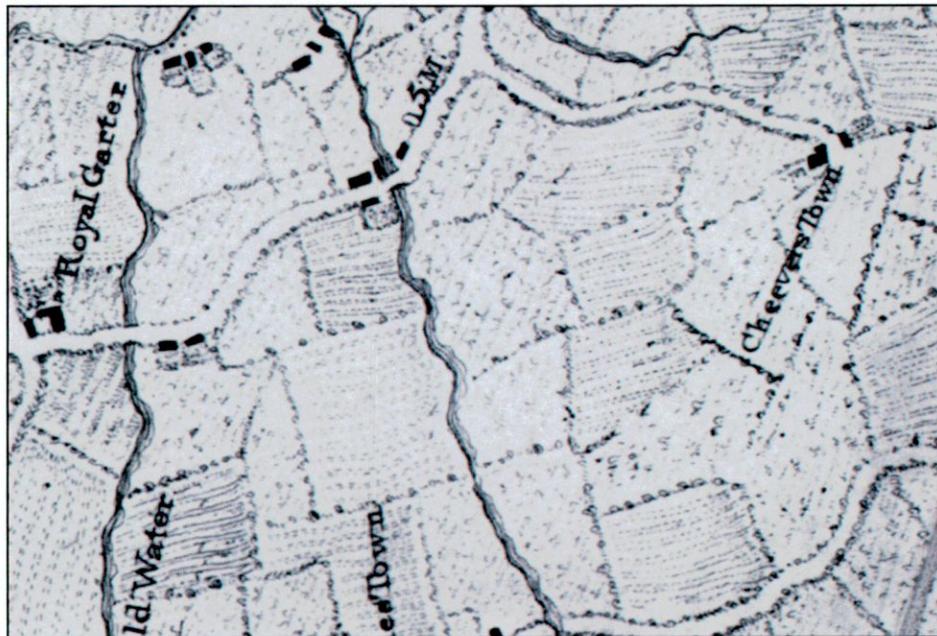


Architectural and Cultural Heritage ASSESSMENT



K2 Strategic Infrastructure Ireland Ltd
Unit 4070 Kingswood Road,
Citywest Business Campus,
Citywest, Dublin 24

June 2022

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1. Executive Summary

On behalf of AWN Consulting Ltd (for K2 Strategic Infrastructure Ireland Ltd), CRDS Ltd have undertaken an archaeological assessment of the proposed development lands at Unit 4070 Kingswood Road, Citywest Business Campus, Citywest, Dublin 24 (ITM 705762 728203). The study comprised an examination of available archaeological, architectural heritage and historical sources, including the following: Recorded archaeological sites and monuments; Topographical finds; Archaeological Excavations; Architectural Heritage; Cartographic sources; Aerial Photography; County Development Plan; and Primary research. The current application relates to alterations to a permitted data centre development on the subject site. This report has been prepared in order to ensure the completeness of the information available to the Planning Authority in considering the amendment application.

The potential impact of the proposed development on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage can be summarised as follows:

- There are no recorded archaeological sites or monuments within the proposed development lands, as listed in the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Dublin.
- There are five recorded archaeological sites within c. 1.5km of the proposed development lands. None of these sites will be impacted, either directly or indirectly, by the proposed development works. However, they are indicative of the landscape having been settled since at least the Early Medieval Period (ringforts and enclosures).
- Archaeological excavations in the area in advance of development works over the past two decades has also revealed a number of significant previously unrecorded archaeological sites. The results of the excavation of these sites further indicate substantial prehistoric and medieval settlement and activity in the area.
- A desk-top survey of the lands proposed for development, did not highlight any additional, previously unrecorded, archaeological features.
- A review of aerial photography indicates that the lands proposed for development have been subjected to significant development related disturbance in the past two decades.
- There are no recorded architectural heritage sites within the proposed development lands, as listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage for Co. Dublin.
- There are six recorded NIAH sites within c. 1.5km of the proposed development lands, three of which are listed in the Record of Protected Structures for South County Dublin. None of these sites will be impacted, either directly or indirectly, by the proposed development works.

As the site has been significantly disturbed in the past, there will be no predicted impacts on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage relating to the proposed development, and therefore no mitigation measures are required.

Please note that the recommendations given here are subject to the approval of the National Monuments Service, Department of the Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

2. Baseline Survey

2.1. Introduction

The proposed development is located at Unit 4070 Kingswood Road, Citywest Business Campus, Citywest, Dublin 24 which is in the townland of Brownsbarn, c. 2.5km northeast of the town of Saggart (see Figure 1). To set the proposed development within its wider archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage landscape, and to assess the potential of encountering such features on the site, a paper survey of archaeological, architectural heritage, historical and cartographic sources was undertaken. A study area of approximately 1.5km radius around the proposed development site was chosen, comprising the townland of Brownsbarn and the surrounding townlands.

2.2. Recorded archaeological sites and monuments

The Record of Monuments and Places was consulted for the relevant parts of Co. Dublin. This is a list of archaeological sites known to the National Monuments Service. The relevant files for these sites contain details of documentary sources and aerial photographs, early maps, OS memoirs, OPW Archaeological Survey notes and other relevant publications. There are five recorded archaeological monuments within c. 1.5km of the proposed development lands (see Figure 2, Table 1 and Appendix 1).

2.3. Topographical finds

Published catalogues of prehistoric material were studied: Raftery (1983 - Iron Age antiquities), Eogan (1965; 1993; 1994 - bronze swords, Bronze Age hoards and goldwork), Harbison (1968; 1969a; 1969b - bronze axes, halberds and daggers) and the Irish Stone Axe Project Database (Archaeology Dept., U.C.D.). No archaeological finds were recorded from these sources. It is important to note, however, that numerous artefacts would have been recorded during the excavation of archaeological sites as listed below (Section 2.4).

2.4. Archaeological Excavations

The excavation bulletin website (www.excavations.ie) was consulted to identify previous excavations that have been carried out within the study area. This database contains summary accounts of excavations carried out in Ireland from 1970 to 2021. There are eight archaeological excavations recorded on the database, of which six are of archaeological significance (see Figure 3, Table 2 and Appendix 2).

2.5. Cartographic sources

Cartographic sources were used to identify additional potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints.

- Taken in the years 1656-1658, the Down Survey of Ireland is the first ever detailed land survey on a national scale anywhere in the world. The survey, led by William Petty, sought to measure all the land to be forfeited by the Catholic Irish in order to facilitate its redistribution to Merchant Adventurers and English soldiers (www.downsurvey.tcd.ie). The Down Survey 'Barony of Newcastle, in the County of Dublin' c. 1656 is given as Figure 4 and Appendix 3.
- John Rocque (c.1705–62) was a cartographer and engraver of European repute, who could count among his achievement's maps of London, Paris, Berlin and Rome. Rocque's Irish work between 1754 and 1760, included a remarkable series of c.170 manuscript estate maps for the earl of Kildare, and a range of commercially driven projects that resulted in finely-engraved and printed surveys of the cities of Dublin (www.dublinhistoricmaps.ie/maps/1600-1799/index.html; see Figure 5).
- The Ordnance Survey first edition 6" (1829-41) and second edition 25" (1897-1913) maps were also assessed (www.webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index.html; see Figures 6 and 7).

2.6. Architectural Heritage

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) is a systematic programme of identification, classification, and evaluation of the architectural heritage of the State (www.buildingsofireland.ie). The Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht is currently using the Inventory as the basis for making recommendations for the NIAH. There are six structures included in the NIAH within c. 1.5km of the proposed development lands, of which three are listed in the Record of Protected Structures (see Section 2.7 below)(see Figure 2, Table 3 and Appendix 4).

2.7. Census

A review of online sources for the townland of Brownstown and the inhabitants of the townland in the 19th and early 20th century was undertaken, using the National Archives, which comprises the files of the former State Paper Office (SPO) and the Public Record Office of Ireland (PROI). The SPO was established in 1702 as a repository for records relating to the administrations of the various Lords Lieutenant (the English monarch's representative in Ireland). The PROI was established under the Public Records (Ireland) Act, 1867 to acquire administrative, court and probate records over twenty years old (www.census.nationalarchives.ie/search/; see Appendix 7).

2.8. Aerial Photography

Available online sources for aerial photography were consulted, including the Ordnance Survey, Geological Survey and National Monuments Service collections (see Figure 8).

2.9. Historical Research

The baseline historical research utilised sources including Lewis' Topographical Dictionary of Ireland (Lewis 1837), the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy and the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries.

2.10. County Development Plan

The South County Dublin Draft Development Plan 2022-2028 was also consulted (www.sdcc.ie/en/services/planning/development-plan/). The plan includes policy objectives for the protection of the County's archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage. The Record of Protected Structures (RPS) contained within the plan includes every structure which is of special architectural, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest within the county boundaries. Three structures within the study area are listed in the Record of Protected Structures (see Figure 2 and Table 3).

3. Characteristics of the proposed development

The proposed development comprises amendments to the development permitted under Reg. Ref.: SD18A/0301. The proposed amendments comprise the following:

- Alterations to the permitted two storey data centre building including internal reconfiguration, alterations to finished floor levels, alterations to the building footprint to provide for the relocation of an internal staircore to the south of the building, and the replacement of the enclosed first floor level with an open screened roof mounted plant space (resulting in a reduction of 4,091 sq.m in the gross floor area (GFA) of the building).
- Associated alterations to the façade of the data centre building, including alterations to fenestration, cladding, step-out in the southern façade to accommodate a staircore, and a reduction in the eastern building parapet height of c. 2 metres.
- The provision of a canopy over the loading docks on the east facade.

- Alterations to the permitted generator compound, generators, and flues, including a reduction in the number of generators (5 no. now proposed), and provision of MV rooms within the generator compound.
- Provision of an ESB substation compound in the northeastern portion of the site, comprising a single storey substation building (with a GFA of c. 125 sq.m), 2 no. transformers, client control building (with a GFA of c. 47 sq.m), and associated access arrangements within a 2.6 metre high security fence. The ESB substation compound will be accessed from Kingswood Drive.
- Omission of the permitted sprinkler tank, pump room and 10kV Substation, reconfiguration of the permitted car parking, and revisions to permitted boundary treatments.
- Associated alterations to landscaping, access and internal road arrangements, services, lighting, and layout, and all associated and ancillary works.

