

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

at

Dodder Valley Park, DR033 and DR035

on behalf of

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

South Dublin County Council/ Dún Laoghaire-  
Rathdown County Council

by

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## **Executive Summary**

South Dublin County Council was awarded EU funding for the Dublin Urban Rivers Life (DURL) project (Agreement number: LIFE17 ENV/IE/000281) that requires the construction of two Integrated Constructed Wetland's (ICW's) within Dodder Valley Park, 3km south west of Templeogue Village. As part of the planning process the County Council is applying under Part VIII for permission to construct two ICW's (DR35 & DR33) within a greenfield portion of Dodder Valley Park on the western side of the River Dodder. The northern ICW (DR33) is located to the north of the pedestrian Dodder Bridge towards Avonmore Road and the southern ICW (DR35) is located to the south of the pedestrian Dodder Bridge. As part of the planning application South Dublin County Council commissioned Dr. Eoin Sullivan (Gort Archaeology) to undertake an Archaeological and Heritage Assessment of the site of the proposed ICW.

The Archaeological and Built Heritage Assessment is based upon a desk-study of available published historical and documentary sources and complimented with a walk-over survey. The sites of the proposed individual ICW's are c.175m apart and both are located on the western bank of the River Dodder between the river and the established Bawnville housing development. There are no known archaeological monuments or protected structure within the footprint of the proposed ICW's,. The only known monument and protected structure is a bridge and associated weir c. 350m to the south west of the southern most ICW (DR35), neither of which will be impacted upon by the proposed development.

The cartographic sources indicate that the land of the proposed ICW's was part of the grounds associated with Oldbawn House in the mid-eighteenth century. Oldbawn House dates to the sixteenth/seventeenth century and was located 850m to the south west of the site. The land was subsequently enclosed as small fields by the mid-nineteenth century. The cartographic sources indicate that the general area within the vicinity of the sites was used for industrial activity associated with milling of paper (Haerlem mill) and flour since the mid-eighteenth century. Both mills were subsequently demolished prior to, or as part of the development of housing at Bawnville adjacent to the west of the sites.

The Ordnance Survey maps show the variations in the line of flow of the River Dodder within its deeply cut floodplain from the mid-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century. The river fluctuations within the site of the northern ICW (DR33) indicated that the present land surface was altered, either infilled or landscaped, to form the present break of slope. The site of the southern ICW (DR35) shows less fluctuation in river flow. The only feature shown within the footprint of the site is a mid-nineteenth century field boundary that was removed before the twentieth century and has no visible surface expression.

There are no known archaeological excavations or assessments undertaken within a 500m radius of the site of the proposed ICW's nor were there any known archaeological artefacts provenanced to the site.

Based upon the results of the desk based research and the site surface inspection, the proposed development on the site of ICW DR35 will have no direct impact on any known archaeological features and is considered to have a low potential for direct impact on previously unidentified features of archaeological or heritage significance.

Based upon the results of the desk based research and the site surface inspection, the proposed development on the site of ICW DR35 will have no direct impact on any known archaeological features. The proposed development involving the reduction of ground by up to 990mm, has the potential to expose original ground along the edge of the floodplain where there is potential, albeit low, for survival of sub-surface archaeology. It is advised that the proposed ground works be archaeologically monitored during construction to record any potential sub-surface features.

## **1. Introduction**

- 1.1 The Archaeological and Built Heritage Assessment outlines the results of the desk based study and walk-over field inspection of the site of two proposed Integrated Constructed Wetland (ICW) within the Dodder Valley Park, Firhouse, South County Dublin. The site is located within Killinenny townland.
- 1.2 This report forms part of the Part VIII application for the construction of the ICW's as part of the Dublin Urban Rivers Life (DURL) Project. The DURL Project (Agreement number: LIFE17 ENV/IE/000281) has received funding from the European Union. This funding was awarded to South Dublin County Council and Dún Laoghaire-Rathdown County Council. Dr. Eoin Sullivan (Gort Archaeology) was engaged to undertake an Archaeological and Built Heritage Assessment of the sites and adjacent lands as part of the planning application process. The report reflects only the author's view and the Executive Agency for Small and Medium-sized Enterprises is not responsible for any use that may be made of the information contained within this assessment report.
- 1.3 Dodder Valley Park takes its names from the River Dodder that flows from the site towards the village of Templeogue, some 3km to the north east of the northern extent of the park (Plate 1). The park is located 1.3km to the south east of the Tallaght Village, which originated with the founding of a monastery of Tallaght by St. Maelruain in A.D. 769. The park extends southwards towards Bohernabreena and the river flows from it's source in the Dublin Mountains.
- 1.4 Dodder Valley Park is the site of two proposed ICW's. Both ICW's are located along the western side of the River Dodder and are c. 175m apart. The southern proposed ICW (DR35) is located on level ground in contrast with the site of the northern proposed ICW (DR33) in that it incorporates the steep slope of the floodplain of the River Dodder with the high ground to the west of the break of slope.
- 1.5 The southern ICW (DR35) will require ground reduction of 440mm on the level surface, while the northern ICW (DR33) will require ground reduction and infill of 1000mm on the higher surface and existing slope respectively.

