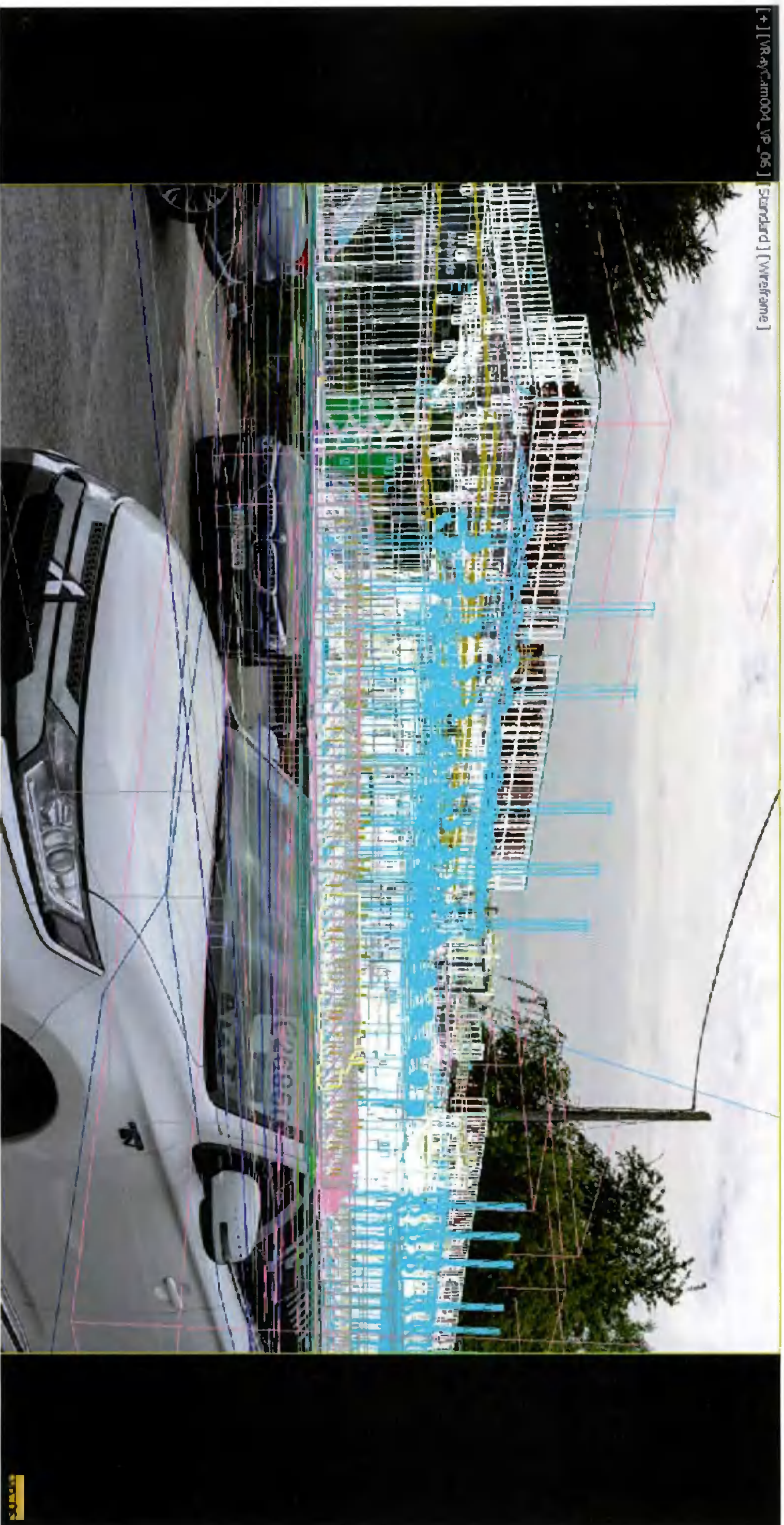


[+] [VRayCam001_VF_05] [Standard] [Wireframe]



Photograph 5: Location:9 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 335°
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[+] [VR-avC-am004_vp_06] Standard [Wireframe]



Photograph 6: Location: 6 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 140°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_50mm | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_10:18 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/250sec



[+] [VR-vyCam002_vp_07] [Standard] [Wireframe]

Photograph 7: Location: 7 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 260°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_ 50mm | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_ 12:42 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/60sec

[+] [VRayCam001_VP_09 new] [Standard] [Wireframe]



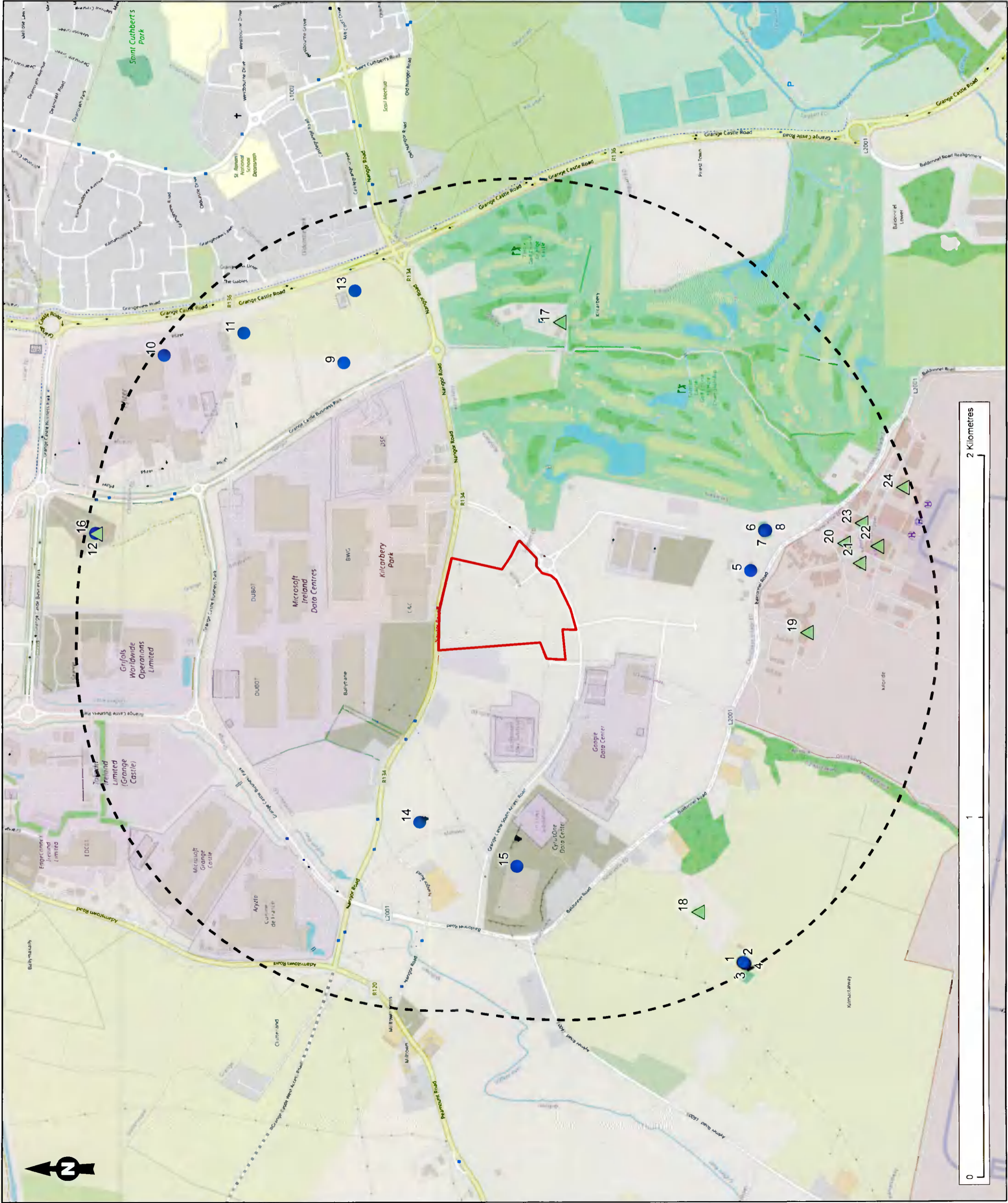
Photograph 9: Location:9 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 305°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ARt-018_Focal-length_50mm | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210818_14:33 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/40sec



[+] [VRayCam001_VP_010_new] [Standard] [VRayRender]

Photograph 10: Location: 10 | Viewing distance at A3: 542mm | Horizontal field of view: 39.6° | Direction of view: 330°
Camera: Sony-ICLE-1 | Lens: Sigma-ART-018_Focal-length_50mm | Camera height: 1.7m AGL | Date taken: 20210628_14:19 | Aperture: f/11 | ISO speed: ISO-100 | Shutter: 1/125sec

Cultural Heritage Figures







-  NIAH sites
-  Site and monuments record (SMR)
-  Site boundary
-  1km study area

Figure Title
Heritage assets in the 1km study area

Project Name
Dublin data centre

Project Number
198405

Date
July 2021

Scale
1:10,000 @A3

Prepared By
JC

Issue
1

Client
Vantage Data Centers





- ▲ NIAH sites
- Site and monuments record (SMR)
- Site boundary
- 1km study area

Figure Title	
Aerial photograph and the heritage assets in the study area	
Project Name	Figure No.
Project Number	198405
Date	July 2021
Scale	1:10,000 @A3
Prepared By	RE
Issue	1
Client	
Vantage Data Centers	



Technical Appendix 2.1: Cultural Heritage Legislation and Policy

1. LEGISLATION AND POLICY

1.1.1 Cultural heritage is protected in accordance with the provisions of the European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the Valletta Convention), which was ratified by Ireland in 1997.

1.3.1 And promotes heritage-led regeneration "Good heritage management should be incorporated into spatial planning to promote the benefits of heritage led urban regeneration"

South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022

1.3.2 The 2016-2022 Development Plan adopted May 2016 provides an overarching strategy for the spatial development of the county. The site is classified under Objective EE to provide for enterprise and employment uses.

1.2 Legislation

National

1.2.1 National legislation and policy recognises the value and significance of cultural heritage, and the public interest in the preservation of particular monuments, and sets out mechanisms to ensure that it is taken into account in planning decision-making. The National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014 and the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997 are the main means of ensuring the protection of archaeological remains. These establish the Register of Historic Monuments and the Record of Monuments and Places, which identify sites and features of particular interest, which are afforded statutory protection. Under the Planning and Development Act 2000, structures of special architectural, cultural, social, historical, technical or archaeological interest can be identified in the Record of Protected Structures included as part of the development plan produced by local planning authorities. Additionally, the non-statutory National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) provides a database of post-1700 buildings.

Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (Government of Ireland 1999)

1.2.2 National policy emphasises the non-renewable nature of the archaeological heritage and that there needs to be a presumption in favour of its preservation in-situ, or where that is not here preservation in-situ is not the option chosen, there must be preservation by record (i.e. archaeological excavation and recording must take place).

1.2.3 The importance of appropriate forms of archaeological assessment being carried out is also emphasised.

1.2.4 The National Planning Framework 2018, sets out the government's planning policies for Ireland. It includes the following reference to cultural heritage at National Policy Objective 17:

1.2.5 Enhance, integrate and protect the special physical, social, economic and cultural value of built heritage assets through appropriate and sensitive use now and for future generations.

1.2.6 The framework recognises that "The qualities and character of our national built heritage in rural areas, including towns and villages, can add distinctiveness to place-making and over time can acquire special interest through its intrinsic quality. [and that] Ireland's built heritage assets are a non-renewable resource that merit being nurtured in a manner appropriate to their significance as an aid to understanding the past, contributing to community well-being and quality of life as well as regional economic development."

1.2.7 National Policy Objective 60 is to "Conserve and enhance the rich qualities of natural and cultural heritage of Ireland in a manner appropriate to their significance."

1.3 Regional and local policy

The Eastern and Midland Regional Assembly, 2019 Regional Spatial and Economic Strategy 2019-2031

"Cultural heritage is the fabric of our lives and societies. It surrounds us in the buildings of our towns and cities, our landscapes, natural sites, monuments and archaeological sites. Cultural heritage brings communities together and builds shared understandings of the places we live. Intangible cultural heritage refers to the practices and traditions that are central to the lives and identities of our communities, groups and individuals."

Technical Appendix 2.2: Gazetteers of Archaeology and Architectural Heritage in the 1km study area

1.1 Sources of Information

- Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), including the Register of Historic Monuments (RM) and the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH).
- Record of Protected Structures (RPS, South Dublin County Council).