4. Archaeological and historical background

4.1. Introduction

The proposed development is located in the townland of Brownsbarn is in the Electoral Division of Saggart, in Civil Parish of Saggart, in the Barony of Newcastle, in the County of Dublin (see Figure 1). The Irish name for Brownsbarn is *Scioból an Bhrúnaigh* (The barn of the Bhrúnaigh; www.logainm.ie/en/17208).

Brownsbarn borders the following other townlands:

- Baldonnell Little to the west
- Baldonnell Upper to the west
- Cheeverstown to the east
- Coldwater Commons to the south
- Collegeland to the west
- Corkagh to the north
- Fortunestown to the south
- Gibbons to the southeast
- Jobstown to the east
- Kingswood to the east
- Moneenalion Commons Lower to the north
- Moneenalion Commons Upper to the west
- Saggart to the west

The recorded archaeology within approximately 1.5km of the proposed development lands is shown below in Tables 1 and 2 (see also Figure 2 and 3 and Appendices 1, 2 and 3).

Record No.	Townland	Classification
DU021-023----	Brownsbarn	Habitation site
DU021-024001-	Cheeverstown	Castle - tower house
DU021-024003-	Cheeverstown	Bawn
DU021-025----	Belgard	Ringfort - unclassified
DU021-035----	Jobstown	Castle - unclassified

Table 1. Recorded archaeological monuments and places within c. 1.5km of the proposed development lands (source www.archaeology.ie; see Figure 2 and Appendix 1)

Site	Location	Site type
1992:039	Brownsbarn	Crop-marks
2000:0212	Brownsbarn/Collegelands	Ringfort?

2000:0213	Brownsbarn–Kilshane Bord Gáis Éireann Pipeline	Various
2001:437	Belgard Quarry, Kingswood	Possible prehistoric settlement
2003:457	Baldonnell Lower	Corn-drying kiln
2004:0640	Fortunestown Lane, Saggart	No archaeological significance
2008:374	Belgard To Saggart Luas Line	No archaeological significance
2009:301	Collegeland/Brownsbarn	Site of ringfort

Table 2. Recorded archaeological excavations within c. 1.5km of the proposed development lands (source www.excavations.ie; see Appendix 3)

4.2. Prehistory (c. 8000 BCE – 400 AD)

Whilst there is no definitive evidence of human habitation in the study area dating to the Mesolithic (c. 8,000 BCE – 6,000 BCE) or Neolithic Periods (c. 4,000 BCE – 2,500 BCE), four stone axeheads have been identified within c. 10km of the proposed development site (Backweston Park (NMI 1976:0548); Lugg (NMI 11.5.48 and NMI E074:0004) and Newcastle (NMI Record); source ISAP database). Over 21,000 stone axeheads are known from Ireland (Sheridan et al. 1992, 391; Cooney and Mandal 1998, 4). They represent the 'single most numerous artefact type surviving from prehistory in Ireland' (Mandal 1997, 289; Mandal et al 2004, 116; Woodman 1978; 1987; Cooney and Grogan 1994), with their production and usage noted as commencing in the early Mesolithic and continuing well into the Bronze Age (c. 2,500 BCE – 500 BCE) (Cooney & Mandal 1998, 1; Sheridan et al 1992, 400; Cooney et al 2011, 432; Cooney 2000, 210). Since 1991 stone axeheads have been the focus of detailed research by the Irish Stone Axehead Project (ISAP). Stone axeheads were both a symbol of prestige and an ordinary working tool for people for thousands of years. They served a wide range of functions in early prehistoric Irish society, including use in woodworking, in burial and ceremonial contexts and as symbols of power.

A possible prehistoric settlement was identified during development led archaeological investigations at Belgard Quarry, Kingswood (Excavation no.: 2001:437; see Appendix 2 and Figure 3). A number of ditches (1–2.2m wide) which appear to bifurcate in several places were uncovered during the top-soil strip. Central to these ditches was an area of in situ burning. At least six large post-holes were identified with a maximum diameter of 0.45m were recorded. A number of pits with evidence for burning are also present. Although no diagnostic material was recovered, the nature and spatial relationship of the features suggest significant human activity over time.

The earliest recorded archaeological site from the area dates to the Bronze Age (2,000 – 500 BC), in the form of a series of burnt mounds found in Baldonnell Lower (Excavation no.: 2000:213; see Appendix 2 and Figure 3). Burnt mounds, although still somewhat ambiguous, are generally accepted to be ancient cooking places consisting of a water-filled trough into which fire heated stones were placed to heat the water for cooking. The used, and often burnt and fragmented stones were removed and accumulated in a low kidney or horseshoe shaped mound around the sides of the trough. Burnt mounds are typically located close to a water source (marshy areas, streams or springs).

4.3. Early Medieval (c. 400 – 1100 AD)

Early medieval Ireland was essentially a farming landscape characterised by the basic territorial unit known as a *túath*. It is estimated that at this time the country was divided into approximately 150 of these territories, each with its own king (Byrne 1973).

During this period, defensive enclosures known as ringforts were constructed to protect farmsteads. These are one of the most frequently recorded archaeological site types and c. 50,000 examples are recorded in the Irish landscape. Ringforts are regarded as defended family homesteads and the dating evidence to date suggests they were primarily built between the 7th and 9th centuries AD (Stout 1997, 22–31). An unclassified ringfort is listed in the RMP at Belgard (see Figure 2, Table 1 and Appendix 1), and excavations at two possible ringfort sites have been recorded from the study area (Excavation no.:

2009:301 at Collegeland/Brownsbarn and Excavation no.: 2000:0212 at Brownsbarn/Collegelands; see Figure 3 and Appendix 2).

The early medieval period in Ireland is also characterised by the foundation of a large number of ecclesiastical sites throughout Ireland, in the centuries following the advent of Christianity in the 5th century AD. Saggart town, c. 2.5km to the southwest, is associated with St Moacra, who founded a monastery here before or about the middle of the seventh century (SMR Nos. DU21-34.1-11). These early churches and monasteries tended to be constructed of wood or post-and-wattle (O'Sullivan et al 2014). Between the late 8th and 10th centuries, mortared stone churches gradually replaced the earlier structures.

4.4. *Later Medieval (c. 1100 – 1600 AD)*

Ireland was invaded by the Anglo-Norman's in May 1169, with the conquest starting in county Wexford in the southeast. The expansion into Leinster had an impact on the Irish landscape that lasts to this day. Most of the province of Leinster came under Strongbow's control after the conquest. During this period, the Anglo-Normans built castles of stone construction or large flat-topped mounds or mottes with timber structures atop (Harbison 1992) in order to defend their recently acquired lands. By the end of the 12th century Norman settlement was effective over the whole county.

An aerial photograph (FSI 2, 340/339) taken in 1971 show two conjoined, raised rectangular earthworks at Jobstown (SMR No.: DU21-35). This is probably the site of a castle marked on Down Survey (1655-6) and referred to in the Books of Reference as a 'castle in repair' at Jobstowne' (Simington 194, 289; see Figure 4). There is now a housing estate on the site.

Mc Dix (1897) noted a three-storied tower house which was square in plan (ext. dim. c. 7m) with a vault over ground floor and lit by plain slit loops and mentioned slight traces of a bawn and a well to the west of the castle at Cheeverstown (SMR No.: DU021-24.1-3). Tower houses are small, fortified residences which were constructed following a period of unrest in the fourteenth century. Tower houses have various defensive features including thick walls, battlements and narrow windows. As time progressed and the requirement for defence lessened tower houses were replaced by hall houses and fortified residential houses. Residential extensions were also added to existing tower houses to provide more comfortable accommodation for the occupiers.

4.5. *Modern Period*

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage lists six buildings / structures within 1.5km of the proposed development lands, of which three are listed in the Record of Protected Structures in the Dublin South County Draft Development Plan 2022-28. These are listed in Table 3 below, shown on Figure 2 and described in detail in Appendix 4.

NIAH No.	RPS No.	Original Use	In Use As	Date	Location
11209084		House	House	1940 - 1950	Glenhazel, Naas Road, Kingswood
11209085	219	Country house	Hotel	1810 - 1840	Kingswood, Brownsbarn
11214001	261	Restaurant	Bar and restaurant	1790 - 1810	Naas Road, Brownsbarn
11214004		House	House	1900 - 1920	Inistioge, Brownsbarn
11214005	235	Milestone/ milepost	Milestone/ milepost	1795 - 1815	Brownsbarn
11214006		House	House	1810 - 1840	Brownstown House, Brownsbarn

Table 3. Recorded architectural heritage structures as listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage within c. 1.5km of the proposed development lands (source www.archaeology.ie and www.buildingsofireland.ie; see Figure 2 and Appendix 4)

Rocque's map of southwest county Dublin (1760) depicts the proposed development site as comprising portions of two large fields, in agricultural land, bounded by hedgerow (see Figure 5). The first edition Ordnance Survey (1830s) map shows the area laid in agricultural lands comprising large regular shaped fields (see Figure 6). The townland boundary between Brownsbarn and Cheeverstown to the east runs along the eastern boundary of the development lands. The above-mentioned field boundaries and townland boundary remain unchanged by the time of the second edition Ordnance Survey (1910s) (see Figure 7).

The Griffiths Valuation for the townland of Brownsbarn lists over 75 occupants of the townland. The townland is valued at £1118 and 18 shillings for the land and £143 and 12 shillings for the buildings (www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation/).

The 1901 Census shows lists 30 families and 90 occupants. By the time of the 1911 Census, this has dropped to 26 families and 63 occupants (www.census.nationalarchives.ie/; see Appendix 5).

Modern aerial photography chart the change in land use and subsequent development of the proposed development lands (see Figure 8). In the 1995 the land is still in agricultural use, but the field boundaries have been altered from the time of the second edition Ordnance Survey Map (Figure 7). However, the townland boundary as noted above and shown on Figures 6 and 7 remain intact. By the 2005-12 edition of the Ordnance Survey aerial photograph collection the site appears to have been very significantly disturbed by development works, including the potential partial removal of a section of the above-mentioned townland boundary. The proposed development site appears largely reclaimed by natural growth by the time of the Ordnance Survey aerial photograph 2013-18 edition.