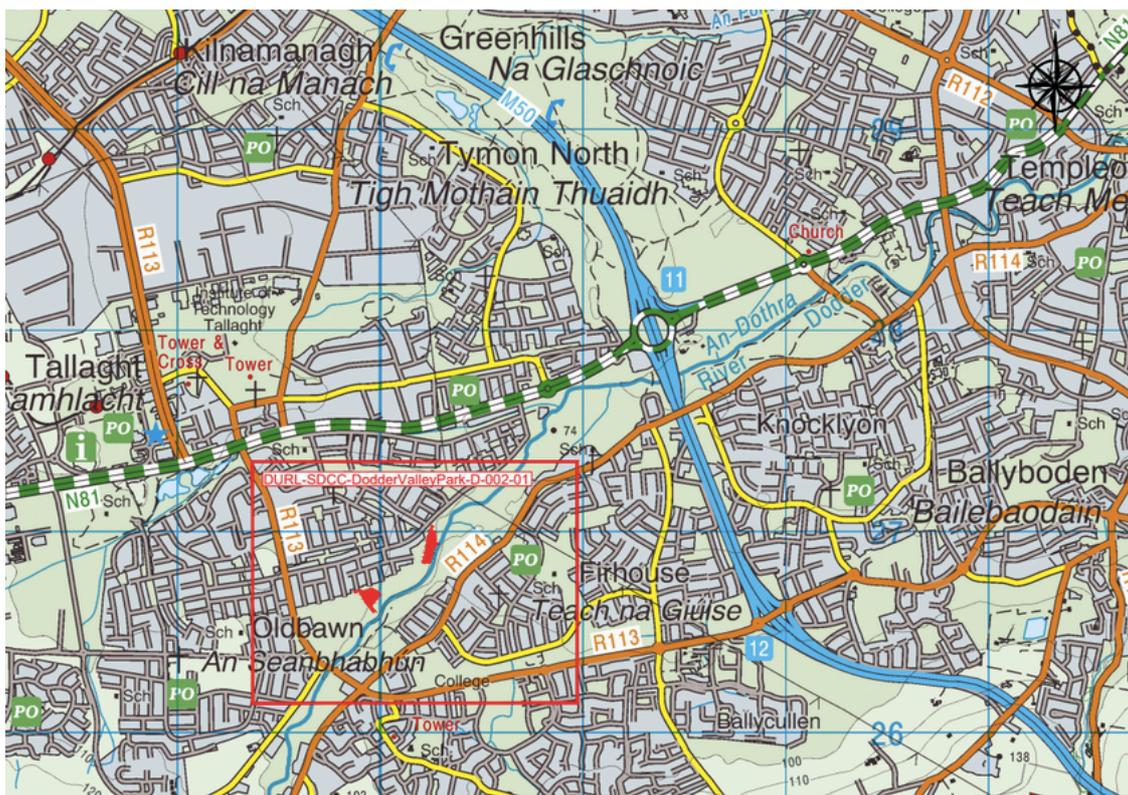


Plate 1 General Site Location (Source: South Dublin County Council)

## 2.1 Historical and archaeological background

2.1.1 The place name Tallaght is derived from the words *támh leacht*, meaning a plague burial place. The Annals of the Four Masters refers to 9,000 soldiers of Partholon, the Greek who died of plague and were buried in Tallaght. In the *early medieval period* (500-1200A.D.), the monastery of Tallaght was founded by St. Maelruain in A.D. 769 and was associated with the Céli Dé reform movement at the time. The monastery at Tallaght and the one at Finglas were known as the ‘two eyes of Ireland’, reflecting the importance of both institutions. St. Aengus enrolled as a lay brother in Tallaght, and his true identity was only discovered by Maelruain after several years. St. Aengus and St. Maelruian wrote the Martyrology of Tallaght and St. Aengus also wrote a calendar of saints known as the Féilire of Aengus.

2.1.2 St. Maelruain died in A.D. 792 and was buried in the monastery, his grave reputedly marked with a small stone latin cross . The monastery contained a large granite basin/ font know as St. Mullrooney’s Lossit. The monastery, despite being devastated by the invading Vikings in A.D. 811, continued to be recorded in the the following centuries, indicating that it continued in its role. In A.D. 1179 the monastery at Tallaght was confirmed to the See of Dublin and became the property of the Archbishop outside the city of Dublin.

2.1.3 By the *medieval period* (1200-1550A.D.) Tallaght was an important medieval borough. Subsequent fortifications and alterations carried out by the new system under Anglo-Norman control resulted in the virtual disappearance of the monastery. The Gaelic Irish families of the O'Byrnes and O'Toole's, with support from some of the Archbishop's tenants, attacked the area of Tallaght in the late thirteenth century, resulting in land not being tilled and holdings being deserted. In 1310 the bailiffs of Tallaght got a royal grant to enclose the town.

2.1.4 During the *post medieval period* (1550-1800 A.D.) St. Maelruain's Church was damaged in 1651 during the Irish Confederate Wars (1641-1653). Captain Allan who was stationed in Tallaght with his troops stripped the roof of the church and used the timber slates and pews for his own house. He use the medieval basin/font for watering his horse. The following year the church wardens were granted £100 in compensation for the damages. The current church on the site was built in 1829.

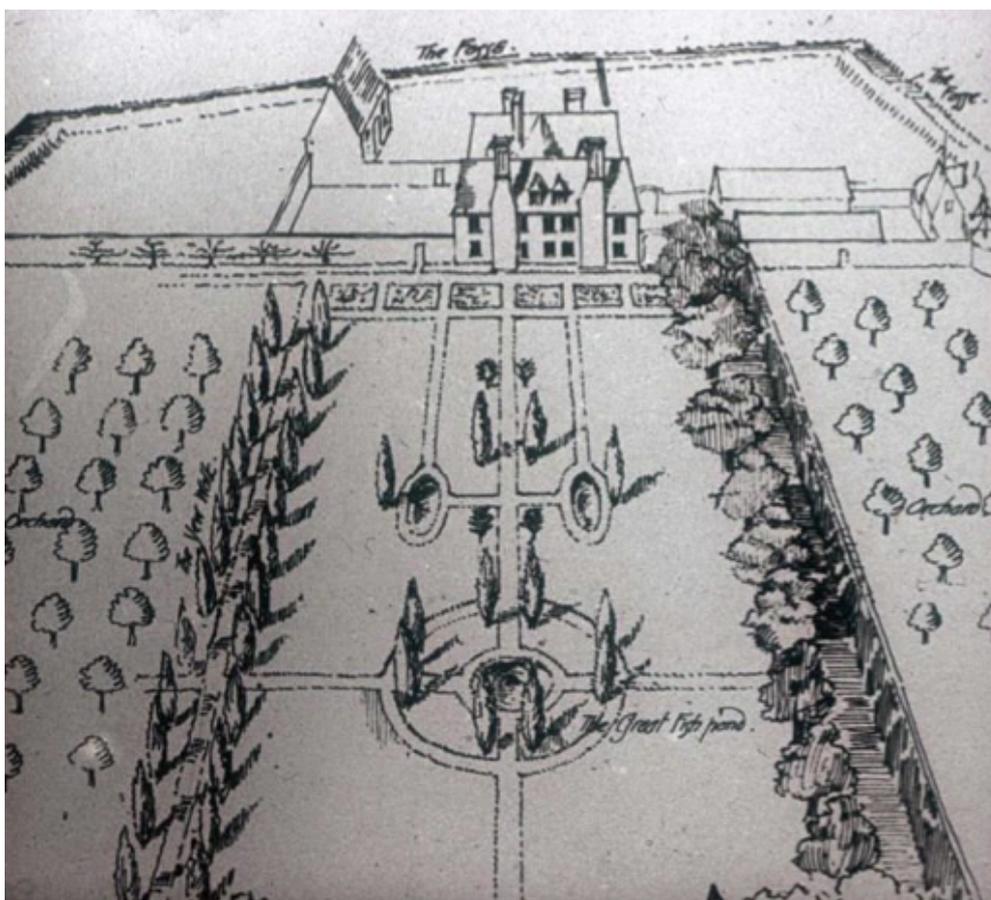


Plate 2 Image of Oldbawn House built in A.D. 1635 (Source: Minogue & Associates, 2015)