1.2 Archaeological records in the study area

Table 1.1: Archaeological records in the study area

TOR ref	SMR ref	Description
1	DU021-003001 RPS 182 Kilmactalway Ecclesiastical Remains, Church, Font, Graveyard & Enclosure (RM)	Class: Church Townland: KILMACTALWAY Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: This medieval parish church is situated at the highest point of a circular walled graveyard surrounded by farmland. There is a bank against the inside of the wall. This is probably an ecclesiastical enclosure (DU021-003003-). The church of Kilmactalway was dedicated to St. Magnenn (Mason 1820, 51, Ronan 1941, 28). In 1366 it was annexed to St. Patrick's Cathedral. In 1615 and 1630 the nave and chancel were returned as in good repair. It was rebuilt (Ball 1906, 66-67). Today the church survives to the eaves, except for the N wall and is built of roughly coursed limestone with hammer dressing on the NE and SE quoins. There is a pronounced base batter on the E wall. The church (int. dims L 16.3m, Wth 5.10m) is entered through a narrow pointed doorway in the E end of the S wall. There is a step down to the interior. It is lit by an ogee headed window in the W gable which has a double bellcote and by a two-centred arched window with granite jambs containing bar holes in the S wall. At loft level is a large splayed embrasure for a rectangular window. The most easterly window on the S wall is a rectangular double-light window formed of limestone, probably inserted. The E window is a small round-headed lancet in a deep embrasure with an internal ledge formed of granite and limestone. S of this is a simple square-headed ope. According to D'Alton (1838, 684) there was a baptismal font (DU021-003004) in the graveyard (DU021-003002), which is no longer in existence (Ni Mharcaigh 1997, 269-270).
2	DU021-003002 RPS 182 Kilmactalway Ecclesiastical Remains, Church, Font, Graveyard & Enclosure (RM)	Class: Graveyard Townland: KILMACTALWAY Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: A circular walled graveyard surrounded by farmland. The church of Kilmactalway is located within it (DU021-003001; see Mason 1820, 51, Ronan 1941, 28). According to D'Alton (1838, 684) there was a baptismal font (DU021-003004) in the graveyard, which is no longer in existence
3	DU021-003003 RPS 182 Kilmactalway Ecclesiastical Remains,	Class: Ecclesiastical enclosure Townland: KILMACTALWAY Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: The medieval parish church of Kilmactalway (DU021-003001) is situated at the highest point of a circular walled graveyard (DU021-003002) surrounded by farmland. There is a bank revetted

Table 1.1: Archaeological records in the study area

4	DU021-003004 RPS 182 Kilmactalway Ecclesiastical Remains, Church, Font, Graveyard & Enclosure (RM)	Class: Font Townland: KILMACTALWAY Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: According to D'Alton (1838, 684) there was a baptismal font in the graveyard, which is no longer in existence. Ni Mharcaigh 1997, 269-270).
5	DU021-004	Class: Castle - unclassified Townland: KILBRIDE Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: Situated in a narrow valley. There are farm buildings on the site. There is no visible trace above ground (Ball 1906, 66).
6	DU021-005001 RPS 184 Kilbride Stone Church (Ruin) & Graveyard, Ringfort (Rath / Cashel), Earthwork(s) (RM)	Class: Church Townland: KILBRIDE Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: Located in a circular raised graveyard (L 42m, Wth 30) on the edge of a valley (DU021-005002). This may be the remains of an early ecclesiastical enclosure (DU021-005003). In 1228 the archbishop of Dublin granted the church of Kilbride to Andrew de Monevea as a prebend and later conferred it on the Canons of St Patrick's Cathedral (Mc Neill 1950, 75). In 1630 it was described as ruinous (Ronan 1941, 80). This church was attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral and was described at the dissolution in 1547 as an old chapel (Ball 1906, 68-70). Consists of a small rectangular building (int. dims L5.8m, Wth 3.63m, T 0.85m) with a NW turret in ruinous condition. Formerly entered through an opening in the W end (now damaged). Built of randomly coursed masonry. There is an aumbry in the E end of the N wall of the church. The E window has a S jamb of tufa. There are remnants of another window in the W end of the S wall. The NW turret (L1.35m, Wth 0.77m, H1.78m) is entered through a lintelled doorway off the church. It has a corbelled roof. There are traces of a stairwell on the S side of the turret (Ni Mharcaigh, 1997, 268-269).
7	DU021-005002 RPS 184 Kilbride Stone Church (Ruin) & Graveyard, Ringfort (Rath/ Cashel), Earthwork(s) (RM)	Class: Graveyard Townland: KILBRIDE Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: Located in a circular raised graveyard (L 42m, Wth 30) on the edge of a valley. Encloses the remains of a medieval church (DU021-005001).

Table 1.1: Archaeological records in the study area

8	DU021-005003 RPS Kilbride Stone Church (Ruin) & Graveyard, Ringfort (Rath Cashel), Earthwork(s) (RM)	Class: Ecclesiastical enclosure Townland: KILBRIDE Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: The church of Kilbride is located in a circular raised graveyard (L 42m, Wth 30) on the edge of a valley. This may be the remains of an early ecclesiastical enclosure.
9	DU017-082	Class: Field system Townland: NANGOR Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: Excavations in 2001 revealed a medieval ditch complex. This appeared to represent the remains of medieval field boundaries with associated water management gullies. Some 1600 sherds of local medieval pottery were recovered and two sherds of imported ware (Doyle 2003, 135-136).
10	DU017-080	Class: Barrow - ring-barrow Townland: KILMAHUDDRICK Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: Geo-physical survey and test trenching in 2000 revealed a ring barrow. This was located in a slightly elevated position. It comprises a ditch (Wth 2.5m, D 1.6m) which encloses a maximum area of 13m. Fragments of a human skull was found in the upper fill of the ditch. A 'cist-like structure' was exposed in the northern quadrant of the ditch. Cremated bone associated with Early Bronze Age pottery and a bead were found within the interior of the enclosing ditch. Soil samples from the ditch contained remains of barley, wheat, oats and evidence for hazel, haw and sloe (Doyle 2002, 75-6).
11	DU017-084	Class: Fulacht fia Townland: NANGOR Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: No Description: Monitoring of topsoil-stripping in 2000 revealed the remains of a small fulacht fiadh. This consisted of a small pit or trough, a spread of heat-cracked stone and a linear feature to the south-west of the trough. The pit/trough consisted of a subcircular cut into natural, 0.56m by 1.25m. This spread measured 1.92m north-south x 1.18m with a maximum depth of 0.05m. Approximately 6m to the west of the spread a linear gully feature was revealed. This gully consisted of a cut into natural boulder clay measuring 2.57m north-south x 0.28-0.54m. This had a depth of 0.16m with sharply sloping sides and a flat base. The cut was filled with a moderately compact, mid-brown clay containing frequent pieces of oxidised clay and occasional flecks of charcoal. Infrequent fragments of burnt bone were noted in the fill (Doyle, 2001)
12	DU017-034	Class: Castle - tower house Townland: GRANGE (Newcastle By.) See architectural heritage table below.
13	DU017-037	Class: Castle - unclassified Townland: NANGOR Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: Located in flat terrain. Named 'Nangor castle' on the 1837 edition OS 6-inch map and 'Nangor castle on site of castle' in the later

Table 1.1: Archaeological records in the study area

14	DU021-108	Class: Concentric enclosure Townland: BALLYBANE Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: Not indicated on any OS map a large concentric enclosure is visible as a crop-mark on an aerial photo. A second enclosure (DU021-109----) is visible to the SW.
15	DU021-109	Class: Enclosure Townland: BALLYBANE Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes Description: Not indicated on any OS map this enclosure is as a crop-mark on an aerial photo. A second larger enclosure (DU021-108----) is visible to the NE.

1.3 Architectural heritage records in the study area

Table 1.2: Architectural heritage records in the study area

TOR Ref	Description
16: Grange Castle, Clondalkin	
DU017-034	Class: Castle - tower house Townland: GRANGE (Newcastle By.) Description: Attached to a farmhouse in flat, low-lying ground. Shown as a castle on the Down Survey (1655-6) map. This is a rectangular tower house with a square tower that projects to the N in the NE corner. The tower house is three storeys high. The walls are plastered but where stonework is visible it is coursed limestone with roughly dressed quoins. The windows are all later insertions. Entrance is in the N wall through a round-headed doorway. There is a murder hole over the entrance lobby which leads into a vaulted ground floor (int. dims. L 7.08m; Wth.5.2m). Access to stair turret is off the lobby through a round-headed doorway. First floor not accessible. Second floor is accessed through a two-centred arched doorway. There is a garderobe chute in the SE corner which is supported by corbels and entered through a narrow round-headed door to a small circular chamber lit by a single ope. The jambs are hammer-dressed. There is a square stair tower or cap house which rises above parapet level (Healy 1974, 22; Mc Dix 1897, XXXIX, 22). A drawing by Beranger in 1773 shows stepped crenellations at parapet level (Harbison 1998, 168-9). In 1997 monitoring and excavation were undertaken in the vicinity of the castle, in advance of the construction of an access road and the excavation of foul sewers for a Business Park at Grange Castle. A curving ditch was identified orientated north-east/south-west. It was 30m in length, 0.8-0.9m deep, and 1.2-2.4m wide. The upper fills contained charcoal, mortar, flint and animal bones, and were aceramic. A

Table 1.2: Architectural heritage records in the study area

	decorated bone comb, stick-pin and knife gave the later ditch phase a terminus ante quem of from the 12th to the 13th century AD. A stone causeway, 0.5-0.6m wide and 0.06-0.1m deep, crossed the ditch. The evidence suggests that extensive early medieval and post-medieval activity survives in this area; the ditches can be interpreted as medieval field boundaries (O'Brien, R. 1998, 26-7).
NIAH no. 11208013 RPS 132, RM	Grange Castle Ruinous remains of detached multiple-bay three-storey over vaulted basement former tower house, remodelled c. 1750 by addition of two-bay two-storey domestic wing attached to the west, with large supporting wall buttresses to the south. All openings blocked in roughcast walls leading to partially roofless wallheads. Earlier house, built c.1580, retains slender projecting square tower and garderobe. Large chimneybreast exposed where buildings have been demolished in the east.
	Appraisal Despite its ruinous state, many features of the two building phases can be clearly discerned, and the building remains a prominent landmark in the area.
17: Kiltcarrberry House, off Nangor Road	
NIAH no. 11209001 RPS 173	Detached three-bay two-storey house, c.1810, with projecting diagonally-set single-storey porch. Roughcast rendered walls. Single-pane timber sash windows. Timber panelled door with Ionic doorcase having radial elliptical fanlight. Hipped slate roof with brick chimney stacks. Lower two-storey rere section with lean-to slate roof forming catslide. Stone rubble outbuildings to rere in various states of dilapidation with pitched timber-framed slate roofs.
	Appraisal This attractive Georgian house is beautifully set in the rural landscape. It has been well-maintained and its unusual porch design makes it a unique and interesting building retaining its original proportions and styles of fenestration.
18: Castle Bagot House	
NIAH no. 11208010 RPS 180	Detached five-bay three-storey former country house, c.1800, with full-height canted entrance bay. Now in use as offices. Coursed rubble stone walls, originally rendered, with ashlar quoins. Timber casement windows with flat brick or stone arches and stone sills. Panelled timber doors with cut stone doric pilasters, fanlight and pediment. Hipped artificial slate roofs with two stone chimney stacks. Cast-iron gates with late twentieth-century cut stone piers having reused original frieze blocks with swags.
	Appraisal A fine former country house which dominates the low lying agricultural land surrounding. Though altered, it retains its original imposing form, and a good doorway and estate entrance ensemble.
19: Officers' mess, Baldonnell Aerodrome (Casement Aerodrome)	
NIAH no. 11208028 RPS 188	Detached multiple-bay single-storey officers' mess, c.1932. Roughcast rendered walls with yellow brick base. Central entrance section with timber door having brick and tile dressings to surround, and three French windows to each side with tile lintels and concrete surrounds. UPVC casement windows to flanking sections. Hipped slate roof with sprocketed eaves, rendered chimney stacks, and cupola and parapet to entrance section. Canted side pavilions. X-plan north dormitory wing with decorated doorway. Conservatories to south, modern extension to east. Barrel-vaulted ballroom with original fixtures and fittings.
	Appraisal

Table 1.2: Architectural heritage records in the study area

	A low, attractive officers' mess with rich decorative detailing, designed by W H Cooke of the Office of Public Works in 1927, intended to resemble part of an English village.
20: Office, Baldonnell Aerodrome (Casement Aerodrome)	
NIAH no. 11208025 RPS189	Detached twenty-three-bay two-storey T-plan airbase administration block, c.1938, with central breakfront bay of yellow brick with glazed timber doors having granite surround, and first floor window with metal grille over. Roughcast rendered walls with yellow brick base course. UPVC casement windows with red brick panels between storeys. Other faces similarly articulated. Hipped slate roof with sprocketed eaves, central bronze cupola having clock and helicopter weathervane. Faces onto parade ground and entrance.
	Appraisal A commanding office block containing a fine art deco entrance breakfront with many intact decorative features, flanked by restrained, well-proportioned elevations.
21: Church/chapel, Baldonnell Aerodrome (Casement Aerodrome)	
NIAH no. 11208024 RPS 190	Detached concrete-framed basilica-plan Roman Catholic church, built 1946. Seven-bay nave with two-bay chancel. Timber door in west porch, with barley-sugar mullions to porch and to five-light window over. Paired round-arched windows to aisles, triple-arched to clerestory. Self-supporting poured concrete roof with concrete beams and semi-circular ribs, linked to stepped buttresses. Red tile, concrete and cut stone dressings. Pitched slate roof. Aviation themed fittings, including glass and spitfire-propeller cross. Associated memorial to deceased air men, comprising granite slab with cross-shaped void and four flanking pillars.
	Appraisal This singular church was built during the post-World War II timber shortage, resulting in its innovative all-concrete construction and unusual buttresses. The interior is particularly striking due to the bold geometry, contrasting colours and period details.
22: Hangar, Baldonnell Aerodrome (Casement Aerodrome)	
NIAH no. 11208027	Detached former flight shed, c.1917, now in use as an aircraft hangar. Yellow brick buttressed corner piers, the eastern incorporating an open platform. Seven bay lean-to brick office ranges to north and south, with UPVC casement windows. Walls and roof re-clad, c.1990, with corrugated metal. Sliding hangar doors to north and south on original cast-iron frames. Internal wall forms brick arcade. Associated memorial to first east-west Atlantic flight and inscribed stone panel inset in ground marking take-off point in 1928.
	Appraisal This, the oldest hangar on the base, retaining significant original fabric, was built as part of the standard pattern of four, as at Belgard Aerodrome. Sited due to the prevailing wind, this hangar was filmed for the movie "Blue Max". It flanks the starting point of the first east-west Transatlantic flight by the then base commander, J Fitzmaurice and Baron E G Hunefeld in a Junkers plane in 1928. It is, therefore, of historical importance for aviation.
23: Sports hall/centre/gymnasium, Baldonnell Aerodrome (Casement Aerodrome)	
NIAH4 no. 11208026	Detached multiple-bay double-height gymnasium, c.1937, with single-storey lean-to extension to east. Roughcast rendered concrete walls. UPVC casement windows, fixed lights to east clerestory and western concrete grid wall. UPVC glazed door. Transverse full-span reinforced concrete roof in nine barrel vaulted sections, approached by external open spiral staircase.
	Appraisal

Table 1.2: Architectural heritage records in the study area

	<p>The dramatic profile of this gymnasium roof shows early use of pre-cast concrete trusses. The spiral staircase is reminiscent of German modern movement design and is a particularly striking abstract form.</p>
24: Hangar, Baldonnell Aerodrome (Casement Aerodrome)	
NIAH3 no. 11209093	<p>Detached square-plan hangar, c.1917. Brick corner piers with corrugated metal cladding to north and south elevations. Corrugated metal sliding doors to west and east elevations. Pitched corrugated metal roof. Eleven-bay single-storey brick office range to north elevation with lean-to corrugated metal roof. Single-storey roughcast rendered range to south elevation with lean-to corrugated metal roof.</p>
	<p>Appraisal One of a group of four hangars present at Baldonnell Aerodrome. The scale of such a structure is awe inspiring, dwarfing all other structures in the vicinity. Although modified over time to be maintained as an efficient part of a working airbase, it still retains its original size and character. A valuable, and rare, example of Irish military and aviation history. Probably retains much original fabric below cladding.</p>

Technical Appendix 2.3: Geophysical Report



ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANCY
SERVICES UNIT

**Geophysical Survey of a Site at
Profile Park, Ballybane and Kilbride,
Co. Dublin**

Client

Profile Properties,
The Marketing Suite,
Profile park, Grange Castle,
Dublin 22

ITM: 703681, 730561

Licence No.: 20R0080

Ian Russell & Robert Breen

05 July 2020

ACSU Ref: 2020

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PROJECT DETAILS

Project	Geophysical Survey of a Proposed Development at Profile Park, Ballybane and Kilbride, Dublin, Co. Dublin
Report Type	Geophysical Survey
Report Status	Final
Archaeologist	Ian Russell & Robert Breen
Client	Profile Properties
Site	Profile Park, Ballybane and Kilbride, Dublin, Co. Dublin
Townland	Ballybane and Kilbride
ITM Ref.	703681, 730561
RMP No.	DU021-004---
Detection Device Licence No.	20R0080
Report Date	05 th July 2020
ACSU Ref.	2020

It is recommended that targeted archaeological assessment in the form of test trenching be carried out in order to fully assess the nature, extent and significance of the anomalies identified on the site, particularly the enclosure and its associated field boundaries.

