

# JOHN CRONIN & ASSOCIATES

ARCHAEOLOGY | CONSERVATION | HERITAGE | PLANNING

## Archaeological Assessment

### Proposed Nursing Home and Independent Living Units for Older People, Greenhills Road, Tallaght, County Dublin



**Excavation Licence Number: 21E0103**

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### Document Control Sheet

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# 1. Introduction

St. Mary's Medical (Tallaght) Ltd. intends to apply for planning permission for development at lands to the east (and within the curtilage of) St. Mary's Priory, Old Greenhills Road, Tallaght, Dublin 24 (a Protected Structure). The proposed development will comprise:

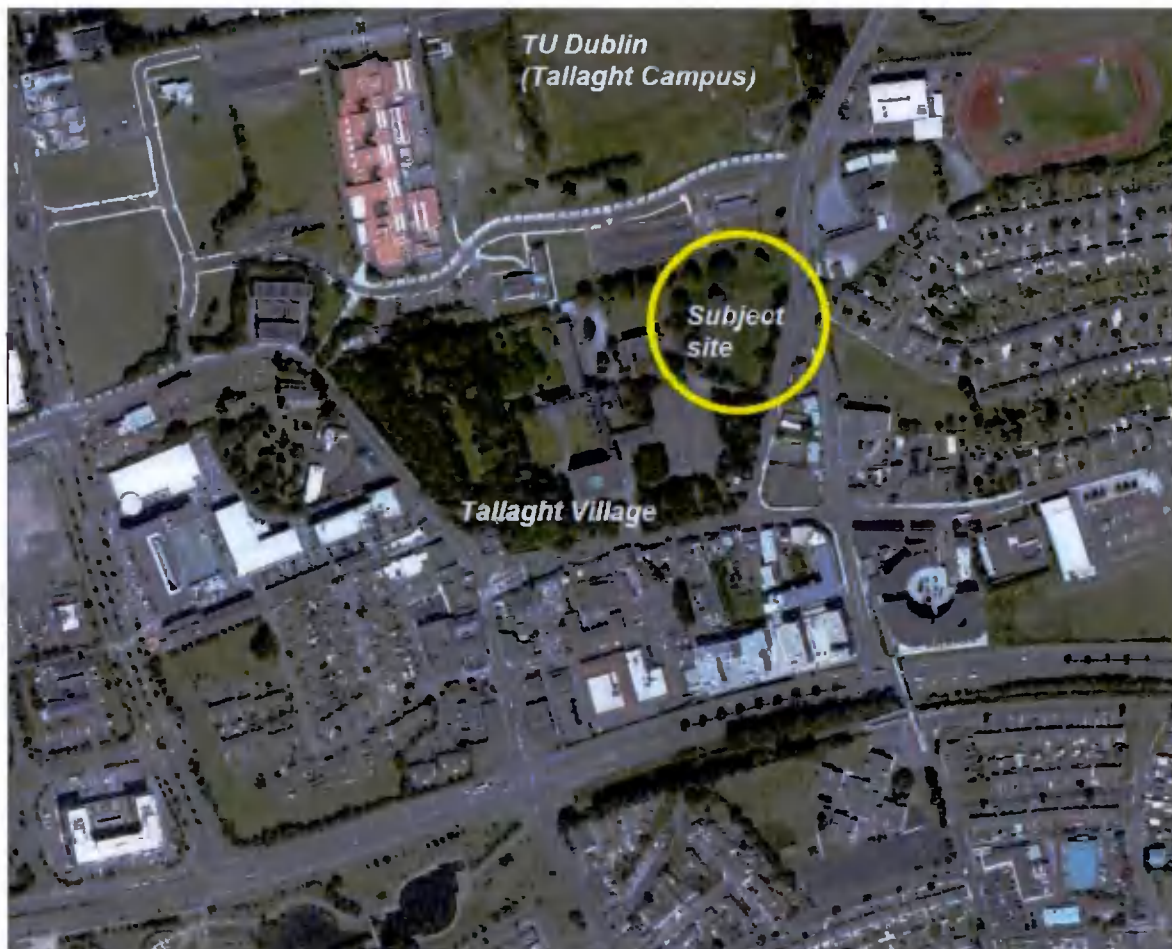
*(a) construction of a 4 storey nursing home building consisting of (i) 106 no. bedrooms (with ensuite); (ii) associated resident's welfare facilities; (iii) administration areas and staff facilities; (iv) with multi-function space; and pharmacy proposed at ground floor level; (b) construction of 60 no. one bed independent living units in 3 no blocks as follows: (1) Block A, a 4 story building comprising 11 no. one-bed units; (2) Block B, a part 4/part 5 storey building comprising 35 no. one-bed units; and (3) Block C, a 5 storey building comprising 14 no. one-bed units. Each unit will be provided with private open space in the form of a balcony/terrace (6sq.m). (c) The development will include communal open space and landscaping (including new tree planting and tree retention), 30 no. car parking spaces (including 3 no. limited mobility parking spaces; 3 no. EV parking spaces and 1 no. car sharing spaces); and 52 no. bicycle parking spaces. (d) The development will be served by a new pedestrian and vehicular access from Old Greenhills Road through existing boundary wall. Material from the removed wall will be repurposed within the landscape areas; and (e) The development includes landscaping, boundary treatments (including walls and railings to southern and western boundaries), an ESB Substation, SuDS drainage road infrastructure and all ancillary site works necessary to facilitate the development.*