5. Potential Impact of the Proposed Development

The potential impact of the proposed development on archaeological, architectural and cultural heritage can be summarised as follows:

- There are no recorded archaeological sites or monuments within the proposed development lands, as listed in the Record of Monuments and Places for Co. Dublin.
- There are five recorded archaeological sites within c. 1.5km of the proposed development lands. None of these sites will be impacted, either directly or indirectly, by the proposed development works. However, they are indicative of the landscape having been settled since at least the Early Medieval Period (ringforts and enclosures).
- Archaeological excavations in the area in advance of development works over the past two decades has also revealed a number of significant previously unrecorded archaeological sites. The results of the excavation of these sites further indicate substantial prehistoric and medieval settlement and activity in the area.
- A desk-top survey of the lands proposed for development, did not highlight any additional, previously unrecorded, archaeological features.
- A review of aerial photography indicates that the lands proposed for development have been subjected to significant development related disturbance in the past two decades.
- There are no recorded architectural heritage sites within the proposed development lands, as listed in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage for Co. Dublin.

- There are six recorded NIAH sites within c. 1.5km of the proposed development lands, three of which are listed in the Record of Protected Structures for South County Dublin. None of these sites will be impacted, either directly or indirectly, by the proposed development works.

It is possible to mitigate against the potential impact on archaeological features (should they exist) during the course of development.

6. Recommended Mitigation Measures

As the site has been significantly disturbed in the past, there will be no predicted impacts on the archaeological, architectural or cultural heritage relating to the proposed development, and therefore no mitigation measures are required.

Please note that the recommendations given here are subject to the approval of the National Monuments Service, Department of the Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.

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 - www.excavations.ie
 - www.logainm.ie/en/17208
 - www.sdcc.ie/en/services/planning/development-plan/
 - www.townlands.ie
 - www.webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index.html
- Irish Stone Axe Project Database

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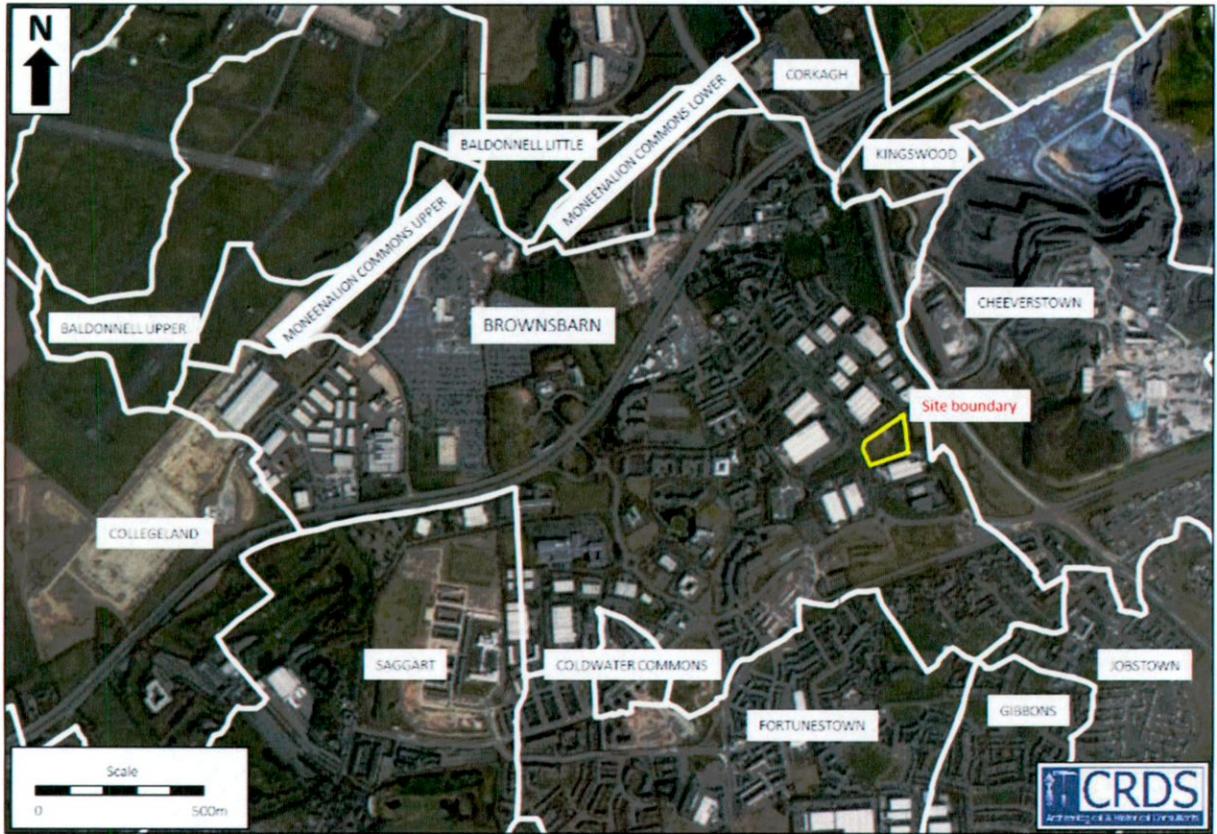


Figure 1. Site location map showing townlands in the area of the proposed development (source www.downsurvey.tcd.ie).

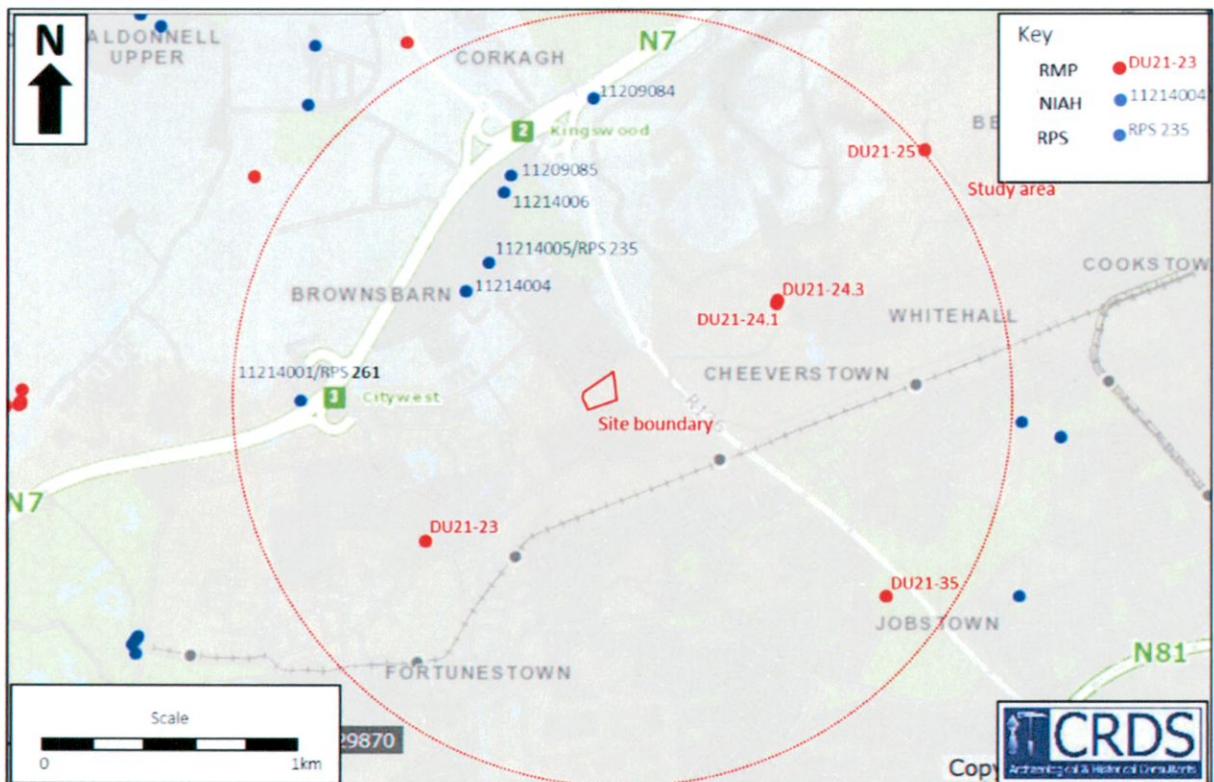


Figure 2. Recorded archaeological monuments and places and Recorded sites of architectural heritage value within c. 1.5km of the proposed development lands (source www.archaeology.ie).

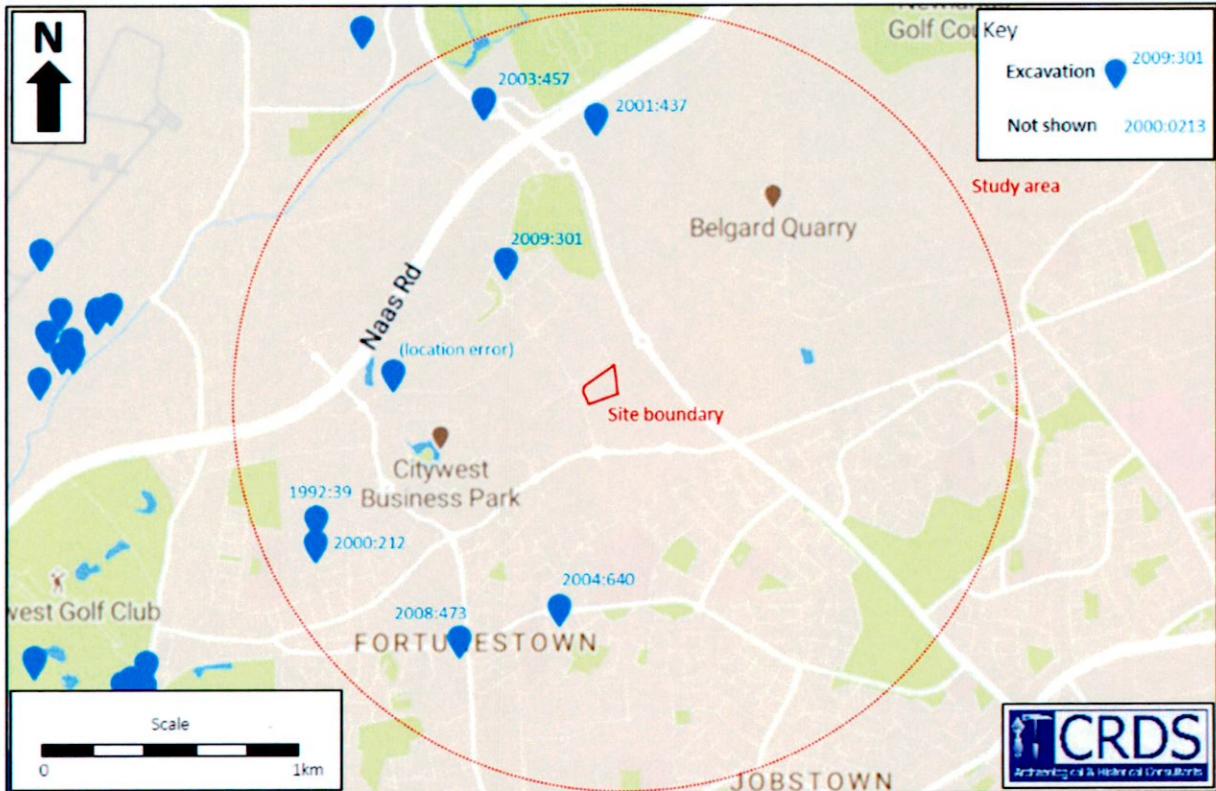


Figure 3. Recorded archaeological excavations within c. 1.5km of the proposed development lands (source www.excavations.ie).