The site contains no Protected Structures; while there are two such structures in the immediate environs of the site. Detached Multiple Bay Single Storey Officers Mess (RPS ID. 188) located c.160m to the north and listed within the *South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022*, is also an architectural heritage structure (NIAH Reg No 11208028). Stone Church (Ruin) & Graveyard, Ringfort (Rath / Cashel), Earthwork(s) (RM) (RPS ID 184), is also a recorded monument DU021-005001-003, and is located c. 180m to the east of the site.

This geophysical survey has successfully identified the location of a number of buried archaeological remains located within the site. These include a sub-circular enclosure in field 7, part of an early historic field system in fields 7 and 8, a pre-existing historic field boundary as well as a number of weak magnetic anomalies. In field 2, agricultural plough marks aligned north-south were identified. Faint linear anomalies aligned north-south were identified in field 3 that may represent internal divisions, agricultural marks, or drainage features. A large sub-circular enclosure was identified in the northwest corner of field 7. This enclosure is approximately 30m in diameter. A number of historic field divisions were identified throughout field 7 and 8 which may relate to the enclosure identified. The southeastern corner of the site is also located within the zone of archaeological potential associated with Castle-identified (DU021-004---) a recorded monument listed within the Record of Monuments and Places and Sites and Monuments Record. It is also the nearest monument to the site, located c. 70m to the southeast. A geophysical survey under Licence 20R0006 was carried out in February 2020 by TARGET and ACSU Ltd. A number of areas were subjected to survey, including an area adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the current study area. Near the previously mentioned recorded monument DU021-004---. This survey revealed the presence of a number of ferrous responses, some magnetic disturbances running northeast – southwest and two linear features, possibly of an archaeological nature, running in a northeast-southwest direction.

This report details the results of a Geophysical Survey carried on a site at Profile Park, Ballybane and Kilbride, Dublin, Co. Dublin (TTM 703681, 730561). The survey was carried out at the request of the client to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The site is located within an area where significant and previously unknown sites, with no surface expression, have been identified through aerial and geophysical survey in the past.

The geophysical survey was conducted by Ian Russell & Robert Breen of Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit Ltd. (ACSU) between the 27th May and 3rd June 2020 under licence 20R0080 issued by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland. A full detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken throughout the application area using a Bartington GRAD 601-2 dual sensor fluxgate gradiometer system. Detailed survey was conducted with a sample interval of 0.25m and a traverse interval of 1m for all the survey areas within the site with variations in the magnetic field (between -100nT to +107.834nT). The site consists of 8 open fields of varying proportions, which are currently under agricultural pasture.

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

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Figure 1: Location of site.

Figure 2: Location of site, previous archaeological investigations and nearby Sites and Monuments Record sites

Figure 3: Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map (surveyed 1836 - published 1843), showing location of site and geophysical survey areas

Figure 4: Extract from 3rd edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 25-inch map (surveyed 1908 - published 1910), showing location of site and geophysical survey areas

Figure 5: Extract from Cassini edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map (1935-38), showing location of site and geophysical survey areas

Figure 6: Aerial view of site, showing results of geophysical survey (greyscale image) of fields 1-6

Figure 7: Aerial view of site, showing results of geophysical survey (greyscale image) of fields 7-8

Figure 8: Aerial view of site, showing geophysical survey interpretation of fields 1 to 6

Figure 9: Aerial view of site, showing geophysical survey interpretation of fields 7 and 8

1. INTRODUCTION

This report details the results of a Geophysical Survey carried out on a site within the Profile Park, in Ballybane and Kilbride townlands, Grange Castle, Co. Dublin (ITM 703681, 730561). The survey was carried out at the request of the client to assess the archaeological potential of the site. The site does not contain any recorded monuments, but is in close proximity to DU021-004 a castle.

The geophysical survey was conducted by Ian Russell & Robert Breen of Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit Ltd. (ACSU) between the 27th May and 3rd June 2020 under licence 20R0080 issued by the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland. A full detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken throughout the application area using a Bartington GRAD 601-2 dual sensor fluxgate gradiometer system. The site is a greenfield site consisting of eight flat fields of varying proportions, which are currently under agricultural pasture.

2. METHODOLOGY

A full detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken throughout the application area using a Bartington GRAD 601-2 dual sensor fluxgate gradiometer system. Detailed survey was conducted with a sample interval of 0.25m and a traverse interval of 1m for all the survey areas within the site of the proposed development with variations in the magnetic field between (-100nT to +107.834nT). The survey area was an open, greenfield site, consisting of eight fields that are currently under agricultural pasture.

3. SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The aim of the survey is to establish the presence of any archaeological features within this site, due to the fact that the site is located within an area where significant and previously unknown sites, with no surface expression, have been identified through aerial and geophysical survey in the past.

4. SOILS, GEOLOGY & TOPOGRAPHY

The site consists of mostly flat agricultural land, occupied by fine loamy drift of the Straffan (700d) and Elton (1000x) associations overlying dark limestone and shale of the Lucan Formation (Irish National Soils Map, 1:250,000k, V1b, 2014; Geological Survey Ireland Spatial Resources, Public Data Viewer Series).

5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 Archaeological & Historical Background

The study area is located within Profile Park, on lands to the north of Baldonnell Casement Aerodrome, c. 12km to the west-southwest of Dublin City Centre. The site is located within the townlands of Ballybane and Kilbride. Ballybane townland is located within the Parish of Clondalkin and the Barony of Uppercross, while Kilbride is located within the Parish of Kilbride and the Barony of Newcastle.

An examination of the Placenames Database of Ireland (www.logainm.ie) can reveal important information about the natural and cultural heritage of an area. Ballybane townland (*An Baile Bán*) was first mentioned in 1326 as *Balibayne* (Calendar of Archbishop Alen's Register (ed. McNeill, 1950)) and can be translated as 'white town'. It was depicted as '*Ballybawn*' on the 1760 Rocque Actual Survey of County Dublin. Kilbride (*Cill Bhríde*) was first mentioned in 1307 in a reference to the tenements of 'Kilbride and the Naungre' (Mills,

1914). The name is depicted on the 1760 Rocque map as *Killbride*; within the townland, a 'Church in Ruins' is also depicted, likely representing recorded monument DU021-005001-. The Irish name for Killbride, *Cill Bhríde* means Bridget's Church.

Sites dating to the medieval period are common in this area. However, some prehistoric activity in the form of burnt mounds was identified in the neighbouring townland of Grange. Furthermore, to the northeast of the site in Kishoge and Kilmahuddrick, a Neolithic period house (01E0061) and a ring-barrow (00E0448) were excavated. The house excavated at Kishoge is the earliest dated dwelling found in the Dublin region (O'Donovan et al, 2003).

In Clondalkin, located c. 3km to the east-northeast of the study area, during the 7th century a monastery was established dedicated to St Mochua. It was plundered by the Vikings in the 9th century and became a Viking base. There is little information in relation to the early history of the study area, however the name Killbride is mentioned in 1295; 5 shillings were paid to William Comyn for the rent of 'Killbride and Nanger' (Sweetman 1881). The study area was under the control of Leinster rulers until the 12th century, when the Anglo-Normans arrived. Killbride is often mentioned in various sources as 'lands of Killbride and Nanger'. In the 16th century the Bathe family held the lands of Killbride and Nanger. Nanger Castle was in the possession of John Bath in the early 17th century (Byrne, Graham 1991). The study area is depicted on Rocque's Map of 1760 to the south side of the 'New Canal', between the settlements of 'Milltown' and 'Nanger'. The area is depicted as predominantly pastureland. A road leads from 'Milltown' through 'Ballydawn', through the study area, passing 'Church in Ruins' (probably RMP DU021-005001-). To the south of the church an area is labelled as 'Killbride'. Two buildings are noted to the west of the church, these are likely farmyards and are located within the castle-unclassified (DU021-004---) area. The castle is not depicted, suggesting perhaps it was no longer standing. On the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1836 (published in 1843) (Figure 3) the study area is depicted as within six fields. The townland boundary between Ballybane and Killbride runs in a stepped profile roughly east west through the proposed development. Within the study area the townland of Ballybane consists of parts of three fields and is flanked to the north by a road, following the same footprint here as the New Nangor Rd (R134). The irregular and curving nature of the boundary is due to the fact that it follows a wet ditch/stream that turns northward and joins the canal. In the townland of Killbride, the northern part of the site consists of parts of two large fields bounded by mature trees, with a boundary running in an east-west direction, and a small northern portion of a long rectangular field: this part is adjacent to the previously mentioned townland boundary. The site is flanked to the south by a road following the same footprint here as Baldonnel Rd (L2001). No buildings are depicted within the study area, however, in the field adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the site, 'Killbride Castle' is shown with long rectangular buildings within. To the east within an oval area a 'Church', and 'Grave Yd.' are labelled. No changes within the study area in relation to field layout took place by the time of the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of 1908 (Published 1910) (Figure 4). However, the 1908 map offers more detail, particularly in relation to the site of 'Killbride Castle'. Here 'Killbride House' is now depicted, and to the east and adjacent to it, a farmyard with a number of rectangular buildings is shown. The site is surrounded by a waterway/stream and the area is noted as 'Killbride Castle (Site of)'. To the southeast, 'Church (In Ruins)' and 'Grave Yard' are noted within an oval enclosure. No changes to the study area are apparent from Cassini map of 1935-38 (Figure 5).

5.2 Recorded Monuments

The site contains no Recorded Monuments listed within the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), however the south-eastern corner of the site is located within the zone of archaeological potential associated with Castle-unidentified (DU021-004---) a recorded monument. It is also the nearest monument to the site, located c. 70m to the southeast.

The following is a list of the nearest Recorded Monuments located within the surrounding area (Figure 2). These descriptions are derived from the National Monuments Service Archaeological Survey Database (<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>).

Table 1: Recorded Monuments in the environs of the proposed development site

RMP No	Class/Site Type	Townland	Description
DU021-004----	Castle - unclassified	KILBRIDE	Situated in a narrow valley. There are farm buildings on the site. There is no visible trace above ground
DU021-005001-	Church		Located in a circular raised graveyard (L 42m, Wth 30) on the edge of a valley (DU021-005002-). This may be the remains of an early ecclesiastical enclosure (DU021-005003-). In 1228 the archbishop of Dublin granted the church of Kilbride to Andrew de Monevea as a prebend and later conferred it on the Canons of St Patrick's Cathedral (Mc Neill 1950, 75). In 1630 it was described as ruinous (Ronan 1941, 80). This church was attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral and was described at the dissolution in 1547 as an old chapel (Ball 1906, 68-70). Consists of a small rectangular building (int. dims L5.8m, Wth 3.63m, T 0.85m) with a NW turret in ruinous condition. Formerly entered through an opening in the W end (now damaged). Built of randomly coursed masonry. There is an aumbry in the E end of the N wall of the church. The E window has a S jamb of tufa. There are remnants of another window in the W end of the S wall. The NW turret (L1.35m, Wth 0.77m, H1.78m) is entered through a lintelled doorway off the church. It has a corbelled roof. There are traces of a stairwell on the S side of the turret
DU021-005002-	Graveyard		Located in a circular raised graveyard (L 42m, Wth 30) on the edge of a valley. Encloses the remains of a medieval church(DU021-005001-).
DU021-005003-	Ecclesiastical enclosure		The church of Kilbride is located in a circular raised graveyard (L 42m, Wth 30) on the edge of a valley. This may be the remains of an early ecclesiastical enclosure.
DU021-108---	Concentric enclosure	BALLYBANE	Not indicated on any OS map a large concentric enclosure is visible as a crop-mark on an aerial photo. A second enclosure (DU021-109---) is visible to the SW. DU021-108---_01.jpg Aerial image (derived from Bing Maps) showing the enclosures.
DU021-109---	Enclosure	BALLYBANE	Not indicated on any OS map this enclosure is as a crop-mark on an aerial photo. A second larger enclosure (DU021-108---) is visible to the NE. DU021-109---_01.jpg Aerial image (derived from Bing Maps) showing the enclosures. Compiled by: Paul Walsh Date
DU017-082---	Field system	NANGOR	Excavations in 2001 revealed a medieval ditch complex. This appeared to represent the remains of medieval field boundaries with associated water management gullies. Some 1600 sherds of local medieval pottery were recovered and two sherds of imported ware

5.3 Protected Structures and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

The site contains no Protected Structures; while there are two such structures in the immediate environs of the site. Detached Multiple Bay Single Storey Officers Mess (RPS ID. 188) located c.160m to the north and listed within the South Dublin County Development Plan 2016-2022. is also an architectural heritage structure (NIAH Reg No 11208028). Stone Church (Ruin) & Graveyard, Ringfort (Rath /

Cashel). Earthwork(s) (RM) (RPS ID 184) is also a recorded monument DU021-005001-003 (for description see Table 2), and is located c. 180m to the east of the site. These structures will not be directly affected by the proposed development (Figure 2).