John Cronin & Associates were commissioned to undertake an **archaeological assessment** of the proposed development site. The archaeological assessment is based on desktop research, site inspection and licenced archaeological testing carried out under **Excavation Licence 21E0103**. The aim of the testing programme was to identify and evaluate the existence, location, significance and extent of any features, finds, deposits, structures or buildings of archaeological consequence located within the area of the proposed development site. A total of four parallel test trenches were machine excavated and examined, comprising 215 linear meters. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were uncovered during the archaeological testing of the development site.

## 2. Context

### Location

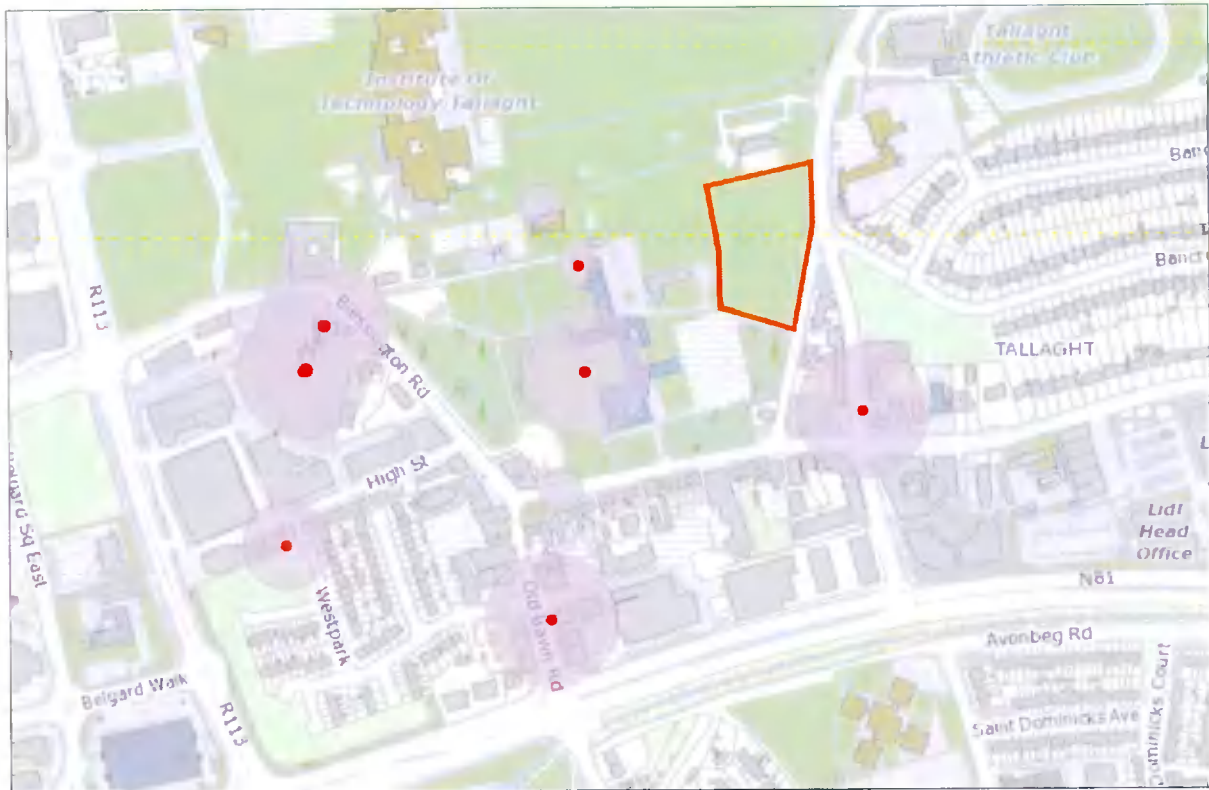
The subject site consists of an area of vacant land under grass in the northeast corner of the grounds of St. Mary's Priory. St. Mary's Priory is located on the northern side of the Main Street of Tallaght village, Dublin 24. The subject site is currently partly surrounded by a high rubble-stone wall to the east (bounding Old Greenhills Road), concrete blockwork wall to the north (bounding the grounds of the Tallaght Campus of Technological University of Dublin (TUD)) and low metal amenity fencing to its west and south (**Figure 1**).



*Figure 1: Approximate location of proposed development site (encircled in yellow)*

### Archaeological and historical background

The subject site is located within the Tallaght Area of Archaeological Potential (DU037-021) as identified in the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022. There are no recorded archaeological sites or monuments (as recorded by the *Archaeological Survey of Ireland*) located within the boundary of the subject site. However, there are 15 recorded archaeological sites within c.500m of the site boundary (**Table 1**). The findspot of one round flint scrapper (NMI ref. 1989:47) is also recorded approximately 40m north of the northern boundary of the subject site. There are no National Monuments in State Ownership or Guardianship located within the study area.