Figure 4. Extract from William Petty's (1660) map of Dublin (source www.downsurvey.tcd.ie).



Figure 5. Extract from Rocque's (1760) map of Dublin County Southwest (source www.dublinhistoricmaps.ie/maps/1600-1799/index.html).

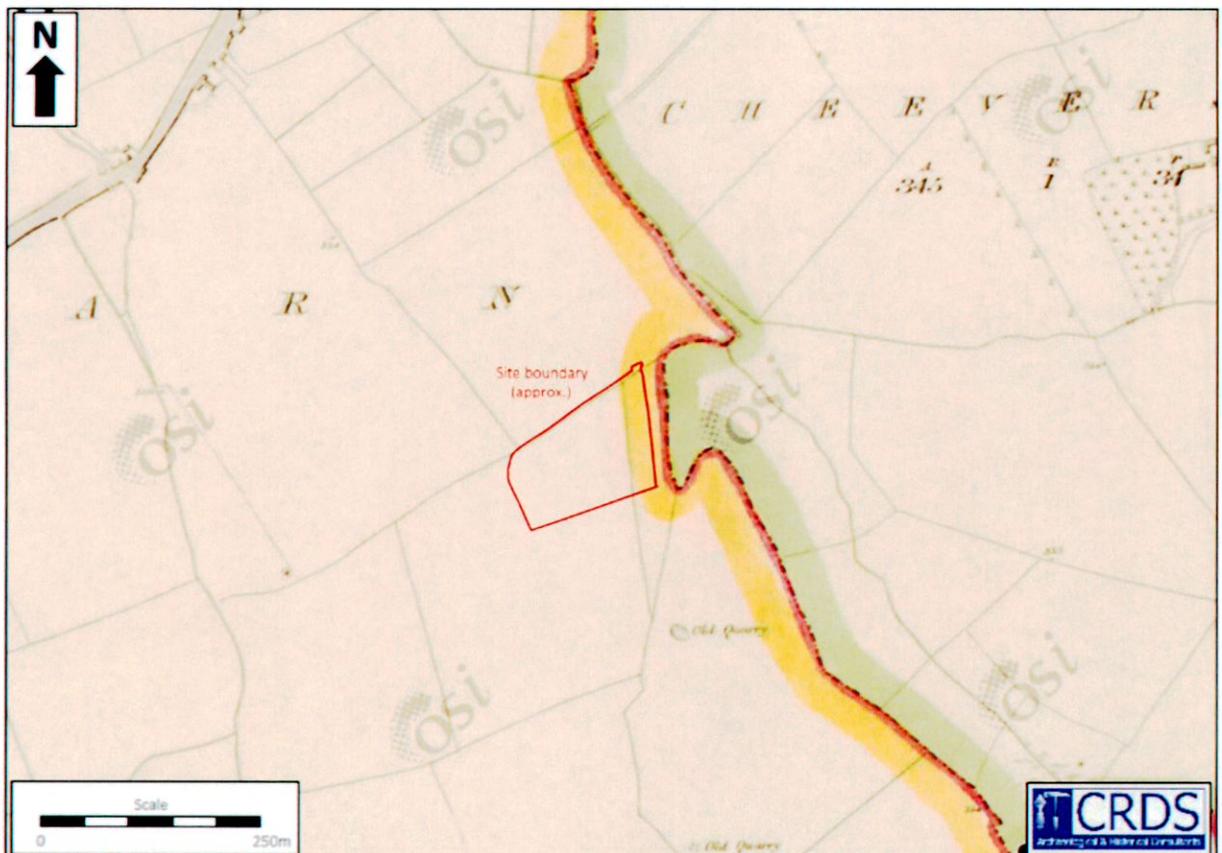


Figure 6. Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1830s; source www.archaeology.ie).

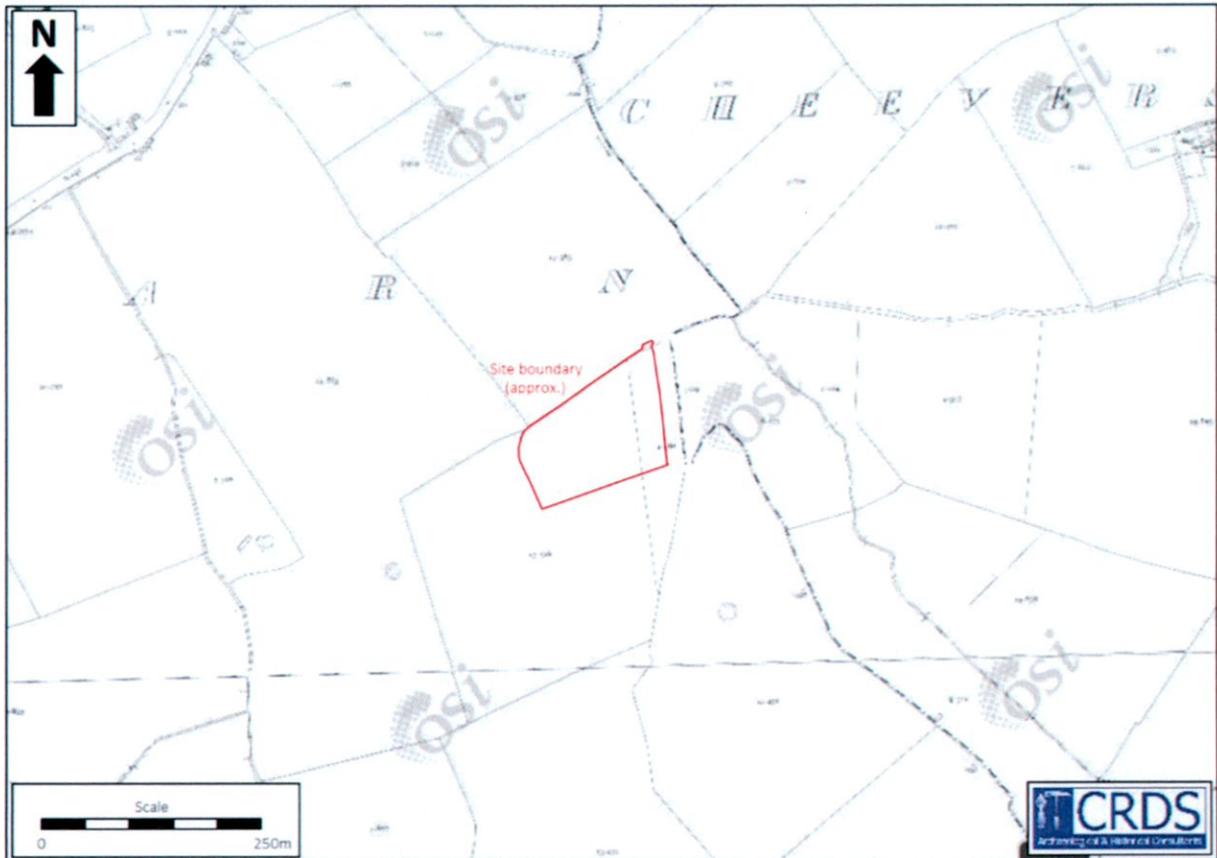


Figure 7. Extract from 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (1910s; source www.archaeology.ie).



Figure 8. Aerial photographs (digital globe) of the proposed development lands (1995; 2005-12; 2013-18; source www.webapps.geohive.ie/mapviewer/index.html).

Appendices

- Appendix 1. Recorded Archaeological Monuments and Places
- Appendix 2. Archaeological Excavations
- Appendix 3. Down Survey
- Appendix 4. National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
- Appendix 5. Census Records 1901 & 1911

Appendix 1. Recorded Archaeological Monuments and Places

The recorded monuments and places within c. 1km of the proposed development are listed below, all noted in the Record of Monuments and Places for Dublin (source www.archaeology.ie).

SMR No.: DU021-023----

Class: Habitation site

Townland: BROWNSBARN

Description: This monument was discovered during topsoil removal in the course of preparatory works for the Cork – Dublin gas pipeline in 1981. It was situated adjacent to a small stream. Although initially considered to be the remains of a possible fulacht fia (Gowan 1982, 29) on further examination it was determined as the remains of a possible settlement site. This was evident as a shallow fosse or drain (15m long, 0.3m deep and 1m wide) and a sub-rectangular pit (L 5.80m long and 0.9m wide). The fill in the fosse contained charcoal enriched soil, animal bone and oxidised clay, possibly from a hearth; a bone comb was recovered from the fill. The fill of the pit comprised a dark brown humus-enriched soil and animal bones. The excavators suggested that the finds indicate that the drain and pit may be part of a 9th or 10th century AD settlement site. It has not been possible to identify with certainty the precise location of this site and the current ITM coordinates should only be considered as indicative. (Sleeman and Hurley 1987)
Not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP

Compiled by: Paul Walsh

Date of upload: 17 July 2015

References: Sleeman, M.J. and Hurley, M.F. 1987 Brownsbarn, Co. Dublin. In Cleary, R.M., Hurley, M.F. and Twohig, E.A. Archaeological excavations on the Cork – Dublin gas pipeline (1981-82). Cork Archaeological Studies No. 1. Department of Archaeology, University College Cork, 71-3.