The following is a description of Reg. No. 11208028, listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

Table 2: Protected Structures and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) structures in the environs of the proposed development site

RPS ID	NIAH Reg. No	Townland	Description
188	11208028	Newcastle	Detached multiple-bay single-storey officers' mess, c.1932. Roughcast rendered walls with yellow brick base. Central entrance section with timber door having brick and tile dressings to surround, and three French windows to each side with tile lintels and concrete surrounds. uPVC casement windows to flanking sections. Hipped slate roof with splayed eaves, rendered chimney stacks, and cupola and parapet to entrance section. Cantilevered pavilions X-plan north dormitory wing with decorated doorway. Conservatories to south, modern extension to east. Barrel-vaulted ballroom with original fixtures and fittings. A low, attractive officers' mess with rich decorative detailing, designed by WH Cooke of the Office of Public Works in 1927, intended to resemble part of an English village.

5.4 Previous Archaeological Investigations

The nearest excavation to the study area was located adjacent to the eastern part of the site, however no archaeology was identified (12E0067). More recent excavations to the west in Grange Castle South have identified significant archaeological features including at least two large enclosures and associated features. There has been no other excavations within the townland of Ballybane or Kilbride, however a geophysical survey, within the environs of the site was undertaken in February 2020 (20R0006) by Target and ACSU Ltd. Listed below are excavations located in the environs of the site that further demonstrate the overall archaeological potential of the site under study and its surrounding townlands. The following information was taken from www.excavations.ie

Table 3: Previous excavations in the environs of the proposed development site

Site	Licence No.	RMP No.	Director(s)	Site Type	Investigation type
Castlebagot Park, Kilbride & Kilmactalway Townlands, South County Dublin	20R0006	N/A	Donald Murphy/ John Nicholls	Various	Geophysical Survey

Profile Park, Nangor Road, Clondalkin	12E0067	N/A	Neil O'Flanagan	No archaeological significance	Archaeological monitoring
Kishoge	01E0061	N/A	O'Donovan	Prehistoric house	Archaeological excavation
KILMAHUDDRICK (GRANGE CASTLE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS PARK), CLONDALKIN	00E0448	N/A	Ian W. Doyle	Ring barrow	Archaeological excavation
GRANGE/KILMAHUDDRICK/NANGOR (GRANGE CASTLE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS PARK), CLONDALKIN	00E0718	N/A	Ian W. Doyle	Fulacht fiadh	Archaeological monitoring

The nearest excavation to the study area was located adjacent to the eastern part of the site, however no archaeology was identified (12E0067). A geophysical survey under Licence 20R0006 was carried out in February 2020 within Castlebaggot Park, within townlands of Kilbride & Kilmactalway by TARGET and ACSU Ltd. A number of areas were subjected to survey, including an area adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the current study area, near the previously mentioned recorded monument DU021-004—. This survey revealed the presence of a number of ferrous responses, some magnetic disturbances running northeast – southwest and two linear features, possibly of an archaeological nature, running in a northeast-southwest direction and likely extending into the current study area. During this survey, a number of archaeological sites were identified in the environs of the study area. This includes: three ring ditches, part of sub circular enclosure, rectilinear ditch, potential structure remains, ditch, part of sub-circular enclosure ditch associated with DU021-003001-004, curvilinear ditch, linears, enclosure features and field systems related to DU021-005001-003. This suggests that the study area has high potential to contain previously unknown, archaeological sites with no surface remains.

To the northeast of the study area a number of archaeological investigations were carried out in relation to development of Grange Castle International Business Park. In the townland of Kishoge a Neolithic period house was excavated (01E0061). A rectangular house with slightly curved corners was excavated, cut features included postholes, pits and foundation trenches. In Kilmahuddrick townland, a ring-barrow was excavated (00E0448). It was initially detected via geophysical survey. It was discovered that the ring barrow was located within a rectangular enclosure measuring c. 50m by 100m minimum. The ditch of the ring-barrow was excavated and measured 2.5m in width and was 1.6m deep. Within, several deposits of cremated bone were recorded. A small Fulacht fiadh was excavation under licence 00E0718. It consisted of a small pit or trough and a spread of heat-cracked stone. In addition, a linear feature was located to the south-west of the trough. More recently excavations by IAC Ltd. in Grange Castle South have exposed significant archaeological features including two large enclosure sites.

5.5 Cartographic Evidence

An examination of pre-Ordnance Survey mapping – Rocque's Map of 1760 depicts the study area to the south side of the 'New Canal', between the settlements of 'Milltown and 'Nanger'. The area is shown as predominantly pastureland. A road leads from 'MillTown'

The geophysical survey was conducted by Ian Russell & Robert Breen of Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit Ltd (ACSU) between the 27th – May and 3rd June 2020 under licence 20R0080 (Figures 6 and 7). A full detailed gradiometer survey was undertaken throughout the application area using a Bartington GRAD 601-2 dual sensor fluxgate gradiometer system. Detailed survey was conducted with a sample interval of 0.25m and a traverse interval of 1m for all the survey areas within the site of the proposed development with variations in the magnetic field between (-100nT to +107.834nT). The survey areas consist of large open fields serving as pasture lands.

7. SURVEY RESULTS

The gradiometer survey was conducted with a Bartington GRAD 601-2 dual sensor fluxgate gradiometer system. Detailed survey was conducted with a sample interval of 0.25m and a traverse interval of 1m for all the survey areas. This allows detection of potential archaeological responses. Data is collected in grids 40m x 40m and data is displayed accordingly.

The Bartington GRAD 601-2 instrument is a specifically designed gradiometer for use in archaeological prospection. Extremely sensitive, these instruments can detect variations in soil magnetism to 0.01nT, affording diverse application throughout a variety of archaeological, soil morphological and geological conditions. The survey is geo-referenced with a Trimble Geo 7X unit accurate to within 1cm. Interpretation of the results was made by examination of the raw data as greyscale images, XY trace, relief and data plots. Archived raw data is presented in Figures 6 and 7 and an interpretation is presented in Figures 8 and 9.

6. METHOD OF DATA INTERPRETATION

Ordnance Survey maps of the area were examined in order to identify any possible archaeological features and to trace the development of the site during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. No buildings are depicted within the area of the development site on either the first edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map of 1836 (Figure 3) or on the OS 25-inch map of 1908 (Figure 4). There are also no changes within the study area in relation to field layout. The townland boundary between Ballybane and Kilbride runs in a stepped profile roughly east west through the proposed development. Within the study area the townland of Ballybane consists of parts of three fields and is flanked to the north by a road, following the same footprint here as the New Nangor Rd (R134). The irregular and curving nature of the boundary is due to the fact that it follows a wet ditch/stream that turns northward and joins the canal. In the townland of Kilbride, the northern part of the site consists of two large fields bounded by mature trees, with a boundary running in an east-west direction, and a small northern portion of a long rectangular field; this part is adjacent to the previously mentioned townland boundary. The site is flanked to the south by a road following the same footprint here as Baldonne Rd (L2001). In the field adjacent to the south-eastern corner of the site, 'Kilbride Castle' is shown with long rectangular buildings within. To the east within an oval area a 'Church', and 'Grave Yd.' are labelled. The map of 1908 offers more detail, particularly in relation to the site of 'Kilbride Castle'. Here 'Kilbride House' is now depicted, and to the east and adjacent to it, a farmyard with a number of rectangular buildings is shown. The site is surrounded by a waterway/stream and the area is noted as 'Kilbride Castle (Site of)'. To the southeast, 'Church (In Ruins)' and 'Grave Yard' are noted within an oval enclosure. No changes to the study area are apparent from Cassini map of 1935-38 (Figure 5).

through 'Ballybane', through the study area, passing 'Church in Ruins' (probably RMP DU021-005001-). To the south of the church an area is labelled as 'Kilbride'. Two buildings are noted to the west of the church, these are likely farmyards and are located within the castle-unclassified (DU021-004---) area. The castle is not depicted, suggesting perhaps it was no longer standing.

Field 1

Field 1 consisted of a small rectangular field in the northwest corner of the development. Fields 1 and 2 are divided by an upstanding dwelling. A large area of magnetic disturbance was identified in the southeast corner of field 1 which likely represents ground disturbance associated with the dwelling. Magnetic interference was identified along the northern perimeter as a result of the fence line separating the field from the New Nangor Rd and the adjoining business immediately west of the survey area.

A number of potential cut features were identified which may prove to be of archaeological significance upon further investigation or they may represent modern disturbances, three throws or natural depressions in the underlying subsoil.

No clear indications of archaeological activity were identified within Field 1.

Field 2

Field 2 consisted of an open field aligned east-west. A series of faint parallel linears (A) aligned North-South represent the remains of agricultural plough marks in the eastern portion of the field. A large area of magnetic disturbance was identified along the northern boundary of the field (B). Satellite images of this field c.2011-2013 indicate the presence of a small compound along this northern boundary associated with above ground fencing which divided the field into three portions.

A number of potential cut features were also identified as positive anomalies towards the eastern portion of the survey area. Although no clear signs of archaeology are present, these features may prove to be of archaeological significance upon further investigation and may be the result of isolated pits, or kilns or they may represent modern disturbances, three throws or natural depressions in the underlying subsoil.

Field 3

Field 3 was situated south of fields 1 and 2. Two faint parallel linear anomalies (C) were identified in the southwest portion of field 3 aligned north-northeast – south- southwest. These may be the result of internal field divisions or drainage. An additional faint linear anomaly was identified towards the centre of the field aligned northwest-southeast and may also be the remnants of internal divisions or the result of agricultural activity.

Field 3 also produced clusters of apparent ground disturbance towards the upstanding dwelling as well as a number of potential cut features throughout the centre of the field.

Field 4

Field 4 was located south of field 3. Areas of magnetic debris were identified associated with ground disturbance along the southern perimeter, and northeastern corner of field 4. These disturbances are likely the result of recent works associated with the Profile Park e.g removal of field boundaries and road construction.

A number of small isolated positive cut features were identified that may be of archaeological significance.

A small number of magnetically positive anomalies were identified throughout the field which may represent isolated cut features of archaeological significance.

Faint linear anomalies aligned north-east-southwest were identified throughout the remainder of the survey area and may represent agricultural activity, or maybe the result of soil/morphological conditions.

The northern linear feature identified during this previous survey was re-identified and continued westwards. A second perpendicular field boundary originating from here was identified running in a northerly direction and was identified in field 7.

Field 8 was located at the southern end of the survey area within the zone of archaeological potential associated with castle-undiscovered (DU021-004---) a recorded monument listed within the Record of Monuments and Places and Sites and Monuments Record. It is also the nearest monument to the site, located c. 70m to the southeast. The geophysical survey under Licence 20R0006 which was carried out in February 2020 by TARGET and ACSU Ltd revealed the presence of a number of ferrous responses, some magnetic disturbances running north-east – south-west and two linear features, possibly of an archaeological nature, running in a north-east-south-west direction.

Field 8

A number of positive magnetic anomalies were identified throughout the field that may represent cut features such as refuse or storage pits associated with the medieval landscape.

A series of faint parallel lines (J) may represent former agricultural activities or soil/morphological changes in the subsoil.

A second possible curving anomaly was identified along the eastern border of the field (I). However, strong magnetic interference from the modern fence along this border makes it difficult to fully interpret this anomaly.

Historic field systems (H) previously unrecorded were identified throughout the southern portion of the field and may represent part of the medieval landscape associated with the enclosure settlement.

A historic east-west aligned field boundary was also identified and was likely removed sometime in the recent past.

truncate the enclosure.

The sub-circular enclosure c.30m in diameter (D) identified in the northwest corner features a well defined southeast entrance. The enclosure is associated with potential linear and pit features (E) as well as two east-west aligned linear anomalies (F & G) that may

curving anomaly along the eastern border of the field.

corner of field 7, a series of previously unrecorded field systems, faint linear scars of possible agricultural origin and a second possible

Field 7

Field 7 consisted of a large flat rectangular field aligned north-south. The survey identified a large sub-circular enclosure in the northwest

Large portions of these fields were affected by magnetic debris associated with recent groundworks. A small number of positive anomalies were identified in both fields. These may be the result of isolated features such as pits, post-holes or they could be natural in origin e.g. three throws, stone sockets. No clear signs of archaeology were identified in fields 5 and 6.

Fields 5 and 6

Fields 5 and 6 were located east of field 4 and consisted of two small plots divided by an upstanding hedgerow and field boundary.

8. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The geophysical survey identified the archaeological remains of a sub-circular enclosure in the northwest corner of field 7. Also identified were segments of early field systems and smaller features of potential significance. Weak linear trends identified throughout the survey area may also be associated with the enclosure. Such faint linear anomalies may represent former field boundaries, drainage features or traces of agricultural activity.

A number of weak magnetic anomalies were seen throughout the surveyed area, but these are likely to represent modern agricultural features and natural geology and are unlikely to be of archaeological significance.

A number of the magnetic anomalies scattered throughout the rest of the site may be the result of smaller features such as kilns, refuse pits or areas of burning. Isolated ferrous anomalies identified throughout the survey area may represent smaller features of archaeological significance or more modern agricultural debris such as iron objects dispersed throughout and within the subsoil.

It is recommended that archaeological assessment in the form of test trenching be carried out in order to fully assess the nature, extent and significance of the anomalies identified.