**Figure 2:** Recorded archaeological sites located within 500m of the subject site  
 (Source: <https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/>)

**Table 1:** Recorded archaeological sites located within 500m of the subject site

SMR Number	Type	Townland	ITM	Distance from subject site
DU021-037012	Ritual Site – holy tree/bush	Tallaght	709267, 727856	118m west
DU021-037020	Castle – unclassified	Tallaght	308341, 227745	130m south west
DU021-037010	Gatehouse	Tallaght	308341, 227745	130m south west
DU021-037013	Enclosure	Tallaght	709276, 727521	320m south west
DU021-037002	Ecclesiastical enclosure	Tallaght	708988, 727740	380m west
DU021-037006	Cross	Tallaght	708988, 727740	380m west
DU021-037	Historic Town	Tallaght	708988, 727740	380m west
DU021-037004	Graveyard	Tallaght	708988, 727740	380m west
DU021-037005	Tomb – unclassified	Tallaght	708988, 727740	380m west
DU021-037019	Tomb-unclassified	Tallaght	709026, 727790	356m west
DU021-037009	Font	Tallaght	709026, 727790	356m west
DU021-037003	Church	Tallaght	709026, 727790	356m west
DU021-037018	Tomb – chest tomb	Tallaght	709026, 727790	356m west
DU022-018001	Castle – tower house	Tallaght	709530, 727713	100m south east
DU021-037007	Mill– unclassified	Tallaght	709148, 727536	450m west

The village of Tallaght owes its origins to early Christian period and the placename derives from *támh leacht* which translates to mean ‘a plague burial place’. In the *Annals of the Four Masters*, it is noted that Parthalon invaded Ireland only to have 9000 of his army killed by plague within a week of their arrival. The men were buried in the area of Tallaght giving it the name ‘*Taimleach Muintire Parthalon*’ (O’Donovan 1854, 9). However, there is no archaeological evidence in the

surrounding landscape which supports this account. In 769AD the monastery of Tallaght was established by St. Maelruain, whose death is recorded as 792AD (Handcock 1899, 5). The *Annals of the Four Masters* records the death of 'Airfhindan, Abbot of Tamhlacht Maeleruain' in the year 798AD (O'Donovan 1854, 407). Tallaght appears to have been an important ecclesiastical site in North Leinster in the latter part of the first millennium AD. The *Annals of the Four Masters* further record the 'violation of the Termon of Tamhlacht-Maelruain' by the O'Neills in 811AD (*ibid*, 417). After the Anglo-Norman invasion, the abbey became the property of the Archbishop and the See of Dublin (<http://www.southdublinhistory.ie/content.aspx?area=tallaght&type=history>). The Annals contain no further records of the abbey, which appears to have fallen into ruin in the succeeding centuries. The site was later the residence of the Archbishop of Dublin. Archbishop Bulkeley wrote the following in relation to Tallaght in 1630 'The Church and chancel are in good repair and decency' (Handcock 1899, 12). This concurs with the depiction of the church on the Down Survey map from 1656-58 (see **Figure 3**).

Lewis provides a note on the later history of the site:

*A castle was built here by Alexander de Bicknor, Archbishop of Dublin, as his residence, which continued to be the seat of his successors until a late period; in 1324, he obtained a remission of money in consideration of his expenses in its erection. In 1331, O'Toole, the chieftain of Imail, at the head of a numerous band, plundered the castle and demesne, slew many of the Archbishop's people, and defeated Sir Philip Britt and a body of Dublin men who had been sent against him. A very large mansion-house was subsequently erected, to which was attached an extensive and well-stocked garden, laid out in the Dutch style, and a demesne of upwards of 200 acres. Dr Fowler, who died in 1803, was the last archbishop who resided here. Lord John G. Beresford, who was translated to the see of Dublin in 1819, obtained an act of parliament to sell the buildings and lands, and his successor, Dr. Magee, sold them to Major Palmer, who, after having taken down the buildings, with the materials of which he erected Tallaght House, a handsome modern residence, disposed of his interest in them to John Lentaigne, Esq., the present proprietor (Lewis 1837, 587).*

Today, St. Maelruain's Church of Ireland, a Gothic Revival church, built 1829, restored and remodelled in 1891 stands on the original site of St. Maelruain's Abbey (<https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/11215004/st-maelruains-c-of-i-church-main-street-tallaght-dublin-dublin>). St. Mary's Priory continues to retain many of its historic features such as the Archbishop's bathhouse and Friar's Walk as well as St. Maelruain's Tree. All sources state that Tallaght house was incorporated or enclosed by the new retreat house built at the priory in 1955. Tallaght house became St. Joseph's, the first Priory.

During the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, Tallaght saw the mass construction of mills along the River Dodder and in 1888 the Dublin to Blessington Steam Tramway was opened, increasing accessibility in and out of Tallaght, increasing trade and facilitating day visitors (<http://www.southdublinhistory.ie/content.aspx?area=tallaght&type=history>). From the 1960s Tallaght grew significantly from a rural village to an extension of the rapidly expanding urban area of Dublin. The establishment of significant shopping outlets (such as The Square), Tallaght Hospital and Tallaght Institute of Technology (now the Tallaght Campus of the Technological University of Dublin (TUD)) in the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century have continued the growth of Tallaght, leaving the village barely distinguishable within suburban west Dublin.

