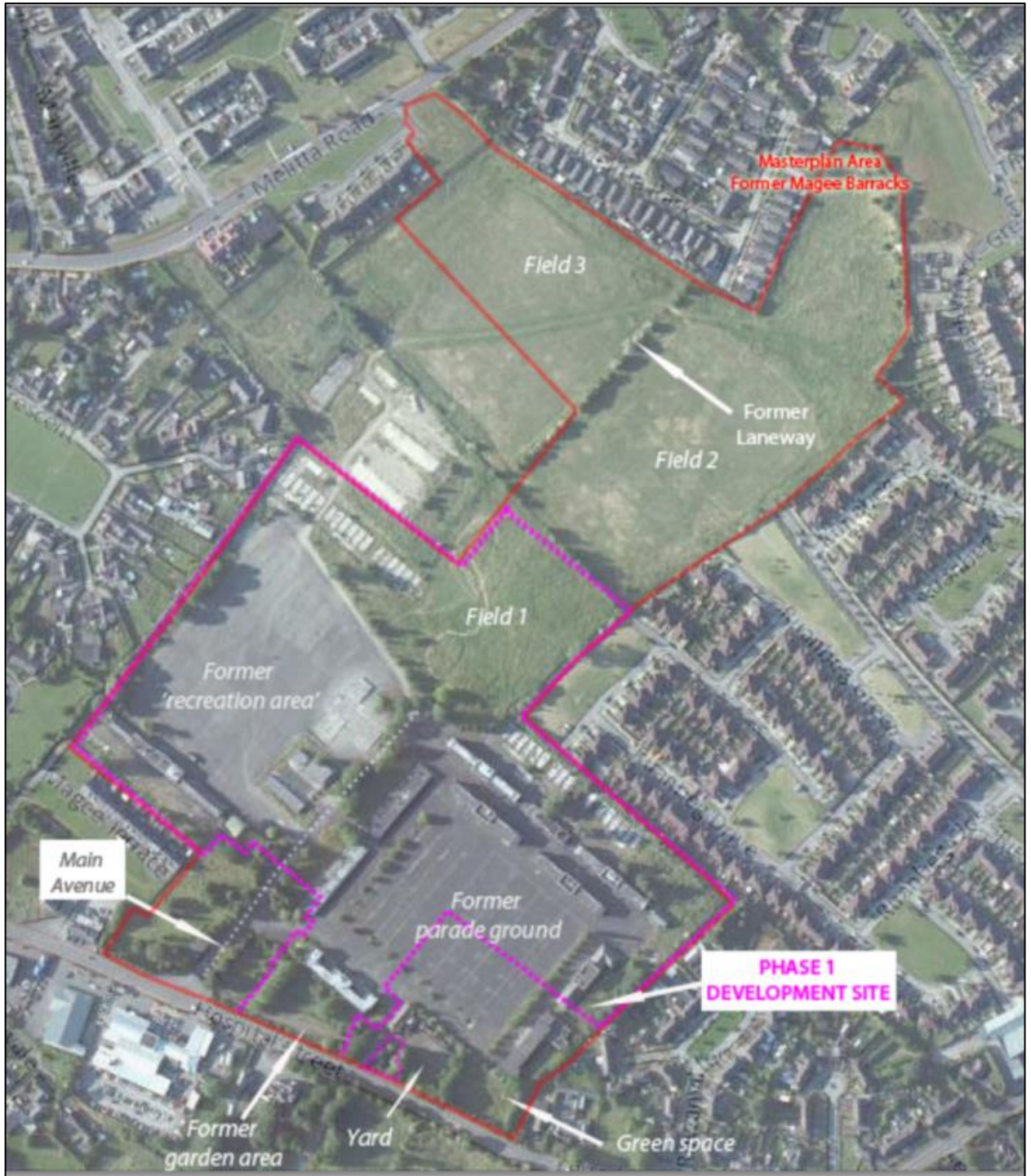


#### 4.3.7 Site Inspection

An inspection was carried out of the proposed Phase 1 development site and overall Masterplan Area (Figure 4.14). The former is generally level and occupied by various redundant military installations, with only limited areas of greenfield. The remainder of the Masterplan Area to the northeast is greenfield, sloping gently to the north and east.

The northern half of the Masterplan Area comprises two large fields, or parts thereof (Fields 2 & 3, Figure 4.13, Plates 4.1 & 4.3) and a narrow strip of Field 1. For the most part the land slopes gently in a north / north-easterly direction and the fields are rough pasture with an uneven ground surface. Houses back onto the western, northern and eastern boundaries. The townland boundary between Kildare and Collaghknock Glebe at the north-eastern corner of the Masterplan Area is formed by a high gravel ridge, with mature hedgerow running along the top of it (Plates 4.1 & 4.2). The ridge slope has been at least partly augmented by dumps of construction material, with a large mound extending east from it just outside the Masterplan Area.