SMR No.: DU021-024001-

Class: Castle - tower house

Townland: CHEEVERSTOWN

Description: Located on flat, low lying ground W of Belgard hill. Demolished between the late 1970s and early 80s. Formerly a three-storied tower house which was square in plan (ext. dim. c. 7m) with a vault over ground floor and lit by plain slit loops. The entrance was in the in W (Mc Dix 1897, xxxix, 170). Mc Dix also mentions slight traces of a bawn and a well to the W of the castle.
There are no visible surface remains.
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP

Compiled by: Geraldine Stout

Date of upload: 7 December 2011

References: 1. McDix, E.R. 1897a Notes on some lesser castles in Co. Dublin. The Irish Builder, 39, 157-8.
2. McDix, E.R. 1897b The lesser castles of county Dublin. 5th article, Irish Builder 39, 12.
3. McDix, E.R. 1897c The lesser castles in the Co. Dublin. 6th article: Grange. Irish Builder 39, 22.
4. McDix, E.R. 1897d The lesser castles in the Co. Dublin. 7th article. Irish Builder 39, 36.
5. McDix, E.R. 1897e The lesser castles in the Co. Dublin. Irish Builder 39, 129, Roebuck castle.

SMR No.: DU021-024003-

Class: Bawn

Townland: CHEEVERSTOWN

Description: Mc Dix (1897, xxxix, 170) mentions slight traces of a bawn and a well to the W of the castle at Cheeverstown(DU021-024001-). There are no visible surface remains.
Not scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP

References: 1. McDix, E.R. 1897a Notes on some lesser castles in Co. Dublin. The Irish Builder, 39, 157-8.
2. McDix, E.R. 1897b The lesser castles of county Dublin. 5th article, Irish Builder 39, 12.
3. McDix, E.R. 1897c The lesser castles in the Co. Dublin. 6th article: Grange. Irish Builder 39, 22.
4. McDix, E.R. 1897d The lesser castles in the Co. Dublin. 7th article. Irish Builder 39, 36.
5. McDix, E.R. 1897e The lesser castles in the Co. Dublin. Irish Builder 39, 129, Roebuck castle.
6. McDix, E.R. 1897f The lesser castles in the Co. Dublin. 9th article: Drimnagh. Irish Builder 39, 49-50.

7. McDix, E.R. 1897g The lesser castles in the Co. Dublin. 21st article: Deansrath Castle. Irish Builder 39, 178.

SMR No.: DU021-025----
Class: Ringfort - unclassified
Townland: BELGARD
Description: Named 'fort' and hachured on 1843 OS 6-inch map. The site is identified in the field as a slightly sunken area (dims.20m NW-SE; 27m NE-SW; D 0.3m). There is no bank visible (Ua Broin 1944, 74, 202).
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes
Compiled by: Geraldine Stout
References: Ua Broin, L. 1944 Clondalkin, Co. Dublin and it's neighbourhood. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 74, 191-218.

SMR No.: DU021-035----
Class: Castle - unclassified
Townland: JOBSTOWN
Description: Formerly located on the foothills of the Dublin Mountains. An aerial photograph (FSI 2, 340/339) taken in 1971 show two conjoined, raised rectangular earthworks. This is probably the site of a castle marked on Down Survey (1655-6) and referred to in the Books of Reference as a 'castle in repair' at Jobstowne' (Simington 194, 289). There is a housing estate on the site.
Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP
Compiled by: Geraldine Stout
References: Simington, R.C. (ed.) 1945 The Civil survey, AD 1654-1656. Vol. VII: county of Dublin. Dublin. Irish Manuscripts Commission.

Appendix 2. Archaeological Excavations

The excavation bulletin website (www.excavations.ie) was consulted to identify previous excavations that have been carried out within the study area. This database contains summary accounts of excavations carried out in Ireland from 1970 to 2021.

- Excavation no.:** 1992:039
Site name: Brownsbarn
SMR No.: N/A
Licence no.: —
Author: Michael Tierney (for Archaeological Technology Ltd), 87 Laurel Ridge, Shanakiel, Cork.
Site type: Crop-marks
ITM: E 704628m, N 727628m
Description: Pre-development test excavations were carried out on the 27th and 28th July, on behalf of a developer. Two crop-marks on aerial photographs of the area to be developed were interpreted as being of potential archaeological significance. The 1st site showed up as a very faint, discontinuous oval-shaped mark measuring c. 104m x 85m while the 2nd was more clearly visible and was also oval-shaped, measuring c. 40m x 35m. Four trial trenches were excavated through them down to the natural boulder clay. Nothing of archaeological importance was uncovered.
- Excavation no.:** 2000:0212
Site name: BROWNSBARN/COLLEGELANDS
SMR No.: N/A
Licence no.: 00E0541
Author: John Ó Néill, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
Site type: Ringfort?
ITM: E 704628m, N 727528m
Description: As part of the Baldonnell Airmotive development, an assessment was carried out on a site listed in the SMR as a ringfort (21:21). The registered site was bisected by a field boundary, with one half lying in Collegelands townland and the other in Brownsbarn. The last use of the site was as a pitch-and-putt golf-course, and there were clear signs of earlier agricultural improvements. Five trenches were opened in Brownsbarn at the northern limits of the area to be developed. These were opened perpendicular to the field boundary, which was purported to bisect the site. None of the trenches yielded any finds of archaeological significance, other than a stone-filled land drain.
- Excavation no.:** 2000:0213
Site name: BROWNSBARN-KILSHANE BORD GÁIS ÉIREANN PIPELINE
SMR No.: N/A
Licence no.: 00E0043
Author: Ian W. Doyle, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
Site type: Various
ITM: E 715826m, N 734698m
Description: Monitoring of topsoil construction for the southern section of the new North-Eastern Pipeline 3 was carried out in mid-2000. The Bord Gáis Éireann pipeline will extend south from Ballough to Brownsbarn, Co. Dublin, reusing sections of the previously excavated NEP 1 and NEP 2 (1983 and 1988, see Excavations 1988, 43, note by Margaret Gowen). The first stage of the Ballough to Brownsbarn pipeline involved topsoil-stripping from Ballough to Kilshane. This was monitored by Malachy Conway in 1999 (Excavations 1999, 50–1, 99E0395). The construction of the southern section entailed the monitoring of topsoil-stripping from Kilshane to Brownsbarn. From the southernmost portion of the pipeline at Brownsbarn to the Naas Road (N7) the pipeline ran through relatively low-lying land that has been intensively farmed. A series of plough-truncated cut features was detected in this area. A small, undated pit in Cheeverstown townland contained occasional fragments of animal bone. To the north of this, the possible remains of a fulacht fiadh were revealed in Kingswood townland. This consisted of a pit filled with a mix of

charcoal-blackened clay and silt with heat-shattered stone. A large field boundary ditch running on a south-west/north-east axis was found closeby. A possible flint thumbnail scraper was found in ploughsoil at this point.

To the north of the Naas Road in Baldonnell Lower townland a cluster of small, shallow, burnt spreads were observed. These remained undated. Further north in Ballyowen townland an elaborate French drain was revealed. This was composed of mortared side-walls and large lintel stones. To the north of the N4 Galway road in Fonthill townland, a burnt spread was detected on the southern bank of the Liffey. This was resolved by John Ó Néill under licence 00E0447 (see below No. 298).

On the north bank of the Liffey, in Astagob townland, a small modern layer of burnt material was revealed. In December 2000, owing to difficulties in tunnelling under the Liffey at this point, the contractors sought to construct an interconnector pipe between the completed northern section of the pipeline and the previously constructed NEP 2 pipeline some 400m to the east. This entailed excavation along the Strawberry Beds road parallel to the Liffey. A stretch of some 100m was excavated through a ploughed field. A single masonry wall on a north-south axis was revealed. This is likely to be associated with an industrial complex referred to as the 'New Holland Fruit and Starch Works', depicted on the 1843 1:10,560 Ordnance Survey map (Sheet 17). In the northern part of Astagob townland a small subcircular pit was excavated. This had a charcoal-rich fill.

Further north, in Ballycoolen townland, a small pit containing charcoal and vitreous slag-like material was found. In the townland of Mitchelstown two modern metalised surfaces were revealed. A shallow charcoal-rich pit was found to the north of this.

Excavation no.: 2001:437
Site name: Belgard Quarry, Kingswood
SMR No.: N/A
Licence no.: 00E0861
Author: Christine Baker, Arch-Tech Ltd, 32 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2.
Site type: Possible prehistoric settlement
ITM: E 705715m, N 729268m
Description: Removal of topsoil (0.2–0.5m) revealed an area of archaeological activity with maximum dimensions of 36.7m north-south by 22.65m. A total of 22 features were identified. They consisted of a number of ditches (1–2.2m wide) which appear to bifurcate in several places. Central to these ditches was an area of in situ burning. At least six large post-holes were identified with a maximum diameter of 0.45m. A number of pits with evidence for burning are also present. Although no diagnostic material was recovered, the nature and spatial relationship of the features suggest significant human activity over time. The identification of a fulacht fiadh (SMR 21:23) approximately 100m from the site might indicate a possible prehistoric date for the activity in this area.

Excavation no.: 2003:457
Site name: Baldonnell Lower
SMR No.: N/A
Licence no.: 03E0374
Author: Sinead Phelan, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 2 Killiney View, Albert Road Lower, Glenageary, Co. Dublin.
Site type: Corn-drying kiln
ITM: E 705264m, N 729322m
Description: An excavation took place, in advance of the South County Dublin Outer Ring Road, on low-lying well-drained pastureland in the townland of Baldonnell Lower. Features were uncovered during the topsoil-stripping of the haul road for the Outer Ring Road, which was being monitored by Red Tobin (see No. 620 below, 02E1808). The construction of the haul road involved the removal of the topsoil across a 10m-wide corridor and the excavation of a trench c. 2m in width, which revealed a series of previously unrecorded archaeological deposits.
 A figure-of-eight-shaped kiln, 1.8m north-south by 0.8m, with a series of stratified charcoal deposits within the fire bowl, possibly a corn-drying kiln, was revealed, with a smaller pit 0.3m in diameter associated with it. Three post-holes were excavated 8m south of the kiln cutting a

deposit of burnt and decayed limestone. These features, although in close proximity to the kiln, appear to be unrelated.