### ***The subject site***

St. Mary's Priory was founded in 1855 and acted as a centre for learning. It was built close to the site of Tallaght Castle (and to the southwest of the now-demolished Tallaght House). The Castle of Tallaght commissioned by Archbishop Alexander de Bicknor. There was a long building attached to the castle, over time its use varied, originally used as a brewery for the Archbishop and later used as a granary and stables. The Dominicans converted this long building into a chapel which was used up to 1883. This saw the construction of the new Priory church. This long building was then demolished to allow for the construction of a new wing which connected the Priory to the church, this was established in 1901.

Tallaght House was originally built for Major Palmer who was an inspector of Prisons, c. 1824. It was built on the site of the Archbishops Palace which had fallen into disrepair. The schoolhouses and cottages were built contemporaneously, he also repaired the surrounding roads. Major Palmer sold Tallaght House in the 1820's to Sir John Letaigne, Letaigne developed the gardens which somewhat remain today. In 1842 part of the demesne was leased to the Dominican and a Priory was built. Healy describes that Tallaght House was sold to the Dominicans in 1856 and its use as a Priory continued until 1864 when the new one was constructed. From then, its use varied as a novitiate, laundry, and a retreat house. A new retreat house was built around the old Tallaght House in 1955, and Healy states that it was done as such so that it would not be recognisable (Healy 2004, 62). The tower house of the castle was incorporated into the Dominican Priory.

The Priory grounds were originally watered by a small stream which ran in front of the front boundary wall. Some features remain which show evidence of this stream. During the development of the area over time, the stream was diverted, and the priory grounds are no longer watered by it. The pond to the north of the carpark on Greenhill Road was previously used by the locals as a swimming pool, it since dried up and was filled in for agricultural use, (*ibid*, 64).

The 1882 the church was outgrown by the rapidly increasing population and in the 1970's it was extended and 'adapted to the new liturgical reforms' (*ibid*, 64). In 1972 Tallaght appointed as a parish and the subsequent addition of three more churches, St. Dominic's, St. Aengus, St. Martin's. These were divided into four parishes in 1985.

### **Excavations Database**

A review of the listings within the excavations database ([www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie)) and [www.heritagemaps.ie](http://www.heritagemaps.ie) revealed that a large number of licenced archaeological investigations have taken place in the townland of Tallaght. The following investigations in the vicinity of the subject site have identified archaeological deposits:

**Table 2: Recorded licenced excavations in the vicinity of the subject site**

<b>Licence Number</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Results</b>
1990 (year)	Institute of Technology Tallaght	Several medieval features, incl. a hearth and associated floor. Medieval finds include a bronze stick pin and 50+ sherds of pottery dating to the 13th to 15th century. (M. Gowan)
90E0009	Old Bawn Road/ Main Street	Medieval boundary ditch
1996 (year)	Institute of Technology Tallaght	Stone wall, human remains (unknown date) (Conway & Hickey)



<i>Licence Number</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Results</i>
00E0464	Greenhills Road/St Mary's Priory	Testing to assess potential impact of road re-alignment on known sites (cornmill; gate lodge and pond; culvert)
00E0161	Main Street, Tallaght	Possible medieval house
04E0569	Tallaght Road/ Greenhills Road extension	Medieval (12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> century) pits, drain and post-medieval well
10E0026	Institute of Technology Tallaght	Several medieval (late 12 <sup>th</sup> -14 <sup>th</sup> -century) ditches, a pit, and post-medieval stone drain
10E0247	Institute of Technology Tallaght	Medieval pottery in topsoil
11E0054	Institute of Technology Tallaght	Several medieval ditches, gullies, residual prehistoric flints within later features