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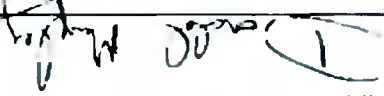
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Report Status:	Final
Issue/Revision:	1
Issue/Revision Date:	5 th July 2020
Prepared by:	Ian Russell
Signed:	
Approved by:	Donald Murphy
Signed:	

Appendix 1 - Summary Technical Information & Glossary of Terms

Fluxgate Gradiometer Survey: Surveys are undertaken using the Bartington Grad 601-2 survey instrument which was specifically designed for archaeological prospection. It includes sensors that are highly stable, minimizing requirements for excess data processing. The instrument has a vertical 1 m sensor separation permitting finite resolution of buried archaeological features. Surveys can be undertaken in scan or detailed (zig-zag traverse) modes for reconnaissance or high-density mapping. The fluxgate enables reliable flexibility during fieldwork. Frequent realignment of the instruments and zero drift correction ensure a constant high quality of data. Extremely sensitive, these instruments can detect variations in soil magnetism to 0.1nT, affording diverse application throughout a variety of archaeological, soil morphological and geological conditions. The instrument can be employed in both commercial and research-based investigations allowing for completion of projects within short timescales. Regular grid sample densities from standard 1600 readings to 12800 readings per 20m by 20m grid are permitted. A constant high quality of data is assured by experienced field staff operating in accordance with English Heritage Research & Professional Guidelines No. 1, *Geophysical Survey In Archaeological Field Evaluation* (David 1995).



Bartington Grad 601-single axis dual sensor gradiometer.

Data Display Formats

XY Trace: The data are presented as a series of linear traces, enabling a semi-profile display of the respective anomalies along the X and Y axes. This display option is essential for distinguishing between modern ferrous materials (buried metal debris) and potential archaeological responses. The XY trace plot provides a linear display of the magnitude of the response within a given data set.



XY Trace of enclosure site

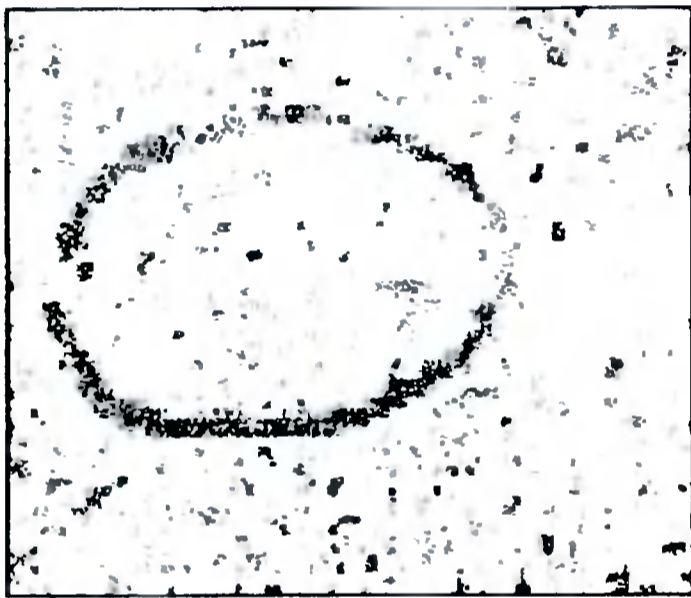
Industrial: Such anomalies generally possess a strong magnetic response and may equate with archaeological features such as kilns, furnaces, concentrations of fired debris and associated industrial debris. activity also visible in the data

Archaeology?: This term corresponds to anomalies that display typical archaeological patterns where no record of comparative archaeological evidence is available. In some cases, it may prove difficult to distinguish between these and evidence of more recent

Archaeology: This category refers to responses usually supported by comparative archaeological evidence (i.e., photographic transcriptions, excavation, etc.). The term is generally associated with significant concentrations of former settlement, such as ditched enclosures, storage pits and associated features.

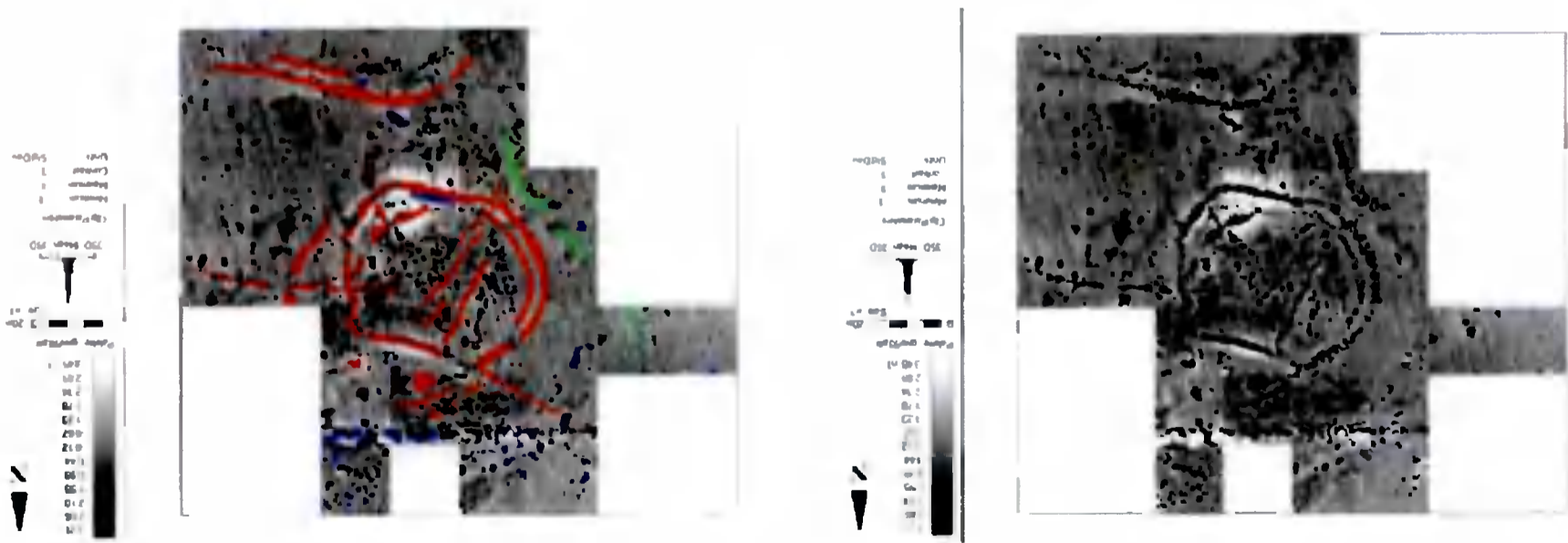
Glossary of Interpretation Terms

Dot Density plot of oval shaped enclosure



Dot Density Plot: Each datum is assigned a cell in which the intensity or number of dots displayed is proportional to the magnitude of the individual response. The visibility or presentation of responses within a given survey area is governed by numeric parameters specific to both soil morphological and archaeological conditions observed on site. Typically, the range of weak to strong responses is manifested by a low to high level of dot density. The format is useful for displaying gradiometer and resistance data particularly for identifying low-level responses

Early medieval enclosure greyscale



Greyscale: As with dot density plots, the greyscale format assigns a cell to each datum according to its location on the grid. The display of each data point is conducted at very fine increments, allowing the full range of values to be displayed within the given data set. This display method also enables the identification of discrete responses that may be at the limits of instrument detection.

Area of Increased Magnetic Response: These responses often lack any distinctive archaeological form, and it is therefore difficult to assign any specific interpretation. The resulting responses are site specific, possibly associated with concentrations of archaeological debris or more recent disturbance to underlying archaeological features.

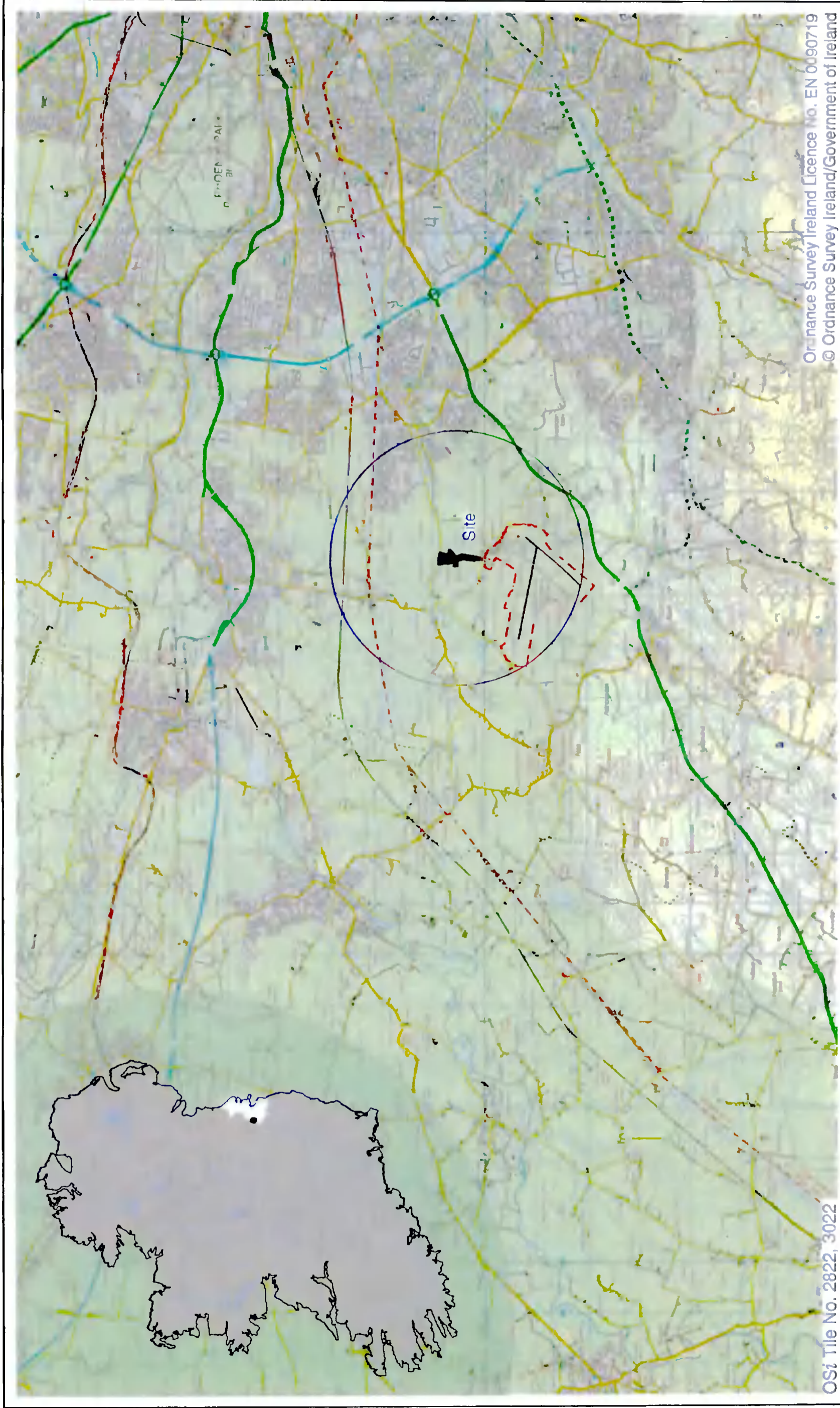
Trend: This category refers to low-level magnetic responses barely visible above the magnetic background of the soil. Interpretation is tentative, as these anomalies are often at the limits of instrument detection.

Ploughing/Ridge & Furrow: Visible as a series of linear responses, these anomalies equate with recent cultivation trends.

Natural?: Resulting from localised natural variations in the magnetic background of the subsoil, these responses are often recorded in areas of low-lying land prone to flooding.

Ferrous: These anomalies exhibit a typically strong magnetic response, often referred to as 'iron spikes,' and are the result of modern metal debris located within the topsoil.

Area of Strong Magnetic Disturbance: This term refers to large-scale magnetic interference from existing services or structures. The extent of this interference may in some cases obscure anomalies of potential archaeological interest.



OSi Tile No. 2822, 3022

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Site: Profile Park, Grange Castle, Co. Dublin
 Issued for: Geophysical Survey Report
 Drawing number: 2020_C0011
 Date: July 2020 Scale: 1:100,000 @A4

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Services Unit acsu.ie**

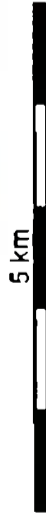


Figure 1: Location of site

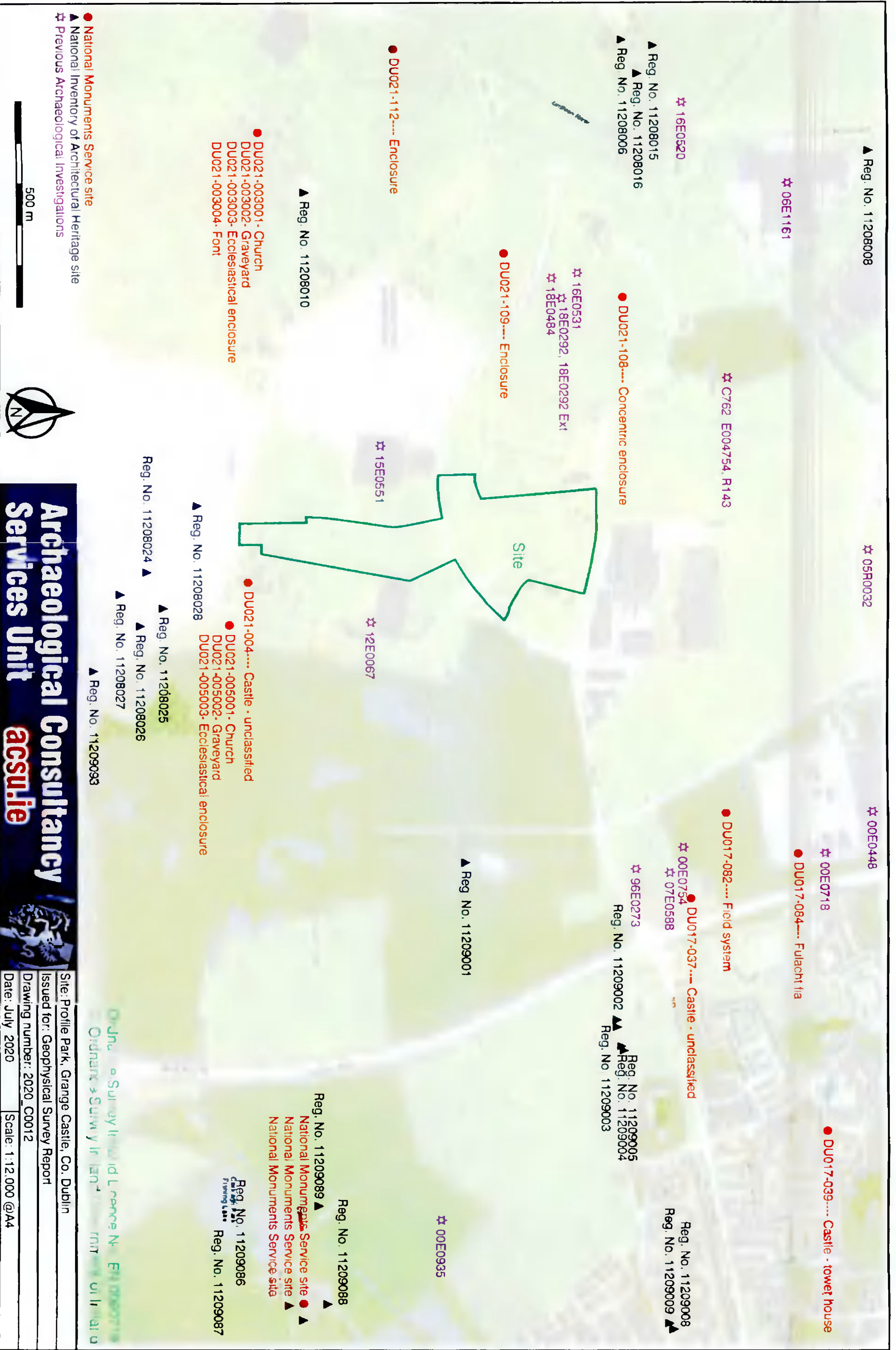


Figure 2: Location of site, previous archaeological investigations and nearby Sites and Monuments Record sites