- 2.1.5 The environs of Tallaght have a long association with the Industrial heritage of the River Dodder and the surrounding hinterland during from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. The mills brought prosperity and saw the building of many houses in the area. Two mills, both producing paper for the Dublin newspaper market, were at Oldbawn and Haerlem, located to the west and north west of the site of the proposed ICW's respectively. In the mid-eighteenth century the gardens of Oldbawn House stretching to the western banks of the River Dodder. Oldbawn House was built in 1635 by Archdeacon William Buckley (Plate 2) by the start of the nineteenth century was in the ownership of Mr. Joseph McDonnell, who set about gutting the north wing and incorporated the house into an existing paper mill. The windows were extensively altered to increase air supply for drying the paper being produced. Several of the Dublin newspaper were supplied from here. The mill operated until 1878 when it closed due to competition from foreign paper suppliers (Ask About Ireland, n.d.).
- 2.1.6 The housing development of Bawnville immediately to the west of the site of the proposed ICW's takes its name from the house shown on the Ordnance Survey maps as Villa or Old Bawn Villa, formerly Mountain View. Mountain View house was owned by the Neill family, who were successful millers and ultimately moved to the neighbouring Haerlem House in 1866. The mills, were fed by a mill stream related to the River Dodder and was processing flour as indicated on the first edition Ordnance Survey map in the 1830's. Following the move, John Neill auctioned off the contents of the farm yard in 1869 consisting of ' a bay mare and gray mare and a strong draught horse; hens, turkey, Spanish and old Irish Geese, one hundred loads of first-class manure, a hay-cutter by Picksley and Sims and two ladders, a hay-rake, and riddles, and a Tumbril cart, set of tacklings, churns, crocks and milk pails' and leased the property. By 1885 Bawn Villa was home to James Walter Furlong, a sports correspondent and editor with the Irish Daily Independent. His interests in greyhounds and horses, led to a friendship with Andrew Tynan, a large farmer, land owner and Parnellite. The house was a cultural hotspot in the Tallaght area of Dublin, with visits from cultural figures such as W.B. Yeats. The house was also a political hotspot, accommodating meetings of the Bohernabreena branch of the Irish National League in 1891. James Furlong died from injuries from trying to restrain a horse in June 1897. After the death of four of the family members, the house was bought by William Gresham Barron from Enniskerry, Co. Wicklow. Tragically in June 1901, his wife Edith perished from burns to her body from a paraffin lamp exploding and by 1902 Bawn Villa and twenty acres of land were sold, In the 1920's Bernard Carty resided in the Bawn Villa and the last owner to live in the house was Joseph Kavanagh from 1961-'68, when the house was sold to developers. The house was subsequently demolished the land developed for housing (Perris, 2020). The site of Bawn Villa is located close to the tennis court in the Dodder Valley Park, to the west of the proposed ICW.

## 2.2 Known Archaeological Monuments

### 2.2.1 Within the footprint of the proposed ICW's

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

### 2.2.2 Within a 500m radius of the proposed ICW

2.2.2.1 The Record of Monuments and Places shows one archaeological monument present within a 500m radius of the site of the proposed ICW's. This is a bridge over the River Dodder (RMPDU022:0027) in Oldbawn townland, a distance of 350m to the south west of the southern most proposed ICW (ICW 35) (Plate 3).

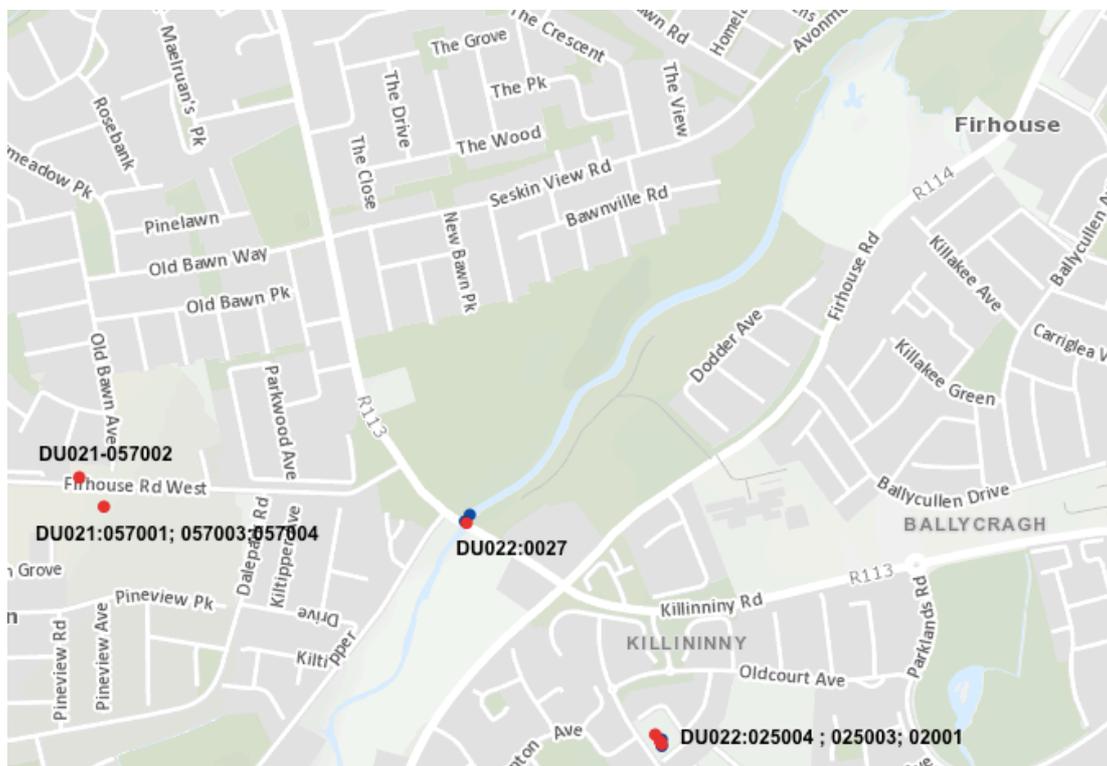


Plate 3 Ordnance Survey map showing known archaeological monuments

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

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

2.2.3.2 The descriptions of each monument, as recorded on the Record on Monuments and Places, are listed in Appendix i. Allenton House (RMP DU022:025004) is located within Killininy townland some 600m to the south of the proposed ICW 35. Allenton House was a mid-eighteenth century yellow washed house, that was demolished in September 1984. Historical references indicated that a monastery was located close to Allenton House. However the land in the vicinity of the site was subject to extensive pre-development archaeological testing and no evidence for either an enclosure or burial were discovered (RMP DU022:025001). Close to Allenton House are the remains of a sixteenth/seventeenth century rectangular shaped building with steeply pitched gables and a chimney outshot in the south west corner. This There are traces of a vault over the ground floor and wicker centring was observed in the nineteenth century (DU022:025003).