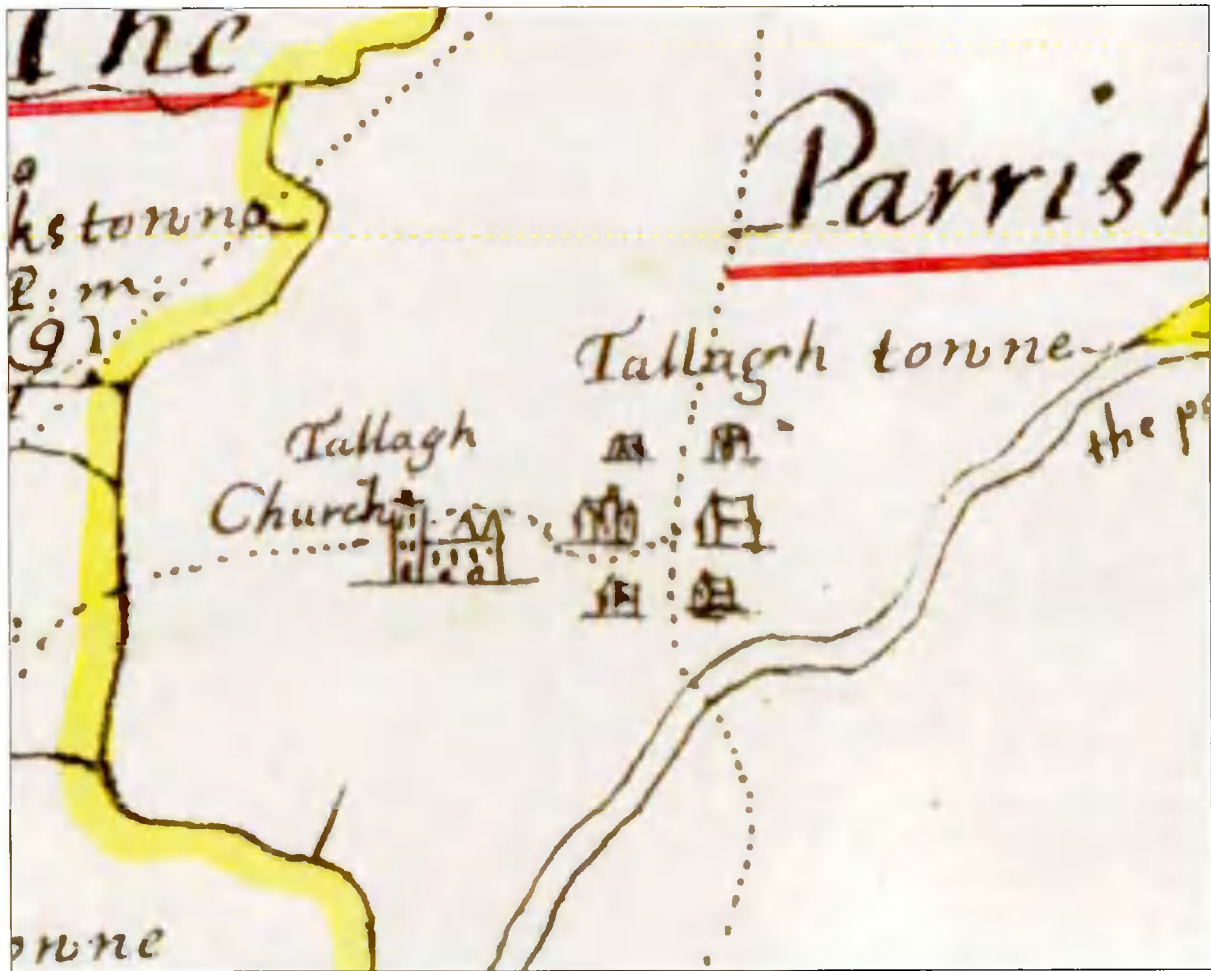
### Topographical files

Consultation of the Topographical Files maintained by the National Museum of Ireland revealed several stray finds from the townland of Tallaght; one small bronze palstave (NMI ref. 1973:213) and one bronze bowl (NMI ref. 1973:214) are recorded from the Bancroft Estate approximately 650m to the east of the boundary of the subject site while four copper flat axes (NMI ref. P1955:24-27) were retrieved from a sandpit 1.3km to the southeast. One partly polished stone axe (NMI ref. 1934:466) and a pewter chalice (NMI ref. 1957:341) are also recorded from the townland, the latter found in Tallaght graveyard. A large assemblage of post-medieval finds consisting of pottery sherds (NMI ref. 1976:94 - 102, 1976:104 - 133), clay pipes (NMI ref. 1976:134 - 138), glass bottles (NMI ref. 1976:142 - 146), two ceramic tiles (NMI ref. 1976:103, 139), one piece of slate (NMI ref. 1976:140), and one iron nail (NMI ref. 1976:141) has also been retrieved from an old watercourse in a garden in Tallaght.

A review of Tallaght townland within the NMI Online Finds Database ([www.heritagemaps.ie](http://www.heritagemaps.ie)) returned the findspot of one round flint scraper (NMI ref. 1989:47) within the grounds of the Tallaght Institute of Technology approximately 40m north of the northern boundary of the subject site and 100m north of the location of the proposed test trenches.

### Cartographic review

The Down Survey map for this area (1656 - 58) clearly depicts the town of Tallaght with buildings lining the north and south sides of the main street and a large church to the northwest (**Figure 3**). The River Dodder is shown to the southwest of Tallaght and a water mill is depicted on the extended map in nearby Templeogue. This map shows that the church was extant and in good repair by the middle part of the 17<sup>th</sup> century.



**Figure 3:** Extract from the Down Survey (1656-58) Barony of Newcastle  
 (Source: <http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/down-survey-maps.php#bm=Newcastle&c=Dublin>)

Rocque's map of Dublin County published in 1760 (**Figure 4**) clearly depicts the roads leading to and from Tallaght and the buildings along the main street to the south of the subject site. Also visible is Tallaght House and its associated formal gardens, with a tree-lined avenue extending northward from the gardens. The line of the avenue is partly recognisable on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition Ordnance Survey map (see **Figure 5**) within very formally laid out parklands to the north of the house and gardens and as a tree-lined boundary within the TUD grounds on recent orthorectified aerial images.