Figure 3: Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map (surveyed 1836 - published 1843), showing location of site and geophysical survey areas

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Site: Profile Park, Grange Castle, Co. Dublin
 Issued for: Geophysical Survey Report
 Drawing number: 2020_C0014
 Date: July 2020
 Scale: 1:5,000 @A4

OS! Sheet No. DN021-02
 Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence No. EN 0090719
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Geophysical survey area

200 m

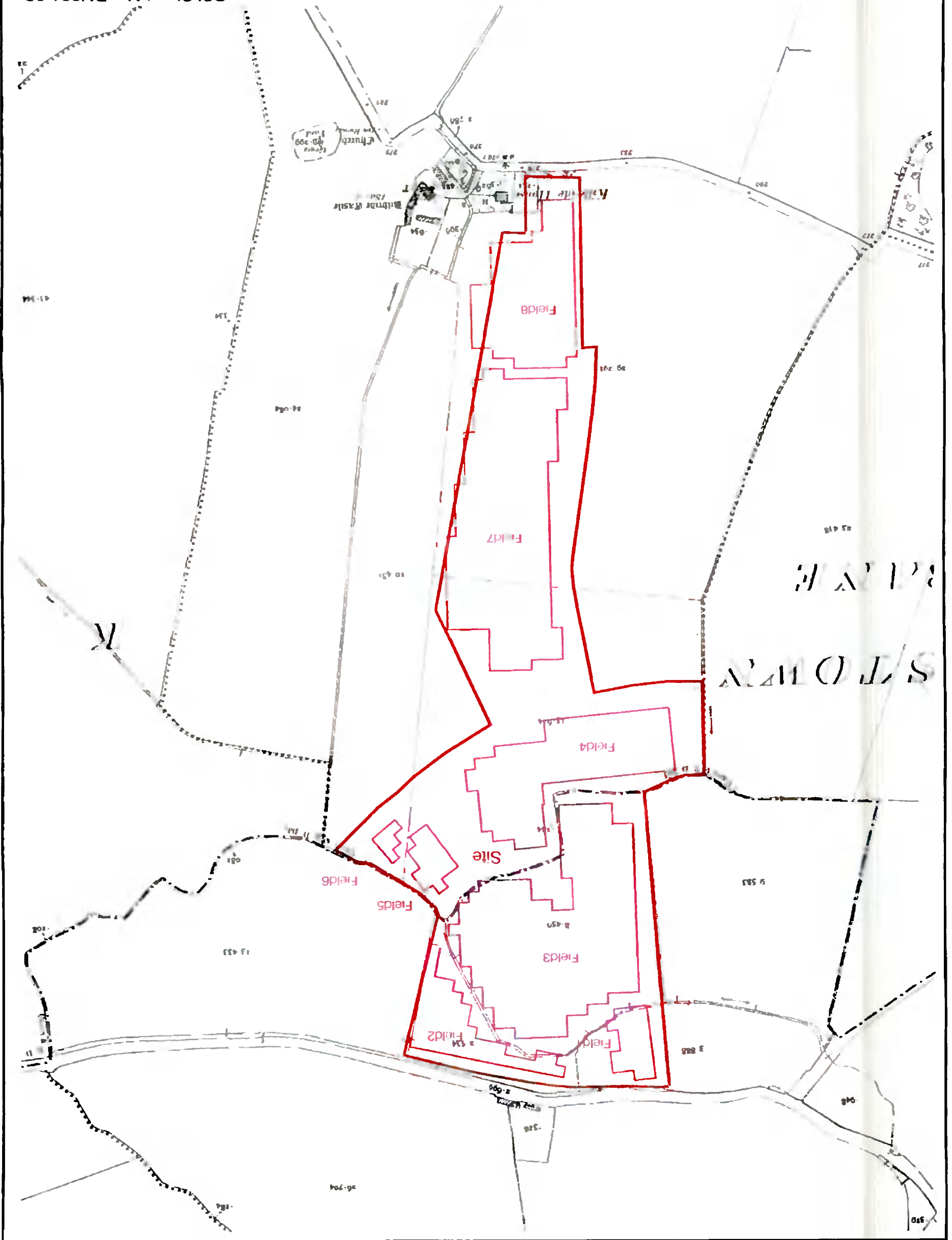


Figure 4: Extract from 3rd edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 25-inch map (surveyed 1908 - published 1910), showing location of site and geophysical survey areas

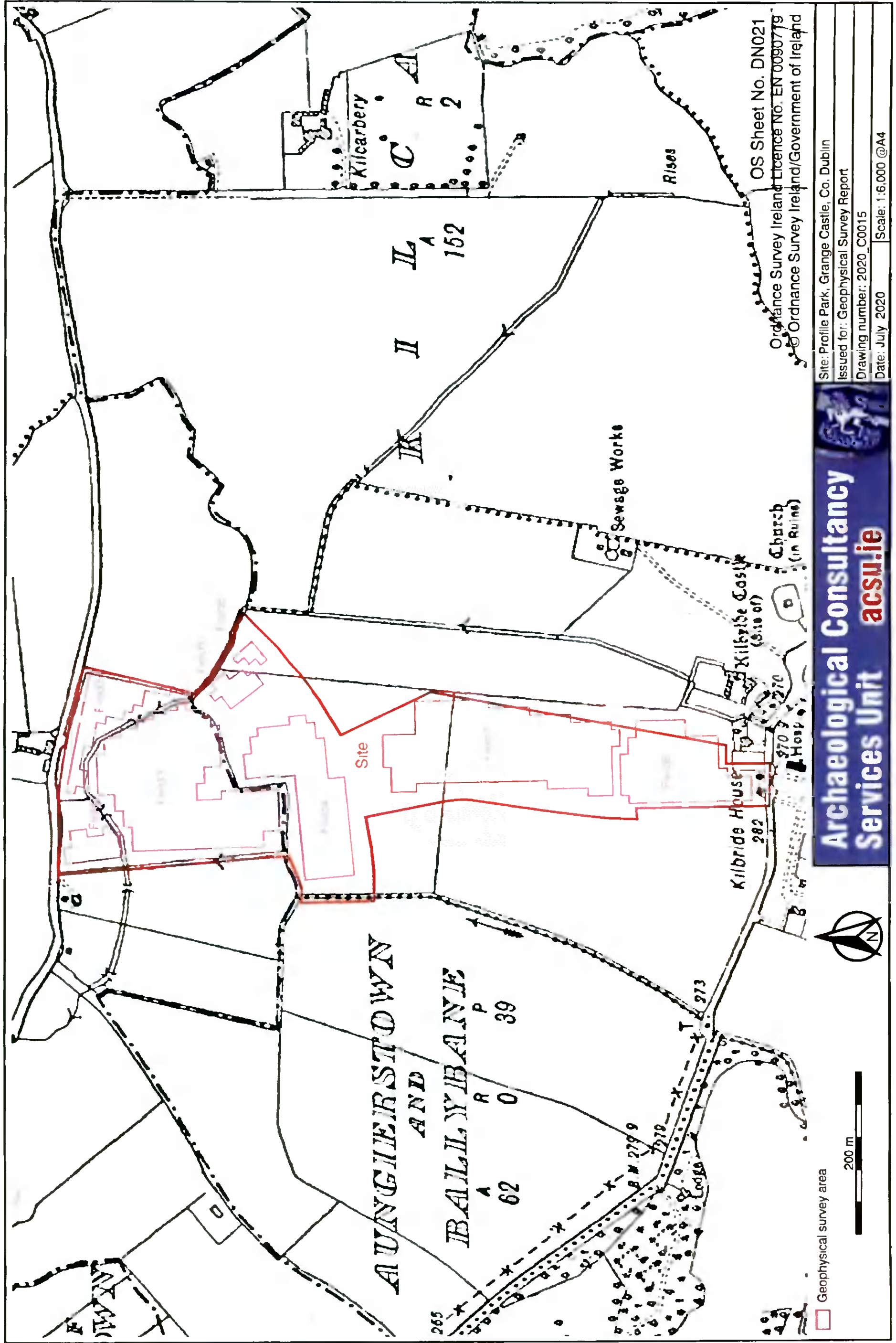
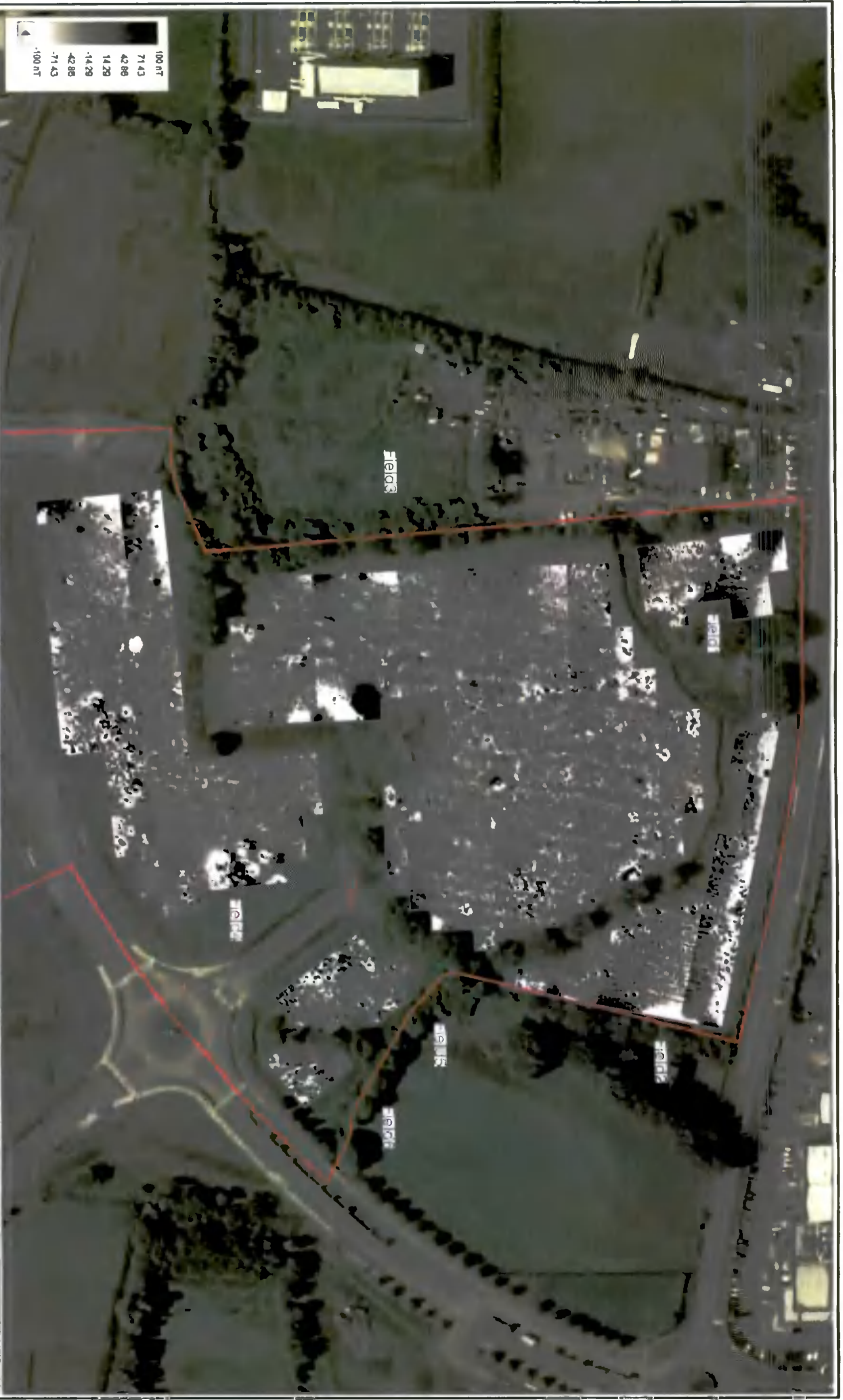


Figure 5: Extract from Cassini edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map (1935-38), showing location of site and geophysical survey areas



Geophysical survey areas

100 m



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Site: Profile Park, Grange Castle, Co. Dublin