**Fig. 4.14: Aerial photograph (Digital Globe, OSi 2013) showing proposed development site**



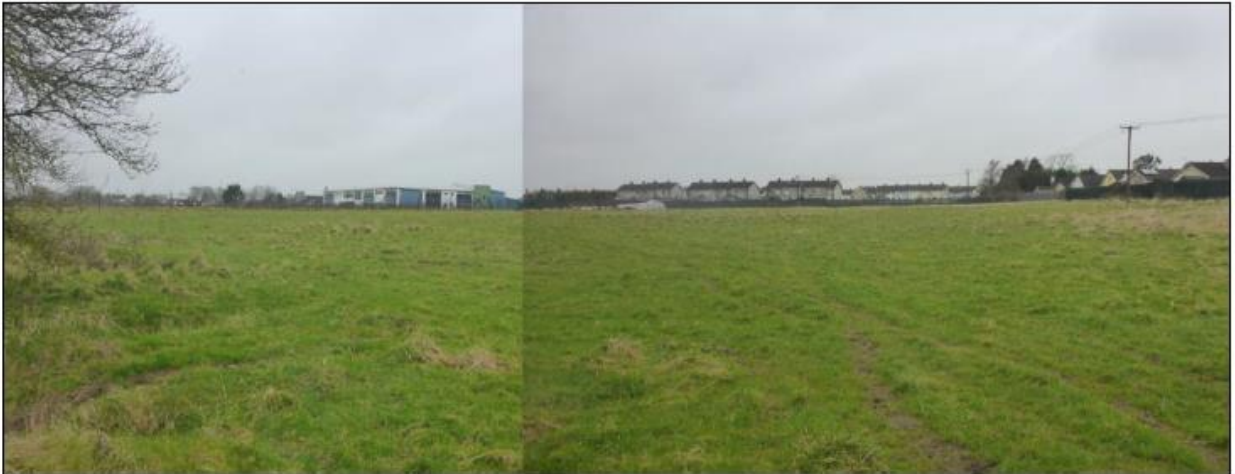
**Plate 4.1: View southwest over Masterplan Area (Field 2) from high ridge of townland boundary**



**Plate 4.2: Natural gravel ridge forming Kildare / Curraghglebe townland boundary, facing northeast**



**Plate 4.3: Field 3, facing northwest**



**Plate 4.4: Earthen & hedgerow boundary between fields 2 & 3, facing southwest**



**Plate 4.5: Laneway along field boundary (in field 2), facing west / southwest**



The boundary between fields 2 and 3 partly preserves the laneway depicted on the first edition OS map that ran north-eastwards from Broadhook Farm. The laneway partially survives as an earthen path c. 1m-1.5m wide with a level surface (largely obscured by vegetation overgrowth, Plate 4.5), bounded along the northwest by the earthen bank and hedgerow of the field boundary (Plate 4.4).

The grazing land to the north is separated from the main barracks to the southwest by a wrought-iron painted railed fence and gate (the style and material used suggest that this may be contemporary with the original c. 1900 barracks or, at the latest, with the refurbishments of 1938; Plates 4.6 & 4.7). A small overgrown field (Field 1) links the grazing area to the north with the barracks proper to the southwest (Plate 4.9); this area was formerly occupied by large rectilinear plots or enclosures (possible vegetable garden or other temporary structures) and the ground surface is uneven. The field lies predominantly within the proposed Phase 1 development site.

**Plate 4.6: Wrought-iron fence between fields 1 & 2, facing northeast**



**Plates 4.7 and 4.8: Detail of wrought-iron fence boundary (left) and track along line of former avenue in Field 1, facing southwest (right)**





The main barracks area was bisected by an avenue, orientated southwest to southeast, running through the site for c. 315m from the entrance at Hospital Street. It originally terminated within Field 1 (extending c. 30m beyond the southwestern end of the field) but this section of the avenue survives only partly as a grass-track (Plate 4.8). The broad, straight avenue is tree-lined and tarmac-surfaced, measuring c. 11m wide (Plate 4.9). To the west of the main avenue is the former 'recreation area' which includes buildings that housed the former NCO's Mess and the shell store (now surrounded by a security fence), as well as a water tower. Residential properties back onto the north western and southwestern boundaries of this area. The area is entirely covered in tarmac / concrete surface.

**Plates 4.9: Main avenue facing northeast (A) and southwest (B)**



**Plate 4.10: View towards main barracks area from Field 1, facing southwest**



The main barracks was located to the east of the main avenue and includes the former Parade Ground, an expansive area with tarmac surface and the outer boundaries lined with mature trees. As it was designed for use by artillery, the parade ground is of vast proportions. Long, narrow building ranges (mostly two-storey) occupy the sides of the parade ground, housing accommodation blocks, the Officers Mess, administration, and training schools. The former Officers Mess has its front entrance facing away from the barracks square. There is also a number of smaller related structures to the rear of the main buildings on the northeast side (e.g. gun sheds and an 'electronics' building of recent origin). Most of the buildings are in poor condition. Houses back onto the eastern and north eastern boundaries of this part of the site.

**Plate 4.11: Former Parade Ground, facing northeast**



There was visible evidence of an extensive sewerage, water supply, and / or drainage network that underlies the barracks. Several manholes were noted within the former parade ground, along its southwestern side, and an unusually large number was evident in the former recreation area to the west of the avenue. On this side, the tarmac / concrete surface is pierced by lines of inspection / access manholes (approximately 40-50 in this area alone, many of which are visible in current aerial imagery, Figure 4.15). The rows run on a northeast / southwest alignment and are spaced at regular intervals across the entire recreation area. Additional manholes were noted to the rear of the long building range lining the southwest side of the area.

The majority of the holes are round openings with a diameter of c. 63cm (one small rectangular opening was noted along the avenue and two others in the former parade ground). Few of the holes retain their metal covers (where present there was no visible engraving / lettering). Those that were open were frequently filled with detritus. Modern cement lining and plastic drain-pipes were visible in some (and metal ladder rungs in one), while others were lined with red-brick (Plates 4-12 & 4-13). One open hole along the south-eastern side of the area was clear of debris; it had a red-brick lining and a visible depth of c. 2m-3m, with tunnels / channels branching off the main access chamber (these openings were also red-brick constructions (Plate 4-13).

It is likely that at least some of these date to the 1860s when the Lock Hospital was constructed (the hospital building occupied a plot along the south-eastern side of the former recreation area and the use of red-brick in the hospital construction is also recorded). According to Crawford (2005), 'the water supply system consisted of a well sunk sixty-two feet to the ground water level, the shaft of which was supported by a brick

lined wall. The water was pumped to an octagonal shaped water tower approximately fifty feet high with storage for 5,000 gallons ... The sewage and ground storm water was relayed to a sewage tank located some distance away from the hospital complex. This called for a network of underground sewers and ancillary inspection manholes’.