Figure 4: Extract from Rocque's map of Dublin County 1760  
 (Source: <http://www.dublinhistoricmaps.ie/maps/1600-1799/index.html>)

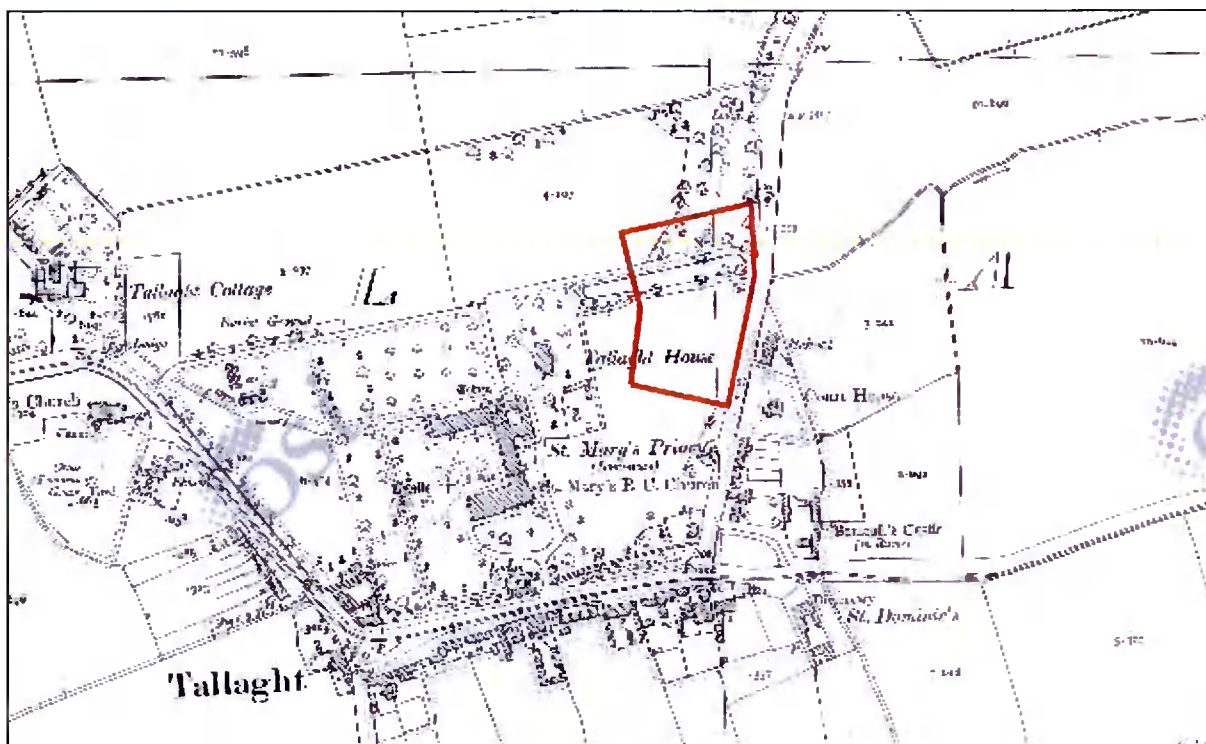
The 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map (see Figure 5) shows the primarily rural setting of Tallaght in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The village of Tallaght is surrounded by regular agricultural fields. The area within the proposed development site is an undeveloped greenfield site, with evidence for a pond feature in the northern section where the land is also divided between two field boundaries. The pond, a common feature of 18<sup>th</sup> century formal gardens feeds a straight linear water feature that runs from north-northwest to south-southeast along the eastern side of the house. Though long since out of fashion, the pond has been retained into the middle of the 20<sup>th</sup> century as evidenced by later cartographic sources and was used by locals for swimming. The water features as well as providing a pleasant view was used to water the gardens. The northern section is also forested by mixed woodland. The southern portion of the proposed development site is uninterrupted and not forested. Tallaght House is labelled to the west of the proposed development site. There are areas indicative of streams and ponds to the north east of the house, running adjacent to the house and to the south. These were used to water the area and were also used by locals as swimming pools. Tallaght House was originally built for Major John Palmer c.1824 on the site of the Archbishops Palace which had fallen into disrepair. Gardens were also developed surrounding the house which somewhat remain today and can be seen surrounding the building on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS Map. East of the proposed development site, a 'National School' is marked, this was established contemporaneously with the construction of Tallaght House. There are several regular rectangular land parcels south of the school, which is most likely evidence of regular housing. A 'Corn Mill' is depicted to the south, with the 'Old Castle' labelled to the southwest of

the subject site. The Church of Ireland church, erected in 1829, and its accompanying graveyard are depicted to the west of Tallaght House.