2.2.3.3 The site of the sixteenth/seventeenth century Oldbawn House is located 850m to the WSW of the proposed ICW DR35. Oldbawn House, now demolished above ground level was erected in 1635 by William Bulkeley, Archdeacon of Dublin, son of Launcelot Bulkeley, the archbishop of Dublin, probably on the site of an earlier building (RMP DU021:057001). A parlour mantel piece executed in stucco bearing the date 1625 is housed in the National Museum of Ireland. The mantelpiece depicts the re-building of the walls of Jerusalem and shows figures on seventeenth century costume. The house was damaged in the rebellion of 1641 and restored promptly afterwards as a cost of £3000, but in 1976, the house was demolished to ground level. The house was set within a large defensive rectangular enclosure (DU021-057003-) defined by a wide broad fosse which may give the house, and townland its name 'Old Bawn'. Within that outer fosse, were a series of outbuildings, a long avenue to the house and various enclosures. Symmetrically laid out pleasure gardens ranged to the S of the house between a pair of orchards. These gardens included several fish ponds including one called The Giant Fish pond (DU021-057004-), pathways and planted beds. (Ball 1899, 93-108; Leask 1913, 315-325, Ball 1906, 31-36). Rocque's map of 1756 indicates that the land between Oldbawn House and the land of the proposed ICW's contained several tree lined avenues stretching to the western bank of the River Dodder. There was also reference to a water mill being located within close proximity to Oldbawn House (DU021-057002).

## **2.3 Cartographic Sources**

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

2.3.1 John Rocque's Plan of the City and Environs of Dublin dating to 1756 - shows the site of the proposed ICW's and surrounding area consisting of open agricultural fields with tree lined avenues that stretched and presumably were

part of the lands of Oldbawn House (RMP DU021:05701). The map shows the River Dodder and Moor House located on the eastern side of the River Dodder (Plate 4).

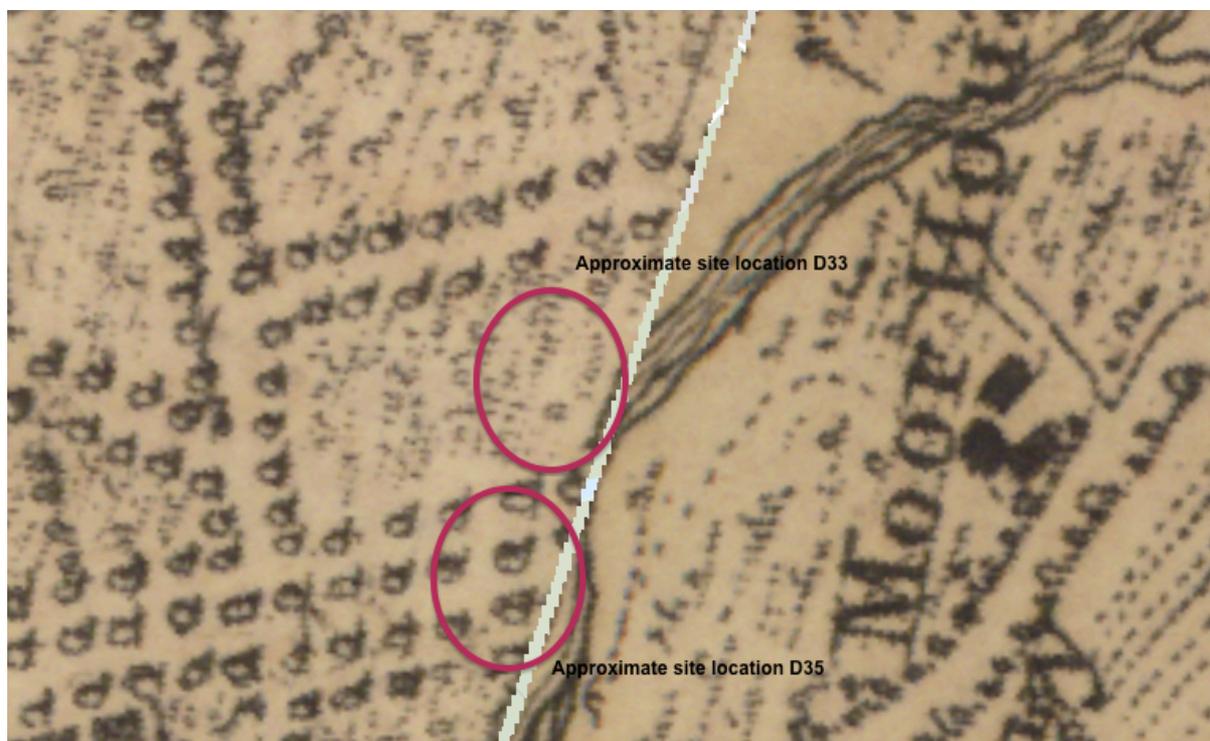


Plate 4 John Rocque's Plan of the City and Environs of Dublin dating to 1756

2.3.2 Taylor's South map dating to 1816 - shows the site of the proposed ICW's and surrounding area consisting of open, presumably, agricultural land. The River Dodder is indicated as is a 'Mill Stream' to the north west of the site, associated with several buildings of Harlem Mills. The map shows the name Moor House on the eastern side of the River Dodder and the name Killininny above two rectangular shaped buildings on the same side of the river (Plate 5).

2.3.3 William Duncan's Map of the County of Dublin dating to 1821 - shows the site of the proposed ICW's as open agricultural land. The map indicates a curving feature branching northwards which is assumed to be indicative of a stream feeding water to the Haerlem Paper Mills, shown to consist of a range of buildings further to the west of the site of the proposed ICW's (Plate 6). The maps shows the name Moore House on the opposite eastern side of the River Dodder referencing one of the two rectangular buildings shown on the map.