No datable artefacts were recovered from the excavation. A charcoal sample for radiocarbon dating was taken and the results are forthcoming.

Excavation no.: 2004:0640
Site name: FORTUNESTOWN LANE, SAGGART
SMR No.: N/A
Licence no.: 04E0399
Author: Stuart Halliday, Arch-Tech Ltd, 32 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin 2.
Site type: No archaeological significance
ITM: E 705612m, N 727291m
Description: Monitoring was undertaken on the site of a proposed commercial and residential development at Fortunestown Lane, Saggart, Co. Dublin. The area was stripped of topsoil using a mechanical excavator. Monitoring took place over a period of five days. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified.

Excavation no.: 2008:374
Site name: Belgard to Saggart Luas line
SMR No.: N/A
Licence no.: 08E0792
Author: Liam Hackett, Headland Archaeology Ltd, Unit 1, Wallingstown Business Park, Little Island, Cork.
Site type: No archaeological significance
ITM: E 705214m, N 727156m
Description: As part of the Luas Line A1 Belgard to Saggart extension, the Railway Procurement Agency requested that a testing programme be implemented on specified areas of the proposed route under An Bord Pleanála's planning condition. Centreline testing was carried out on the specified areas on the route between September 22 and 26. The route runs from Saggart village to the existing line at Belgard, Co. Dublin. The terminal of Luas Line A1 at Saggart village is located within the constraint area for Saggart (DU021-034) and c. 20m from a tower-house (DU021-03411). Previous testing of this area carried out by Sinéad Phelan of Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd as part of the Luas Line A1 EIS found no features or deposits of archaeological significance (Excavations 2006, No. 580, 06E0572). A number of other sites lie in the general vicinity of the route, but none are impacted by the proposed development.
 A total of 3400 linear metres of test-trenches were excavated along the route, and no features of archaeological interest were encountered. Several areas were untested due to proximity to power lines, modern drainage culverts and a national grid substation. These areas will be monitored during the construction phase of the development.

Excavation no.: 2009:301
Site name: COLLEGELAND/BROWNSBARN
SMR No.: DU021-021
Licence no.: 09E0420
Author: Colm Moriarty, Margaret Gowen & Co. Ltd, 27 Merrion Square, Dublin 2.
Site type: Site of ringfort
ITM: E 705366m, N 728680m
Description: An archaeological assessment was carried out in the adjoining townlands of Collegeland and Brownsbarn, Baldonnell, Co. Dublin, at the site of a possible ringfort (DU021-021). Previous archaeological work at the site included test-trenching by John "N&ill along the northern part of the supposed ringfort in 2000 (Excavations 2000, No. 212, 00E0541) as well as a geophysical survey of the entire ringfort site and the surrounding area in 2009 (09R0161). Neither of these investigations found any evidence for a ringfort, although the geophysical survey did suggest the presence of some areas of possible burning.
 As part of the testing programme, eight trenches were excavated at the site of the possible ringfort. The deposits identified in these trenches suggested that the site was subjected to waterlogging and flooding, probably from the adjacent Camac River. Although a series of land drains, palaeochannels and 19th century field boundaries were identified, no evidence for a

ringfort was uncovered during the testing programme. However, despite the absence of a ringfort, a number of pits and areas of burnt stone, suggestive of burnt-mound activity, were identified in Collegeland townland. These corresponded to the areas of burning originally identified on the geophysical survey and probably represent the remains of much-denuded burnt mounds/fulachta fiadh. The site was originally classified as a possible ringfort due to a 1943 article by Ua Broin, in which he states 'a curved surface depression seems to mark the site of a rath' (Ua Broin 1943, 79–97). In light of the testing results, it seems more probable that this curving depression represented the remains of a palaeochannel, a land drain or a disused field boundary rather than an archaeological feature.

Reference: Ua Broin, L. 1943 Rathcoole, Co. Dublin, and its neighbourhood. *JRSAI*, 82–8

Appendix 3. Down Survey

Taken in the years 1656-1658, the Down Survey of Ireland is the first ever detailed land survey on a national scale anywhere in the world. The survey, led by William Petty, sought to measure all the land to be forfeited by the Catholic Irish in order to facilitate its redistribution to Merchant Adventurers and English soldiers (www.downsurvey.tcd.ie). The Down Survey 'Barony of Newcastle, in the County of Dublin' is given as Figure 4 and information pertaining to Brownsbarn and the surrounding townlands is listed below.

Townland:	BROWNSBARN
Down Survey Name:	Saggardtowneland
1641 Owner(s):	FitzSymons, Richard (Catholic); Allen, James (Protestant); Reynolds, Patrick (Protestant); Sedgrave, Henry (Protestant); Downe, John (Protestant); Clarke, Symon (Protestant); Eustace, Nicholas (Catholic); Sarsefeild of Lucan, Mr (Catholic); Begg, John (Catholic); Font, John (Catholic); Talbot, Sir Henry (Catholic); Handcock of Dublin, Christopher (Protestant)
1670 Owner(s):	James Duke of York (Protestant); Allen, James (Protestant); Talbot, Sir Henry (Catholic); Parsons, Sir Richard (Protestant); Westby, Dr (Protestant); Sedgrave, John (Protestant); Denn, Thomas (Protestant)
County:	Dublin
Barony:	Newcastle and Uppercross
Parish:	Sagard
Townland:	BALDONNELL LITTLE
	No townland information available.
Townland:	BALDONNELL UPPER
	No townland information available.
Townland:	CHEEVERSTOWN
Down Survey Name:	Ballycheevers
1641 Owner(s):	Talbott of Belgard (Catholic)
1670 Owner(s):	Parsons, Sir William (Protestant); Tallent, Oliver (Catholic)
County:	Dublin
Barony:	Newcastle and Uppercross
Parish:	Clondalkin
Profitable land:	176 plantation acres
Forfeited:	176 plantation acres
1659 Census	
Total:	28
English:	26
Irish:	2
Townland:	COLLEGELAND
Down Survey Name:	Shankill
1641 Owner(s):	Dublin, College of (Protestant)
1670 Owner(s):	Dublin, College of (Protestant)
County:	Dublin
Barony:	Newcastle and Uppercross
Parish:	Rathcoole
Profitable land:	308 plantation acres
Townland:	COOLDOWN COMMONS
Down Survey Name:	Saggardtowneland
1641 Owner(s):	FitzSymons, Richard (Catholic); Allen, James (Protestant); Reynolds, Patrick (Protestant); Sedgrave, Henry (Protestant); Downe, John (Protestant); Clarke, Symon

(Protestant); Eustace, Nicholas (Catholic); Sarsefeild of Lucan, Mr (Catholic); Begg, John (Catholic); Font, John (Catholic); Talbot, Sir Henry (Catholic); Handcock of Dublin, Christopher (Protestant)

1670 Owner(s): James Duke of York (Protestant); Allen, James (Protestant); Talbot, Sir Henry (Catholic); Parsons, Sir Richard (Protestant); Westby, Dr (Protestant); Sedgrave, John (Protestant); Denn, Thomas (Protestant)

County: Dublin
Barony: Newcastle and Uppercross
Parish: Sagard

Townland: CORKAGH
Down Survey Name: Corkagh
1641 Owner(s): Mills, Ralph (Protestant)
1670 Owner(s): Mills, Ralph (Protestant)
County: Dublin
Barony: Newcastle and Uppercross
Parish: Clondalkin
Profitable land: 100 plantation acres
1659 Census
Total: 17
English: 17

Townland: FORTUNESTOWN
Down Survey Name: Saggardtowneland
1641 Owner(s): FitzSymons, Richard (Catholic); Allen, James (Protestant); Reynolds, Patrick (Protestant); Sedgrave, Henry (Protestant); Downe, John (Protestant); Clarke, Symon (Protestant); Eustace, Nicholas (Catholic); Sarsefeild of Lucan, Mr (Catholic); Begg, John (Catholic); Font, John (Catholic); Talbot, Sir Henry (Catholic); Handcock of Dublin, Christopher (Protestant)
1670 Owner(s): James Duke of York (Protestant); Allen, James (Protestant); Talbot, Sir Henry (Catholic); Parsons, Sir Richard (Protestant); Westby, Dr (Protestant); Sedgrave, John (Protestant); Denn, Thomas (Protestant)

County: Dublin
Barony: Newcastle and Uppercross
Parish: Sagard

Townland: GIBBONS
Down Survey Name: Gibbons
1641 Owner(s): Parsons, Sir William (Protestant)
1670 Owner(s): Parsons, Sir William (Protestant)
County: Dublin
Barony: Newcastle and Uppercross
Parish: Taulagh
Unprofitable land: 14 plantation acres
Profitable land: 48 plantation acres
1659 Census
Total: 2
English: 2

Townland: JOBSTOWN
Down Survey Name: Jobestowne
1641 Owner(s): Archbold, Garret (Protestant)
1670 Owner(s): Walsh, Walter (Protestant)
County: Dublin
Barony: Newcastle and Uppercross
Parish: Taulagh
Profitable land: 229 plantation acres

Forfeited: 229 plantation acres
 1659 Census
 Total: 27
 English: 23
 Irish: 4

Townland: **KINGSWOOD**
 Down Survey Name: Clondalkin
 1641 Owner(s): Dublin, Lord Archbishop of (Protestant)
 1670 Owner(s): Dublin, Lord Archbishop of (Protestant)
 County: Dublin
 Barony: Newcastle and Uppercross
 Parish: Clondalkin

Townland: **MONEENALION COMMONS LOWER**
 Down Survey Name: Saggardtowneland
 1641 Owner(s): FitzSymons, Richard (Catholic); Allen, James (Protestant); Reynolds, Patrick (Protestant); Sedgrave, Henry (Protestant); Downe, John (Protestant); Clarke, Symon (Protestant); Eustace, Nicholas (Catholic); Sarsefeild of Lucan, Mr (Catholic); Begg, John (Catholic); Font, John (Catholic); Talbot, Sir Henry (Catholic); Handcock of Dublin, Christopher (Protestant)
 1670 Owner(s): James Duke of York (Protestant); Allen, James (Protestant); Talbot, Sir Henry (Catholic); Parsons, Sir Richard (Protestant); Westby, Dr (Protestant); Sedgrave, John (Protestant); Denn, Thomas (Protestant)
 County: Dublin
 Barony: Newcastle and Uppercross
 Parish: Sagard