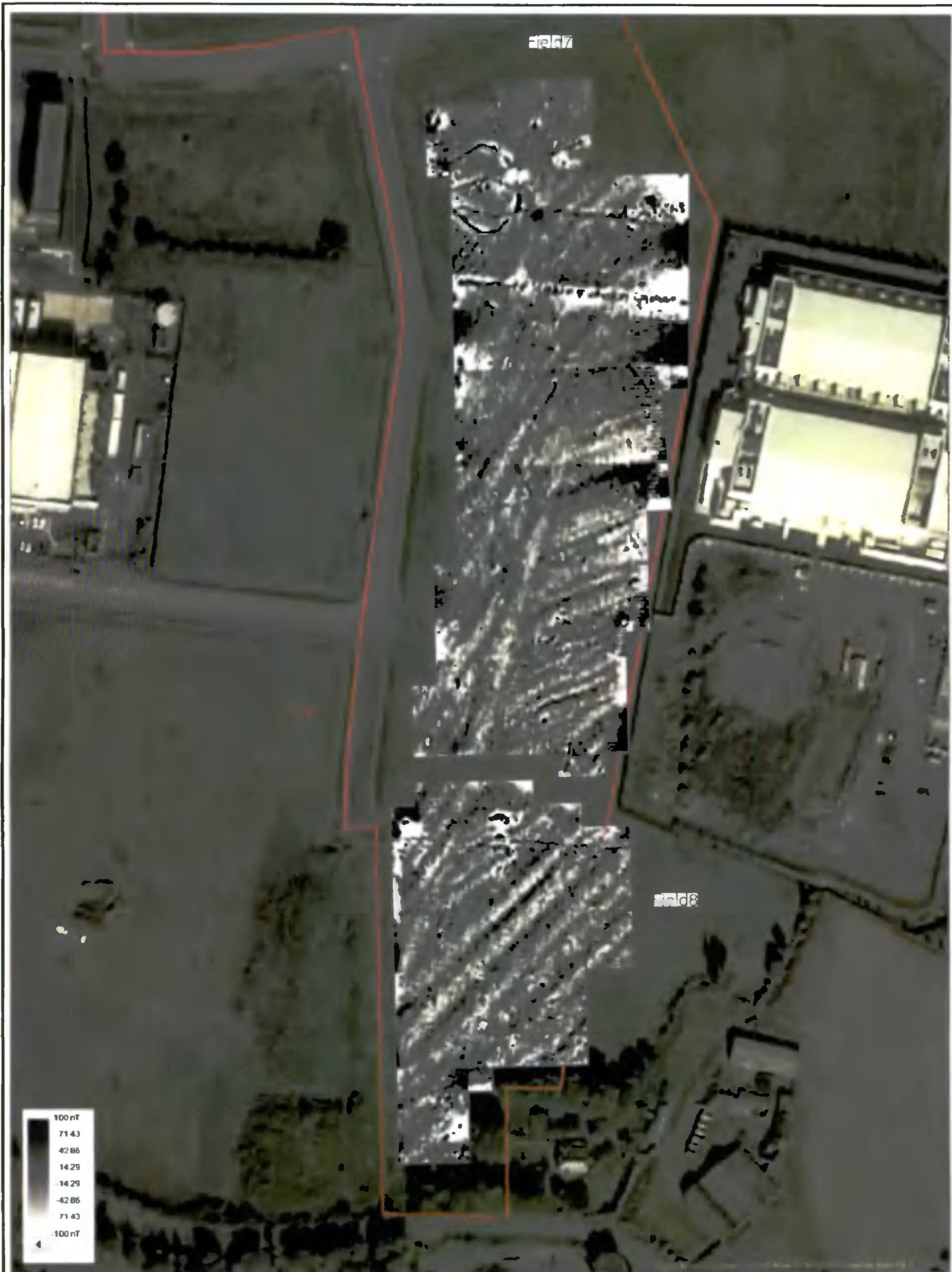
Issued for: Geophysical Survey Report

Drawing number: 2020_C0016

Date: July 2020

Scale: As scalebar

Figure 6: Aerial view of site, showing geophysical survey results (grayscale image) of fields 1 to 6



Geophysical survey areas

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Site: Profile Park, Grange Castle, Co. Dublin
 Issued for: Geophysical Survey Report
 Drawing number: 2020_C0017
 Date: July 2020 Scale: As scalebar

Figure 7: Aerial view of site, showing geophysical survey results (greyscale image) of fields 7 and 8



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Services Unit *acsu.ie*

Site: Profile Park, Grange Castle, Co. Dublin
 Issued for: Geophysical Survey Report
 Drawing number: 2020_C0018
 Date: July 2020
 Scale: As scalebar

Figure 8: Aerial view of site, showing geophysical survey interpretation of fields 1 to 6

Figure 9: Aerial view of site, showing geophysical survey interpretation of fields 7 and 8



Technical Appendix 2.4: Report on the Archaeological Assessment (test trenching) at Profile Park, Ballybane and Kilbride, Dublin, Co. Dublin



Report on the Archaeological Assessment
(test trenching) at Profile Park,
Ballybane and Kilbride, Dublin,
Co. Dublin.

Excavation Licence No.: 21E0061

ITM: 703636, 730780

RMP No.: N/A.

Donald Murphy

8th March 2021

Report Status: Final

ACSU Ref.: 2020

PROJECT DETAILS

Project	Profile Park, Ballybane and Kilbride, Dublin, Co. Dublin
Report Type	Archaeological Test Trenching
Licence No.	21E0061
Site	Profile Park, Ballybane and Kilbride, Dublin, Co. Dublin
Townland	Ballybane and Kilbride
RMP	N/A
ITM	703636, 730780
Consultant	Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit, 21 Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, County Louth
Excavation Director	Donald Murphy
Report Authors	Donald Murphy
Report status	Final
Report Date	8 th March 2021
ACSU Ref.	2020

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This final report details the results of an archaeological assessment in the form of test trenching carried out at Test Trenching: Profile Park, Ballybane and Kilbride, Dublin (ITM 703636, 730780). The site is located within Profile Park, north of Baldonnell Casement Aerodrome, on lands adjacent to and south of New Nangor Rd (R134) and north internal Profile Park Road.

The site contains no Recorded Monuments listed in the Record of Monuments and Places. The nearest such monument was identified as a cropmark and representing Concentric enclosure DU021-108----located 0.47km to the east of the site. There are no Protected Structures listed within the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022 located within the site. The nearest such structure is Kilcarbery House (RPS ID 173) which is also a structure listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) 1810 country house (NIAH Reg. No 11209001) located c. 0.61km to the west of the site.

An area that this site is a part of was subject to geophysical survey by ACSU Ltd in May and June 2020 under licence (20R0080). The geophysical survey confirmed the presence of archaeological remains in the field adjacent to and to the south of the current site, including a sub-circular enclosure and part of an early historic field system. The current site consists of Fields 1-6, as described by Russell (2020). Here a number of potential cut features were identified throughout the site that may be of archaeological significance, as well as a series of faint parallel linears (A, C) likely representing the remains of agricultural plough marks in the eastern portion of the field, areas of magnetic disturbances are likely associated with recent groundworks. The geophysical survey report recommended test trenching in order to determine the nature and significance of the anomalies identified.

This archaeological test trenching was carried out in March 2021 by Donald Murphy of Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit Ltd (ACSU) under licence 21E0061 issued by the Department of Housing, Gaeltacht and Heritage in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland. A total of 30 test trenches were excavated across the site using a 14-tonne track excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket. In total, 1,928m of linear trenches were excavated. Anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (20R0080) were targeted. In general, the average thickness of topsoil measured c. 0.3-0.45m and consisted of dark brown sandy clay exposing a greyish-yellow boulder clay natural. A furrow C3 was exposed in Test Trench 12; it was north-south aligned and measures 0.35m in width and 0.04m in depth.

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were exposed or identified, and no finds were recovered. The work is now complete. No further archaeological mitigation is required.

archaeological test excavations. No sub-surface work shall be undertaken in the absence of the archaeologist without his/her express consent.

1. The applicant shall engage the services of a suitably qualified archaeologist to carry out an archaeological assessment of the development site. The assessment shall include

6. Archaeology

The test trenching was carried out in response to Condition 6 within the grant of permission.

Archaeological Condition

Ballybane, Clondalkin, Dublin 22

(6) total gross floor area of the development .17,006sq.m. Profile Park,

existing stream on site);

(5) all associated site development and services works (including diversion/culverting/reprofiling of

(including security fencing and gates);

(4) provision of car parking, cycle parking, security gatehouse, landscaping and boundary treatments

(3) the development will be accessed from the existing Profile Park estate road;

areas at ground floor and support offices, staff areas and plant across two floors;

(2) construction of a Distribution Warehouse Building comprising warehousing and ancillary

(1) Demolition of existing single storey dwelling (c. 108.5sq.m);

Proposed development of a distribution warehouse (Planning Ref SD20A/0124).

Description of Proposed Development

Excavation Type:	Test trenching
Planning Reg. No.:	SD20A/0124
Planning Authority:	South Dublin County Council
Address:	Lisrew, Emyvale, Co. Monaghan
Site Owner:	Moffash Ltd.

21E0061X

An Roinn Cultúir,
 Oidhreacht agus Gaeltachta
 Department of Culture,
 Heritage and the Gaeltacht



NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION

2. *The archaeologist shall carry out any relevant documentary research and shall inspect the site. Test trenches shall be excavated at locations chosen by the archaeologist (licensed under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004), having consulted the site drawings.*

3. *Having completed the work, the archaeologist shall submit a written report to the Planning Authority and to the National Monument, Service. Where archaeological material/features are shown to be present, preservation in situ, preservation by record (excavation) or monitoring may be required and the National Monuments Service shall advise the Applicant/Developer with regard to these matters.*

4. *No site preparation or construction work shall be carried out until after the archaeologist's report has been submitted and permission to proceed has been received in writing from the*

REASON: *To ensure the continued preservation (either in situ or by record) of places, caves, sites, features or other objects of archaeological interest. consultation with the National Monuments Service.*

Impact Statement

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were exposed or identified, and no finds were recovered. There will be no impact on archaeology from the proposed development.

Recommendations

Archaeological test trenching is now complete. No further archaeological investigation or mitigation is required.

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Plate 12: Test Trench 14, facing north-east

1. INTRODUCTION

This final report details the archaeological test trenching results carried out at Profile Park, Ballybane and Kilbride, Dublin, Co. Dublin (ITM 703636, 730780, Figures 1-2).

The site contains no Recorded Monuments listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, nor protected structures listed in the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022

This archaeological test trenching was carried out in March 2021 by Donald Murphy of Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit Ltd (ACSU) under licence 21E0061 issued by the Department of Housing, Gaeltacht and Heritage in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland.

1.1 Project background

The site is located within Profile Park, north of Baldonnell Casement Aerodrome, on lands adjacent to and south of New Nangor Rd (R134) and north internal Profile Park Road. An area that this site is a part of was subject to geophysical survey by ACSU Ltd in May and June 2020 under licence 20R0080 (Figure 6). The geophysical survey confirmed the presence of archaeological remains in the field adjacent to and to the south of the current site, including a sub-circular enclosure and part of an early historic field system. This geophysical survey did not identify any potentially significant archaeological remains located within the current site.

2. NATURAL & CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

2.1 Topography

The site is located within Profile Park, and extends over c. 8.4 hectares and consists of 6 grass-covered fields bounded by hedges, trees and wet ditches. The site has an elevation of c. 73-76 m OD. The underlying geology of dark limestone & shale (calp) is a part of Lucan Formation. It comprises of dark-grey to black, fine-grained, occasionally cherty, micritic limestones that weather paler, usually to pale grey. There are rare dark coarser-grained calcarenitic limestones, sometimes graded, and interbedded dark-grey calcar (Geological Survey of Ireland). The underlying dark limestone & shale (calp) is covered by mineral poorly drained mainly basis soils within the west part of the site, and deep, well-drained mineral mainly basic soils within the east part of the site.

2.2 Historical background

The study area is located within Profile Park, on lands to the north of Baldonnell Casement Aerodrome, c. 12km to the west-southwest of Dublin City Centre. The site is located within the townlands of Ballybane and Kilbride. Ballybane townland is located within the Parish of Clondalkin, the Barony of Uppercross, while Kilbride is located within the Parish of Kilbride, the Barony of Newcastle.

Castle' is shown with long rectangular buildings within. To the east and within an oval area, a 'Church' and 'Grave Yd.' are labelled. No changes within the study area in relation to field layout took place by the time of the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of 1908, published 1910 (Figure 4). However, the 1908 map offers more detail, particularly in relation to the site of 'Kilbride Castle'. Here 'Kilbride House' is now depicted, and to the east and adjacent to it, a farmyard with a number of rectangular buildings is shown. A waterway/stream surrounds the site, and the area is noted as 'Kilbride Castle (Site of)'. To the south-east, 'Church (In Ruins)' and 'Grave Yard' are noted within an oval enclosure. No changes to the study area are apparent from Cassini map of 1935-38 (Figure 5).

2.3 Previous archaeological investigations

The nearest excavation to the study area was located to the south-east of the site and within Profile Park; however, no archaeology was identified (12E0067). More recent excavations to the west in Grange Castle South have identified significant archaeological features, including at least two large enclosures and associated features. There have been no other excavations within the townland of Ballybane or Kilbride. However, a geophysical survey within the site's environs was undertaken in February 2020 (20R0006) by Target and ACSU Ltd.

Listed below are excavations located in the environs of the site that further demonstrate the overall archaeological potential of the site under study and its surrounding townlands. The following information was taken from www.excavations.ie

Table 1: Previous excavations in the environs of the proposed development site

Site	Licence No.	RMP/SMR No.	Site Type	Investigation type
Castlebaggot Park, Kilbride & Kilmactalway Townlands, South County Dublin	20R0006	N/A	Various	Geophysical Survey
Profile Park, Nangor Road, Clondalkin	12E0067	N/A	No archaeological significance	Archaeological monitoring
Kishoge	01E0061	N/A	Prehistoric house	Archaeological excavation
KILMAHUDDRICK (GRANGE CASTLE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS PARK), CLONDALKIN	00E0448	N/A	Ring barrow	Archaeological excavation
GRANGE/KILMAHUDDRICK/NANGOR (GRANGE CASTLE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS PARK), CLONDALKIN	00E0718	N/A	Fulacht fiadh	Archaeological monitoring

An area that this site is a part of was subject to geophysical survey by ACSU Ltd in May and June 2020 under licence 20R0080 (Figure 6). The geophysical survey confirmed the presence of archaeological remains in the

c. 0.61km to the west of the site.