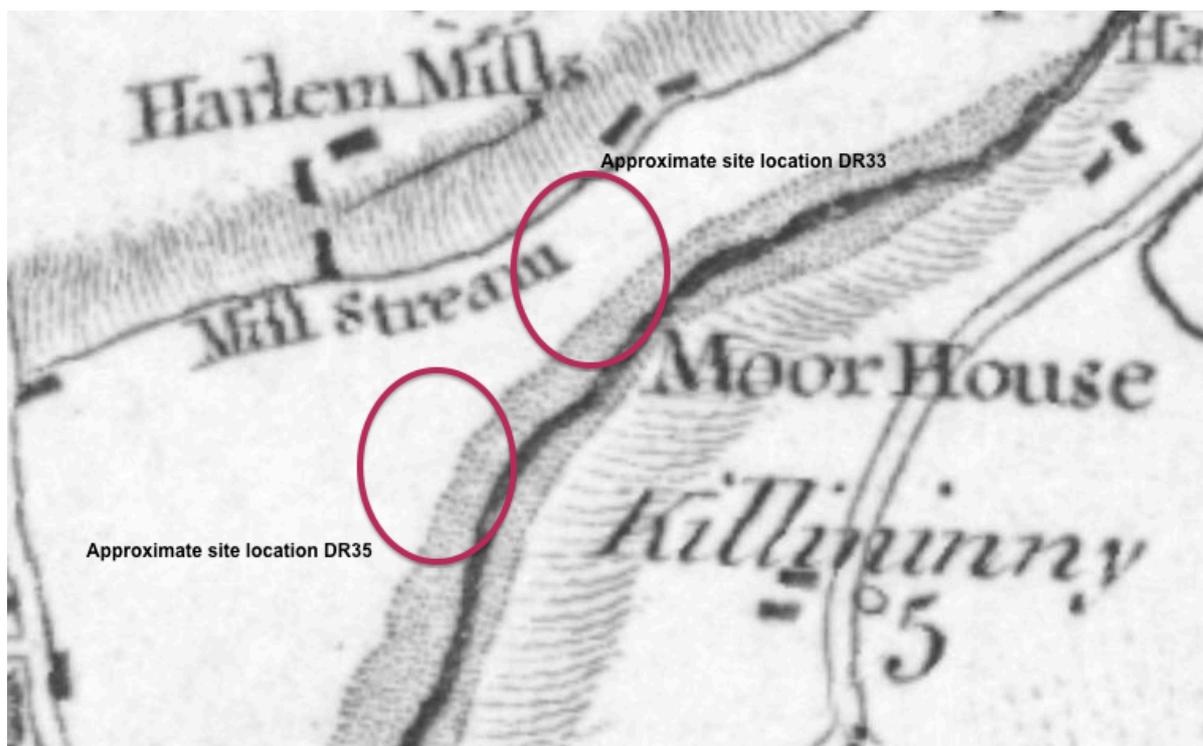


Plate 5 Taylor's South map dating to 1816

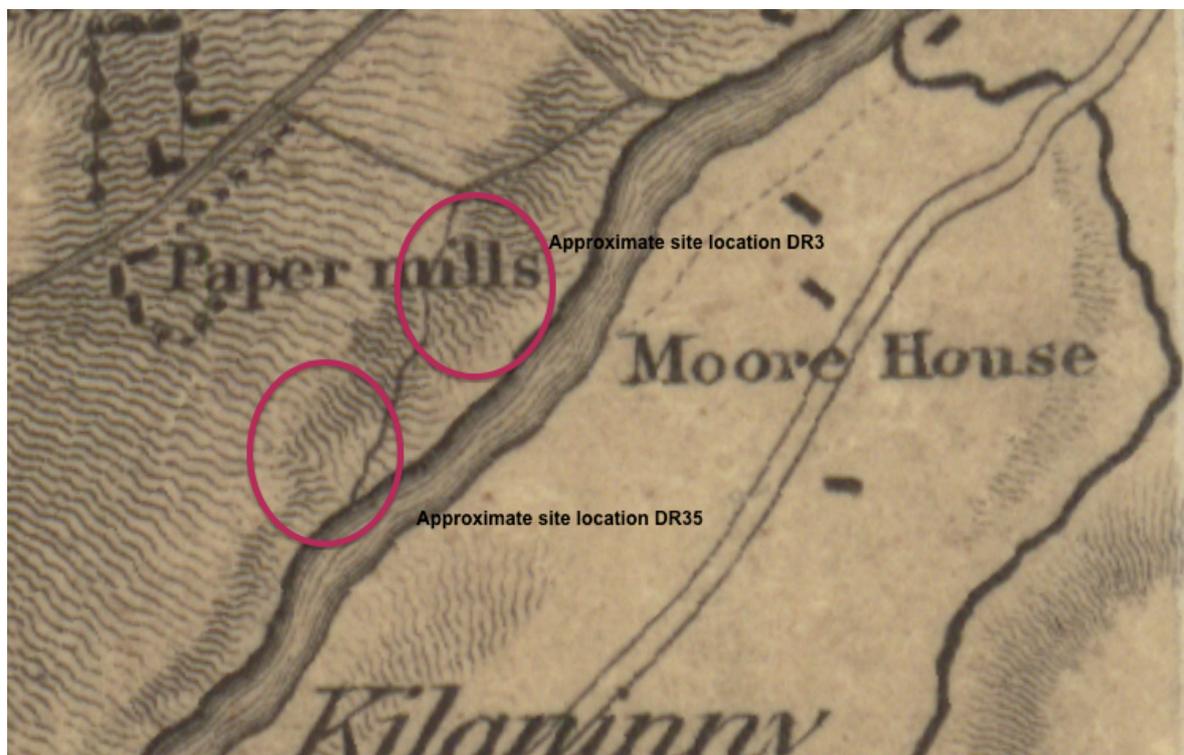


Plate 6 William Duncan's Map of the County of Dublin dating to 1821

2.3.4 First Edition Ordnance Survey 6inch map dating to 1843 - shows the location of the River Dodder some c.15m further to the east than its course today. In addition the River Dodder is shown to be wider than its narrower channel today. The site of the proposed ICW's is shown as three enclosed fields, with field boundaries running towards the River Dodder. The site of ICW 35 is shown to have a field boundary running through the site in a NNW/SSE direction. The eastern portion of the site of ICW 33 is shown as being part of the earlier river course, with a steep sided bank. A roughly L shaped building, indicated as a Flour Mill is shown c. 40m to the west of the site (Plate 7).