Crawford (2005) also notes that all remaining foundations of the Lock hospital were removed during ‘recent building works’ at the site. The site inspection for this assessment, however, suggests that at least some of the foundations may survive above-ground; Crawford may have been referring to any visible standing remains that had survived to that point. The foundations of the hospital walls were brick laid on concrete; partly buried and overgrown foundations showing use of these materials were observed in the location of the R. C. Chapel in the northern block of the former hospital, at the edge of the avenue. There are also concrete foundations that match the footprint of the remainder of the northern block that housed one of the dormitories (the 20-Bed Ward; Figures 4.16 & 4.10).

**Fig. 4.15: Inspection / access manholes in former recreation area (those visible in aerial imagery are indicated by white arrows)**



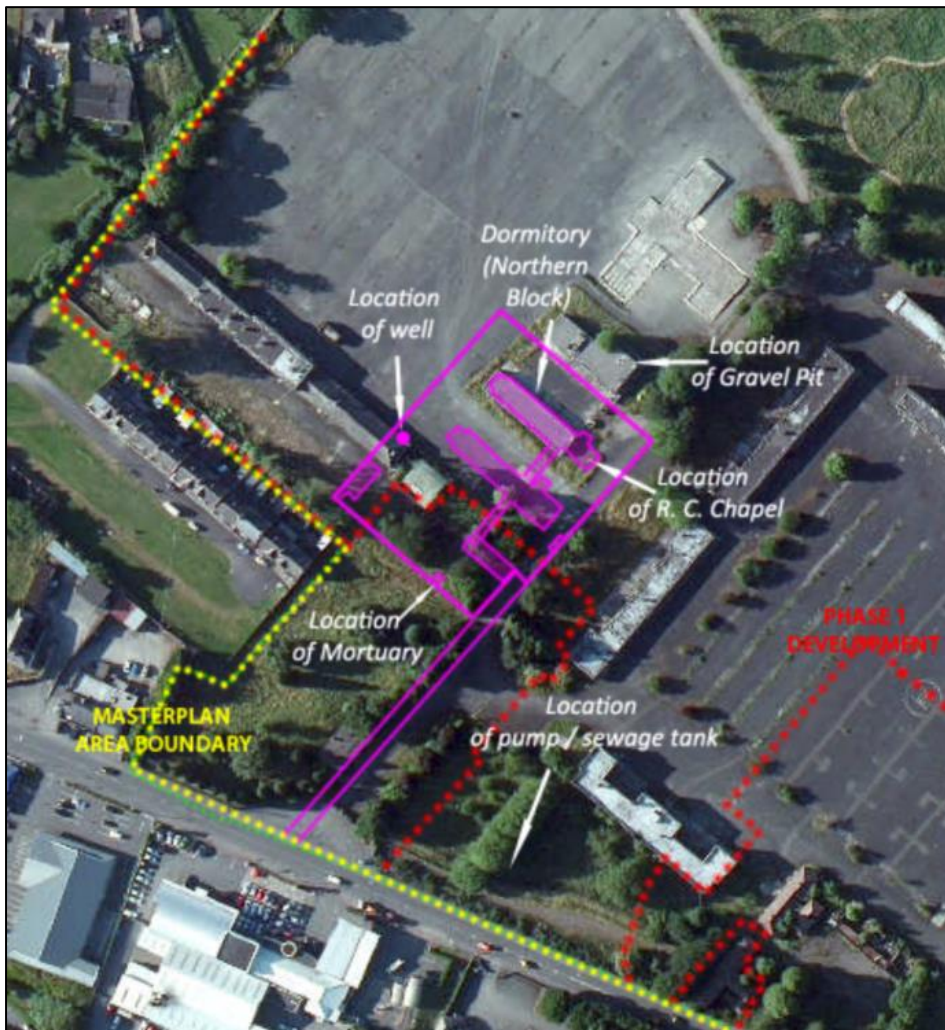
**Plate 4.12: Line of man-holes in former recreation area, facing northeast**



**Plate 4.13: Man-hole with red-brick lining in former recreation area**



**Fig. 4.16: Overlay of Lock Hospital plan (1872) onto modern aerial imagery**



#### 4.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

The proposed development will consist of the demolition of 17 no. existing buildings (including a range of former Barracks buildings, the Officers' Mess building and Water Tower structure) with a GFA of 16,320 sq.m, and the construction of a development comprising of 375 no. residential units, a neighbourhood centre comprising of 3 no. single-storey retail units with a GFA of 130 sq.m, 105 sq.m and 100 sq.m respectively, a café (including gallery / exhibition area at mezzanine level) with a GFA of 300 sq.m, a two-storey childcare facility with a GFA of 680 sq.m and associated play area, all internal roads, car parking, pedestrian and cycle paths, public open space, and all associated site and infrastructural works on an application site of c. 11.35 ha.

The 375 no. residential units proposed consist of the following:

- 76 no. 3 bed semi-detached units;
- 42 no. 3 bed terrace units;
- 60 no. 4 bed semi-detached units;
- 7 no. 4 bed detached units;
- 16 no. 1 bed apartment units within the duplex blocks;
- 34 no. 2 bed apartment units within the duplex blocks;

- 18 no. 3 bed apartment units within the duplex blocks;
- 30 no. 1 bed apartment units within the apartment blocks; and
- 92 no. 2 bed apartment units within the apartment blocks.