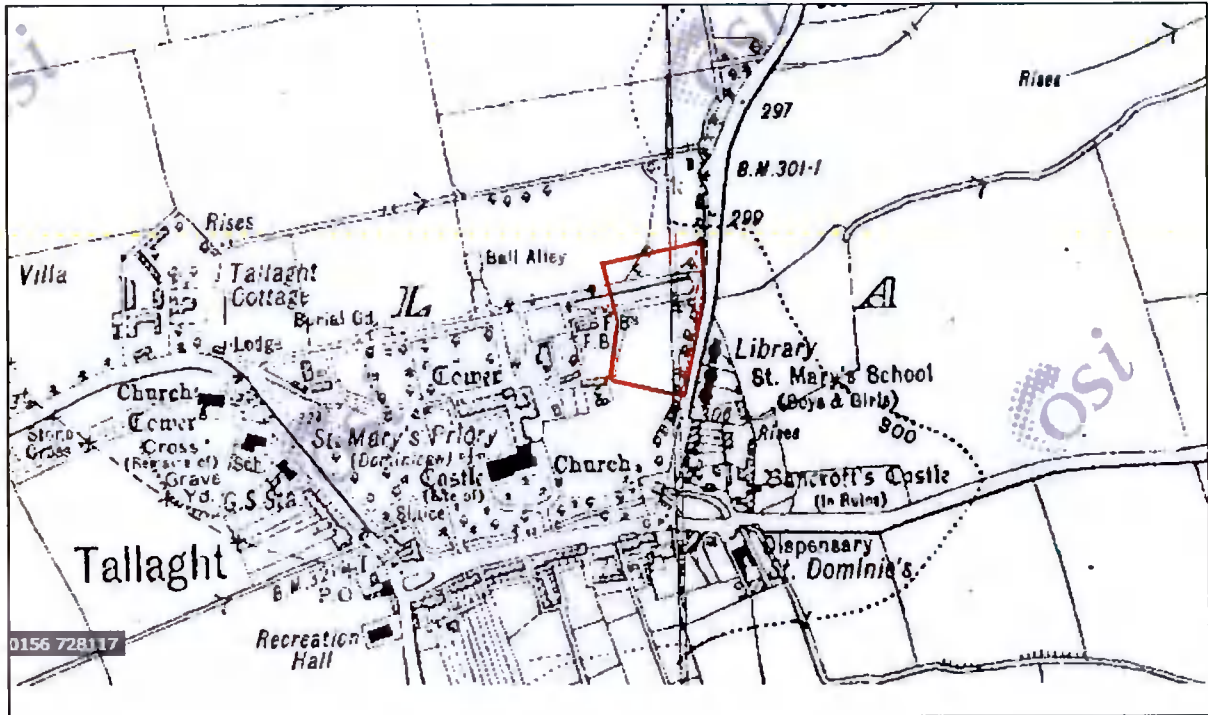
**Figure 5:** Extract from the 1st edition 6-inch OS map showing the approximate site boundary (blue) and the area surrounding the subject lands (Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence No. SU 0003320 (© Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland))

The 25-inch edition OS map shows a changed landscape with an increase in construction (see **Figure 6** below). There are few changes to the subject site from what was depicted on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map. The land surrounding Tallaght remains relatively unchanged and continues to be presented as regular fields for agricultural use. The 25-inch OS map shows a noticeably more populated village with the addition of labels and buildings compared to the 1<sup>st</sup> edition such as the establishment of St. Mary's Priory (Dominican) and St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church to the south west of the proposed development site. The Priory was established c.1855 when part of the Tallaght House demesne was leased. Tallaght house is still labelled with the pond to the northeast still marked. The stream was diverted during the development of the Priory and no longer waters the area. A lodge has also been added to the south of the priory. The addition of Tallaght Cottage and Lodge can be seen north of Maelruen's Church. The courthouse and school to the east of Tallaght House are still labelled and Bancroft's Castle is now marked as being 'in ruins'. The corn mill's label has changed and is now marked as St. Dominic's dispensary.



**Figure 6:** Extract from the 25-inch OS map showing the approximate site boundary (red) (Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence No. SU 0003320 (© Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland))

The Cassini 6-inch map, (see **Figure 7** below), demonstrates a further changing Tallaght. The area within the subject site remains unchanged and unaltered with the surrounding lands seeing some alterations. Tallaght House is no longer labelled as the attention turns to St. Mary's Priory (Dominican) and the wing on the south side of the building is shaded in black possibly to highlight how the wing was demolished and rebuilt to connect the wing to the new church in 1901. Tallaght House was sold to the Dominican in 1856 where it was used as a novitiate, laundry and finally a retreat house. Bancroft's Castle (in ruins) continues to be labelled with the dispensary to its south. A library is now labelled to the north of St. Mary's School (boys & girls). St. Maelruen's Church is now labelled as Church Tower with the school's label remaining. Tallaght Cottage, Lodge and burial grounds are still labelled. The general layout of the towns roads remains the same with the lands associated with the housing to the south of the proposed development site being divided into smaller fields. The 1960's saw Dublin County Council rejuvenate the village of Tallaght. Between the 60's to the 90's several developments were added such as a shopping centre, hospital and IT Tallaght which rapidly urbanised what had been long a rural settlement.



**Figure 7:** Cassini 6-inch OS map showing the approximate site boundary (red) and the area surrounding the subject lands (Reproduced under Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence No. SU 0003320 (© Ordnance Survey Ireland/Government of Ireland))

The subject site today is a greenfield site that is largely undisturbed by modern developments. A creche is located north of the proposed development site and east of Greenhills Road there is a substantial housing estate. St. Mary's Dominican Retreat Centre remains on the original site of Tallaght House. The addition of a large carpark can be seen to the south of the subject site. The land surrounding the land parcel has been urbanised in recent decades.