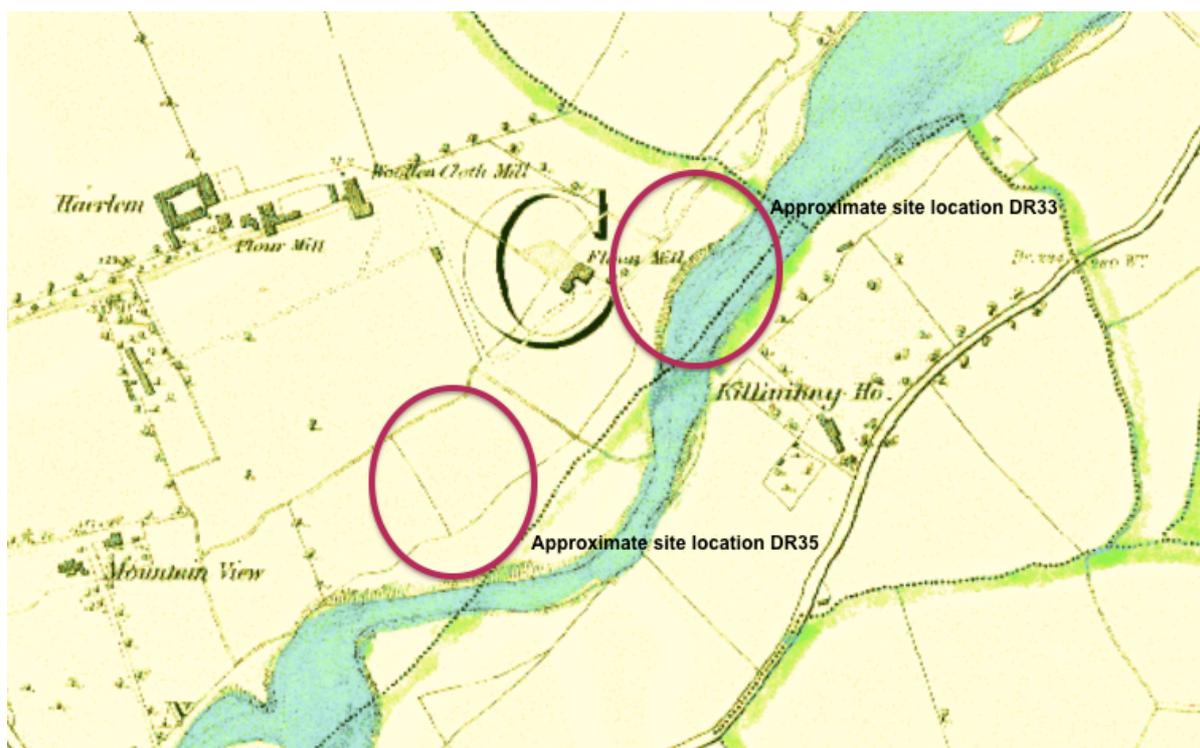


Plate 7 First Edition Ordnance Survey 6inch map dating to 1843

2.3.5 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey 6inch map dating to 1912 - shows the location of ICW DR35 as an open field and the field boundary shown on the earlier Ordnance Survey map of 1843 removed. The course of the River Dodder has varied, with the river meandering slightly westwards within the deep river cut. The building of the Flour Mill is indicated, although not named as such, with a dotted line indicating a walkway from the mill to the River Dodder, between both ICW's sites. The site of ICW DR33 is shown as open land of poor quality scrub (Plate 8).