The houses are 2 to 3 storeys in height, the duplex blocks are 2 to 3 storeys in height and the apartment blocks are 4 to 5 storeys in height over basement car park. The associated site and infrastructural works include foul and surface / storm water drainage, attenuation tanks, 639 no. car parking spaces comprising, 560 no. spaces for the residential units, 51 no. visitor spaces and 28 no. spaces to serve the proposed creche, retail, and café units, public open space measuring c. 1.80 hectares, bin and bike stores, 3 no. electricity substations, landscaping, boundary walls, railings and fences.

A new signalised road junction is proposed onto Hospital Street providing access to the proposed development and also to the adjacent lands where a supermarket and cancer treatment clinic are proposed. Road works are also proposed to Hospital Street (R445), including pedestrian crossings, provision of cycle lanes, upgrades to footpaths, signage, road markings and traffic signalling.

The proposed development comprises the first phase of the overall development of the applicant's c. 20.78 ha landholding at this location. The planning application is accompanied by an overall site masterplan drawing indicating the permitted and future proposals for the remainder of the lands, which include a permitted supermarket, a cancer treatment clinic (proton therapy) currently at appeal stage with An Bord Pleanála and a future Phase 2 residential development of c. 179 units, which will be subject to a separate planning application.

#### **4.5 POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

The proposed Phase I development is set within the southern half of former Magee Barracks site (Figure 4.14). Archaeological techniques comprising documentary, cartographic research and site inspection were employed in order to predict with a greater certainty the potential to reveal previously unrecorded archaeological features within this development area. There are no RMP / SMR sites within the proposed Phase 1 development site (nor within the overall masterplan area), though the western corner of the site encroaches slightly into the Zone of Archaeological Potential for the historic town of Kildare (KD022-029). A number of stray finds are recorded in Kildare townland, but the precise find-spot of these artefacts is unknown. A previously unrecorded and unknown burial ground dating to the medieval and post-medieval period was discovered on the south side of Hospital Street, c. 65m southeast of the proposed development site (SMR KD022-118). The proposed development will have no impact on any known or recorded archaeological sites.

Prior to the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the proposed Phase 1 development site was farmland on the outskirts of Kildare town. A Lock Hospital was constructed on part of the site in 1869 (Figure 4.16). The site inspection indicated that at least some of the foundations may survive above-ground in the location of the R. C. Chapel in the northern hospital block, at the edge of the main avenue. There are also concrete foundations that match the footprint of the remainder of the northern block that housed one of the dormitories (Figures 4.16 & 4.10). It is also likely that there are below-ground remains (partial or otherwise) surviving in situ, particularly in areas where permanent structures were not erected in the early 1900s or the late 1930s building phases of the military barracks (e.g. at the location of the mortuary). Where such remains survive, they will be directly and negatively impacted by the proposed development.

There is no associated burial ground documented for the Lock Hospital, however, there is precedent for the use of unofficial burial sites at 19<sup>th</sup> century institutions. The recently discovered earlier burial ground noted

above (which pre-dates the hospital) on the south side of Hospital Street, is an example of how burials (or other archaeological sites) can survive subsurface with no above-ground indication. It also demonstrates how such sites can disappear from memory. If there was a burial ground associated with the hospital, it was an unofficial or unsanctioned site and its location is unknown. The mortuary was located on the southwest side of the hospital, with the hospital boundary wall separating it from the field immediately to the southwest (Figures 4.9 & 4.10). This field was part of Broadhook farm at the time, with the farmyard and outbuildings in its southwestern corner, along the main road. The presence of the boundary wall which continued the length of the avenue (i.e. no easy access), The use of the field as part of an active farm, and the proximity to the main road renders this location improbable for burials (and lies outside of the proposed development site). There are two potential areas, however the gravel pit at the rear of the hospital (this location now lies beneath concrete building foundations and is likely to be very disturbed); and the area that housed the pump and sewage tank to the southeast (in a less disturbed area used as a garden for the Officers' Mess; See Figure 4.16).

From c. 1900 onwards the proposed development site has been occupied by a military barracks, initially consisting of temporary hut encampments and sheds, and few permanent structures (the former hospital being one). In the late 1930s the hutted artillery lines were replaced with a proper barracks (the first purpose-built facility by the Irish Free State). The majority of the Phase I development site has been disturbed, through the construction of the 19<sup>th</sup> century hospital, the various military buildings and by the extensive sewage / drainage network that was evident within the site (it is likely that at least part of this network dates to the 1860s when the Lock Hospital was constructed). Two small areas of potentially less disturbed / undisturbed ground remain within the proposed development site: field 1 (where no permanent buildings were constructed, though temporary enclosures or structures are depicted on the historic OS mapping); and the former garden area at the Officers' Mess (see Figure 4-14).

These small areas have an inherent 'greenfield' archaeological potential though this would be reduced or even negated if the ground has suffered disturbance in the past (it should be noted that areas where no structures are depicted on the historic OS maps may have been disturbed sub-surface by the sewage / drainage network that may extend beneath the entirety of Phase 1 development site). It is possible, where there has been no disturbance, that previously unknown archaeological deposits or features survive subsurface within these areas.

Where any previously unknown archaeological features or deposits survive below ground within the proposed development site there would be a direct and negative impact on them.

## **4.6 POTENTIAL CUMULATIVE IMPACTS**

The northern half of the overall masterplan area (outside of proposed Phase 1 development) is largely undisturbed greenfield. There are no recorded archaeological sites (RMP sites) within the overall masterplan area. This part of the masterplan area was agricultural land associated with Broadhook Farm prior to the construction of the barracks in c. 1900, after which it was used for grazing horses of the artillery unit. All greenfield areas have an inherent archaeological potential and it is possible that previously unknown archaeological sites, deposits or features survive subsurface within this area.