### 3. Results from testing

The archaeological test trenching programme was carried out over a period of one day on Monday 21st March 2021. Testing was carried out within the footprint of the subject site with four evenly spaced individual trenches. The presence of a gas pipeline and mature trees within the northern portion of the proposed development site prohibited testing in this area, a circumstance which was reflected in the trench layout. The test trenches were excavated by an 8 tonne 360° mechanical excavator, fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless grading bucket, which operated under constant archaeological supervision by the licensee.

A total of four parallel linear test trenches, with a combined length of 215 meters, were excavated within the site using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket operating under strict supervision by the licensee. The trenches were excavated to determine the location and extent of any unidentified sub-surface archaeological remains liable to be negatively impacted by the proposed development. The excavated spoil from all trenches was also systemically inspected and a proportion of soil sieved using a hand sieve with a 10mm mesh to assist with artefact retrieval. No potential archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered.

As outlined in the method statement submitted to the NMS as part of the application for the archaeological licence, investigations were undertaken to the surface of the natural subsoil. All of the trenches were backfilled with the excavated topsoil following the completion of works.

The discovery of a previously unidentified and unmarked electrical cable extending east-west across the northernmost end of Trench 3 at a depth of 0.2m and the presence of a previously unrecorded modern culvert also extending east-west within the northernmost portion of Trench 3 and 4 led to Trench 4 being shortened by c. 10m at its northern end for health and safety reasons. An inspection chamber for this culvert was noted below long grass between Trench 3 and 4.

The plough soil in all excavated trenches was composed of a 0.5 – 0.9m thick layer of medium compacted dark to medium brown clayey silt with occasional stone inclusions (c.001). It had an average thickness of 0.7m across most of the site, the only exception being Trench 4, close to the boundary with Greenhills Road, where it fell from 0.5m within the northern portion of the trench to 0.9m at its southern end. Occasional inclusions of modern ceramics, plastic, glass and fragments of red brick were noted throughout this deposit (c.001), suggesting a degree of modern disturbance. The natural subsoil consisted of a light to mid brown silty clay with moderate inclusions of small to medium sized angular stones (c.002). No archaeological deposits were uncovered within any of the four excavated trenches (**Plate 1-6**).

Systematic inspection and manual sieving of the topsoil did not yield any archaeological artefacts.

**Table 3:** Excavated trench details. See **Figure 8** for trench locations

Trench	Dimensions	Orientation	Topsoil depth (m)
T1	2m x 45m	North - South	0.7 m
T2	2m x 50m	North - South	0.7m
T3	2m x 60m	North - South	0.7m
T4	2m x 60m	North - South	0.5-0.9m



**Figure 8:** Location of excavated test trenches (Source: <https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/>)  
The location of an existing gas pipeline is marked by orange line



## 4. Conclusions and recommendations

The subject site is located within the *Tallaght Area of Archaeological Potential* as identified in the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022. There are no recorded archaeological sites or monuments (as recorded by the *Archaeological Survey of Ireland*) located within the boundary of the subject site. However, there are 15 recorded archaeological sites within c.500m of the site boundary. The findspot of one round flint scraper (NMI ref. 1989:47) is also recorded approximately 40m north of the northern boundary of the subject site.

A programme of pre-development *archaeological test trenching* was carried out in March 2021 (under excavation licence reference 21E0103) within the boundaries of the subject site. Four linear trenches totalling 215m in length were excavated using a mechanical digger with a toothless grading bucket. *Nothing of archaeological significance was encountered.*

On the basis of combined programme of desktop research and archaeological test excavation, it is concluded that the proposed development *will not give rise to any impacts on archaeological heritage resources.*

### Recommendations

It is recommended that *no further archaeological works/investigations* are undertaken in relation to this development proposal.

## 5. References/sources

### Published works

Handcock, W. D. 1899. *The History and Antiquities of Tallaght*. Dublin: Hodges Figgis & Co. Ltd.

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Lewis, S. 1837 *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, 2 vols, London: Samuel Lewis & Son.

O'Donovan, J. 1854. *Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters, from the earliest period to the year 1616*. Volume I. Dublin: Hodges and Smith.

### Internet resources

Government of Ireland's Historic Environment Viewer, accessed 02/02/2022:  
<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>

Down Survey Maps, accessed 27/01/2021  
<http://downsurvey.tcd.ie/down-survey-maps.php#bm=Newcastle&c=Dublin>

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH), accessed 27/01/2021  
<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/Surveys/Buildings/>

Rocque's map of Dublin County 1760, accessed 28/01/2021  
<http://www.dublinhistoricmaps.ie/maps/1600-1799/index.html>

South Dublin City Council's Record of Protected Structures, accessed 27/01/2021  
<https://www.sdcc.ie/en/services/planning/heritage-and-conservation/protectedstructures/record-of-protected-structures-schedule-2.pdf>

South Dublin County History, accessed 27/01/2021  
<http://www.southdublinhistory.ie/content.aspx?area=tallaght&type=history>

## Appendix: Photographic record



*Plate 1: Proposed development site prior to testing, facing south*



*Plate 2: Trench 1 facing north*



*Plate 3: Trench 2 facing south*



*Plate 4: Trench 3 facing north*



*Plate 5: Showing depth of topsoil (c.001) within Trench 3, facing west*



*Plate 5: Trench 4 facing north*