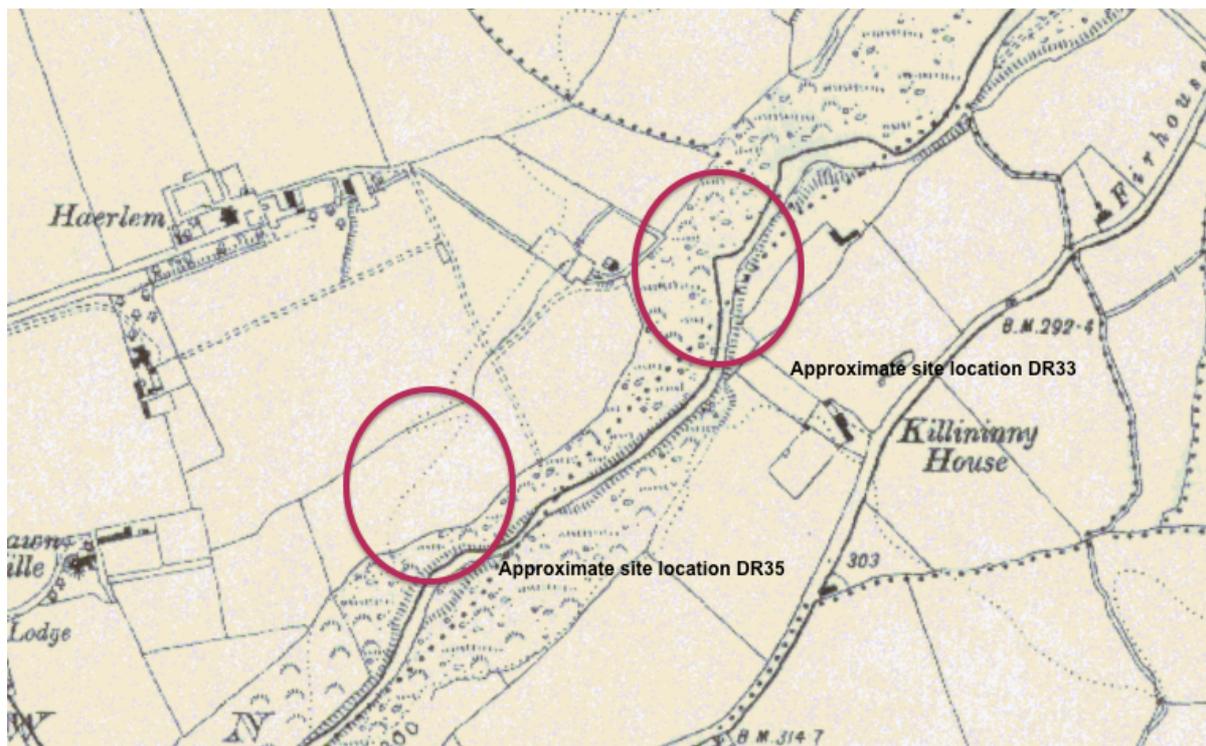


Plate 8 3rd Edition Ordnance Survey 6inch map dating to 1912

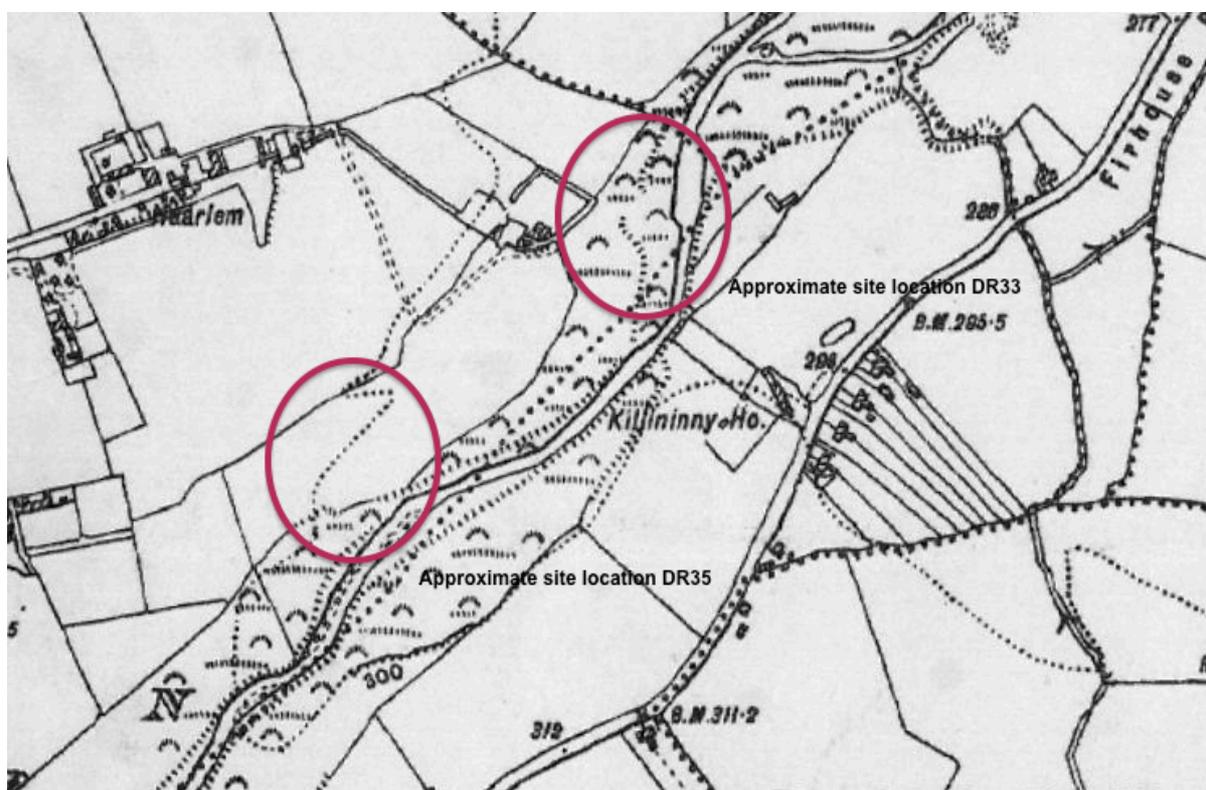


Plate 9 4th Edition Ordnance Survey 6inch map dating to 1938

2.3.6 4th Edition Ordnance Survey 6inch map dating to 1938 - shows the location of ICW DR35 as an open field, with no changes. The building of the Flour Mill to the west of the site of ICW DR35 is indicated, although not named as such. The walkway from the mill to the River Dodder is not indicated. The field surface of the site is indicated as poor land of scrub. It is worth noting that the structure of the flour mill and associated tracks and buildings were demolished prior to, and possibly as part of, the development of houses to the west of the site (Plate 9).

## **2.4 Aerial photography**

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

## **2.5 Provenanced Artefacts**

There are no known artefacts provenanced to the site of the proposed ICW's or within a 500m radius of the site.

## **2.6 Previous Archaeological Excavations**

A series of development driven archaeological excavations and investigations have taken place within Tallaght town centre to the north west and in Ballycullen to the south east within the last 30 years. For the purposes of this report and identifying the Archaeological and Built Heritage Assessment of the site of the proposed ICW's in Dodder Valley Park we looked at Archaeological excavations and assessments that took place within a 500m radius of the site.

A desk based study of archaeological excavations taken place within a 500m radius of the site using the online source [www.dublincountyheritage.ie](http://www.dublincountyheritage.ie) and [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie) revealed that no archaeological excavations or assessments have taken place within the footprint or immediate environment of the site of the proposed ICW's. Pre-development testing outside a buffer around the sixteen/ seventeenth house survive (DU022:025003), close to Allenton House, by Leo Swan in 1990 (90E0003) revealed that there was no stratigraphic evidence for an ecclesiastical enclosure or monastery in the immediate vicinity of Allenton House. There was evidence of early medieval activity in the form of a quern and post-medieval activity in terms of ceramic sherds.

## **2.7 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage**

There are no known buildings recorded on National Inventory of Architectural Heritage within the footprint of the site of the proposed ICW's. There are two structures recorded within a 500m radius of the sites, namely the single arched Oldbawn Bridge (NIAH 11215021) dating to the late eighteen/early nineteenth century and a weir (NIAH 11215013) close to Oldbawn Bridge dating to the later part of the nineteenth century. The weir is a reminder of the industrial buildings of former mills and lades within the general area, most of which has been demolished or no longer in use.

## **2.8 Record of Protected Structures**

There are no Protected Structures located within the footprint of the proposed ICW's or within the 100m buffer around the site. There are protected structures within a radius of 500m of the site.

## **Section 3 Site Inspection**

There are two proposed ICW sites within close proximity to each other and both are located at the western side of the River Dodder in the Dodder Valley Park. The first site (ICW DR35) is located on level ground and the second site (ICW DR33) is located on sloping ground c.200 to the north east of ICW DR35. The site of the proposed ICW's were visited on Monday 3 September 2020.

The land within the footprint of the proposed ICW's and land adjacent a distance of 100m from the exterior of the site, where permissible, was walked at a 25m interval to identify any previously unknown surface indications of low visibility features of archaeological or built heritage significance

### **ICW DR35**

The site consists of relatively level ground (Plate 10). The footprint of the site stretches from adjacent to the housing development on the northern side (Plate 11) to close to the natural break of slope for the cut of the River Dodder floodplain (Plate 12) on the eastern side. The slope is gradual but steep and the lower base contains a series of mature broadleaf trees (Plate 13). The land within the footprint is level and is covered with grass that is well maintained, with good surface visibility. The land was walked and there were no visible surface indications of any identifiable features of archaeological or built heritage (Plate 14).

The land to the west consists of relatively level grassland, that is used as amenity grassland. The land was walked and there were no visible surface indications of any identifiable features of archaeological or built heritage (Plate 15).



Plate 10 View of eastern portion of site of ICW DR35 looking west



Plate 11 View of site of ICW DR35 from north west corner looking east



Plate 12 View of eastern portion of site of ICW DR35 from mid point along site boundary looking north east



Plate 13 View of eastern site perimeter of ICW DR35 looking north east



Plate 14 View of site of ICW DR35 from southern corner looking north



Plate 15 View of exterior land to southern end of ICW DR35 looking south west



Plate 16 View of southern end of site of ICW DR33 looking south



Plate 17 View of northern end of site of ICW DR33 looking north



Plate 18 View of break of slope at eastern side of ICW DR33 looking east



Plate 19 View of southern end of site of ICW DR33 looking west



Plate 20 View of slope of R. Dodder at eastern side of ICW DR33 looking north



Plate 21 View of R. Dodder and steep slope at eastern side of ICW DR33 looking south



Plate 22 View of slope of R. Dodder floodplain at northern end looking west

### **ICW 33**

The footprint of the site stretches northwards from the pedestrian Dodder Bridge (Plate 16), constructed since 2013, towards Avonmore Road. The western side of the site is within close proximity to the rear of the house of Bawnville Road (Plate 17) and the eastern side contains the steeply sloping valley of the River Dodder, down to the River's edge (Plate 18).