In addition, several features of local historical or cultural heritage interest survive within this part of the masterplan area. A laneway is depicted on the first edition OS map (1837-8) running northeast from Broadhook Farmhouse; this partially survives in the field boundary between fields 2 and 3 (Figure 4.16). This is a feature of local historical interest.

The wrought-iron boundary fence associated with the early life of the barracks survives at the northeast side of Field 1. This is a feature of local historical interest.

The Kildare / Curraghglebe townland boundary is formed by a high gravel ridge and runs along the north-eastern boundary of the masterplan area. This is a feature of cultural heritage interest and potential archaeological interest; natural gravel ridges were often used as trackways, with some also used as the location for burials during the prehistoric period.

There is also the slight potential that previously unknown archaeological features may be uncovered within the smaller proposed development site for a Supermarket on the northwest side of the main entrance at Hospital Street. Given the levels of disturbance in the past within this site, however, the inherent greenfield archaeological potential is considerably reduced. This was proven to be the case at the similarly disturbed site for the planned Cancer Treatment Clinic (Proton Therapy), at the southwestern end of the overall Masterplan Area, where archaeological testing undertaken in 2018 identified no features, finds or deposits of archaeological interest (see section 4.3.3). An archaeological assessment report was prepared to accompany the separate planning applications for both sites.

#### **4.7 'DO NOTHING' IMPACT**

In the “do-nothing” scenario the proposed development would not be constructed and therefore there would be no adverse impacts to any as yet undiscovered archaeological subsurface sites, nor to any features of architectural or cultural heritage.

Consultation with the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DCHG) took place on the 10<sup>th</sup> November 2017. Appropriate mitigation measures for the overall Magee Barracks Masterplan Area were agreed and the recommendations detailed below are in line with these for the Phase 1 development, where monitoring in advance of demolition and construction is considered acceptable to the Department given the existing structures on site (see Appendix 4.2).

#### **4.8 AVOIDANCE, REMEDIAL & MITIGATION MEASURES**

This section contains recommended measures to mitigate adverse effects on archaeology and cultural heritage. Having regard to the cumulative effects of development discussed in Section 4.6, mitigation measures are set out below for both (a) the proposed development and (b) the wider Magee Barracks regeneration proposals. All measures listed should be implemented well in advance of the commencement of development works (including demolition).

As noted above, with reference to Appendix 4.2, the mitigation measures which require monitoring prior to demolition and construction are proposed following discussion with the Department where it was explained that there are significant Health & Safety issues for advance testing within Phase 1, as a result of the brownfield nature of the site and network of sewage/water tunnels / pipes running beneath. Testing Phase 1 without a prior health and safety audit, identification and marking out of below-ground services, and the assistance of a site investigation support crew, would be unsafe and best delayed until the advance works were commencing, when a health and safety risk assessment can be carried out and measures put in place.

It was recommended that the testing takes place at the earliest stages of the site preparation works and well in advance of the construction phase, so there would be enough time to deal with any archaeology found. The risk to the client should anything be discovered is also manageable – due to the overall size of



Phase 1 development site, the area of the find would be cordoned off and the rest of the site preparation work can continue elsewhere. This approach is reflected is accepted in the Departments letter in Appendix 4.2.

#### 4.8.1 Proposed Development

**ACH PRE-CONST 1:** No development works shall take place before a programme of archaeological testing has been undertaken in the former garden area at the Officers' Mess in the vicinity of the former pump / sewage tank associated with the former hospital, in order to identify whether this location might have been used for burial purposes. This work should be carried out under the terms of an excavation licence issued by the DCHG.

**ACH PRE-CONST 2:** Although no permanent structures were erected within Field 1, the presence of temporary enclosures / structures during the later 19<sup>th</sup> century and agricultural activities will have resulted in some disturbance. This is likely to have decreased the level of archaeological potential and would also affect the results of a geophysical survey. That said, the level of disturbance here may have been to a lesser extent than elsewhere in the Phase 1 development site. No development works in Field 1 shall therefore take place before a programme of archaeological testing has been undertaken within Field 1 to identify any previously unknown archaeological features or deposits that may survive (albeit truncated) below ground in this area. This work should be carried out under the terms of an excavation licence issued by the DCHG.

**ACH PRE-CONST 3:** No development works shall take place before a programme of archaeological monitoring has been undertaken at the location of the former Lock Hospital to identify and record the surviving foundations.

**ACH PRE-CONST 4:** No development works shall take place before a programme of archaeological monitoring has been undertaken in the former parade ground, with a view to establishing the date and function of the network and channels identified there. This monitoring should be carried out by an archaeologist with specialist knowledge of military / industrial archaeology.

**ACH PRE-CONST 5:** No development works shall take place before a programme of archaeological monitoring has been undertaken at the site of the former gravel pit associated with the hospital, in order to identify (if possible, in this disturbed location) whether this area might have been used for burial purposes.

In the event that archaeological remains are discovered during the monitoring, the National Monuments Service of the DCHG and the National Museum of Ireland will be informed and all construction works will cease in the vicinity of the remains and the area will be fenced off until a licensed archaeologist has resolved the archaeological issues in consultation with DCHG, who will advise on any remedial action it considers appropriate. The resolution of archaeological features involves the detailed recording (through drawings, photographs and written descriptions) and excavation by hand of archaeological materials and finds by a licensed archaeologist. The results are compiled in a report in accordance with national monuments legislation and submitted to DCHG who will advise on any further remedial action it considers appropriate.

The attention of the developer is drawn to the relevant parts of the National Monuments Acts (Appendix 4.1) which describe the responsibility of the site owners to report the finding of archaeological items if any should be discovered during construction works. The developer will also ensure that adequate provision is made to fund any archaeological work required.