Townland: **MONEENALION COMMONS UPPER**
 Down Survey Name: Saggardtowneland
 1641 Owner(s): FitzSymons, Richard (Catholic); Allen, James (Protestant); Reynolds, Patrick (Protestant); Sedgrave, Henry (Protestant); Downe, John (Protestant); Clarke, Symon (Protestant); Eustace, Nicholas (Catholic); Sarsefeild of Lucan, Mr (Catholic); Begg, John (Catholic); Font, John (Catholic); Talbot, Sir Henry (Catholic); Handcock of Dublin, Christopher (Protestant)
 1670 Owner(s): James Duke of York (Protestant); Allen, James (Protestant); Talbot, Sir Henry (Catholic); Parsons, Sir Richard (Protestant); Westby, Dr (Protestant); Sedgrave, John (Protestant); Denn, Thomas (Protestant)
 County: Dublin
 Barony: Newcastle and Uppercross
 Parish: Sagard

Townland: **SAGGART**
 Down Survey Name: Saggard towneland
 1641 Owner(s): Parsons, Sir William (Protestant)
 1670 Owner(s): Parsons, Sir William (Protestant)
 County: Dublin
 Barony: Newcastle and Uppercross
 Parish: Sagard
 Profitable land: 500 plantation acres
 1659 Census
 Total: 76
 English: 58
 Irish: 18

Appendix 4. National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The recorded archaeological sites within c. 1.5km of the proposed development are listed below, all noted in the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) for Co. Dublin (<https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/>).

Reg No: 11209084
Glenhazel, Naas Road, KINGSWOOD, DUBLIN



Rating: Regional
Cat of Special Interest: Architectural
Original Use: House
In Use As: House
Date: 1940 - 1950
Coordinates: 305804, 229302
Date Recorded: 10/06/2002
Date Updated: --/--/--
Description: Detached five-bay single-storey house, c.1945, with advanced gabled end bays flanking veranda to central three bays. Roughcast rendered walls. uPVC casement windows and uPVC door. Hipped slate roof with three rendered chimney stacks. Flat-roofed garage extension to the north-east.
Appraisal: A simple, charming house with balanced proportions, retaining much original fabric. It was built using recycled materials, giving it an earlier appearance. A welcome historic element along the busy Naas Road.

Reg No: 11209085
Kingswood, BROWNSBARN, DUBLIN



Rating: Regional
Cat of Special Interest: Architectural, Technical
Original Use: Country house
In Use As: Hotel
Date: 1810 - 1840
Coordinates: 305475, 229003
Date Recorded: 10/06/2002
Date Updated: --/--/--
Description: Detached five-bay two-storey former country house c.1830, now in use as a hotel. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered base course. Timber sash windows. Pitched slate roof with smooth rendered chimney stack to gables. Gable-ended two-storey wing to south. Entrance set into conservatory extension to south-east

elevation. Limestone rubble boundary wall with square-plan rubble piers. Detached three-bay single-storey roughcast rendered outbuilding to north-west with a flat roof. This handsome nineteenth-century house, which retains much original fabric including its windows, is a larger than usual example of a standard plan rural house giving it an air of simple grandeur.

Reg No: 11214001
Brown's Barn, Naas Road, BROWNSBARN, DUBLIN



Rating: Regional
Cat of Special Interest: Architectural, Artistic, Historical
Original Use: Restaurant
In Use As: Bar and restaurant
Date: 1790 - 1810
Coordinates: 304676, 228128
Date Recorded: : 22/06/2002
Date Updated: --/--/--
Description: Detached multiple-bay two-storey former coaching inn, c.1800, now in use as a bar and restaurant. Limestone rubble walls with brick dressings to openings. Segmental-arched double-leaf timber tongue and groove doors. Oculi to gables. Boarded-up windows and slit windows at eaves level. Pitched artificial slate and corrugated roof with red brick chimney stacks.

Appraisal: This imposing coaching inn with a rich history is a prominent landmark along this busy national route and, though refurbished, retains much original fabric.

Reg No: 11214004
Inistioge, BROWNSBARN, DUBLIN



Rating: Regional
Cat of Special Interest: Architectural, Technical
Original Use: House
In Use As: House
Date: 1900 - 1920
Coordinates: 305311, 228549
Date Recorded: 23/06/2002
Date Updated: --/--/--
Description: Detached three-bay single-storey house, c.1910. Timber sash windows. Roughcast rendered walls with a smooth rendered base course. Central recessed porch with glazed timber door. Hipped slate roof with two rendered chimney stacks. Single-

storey flat-roofed extension to west, c.1950. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered edging to wall and gate piers to road.

Appraisal: This simple early twentieth-century house is substantially intact, retaining its windows, small slates and wall finishes. It is a valuable document of the original appearance of this type of house, which is found throughout South Dublin County.

Reg No: 11214005
BROWNSBARN, DUBLIN



Rating: Regional

Cat of Special Interest: Artistic, Social, Technical

Original Use: Milestone/milepost

In Use As: Milestone/milepost

Date: 1795 - 1815

Coordinates: 305396, 228662

Date Recorded: 23/06/2002

Date Updated: --/--/--

Description: Monolithic square granite milestone, c.1800, with inscriptions to south and east faces. Set into tarmac footpath.

Appraisal: This rugged granite pillar adds a strong character to the street, and is a reminder of the former prominence of the Old Naas road on which it stands, particularly in association with the nearby coaching inn.

Reg No: 11214006
Brownstown House, BROWNSBARN, DUBLIN



Rating: Regional

Cat of Special Interest: Architectural

Original Use: House

In Use As: House

Date: 1810 - 1840

Coordinates: 305460, 228934

Date Recorded: 23/06/2002

Date Updated: --/--/--

Description: Detached three-bay two-storey house, c.1830. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered edging and base course. Flat-roofed porch extension with parapet and moulded cornice. Porch incorporates timber panelled door with pediment, flanking engaged columns and sash windows. Timber sash windows with smooth rendered surrounds. Hipped slate roof with central red brick chimney stacks. Single-

Appraisal:

storey extensions to north and south elevations. Single-storey and two-storey outbuildings of coursed rubble construction with pitched slate roof to north. A handsome, balanced house retaining much original fabric, which preserves the domestic quality of this former main road amid more recent development.

Appendix 5. Census Records 1901 & 1911

A review of online sources for the townland of Brownsbarn the inhabitants of the townland in the 19th and early 20th century was undertaken, using the National Archives, which comprises the files of the former State Paper Office (SPO) and the Public Record Office of Ireland (PROI). The SPO was established in 1702 as a repository for records relating to the administrations of the various Lords Lieutenant (the English monarch's representative in Ireland). The PROI was established under the Public Records (Ireland) Act, 1867 to acquire administrative, court and probate records over twenty years old (www.census.nationalarchives.ie/search/).