The western portion of the site consists of relatively level grassland that is maintained with resultant good visibility. The land was walked and there were no visible surface indications of any identifiable features of archaeological or built heritage (Plate 19).

The eastern portion of the site consists of a steeply sloping heavily grassed cut (Plate 20) that stretches down to the River Dodder (Plate 21). The slope is left wild, with resultant poor visibility. The slope has a series of beaten tracks which act as access points to the edge of the river (Plate 22) from which the roofs of the houses to the west of the site are visible. The land was walked and there were no visible surface indications of any identifiable features of archaeological or built heritage.

#### **Section 4 Proposed development**

There are two proposed ICW's in the Dodder Valley Park, DR33 is located north of DR35. The proposed development of the ICW's is as follows:

##### **DR33 Dodder Valley Park**

The proposed ICW is located within a scrubland sloped grass area of the park, bordering and within a proposed Natural Heritage Area. The proposed development will consist of temporary access works and a total potential work area of 7,000m<sup>2</sup>. The ICW is streamlike meaning one gently sloping, winding narrow treatment area. The construction will involve ground reduction and infill of up 1000mm in both cases.

##### **DR35 Dodder Valley Park**

The proposed ICW is located within an existing green area of cut grass. The proposed development will consist of temporary access works and a total potential work area of 5,000m<sup>2</sup>. The ICW will consist of two cells. Cell 1 has a total area of 1353m<sup>2</sup> and be excavated to a depth of 440mm and Cell 2 has a total area of 1372m<sup>2</sup>. The construction will require ground reduction of 440mm in some areas and build up above existing ground of up to 550mm in some areas. There will be a new surface water manhole and flow controller and 126m of associated pipework.

#### **Conclusion and Advice**

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

The cartographic sources indicate that the general area within the vicinity of the sites was used for industrial activity associated with milling of both paper (Haerlem mill) and flour since the mid-eighteenth century. Both mills were subsequently demolished prior to, or as part of the development of housing to the western side of the sites. The sites were formerly land associated with Oldbawn House in the mid-eighteenth century and the land was subsequently enclosed as small fields by the mid-nineteenth century. The field boundary indicated within the site of ICW DR35 was removed before the twentieth century and there are no surface indications of the boundary on the field surface. There are no internal field boundaries within the footprint of ICW DR33.

The variations in the course of the River Dodder are recorded in the editions of the Ordnance Survey map. The most notable variation is within the site of ICW DR33,

with the eastern portion of the high ground of the site to the west of the break of slope, apparently being altered ground. The indications are that this land was landscaped or infilled slightly to form the present break of slope.

Based upon the results of the desk based research and the site surface inspection, the site of ICW DR35 is considered to have a low potential for the discovery of previously unidentified features of archaeological or heritage significance. It is advised that no archaeological mitigation is required for the groundworks associated with the construction of ICW DR35.

The site of ICW DR33 appears to be infilled/landscaped ground on the eastern side. The proposed construction of a streamlike ICW with the associated removal of up to 1000mm of surface material has the potential to expose the original ground surface level associated with the River Dodder. This ground reduction has the potential, albeit low, for the discovery of previously unidentified features or artefacts of archaeological significance. It is advised that the ground works associated with the construction of the ICW be archaeologically monitored in order to identify any potential sub-surface archaeological features or artefacts and carry out appropriate mitigation if/as required.

Consultation on the proposed development with the staff of the National Monuments Service is advised at the earliest stage in the planning process, to enable them make appropriate recommendations at a pre-planning stage of the planning process.

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Dr. Eoin Sullivan  
September 2020

### **Select references**

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**Appendix i**

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

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

RMP Number: DU022-025004

Classification: House - 18th/19th century

Townland: Killinenny

Description:

Allenton House was a fine, early to mid eighteenth century, yellow washed house built for Sir Timothy Allen. Demolished in September 1984 (Knight of Glin, Griffin, David, J, & Robinson, N, K.).

RMP Number: DU022-025001

Classification: Church

Townland: Killinenny

Description:

The remains of a two storey dwelling survives on the site of a monastery described in the OS Letters in 1837 (Herity 2002, 36). In 1990 proposed development on the periphery of this site necessitated the archaeological clearance of the areas to the north, east and south (licence no. E000586). No features were encountered and the only finds of archaeological interest were two sherds of Sgraffito-type pottery, and a portion of a large quernstone. In the absence of evidence for enclosure or burial in the extensive areas examined, it remains doubtful whether this was ever an early ecclesiastical site (Swan 1991, 27).

RMP Number: DU021-057001

Classification: House - 16th/17th century

Townland: Oldbawn

Description: Now demolished but partially visible in parch marks in recorded on Google imagery in 2013, 2018 and 2020. Oldbawn House was erected in 1635 by William Bulkeley, Archdeacon of Dublin, son of Launcelot Bulkeley, the archbishop of Dublin, probably on the site of an earlier building (Leask 1913, 314-325).

Of masonry construction, the building was 2 storeys high with a gabled and dormered attic level, following a H plan. The entrance front was in the cross-block between the vertical stems of the H and faced to the E. This façade was 3 bays wide with a pair of high fronted gables flanking a central projecting pedimented Gibbs porch. On one surviving illustration the windows are illustrated as two light mullioned opes, these are all shown as sash on later images.

The NW and SE facing facades were 6 bays with massive chimneys topped by decorated stacks projecting forward from the façade. There were single windows at

either end, beyond the chimneys and three central windows on both ground and first floor with a pair of attic dormers above. The late Tudor H plan building had a central hall and two chambers on to the left and on the right either side of stair wells and storage rooms. The first floor, which contained a great chamber over the hall and others over the left and right wing. The second storey contained several rooms within the attic.

Within the house was a parlour mantelpiece which is held in the National Museum of Ireland. It is executed in stucco and bears a date of 1635, with a representation of the re-building of the walls of Jerusalem on the upper portion embellished with figures dressed in 17th century costume. The original staircase is also in the National Museum of Ireland.

Old Bawn House was damaged in the rebellion of 1641. It was restored immediately at the great cost of £3,000 and was demolished to ground level finally in 1976.

The house was set within a large defensive rectangular enclosure (DU021-057003-) defined by a wide broad fosse which may give the house, and townland its name 'Old Bawn'. Within that outer fosse, were a series of outbuildings, a long avenue to the house and various enclosures. Symmetrically laid out pleasure gardens ranged to the S of the house between a pair of orchards. These gardens included several fish ponds including one called The Giant Fish pond (DU021-057004-), pathways and planted beds. (Ball 1899, 93-108; Leask 1913, 315-325, Ball 1906, 31-36).