#### **4.8.2 Wider Magee Barracks Regeneration Proposals**

Given the green-field nature of the northern half of the Masterplan Area, it is recommended that a geophysical survey should be undertaken in advance of future development within this area (Fields 2 & 3 on Figure 4.13). Further recommendations would be made on the basis of the survey results and as part of a detailed impact assessment for future development within these two fields.

Recommended mitigation measures in relation to the proposed supermarket and cancer treatment clinic developments include archaeological monitoring and targeted test-trenching (as detailed in separate archaeological assessment reports). This reflects the level of previous disturbance on both sites and is in line with the mitigation measures agreed with the National Monuments Service (DCHG) for the overall Magee Barracks Masterplan area.

### **4.9 PREDICTED IMPACTS OF THE PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT**

There is no predicted impact on any recorded or known archaeological sites, features or deposits. The proposed development may, however, directly impact upon potential (previously unrecorded) below-ground archaeological remains. Archaeological monitoring and testing have been specified in Section 4.8 to mitigate any such potential impacts. This work will be carried out well in advance of construction phase.

#### **4.10 MONITORING**

There will be no requirement for monitoring post-construction. All physical archaeological and cultural heritage impact issues will be resolved at the pre-construction stage of the development and therefore no potential impacts are envisioned at the operation stage of the development.

#### **4.11 REINSTATEMENT**

No reinstatement measures will be required.

#### **4.12 INTERACTIONS**

No interactions have been identified during the course of this assessment.

#### **4.13 DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN COMPILING**

No difficulties were encountered during the course of this assessment.

#### **4.14 REFERENCES**

Simms, A. (Ed.) 1996. *Irish Historical Towns Atlas* (Vol. 1) – Kildare, Carrickfergus, Bandon, Kells, Mullingar and Athlone. Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.

- Bradley, J., Halpin, A. & King H. (1986) *Urban Archaeological Survey of Kildare*, Part VII (iii), commissioned by the Office of Public Works, Dublin.
- Breen T., in Bennett, I. (Ed) 2003. *Excavations 2001 – Summary accounts of the Archaeological Excavations in Ireland*, Wordwell, Bray.
- Brindley, A. L. and Lanting, J.N. 'Radiocarbon Dates for Neolithic Single Burials'. *The Journal of Irish Archaeology*, Vol. 5 (1989/1990) 1-7
- Crawford, H. 2005. 'The Kildare Lock Hospital'. *Journal of the County Kildare Archaeological Society and Surrounding Districts*. Vol. 19 (3) 1-25.
- Dennehy, E., 2004: *Archaeological Assessment and Impact Statement, Grey Abbey Friary, The Nurney Road, Kildare*. Licence 04E0233. Unpublished report.
- Dennehy, E., 2005: *Archaeological Excavation, Second Interim Progress Report, Grey Abbey Friary, The Nurney Road, Kildare*. Licence 04E0233. Unpublished report.
- Dineen, C, 2003: *Archaeological Desk Study. Kildare Tourist Outlet Village, Grey Abbey, County Kildare*. Margaret Gowen & Co. Unpublished Report
- Dineen, C, 2004: *Section 5.10 Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Architectural Heritage, Archaeological and Cultural Heritage. Kildare Tourist Outlet Village, Grey Abbey, County Kildare*. Margaret Gowen & Co. Unpublished Report.
- Giacometti, A., Duffy, S., Ní Cheallaigh, M. 2007. *Kildare Industrial Archaeological Heritage Project*. Unpublished report for Kildare County Council Heritage Section, ArchTech Ltd.
- Gwynn, A. & Hadcock, R. N. 1970. *Medieval Religious Houses: Ireland*. Longmans.
- Harbison, P. (2000) *Cooper's Ireland – Drawings and notes from an eighteenth century gentleman*, O' Brien Press, Dublin.
- Jackson, P. (1979-'80) 'The Holy Wells of Co. Kildare' in *Journal of the Kildare Archaeological Society*, Vol. XVI, No.2, Kildare.
- Johnston, S., (1990). 'The Neolithic and Bronze Age activity at Dún Ailinne, Co. Kildare', in *Emania*, 7, 23-31.
- Kilfeather, A., Grogan, E. (1997) *Archaeological Inventory of County Kildare*. Unpublished draft copy.
- Kildare County Council (2011), *Kildare County Development Plan (2011–2017)*.
- Leigh, J. (2003) *Geophysical Survey, Kildare Tourist Outlet Village, Grey Abbey, Co. Kildare (Licence Ref. 03R135)*, Unpublished Report, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd.
- Lewis, S. (1995) *A topographical dictionary of Ireland, 1837*, Vol. II, Kenny's, Galway.
- McLoughlin, G. (2015) *Archaeological Monitoring Report Kildare Tourist Outlet Village, County Kildare*. Unpublished report for Courtney Derry.
- McLoughlin, M. 2005. 'Kildare Barracks', a Local History Lecture for the Cill Dara Historical Society in September 2005 ([http://www.kildare.ie/greyabbey/archives/2007/07/kildare\\_barrack.asp](http://www.kildare.ie/greyabbey/archives/2007/07/kildare_barrack.asp))
- Mount, C. (1992) *An archaeological survey of Grey Abbey, Co. Kildare*, Unpublished report.
- Murtagh, D. (26) in Bennett, I (Ed.) (1992) *Excavations 1991 – Summary accounts of the Archaeological Excavations in Ireland*, Wordwell, Bray.

O'Donovan, E. (2011) *Archaeological Monitoring at Grey Abbey* Unpublished report by O'Donovan and Associates.

O'Hara, R., O'Connell, A. and Lynch, L. 2016. *Old Hospital Road, Kildare Townland, Kildare Town, Co. Kildare: Rescue Excavation*. Archer Heritage Planning Ltd, unpublished report.