1901

Surname	Forename	Age	Sex	Birthplace	Occupation	Religion	Literacy	Irish Language	Relation to Head of Household	Marital Status
Askins	Peter	57	M	County Dublin	Farmer	Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Head of Family	Married
Askins	Bridget	34	F	County of Dublin	Farmer Wife	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Wife of Head of Family	Married
Blakemore	Samuel	13	M	Co Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Boarder	Not Married
Bryne	Eliza	50	F	Co Wicklow	Dom Servant	R.C	Read and write		Cook	Not Married
Callaghan	Mary	24	F	Co Dublin	Farmer Daughter	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Daughter	Not Married
Callaghan	Kathleen	22	F	Co Dublin	Farmer Daughter	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Daughter	Not Married
Callaghan	Ellen	13	F	Co Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Daughter	Not Married
Callaghan	Lilly	17	F	Co Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Daughter	Not Married
Callaghan	James	65	M	Co Dublin	Farmer	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Married
Callaghan	James	28	M	Co Dublin	Farmer Son	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Son	Not Married
Callaghan	Thomas	15	M	Co Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Son	Not Married
Callaghan	Patrick	19	M	Co Dublin	Farmer Son	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Son	Not Married
Callaghan	Catherine	57	F	Co Dublin	Wife	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Wife	Married
Carne	Mary	26	F	Co Dublin	Domestic Servant	R.Catholic	Read and write		Daughter	Single
Carne	James	60	M	Co Dublin	Agricul Labourer	R.Catholic	Read		Head of Family	Married
Carne	Pat	38	M	Co Dublin	Groom	R.Catholic	Read and write		Son	Single
Carne	Eliza	59	F	Co Dublin		R.Catholic	Read		Wife	Married
Connor	John	40	M	County Dublin	Farmer	Roman Catholic	Read and write	English	Head of Family	Not Married
Cooper	Eliza	2	F	City of Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Boarder	Not Married
Cooper	Patrick	3	M	City of Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Boarder	Not Married
Corcoran	Mary	8	F	Co Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Daughter	Not Married
Corcoran	William	34	M	Co Dublin	Ag'l Labourer	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Married
Corcoran	Christopher	2	M	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic			Son	Not Married
Corcoran	Joseph	4	M	Co Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read Only		Son	Not Married
Corcoran	John	10	M	Co Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Son	Not Married
Corcoran	Michael	6	M	Co Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Son	Not Married
Corcoran	Mary	36	F	Co Leitrim	Wife	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Wife	Married
Cosgrave	Annie E	22	F	Co Dublin	Domestic Servant	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Daughter	Not Married
Cosgrave	Patrick	52	M	City of Dublin	Coachman	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Married
Cosgrave	Christy J	15	M	Co Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Son	Not Married
Cosgrave	Essie M	50	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Read and write		Wife	Married
Danel	John	6	M	City of Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Boarder	Not Married
Deery	William	8	M	City of Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read only		Boarder	Not Married
Dowdall	Thomas	32	M	Co Louth	Blacksmith	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Boarder	Not Married
Dunne	Joseph	13	M	Co Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Boarder	Not Married
Fitzsimons	Matthew	40	M	Co Dublin	Ag'l Labourer	Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Head of Family	Not Married
Gibney	William	50	M	Co Dublin	Farmer	Rom Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Married
Gibney	Thomas	22	M	Co Dublin	Farmer Son	Rom Catholic	Read and write		Son	Single
Gibney	Christopher	16	M	Co Dublin	Farmer Son	Rom Catholic	Read and write		Son	Single
Gibney	Elizabeth	53	F	Co Dublin	Farmer Wife	Rom Catholic	Read and write		Wife	Married
Hayden	Margaret	35	F	Co Dublin	Blacksmith Daught	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Daughter	Not Married
Hayden	Mary	33	F	Co Dublin	Blacksmith Daught	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Daughter	Not Married
Hayden	Stephen	86	M	Co Kildare	Blacksmith	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Widower
Jelly	Jane	6	F	Dublin City	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Visitor	Not Married
Joseph	Mary	32	F	Co Dublin	Farmeress Daughter	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Daughter	Not Married
Joseph	Ellen	60	F	Co Dublin	Farmeress	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Widow
Magill	Julia	20	F	Co Westmeath	Dom Servant	R.C.	Read and write		Parlour Maid	Not Married
Maguire	Bridget	38	F	County Dublin	Laundress	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Daughter	Not Married
Maguire	Catherine	78	F	County Louth	Laundress	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Widow
McConnell	Lizzie	30	F	Co Leitrim	Farmer Daughter	Roman Catholic			Boarder	Not Married
Mulhare	Elizabeth	30	F	Co Dublin	Farmeress Daughter	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Daughter	Married
Mulhare	Josephine	2	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Grand Daughter	Not Married
Mulhare	Kathleen	0	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Grand Daughter	Not Married
Mulhare	Mary Josephine	10	F	Co Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Grand Daughter	Not Married
Mulhare	Angela	8	F	Co Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Grand Daughter	Not Married
Mulhare	Julia	6	F	Co Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read		Grand Daughter	Not Married
Mulhare	Elizabeth	3	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Grand Daughter	Not Married
Mulhare	Hugh	4	M	Co Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Grand Son	Not Married
Mullally	James	19	M	Co Meath	Blacksmith	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Boarder	Not Married
Mulligan	Thomas	48	M	Co Dublin	Farmers Brother	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Brother	Not Married
Mulligan	John	50	M	Co Dublin	Farmer	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Not Married
Murphy	Christopher	10	M	City of Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Boarder	Not Married
Murphy	Edward	18	M	County Dublin	Farm Servant	Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Nephew	Not Married
Murphy	Helen	22	F	Co Dublin	Domestic Servant	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Niece	Not Married
Murphy	Eliza	55	F	Co Dublin	Seamstress	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Widow
Murphy	Nicholas	27	M	Co Dublin	Farm Servant	Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Son	Not Married
Murphy	James	25	M	Co Dublin	Farm Servant	Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Son	Not Married
Murphy	John	20	M	Co Dublin	Farm Servant	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Son	Not Married
Murphy	Thomas	16	M	Co Dublin	Farm Servant	Roman Catholic	Cannot read			
Nolan	Mary	6	F	Dublin City	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Grand Daughter of Head	Not Married
O'Hanlon	Louisa	16	F	Co Dublin	Dom Servant	R.C	Read and write		Servant	Not Married
Power	Annie	1	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic			Daughter	Not Married
Power	John	38	M	Co Wexford	Ag'l Labourer	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Married
Power	Patrick	2	M	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Son	Not Married
Power	John	7	M	Co Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Son	Not Married
Power	Thomas	3	M	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Son	Not Married
Power	Annie	35	F	Co Wexford		Roman Catholic	Read and write		Wife	Married
Sinnett	Catherine	20	F	Co Wexford	Dom Servant	R.C	Read and write		Laundress	Not Married
Walsh	Kate	44	F	Co Dublin	Farmer Daughter	R.C	Read and write		Daughter	Not Married
Walsh	Elizabeth	40	F	Co Dublin	Farmer Daughter	R.C	Read and write		Daughter	Not Married
Walsh	Richard	78	M	Co Dublin	Gentleman	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Married
Walsh	Walter J	34	M	Co Dublin	Farmer Son	R.C			Son	Not Married
Walsh	James	41	M	Co Dublin	Farmer Son	R.C	Read and write		Son	Not Married
Walsh	Catherine	72	F	Co Meath		R.C	Read and write		Wife	Married
Ward	Joseph	30	M	Co Dublin	Farm Servant	Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Boarder	Not Married
Ward	Edward	40	M	County Dublin	Farm Servant	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Not Married
Ward	Timothy	34	M	Co Dublin	Farm Servant	Roman Catholic	Read write		Brother	Not Married
Ward	Michael	30	M	Co Dublin	Shepherd	Roman Catholic	Read write		Brother	Not Married
Ward	Edward	36	M	Co Dublin	Shepherd	Roman Catholic	Read write		Head of Family	Not Married
Ward	Alice	32	F	Co Dublin	House-keeper	Roman Catholic	Read write		Sister	Not Married

1911

Surname	Forename	Age	Sex	Birthplace	Occupation	Religion	Literacy	Irish Language	Relation to Head of Household	Marital Status
Birney	Mary C.	25	F	Co Meath	Parlourmaid Domestic	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Servant	Single
Callaghan	James	76	M	Co Dublin	Farmer	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Married
Callaghan	Catherine	67	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Read and write		Wife	Married
Callaghan	James	37	M	Co Dublin	Farmer's Son	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Son	Single
Callaghan	Patrick	29	M	Co Dublin	Farmer's Son	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Son	Single
Callaghan	Thomas	25	M	Co Dublin	Farmer's Son	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Son	Single
Callaghan	Ellie	23	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Read and write		Daughter	Single
Cardiff	Thomas	75	M	Co Kildare	Yard Man	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Widower
Cardiff	Mary Anne	44	F	Co Kildare		Roman Catholic	Read and write		Daughter	Single
Clarke	James	76	M	Co Dublin	Farmer	Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Head of Family	Married
Clarke	Elizabeth	75	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Read and write		Wife	Married
Clarke	Patrick	49	M	Co Dublin	Groom	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Son	Single
Connor	John	60	M	Co Dublin	Groom	Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Single
Cogrove	Patrick	60	M	Dublin	Coachman	Roman Catholic	Read and write	English	Head of Family	Married
Cogrove	Esther	59	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Read and write	English	Wife	Married
Cullen	Margret	15	F	Co Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Niece	Single
Deering	William	19	M	Dublin City	General Labourer	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Single
Dowdall	Thomas	42	M	Co Louth	Blacksmith	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Married
Dowdall	Margaret	49	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Read and write		Wife	Married
Fitzsimons	Mathew	50	M	Co Dublin	General Labourer	Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Head of Family	Single
Foley	Annie	14	F	Co Dublin	Scholars	Catholic	Read and write		Boarder	Single
Foley	Ellen	12	F	Co Dublin	Scholars	Catholic	Read and write		Boarder	Single
Foley	Elizabeth	7	F	Co Dublin	Scholars	Catholic	Read and write		Boarder	Single
Fox	Josephine	3	F	Dublin City		Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Grand Daughter	Single
Gibney	William	62	M	Co Dublin	Farmer	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Married
Gibney	Elizabeth	68	F	Co Dublin	Housekeeper	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Wife	Married
Gibney	Thomas	29	M	Co Dublin	Farmers Son	Roman Catholic	Read		Son	Single
Hayden	Mary	47	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Read and write		Sister	Single
Healy	James	21	M	Co Wicklow	Farm Servant	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Servant	Single
Healy	George	26	M	Co Dublin	Farm Servant	Roman Catholic	Read and write			Single
Kelly	Jane	16	F	City of Dublin	Laundress	Catholic	Read and write		Adopted	Single
Keogh	Mary	40	F	Co Dublin	Housekeeper	Roman Catholic	Can read and write		Head of Family	Single
Keogh	Patrick	17	M	Co Dublin	General Labourer	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Nephew	Single
Maguire	Bridget	40	F	Co Dublin	Laundress	Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Single
Mulhane	Mary Josephine	20	F	City Dublin	National School Teacher	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Niece	Single
Mulhane	Angela	18	F	City Dublin	National School Teacher	Roman Catholic	Read and write	Irish and English	Niece	Single
Mulhane	Julia	17	F	City Dublin	National Sc	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Niece	Single
Mulhane	Hugh	15	M	City Dublin	Grocer's Apprentice	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Nephew	Single
Mulhane	Josephine	12	F	City Dublin	Scholar	Roman Catholic	Read and write	Irish and English	Niece	Single
Mulhane	Frances	3	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Cannot read		Niece	Single
Mullally	John	28	M	Co Dublin	Farm Labourer	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Married
Mullally	Mary	30	F	England			Read and write		Wife	Married
Mullally	Monica Mary	0	F	Co Dublin			Cannot read		Daughter	Single
Mulligan	John	72	M	Co Dublin	Farmer	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Single
Mulligan	Thomas	68	M	Co Dublin	Farmers Brother	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Brother	Single
Murphy	Ellen	28	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Read and write		Niece	Single
Murphy	Elizabeth	68	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Widow
Murphy	Nicholas	36	M	Co Dublin	General Labourer	Roman Catholic	Read only		Son	Single
Murphy	John	26	M	Co Dublin	General Labourer	Roman Catholic	Read only		Son	Single
Murphy	Edward	24	M	Co Dublin	General Labourer	Roman Catholic	Read only		Son	Single
Murphy	Thomas	23	M	Co Dublin	General Labourer	Roman Catholic	Read only		Son	Single
Noone	Margaret	30	F	Co Roscommon	Cook Domestic	Roman Catholic	Read		Servant	Single
Smyth	Christina	30	F	Co Dublin	Domestic Servant	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Servant	Single
Walsh	Walter John	43	M	Co Dublin	J.P. and Farmer	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Married
Walsh	Teresa Mary	42	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Read and write		Wife	Married
Walsh	Catherine	82	F	Co Meath	Farmer	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Widow
Walsh	Kate	52	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Read and write		Daughter	Single
Walsh	Elizabeth	50	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Read and write		Daughter	Single
Ward	Edward	53	M	County Dublin	Agricultural Labourer	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Single
Ward	Edward	52	M	Co Dublin	Herd	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Head of Family	Single
Ward	Timothy	50	M	Co Dublin	General Labourer	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Brother	Single
Ward	Alicia	48	F	Co Dublin		Roman Catholic	Read and write		Sister	Single
Ward	Michael	46	M	Co Dublin	General Labourer	Roman Catholic	Read and write		Brother	Single