Ó Riain, P. (1972) 'Boundary Association in Early Irish Society'. In *StudiaCeltica*, Vol: VII, 12-29.

Purcell, A. (2002) 'Excavation of Three Neolithic Houses at Corbally, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare'. *The Journal of Irish Archaeology*, Vol. 11: 31-75

#### 4.13.1 Online sources

<https://2fara.wordpress.com/mcgee-barracks/>

<http://mpdsearch.militaryarchives.ie/>

<http://www.abandonedireland.com/start.html>

Kildare County Council. (2005) *Magee Barracks Local Area Plan*. Available at:

<http://kildare.ie/CountyCouncil/Planning/DevelopmentPlans/LocalAreaPlans/MageeBarracksadopted281106LocalAreaPlan/LinkToDocument,16187,en.pdf>(Accessed 25<sup>th</sup> November 2016).

#### 4.13.2 List of Figures

Figure 4-1 Location of proposed Phase 1 development site

Figure 4-2 Extract of War Office Plan showing Lock Hospital, 1878

Figure 4-3 RMP map showing proposed development site and RMP / SMR sites in its vicinity

Figure 4-4 Location of archaeological test-trenches (in blue) excavated in vicinity of proposed development site (after Archaeology Plan Ltd, 2014)

Figure 4-5 Aerial image of the Proton site facing north, showing the location of the test trenches (Rice 2018)

Figure 4-6 Down Survey map of the Barony of East Ophaly, c. 1656

Figure 4-7 Extract of Noble & Keenan's Map of County Kildare, 1752

Figure 4-8 Extract of first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch map, 1837-38

Figure 4-9 Extract of Ordnance Survey Town Plan of Kildare, 1870-72

Figure 4-10 War Office Plan of Lock Hospital 1878 (corrected 1882)

Figure 4-11 Extract of first edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map, 1907-09

Figure 4-12 Extract of revised edition Ordnance Survey (OS) six-inch map, 1939

Figure 4-13 Industrial archaeological heritage sites in the vicinity of proposed development

Figure 4-14 Aerial photograph (Digital Globe, OSi 2013) showing proposed development site

Figure 4-15 Inspection / access manholes in former recreation area (those visible in aerial imagery are indicated by white arrows)

Figure 4-16 Overlay of Lock Hospital plan (1872) onto modern aerial imagery

#### 4.13.3 List of Plates

Plate 4-1 View southwest over Masterplan Area (Field 2) from high ridge of townland boundary

Plate 4-2 Natural gravel ridge forming Kildare / Curraghglebe townland boundary, facing northeast

Plate 4-3 Field 3, facing northwest

Plate 4-4 Earthen & hedgerow boundary between fields 2 & 3, facing southwest

Plate 4-5 Laneway along field boundary (in field 2), facing west / southwest

- Plate 4-6 Wrought-iron fence between fields 1 & 2, facing northeast
- Plate 4-7 Detail of wrought-iron fence boundary
- Plate 4-8 Track along line of former avenue in field 1, facing southwest
- Plate 4-9 View towards main barracks area from field 1, facing southwest
- Plate 4-10 Main avenue facing northeast (A) and southwest (B)
- Plate 4-11 Former Parade Ground, facing northeast
- Plate 4-12 Man-hole with red-brick lining in former recreation area
- Plate 4-13 Line of man-holes in former recreation area, facing northeast

## APPENDIX 4.1 RELEVANT LEGISLATION

### *National Monuments Legislation (1930-2004)*

The National Monument Act, 1930 (as amended) provides the formal legal mechanism to protect monuments in Ireland. Protection of a monument is provided via:

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)
- National Monument in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural & Gaeltacht Affairs or a Local Authority
- National Monument subject to a Preservation Order (or temporary Preservation Order)
- Register of Historic Monuments (RHM)

The definition of a national monument is specified as:

- Any artificial or partly artificial building, structure or erection or group of such buildings, structures or erections;
- Any artificial cave, stone or natural product, whether forming part of the ground, that has been artificially carved, sculptured or worked upon or which (where it does not form part of the place where it is) appears to have been purposely put or arranged in position;
- Any, or any part of any, prehistoric or ancient tomb, grave or burial deposit, or ritual, industrial or habitation site; and
- any place comprising the remains or traces of any such building, structure or erection, any cave, stone or natural product or any such tomb, grave, burial deposit or ritual, industrial or habitation site.

Under Section 14 of the Principal Act (1930) it is unlawful:

- To demolish or remove wholly or in part or to disfigure, deface, alter, or in any manner injure or interfere with any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance with a licence issued by the Office of Public Works National Monuments Branch; or
- to excavate, dig, plough or otherwise disturb the ground within, around, or in the proximity to any such national monument without or otherwise than in accordance with a licence issued by the Office of Public Works National Monuments Branch

Under Amendment to Section 23 of the Principal Act (1930), a person who finds an archaeological object shall, within four days after the finding, make a report of it to a member of the Garda Síochána...or the Director of the National Museum. The latter is of relevance to any finds made during a watching brief.

In the 1994 Amendment of Section 12 of the Principal Act (1930), all the sites and 'places' recorded by the Sites and Monuments Record of the Office of Public Works are provided with a new status in law. This new status provides a level of protection to the listed sites that is equivalent to that accorded to 'registered' sites [Section 8(1), National Monuments Amendment Act 1954] as follows:

- The Commissioners shall establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where they believe there are monuments and the record shall be comprised of a list of monuments and such places and a map or maps showing each monument and such place in respect of each county in the State.

- The Commissioners shall cause to be exhibited in a prescribed manner in each county the list and map or maps of the county drawn up and publish in a prescribed manner information about when and where the lists and maps may be consulted.

In addition, when the owner or occupier (not being the Commissioners) of a monument or place which has been recorded, or any person proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such monument or place, he shall give notice in writing of his proposal to carry out the work to the Commissioners and shall not, except in the case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Commissioners, commence the work for a period of two months after having given the notice.

The National Monuments Amendment Act enacted in 2004 provides clarification in relation to the division of responsibilities between the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Finance and Arts, Sports and Tourism together with the Commissioners of Public Works. The Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government will issue directions relating to archaeological works and will be advised by the National Monuments Section and the National Museum of Ireland. The Act gives discretion to the Minister of Environment, Heritage and Local Government to grant consent or issue directions in relation to road developments (Section 49 and 51) approved by An Bord Pleanála and/or in relation to the discovery of National Monuments.

Key provisions of the National Monuments Amendment Act are as follows:

*14A. (1) The consent of the Minister under section 14 of this Act and any further consent or licence under any other provision of the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2004 shall not be required where the works involved are connected with an approved road development.*

*(2) Any works of an archaeological nature that are carried out in respect of an approved road development shall be carried out in accordance with the directions of the Minister, which directions shall be issued following consultation by the minister with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland.*

*(4) Where a national monument has been discovered to which subsection (3) of this section relates, then the road authority carrying out the road development shall report the discovery to the Minister*

*..subject to subsection (7) of this section, and pending any directions by the Minister under paragraph (d) of this subsection, no works which would interfere with the monument shall be carried out, except works urgently required to secure its preservation carried out in accordance with such measures as may be specified by the Minister*

The Minister will consult with the Director of the National Museum of Ireland for a period not longer than 14 days before issuing further directions in relation to the national monument.

The Minister will not be restricted to archaeological considerations alone but will also consider the wider public interest.

## APPENDIX 4.2 CONSULTATION WITH DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE, HERITAGE AND THE GAELTACHT



An Roinn  
Cultúir, Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta  

---

Department of  
Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht

Your Ref:  
Our Ref: G Pre00216/2017  
*(Please quote in all related correspondence)*

22 November 2017

Dr. Clare Crowley  
Courtney Deery Heritage Consultancy Ltd  
Lynwood House,  
Ballinteer Road,  
Dublin 16

Via email to [Clare@courtneydeery.ie](mailto:Clare@courtneydeery.ie)

**Re: Pre-planning meeting for a Strategic Housing Development project at Magee Barracks, Kildare**

A chara

On behalf of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, I refer to correspondence received in connection with the above.

Outlined below are heritage-related observations/recommendations of the Department under the stated heading(s).

### **Archaeology**

Having considered the archaeological assessment report compiled in relation to the proposed development site and having discussed the proposed development with you at our meeting in the Customs House, Dublin on the 10<sup>th</sup> of November, it is evident that the barracks area, incorporating the site of the Lock Hospital, has undergone extensive ground disturbance over many years and is unlikely to yield pre-1700 archaeological remains.

There is however the possibility that human burials associated with the Lock Hospital will be encountered on site and it is suggested in the assessment report that a burial ground might be found in the area of the former Officers' Garden or the site of a gravel pit, situated towards the middle of the development site.

Despite their relatively recent date, the existing site layout and the structures on site, are of considerable interest from the point of view of industrial/military, post-medieval archaeology.

In addition, due to their position between two areas of archaeological potential, (Recorded Monuments KD022-029— (Town) and KD 022-071— (Archaeological Complex)), the green field areas proposed for development in this and a later phase, have considerable archaeological potential.

In order to address the archaeological potential outlined above and in accordance with the recommendations regarding mitigation made in the assessment report, the National Monuments Service recommends as follows:



- Archaeological monitoring should be undertaken at the location of the former Lock Hospital, during the site preparations stage and well in advance of construction, to identify and record the surviving foundations.
- Archaeological monitoring should also be undertaken in the parade ground area, with a view to establishing the date and function of the network of channels identified there. This monitoring should be carried out by an archaeologist with specialist knowledge of military/industrial archaeology.
- Archaeological monitoring should be undertaken at the site of the former gravel pit associated with the hospital, in order to identify (if possible in this disturbed location) whether this area might have been used for burial purposes. The monitoring should be carried out during the site preparations stage and well in advance of construction.
- Archaeological testing should be undertaken in the former garden area at the Officers' Mess in the vicinity of the former pump / sewage tank associated with the hospital, in order to identify whether this location might have been used for burial purposes. This work should be carried out well in advance of construction and under the terms of an excavation licence issued by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.
- Archaeological testing should be undertaken within the area identified as field 1 in the assessment report, in order to identify any previously unknown archaeological features or deposits that may survive below ground in this area. This work should be carried out well in advance of construction and under the terms of an excavation licence issued by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

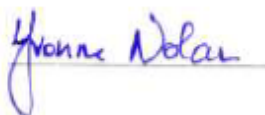
This Service also agrees that geophysical investigations should be carried out in greenfield areas, in advance of any future, phase 2, development on this site. Further archaeological mitigation measures, if required, will be based on the results of the geophysical investigations.

The above observations/recommendations are based on the papers submitted to this Department on a pre-planning basis and are made without prejudice to any observations that the Minister may make in the context of any consultation arising on foot of any development application referred to the Minister, by the planning authority/ies, in her/his role as statutory consultee under the Planning and Development Act, 2000, as amended.

You are requested to send further communications to this Department's Development Applications Unit (DAU) at [manager.dau@chg.gov.ie](mailto:manager.dau@chg.gov.ie) (team monitored); if this is not possible, correspondence may alternatively be sent to:

The Manager  
Development Applications Unit (DAU)  
Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht  
Newtown Road  
Wexford  
Y35 AP90

Is mise, le meas



Yvonne Nolan  
Development Applications Unit