The site contains no Protected Structures listed in the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022. The nearest such structure is Kilarbery House (RPS ID 173) which is also a structure listed within the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) 1810 country house (NIAH Reg. No 11209001) located

2.4 Protected Structures and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

two large enclosure sites.

excavations by IAC Ltd. in Grange Castle South have exposed significant archaeological features, including heat-cracked stone. In addition, a linear feature was located to the south-west of the trough. More recently, small Fulach fiadh was excavation under licence 00E0718. It consisted of a small pit or trough and a spread of and measured 2.5m in width and was 1.6m deep. Within, several deposits of cremated bone were recorded. A within a rectangular enclosure measuring c.50m by 100m minimum. The ditch of the ring-barrow was excavated (00E0448). It was initially detected via geophysical survey. It was discovered that the ring barrow was located included postholes, pits and foundation trenches. In Kilmahuddrick townland, a ring-barrow was excavated was excavated (01E0061). A rectangular house with slightly curved corners was excavated, cut features development of Grange Castle International Business Park. In the townland of Kishoge a Neolithic period house To the northeast of the study area, a number of archaeological investigations were carried out in relation to the potential to contain previously unknown archaeological sites with no surface remains.

enclosure features and field systems related to DU021-005001-003. It suggests that the study area has a high ditch, part of sub-circular enclosure ditch associated with DU021-003001-004, curvilinear ditch, linears, includes: three-ring ditches, part of a sub-circular enclosure, rectilinear ditch, the potential structure remains, area. During this survey, a number of archaeological sites were identified in the environs of the study area. This an archaeological nature, running in a northeast-southwest direction and likely extending into the current study ferrous responses, some magnetic disturbances running northeast-southwest and two linear features, possibly of previously mentioned recorded monument DU021-004----. This survey revealed the presence of a number of and ACSU Ltd. A number of areas were subjected to survey, including an area to the south-east, near the out in February 2020 within Castlebaggot Park, within the townlands of Kilibride & Kilmactalway by TARGET however, no archaeology was identified (12E0067). A geophysical survey under Licence 20R0006 was carried The nearest excavation to the study area was located to the south-east of the site, and within Profile Park; the anomalies identified.

The geophysical survey report recommended test trenching in order to determine the nature and significance of portion of the field, areas of magnetic disturbances are likely associated with recent groundworks (Figure 6, 7). series of faint parallel linears (A, C) likely representing the remains of agricultural plough marks in the eastern potential cut features were identified throughout the site that may be of archaeological significance as well as a historic field system. The current site consists of Fields 1-6, as described by Russell (2020). Here a number of field adjacent to and to the south of the current site, including a sub-circular enclosure and part of an early

The description below derives from the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) database for County Dublin:

Detached three-bay two-storey house, c.1810, with projecting diagonally-set single-storey porch. Roughcast rendered walls. Single-pane timber sash windows. Timber panelled door with Ionic doorcase having radial elliptical fanlight. Hipped slate roof with brick chimney stacks. Lower two-storey rere section with lean-to slate roof forming catslide. Stone rubble outbuildings to rere in various states of dilapidation with pitched timber-framed slate roofs.

This attractive Georgian house is beautifully set in the rural landscape. It has been well-maintained and its unusual porch design makes it a unique and interesting building retaining its original proportions and styles of fenestration.

2.5 Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)

The site contains no monuments listed within the Record of Monuments and Places or Sites and Monuments Record. The nearest such monument was identified as Concentric enclosure DU021-108----located 0.47km to the east of the site.

The following is a list of the nearest Recorded Monuments located within the surrounding area (Figure 2) and derives from the National Monuments Service Archaeological Survey Database (<http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>).

Table 2: Recorded Monuments in the environs of the proposed development site

RMP/SMR No	Class/ Site Type	Townland	Description
DU021-108----	Concentric enclosure	BALLYBANE	Not indicated on any OS map a large concentric enclosure is visible as a crop-mark on an aerial photo. A second enclosure (DU021-109----) is visible to the SW. DU021-108----_01.jpg Aerial image (derived from Bing Maps) showing the enclosures.
DU021-109----	Enclosure	BALLYBANE	Not indicated on any OS map this enclosure is as a crop-mark on an aerial photo. A second larger enclosure (DU021-108----) is visible to the NE. DU021-109----_01.jpg Aerial image (derived from Bing Maps) showing the enclosures. Compiled by: Paul Walsh Date
DU017-082----	Field system	NANGOR	Excavations in 2001 revealed a medieval ditch complex. This appeared to represent the remains of medieval field boundaries with associated water management gullies. Some 1600 sherds of local medieval pottery were recovered and two sherds of imported ware
DU021-004----	Castle - unclassified	KILBRIDE	Situated in a narrow valley. There are farm buildings on the site. There is no visible trace above ground

The test excavation was carried out in accordance with the IAI Code of Conduct for Archaeological Excavation (IAI 2006). The excavation included the creation of a written and photographic record of the archaeology on a feature-by-feature basis using pro-forma record sheets; maintaining daily logs of excavations; and recording stratigraphic relationships and the position and depth of archaeology.

3.2 Methodology

The site is located within Profile Park, north of Baldonnell Casement Aerodrome, on lands adjacent to and south of New Nangor Rd (R134) and north internal Profile Park Road. It extends over c.8.4 hectares and consists of 6 grass-covered fields bounded by hedges, trees and wet ditches.

3.1 Site description

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

No archaeological finds listed within the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland for the townland of Ballybane. However, four are listed in relation to Kilibride and include Pottery (NMI ID 1873:29.1), human remains (NMI ID 1873:29.2 and NMI ID 4530:WK176.2), urn (NMI ID 2676:WK176.1) all noted as found at Valley of the River Liffey near Kilibride.

2.6 Finds listed in the Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland

RMP/SMR	No	Class/ Site	Type	Townland	Description
	DU021-005001-	Church		KILBRIDE	Located in a circular raised graveyard (L 42m, With 30) on the edge of a valley (DU021-005002-). This may be the remains of an early ecclesiastical enclosure (DU021-005003-). In 1228 the archbishop of Dublin granted the church of Kilibride to Andrew de Monevea as a prebend and later conferred it on the Canons of St Patrick's Cathedral (Mc Neill 1950, 75). In 1630 it was described as ruinous (Ronan 1941, 80). This church was attached to St. Patrick's Cathedral and was described at the dissolution in 1547 as an old chapel (Ball 1906, 68-70). Consists of a small rectangular building (int. dims L5.8m, With 3.63m, T 0.85m) with a NW turret in ruinous condition. Formerly entered through an opening in the W end (now damaged). Built of randomly coursed masonry. There is an aumbry in the E end of the N wall of the church. The E window has a S jamb of tufa. There are remnants of another window in the W end of the S wall. The NW turret (L1.35m, With 0.77m, H1.78m) is entered through a lintelled doorway off the church. It has a corbelled roof. There are traces of a stairwell on the S side of the turret
	DU021-005002-	Graveyard		KILBRIDE	Located in a circular raised graveyard (L 42m, With 30) on the edge of a valley. Encloses the remains of a medieval church(DU021-005001-).

The test trenches were 1.8m wide and excavated to the surface of archaeological deposits or the underlying natural subsoil, whichever was encountered first. Natural sub-soil was exposed in all test trenches.

A mechanical excavator with a 1.8m wide ditching bucket was used to assist in the removal of topsoil and any made ground in horizontal levels of not more than 0.10m in thickness. This work was undertaken under the direct supervision of the excavation director (Donald Murphy), in accordance with all current Health and Safety and regulatory legislation guidelines, including COVID19 procedures. The reinstatement of the trenches took place in tandem with the archaeological works. In total, 1,928 linear metres of test trench was excavated. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were exposed.

If archaeological features were uncovered during testing, a small sample of the features would be excavated in order to determine their depth and extent. The features would be cleaned, recorded (by plan, photographs, levels, feature sheets, etc.). Any finds recovered during the course of the test trenching would be washed, treated, catalogued, stored and left ready for post-excavation analysis. Had items been recovered during this assessment that required urgent conservation, these would have been treated immediately by a professional conservator (ACSU has conservator, Susannah Kelly, on call for any emergency conservation required and she is available to attend on site, if necessary). All appropriate environmental samples and dating samples taken would be sent for further analysis. Animal bone (if recovered) would also be cleaned, labelled accordingly, bagged and sent for further analysis. ACSU also retain the services of a qualified osteoarchaeologist, Dr Denise Keating, to advise if required in the event that human remains are uncovered. All processing, recording, cleaning, storage and conservation of finds and samples would be undertaken in accordance with the National Museum of Ireland guidelines (NMI 2010).

All excavated trenches were recorded using digital photography. Digital photography images were taken using a high-resolution digital camera with a minimum resolution of 10 Megapixels.

3.2.1 *Finds retrieval and sample strategy*

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were exposed, no finds were recovered, and no samples were taken.

3.3 Results

Archaeological test trenching was carried out on the site in March 2020 using a 14-tonne track excavator. A total of thirty test trenches (Plates 1-12) were excavated across the relevant areas, targeting anomalies as outlined in Figures 7 and 8. Each test trench measured 1.8m in width. In total, 1,928 linear meters were excavated. The average thickness of topsoil C2 measured c. 0.3-0.45m and consisted of dark brown sandy clay exposing a greyish-yellow boulder clay natural C1. A furrow C3 was exposed in Test Trench 12; it was north-south aligned and measures 0.35m in width and 0.04m in depth (Plate 11).

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were exposed or identified, and no finds were recovered (See Table 3)

Test Trench Number	Length (m)	Trench depth (m)	Description
1	70	0.32	Excavated northwest-southeast, within Field 1.
2	49	0.32	Excavated northeast-southwest, within Field 1.
3	28	0.32	Excavated northeast-southwest, within Field 1.
4	22	0.3	Excavated northeast-southwest, within Field 1.
5	147	0.32	Excavated northwest-southeast, within Field 2
6	55	0.31	Excavated northwest-southeast, within Field 2
7	48	0.33	Excavated northwest-southeast, within Field 2
8	26	0.32	Excavated northwest-southeast, within Field 2
9	83	0.35	Excavated north-south, within Field 3
10	46	0.37	Excavated northeast-southwest, within Field 3
11	83	0.35	Excavated north-south, within Field 3
12	101	0.41	Excavated northeast-southwest, within Field 3
13	73	0.42	Excavated northeast-southwest, within Field 3
14	75	0.4	Excavated east-west, within Field 3
15	81	0.42	Excavated northeast-southwest, within Field 3
17	83	0.41	Excavated northwest-southeast, within Field 3
18	100	0.4	Excavated northwest-southeast, within Field 3
19	62	0.43	Excavated east-west, within Field 3
20	68	0.45	Excavated east-west, within Field 3
21	69	0.45	Excavated north-south, within Field 3
22	41	0.45	Excavated east-west, within Field 3
23	32	0.4	Excavated north-south, within Field 5
24	65	0.42	Excavated north-south, within Field 5
26	25	0.4	Excavated northwest-southeast, within Field 6
28	64	0.32	Excavated north-south, within Field 4

Table 3: Description of Test Trenches

Test Trench Number	Length (m)	Trench depth (m)	Description
29	66	0.45	Excavated north-south, within Field 4
30	55	0.45	Excavated north-south, within Field 4
31	94	0.45	Excavated east-west, within Field 4
32	23	0.45	Excavated east-west, within Field 4
34	94	0.45	Excavated east-west, within Field 4

Table 4: List of Contexts

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Basic Description
C1	-	-	0.3–0.45	Topsoil, dark brown sandy clay
C2	-	-	-	Natural subsoil, greyish-yellow boulder clay
C3	-	0.35	0.04	Shallow, north-south aligned furrow

4. MATERIAL CULTURE

Nothing of archaeological significance was exposed, no artefact and no samples retrieved.

5. DATING

No samples were taken for analysis or dating as nothing of archaeological significance was exposed.

6. DISCUSSION

Archaeological test trenching at Profile Park, Ballybane and Kilbride, Dublin, Co. Dublin was carried out by Donald Murphy under licence 21E0061. The fieldwork took place in March 2021 using a 14-tonne track excavator. A total of thirty test trenches (Figures 7-8, Plates 1-12) were excavated across the relevant areas targeting anomalies identified during geophysical survey carried out under licence 20R0080.

Each trench measured 1.8 m in width, and in total, 1,928 m of linear test trenches were excavated. In general, the test trenches revealed dark brown sandy clay topsoil and sod with a combined depth of c. 0.3–0.45 m, overlying greyish-yellow boulder clay natural. A furrow was exposed in Test Trench 12; it was north-south aligned and measures 0.35m in width and 0.04m in depth.

No features or deposits of archaeological significance were exposed or identified, and no finds were recovered.

Drogheda, Co Louth.

Donald Murphy, Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit Ltd, Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills,

The work is now complete. No further archaeological mitigation is required. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were exposed or identified, and no finds were recovered. clay exposing a greyish-yellow boulder clay natural.

In general, the average thickness of topsoil measured c. 0.3-0.45m and consisted of dark brown sandy linear test trenches were excavated. Anomalies identified during the geophysical survey (20R0080) were across the site using a 14-tonne track excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless bucket. In total, 1,928m of Consultancy Services Unit Ltd (ACSU) under licence 21E0061. A total of 30 test trenches were excavated This archaeological test trenching was carried out in March 2021 by Donald Murphy of Archaeological Structures listed within the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022.

The site contains no Recorded Monuments listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, nor Protected and south of New Nangor Rd (R134) and north of the internal Profile Park Road.

Dublin. The site is located within Profile Park, north of Baldonnell Casement Aerodrome, on lands adjacent to Archaeological assessment (Test Trenching) was carried out at the site at Profile Park, Ballybane and Kilbride,

2-5 March 2021

Test Trenching

I.T.M. 703636, 730780

21E0061

Profile Park Ballybane and Kilbride

Dublin

9. EXCAVATION BULLETIN

No further post-excavation analysis is proposed.

8. POST-EXCAVATION PROGRAMME

The site at Profile Park, Ballybane and Kilbride, Dublin, Co. Dublin has been mechanically tested, and the investigation exposed no features, deposits of archaeological significance were exposed, no finds were recovered. The work is now complete, and no further archaeological work is recommended.

7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

10. PUBLICATION PLAN

An account of this licenced test trenching assessment and its results will be published online as an excavation bulletin at www.excavations.ie (see Section 8).

(Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage). (www.logainm.ie)
Placenames Database of Ireland, developed by Fiontar & Scoil na Gaeilge (DCU) and The Placenames Branch
National Library of Ireland, 7-8 Kildare Street, Dublin 2.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/>).

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Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland

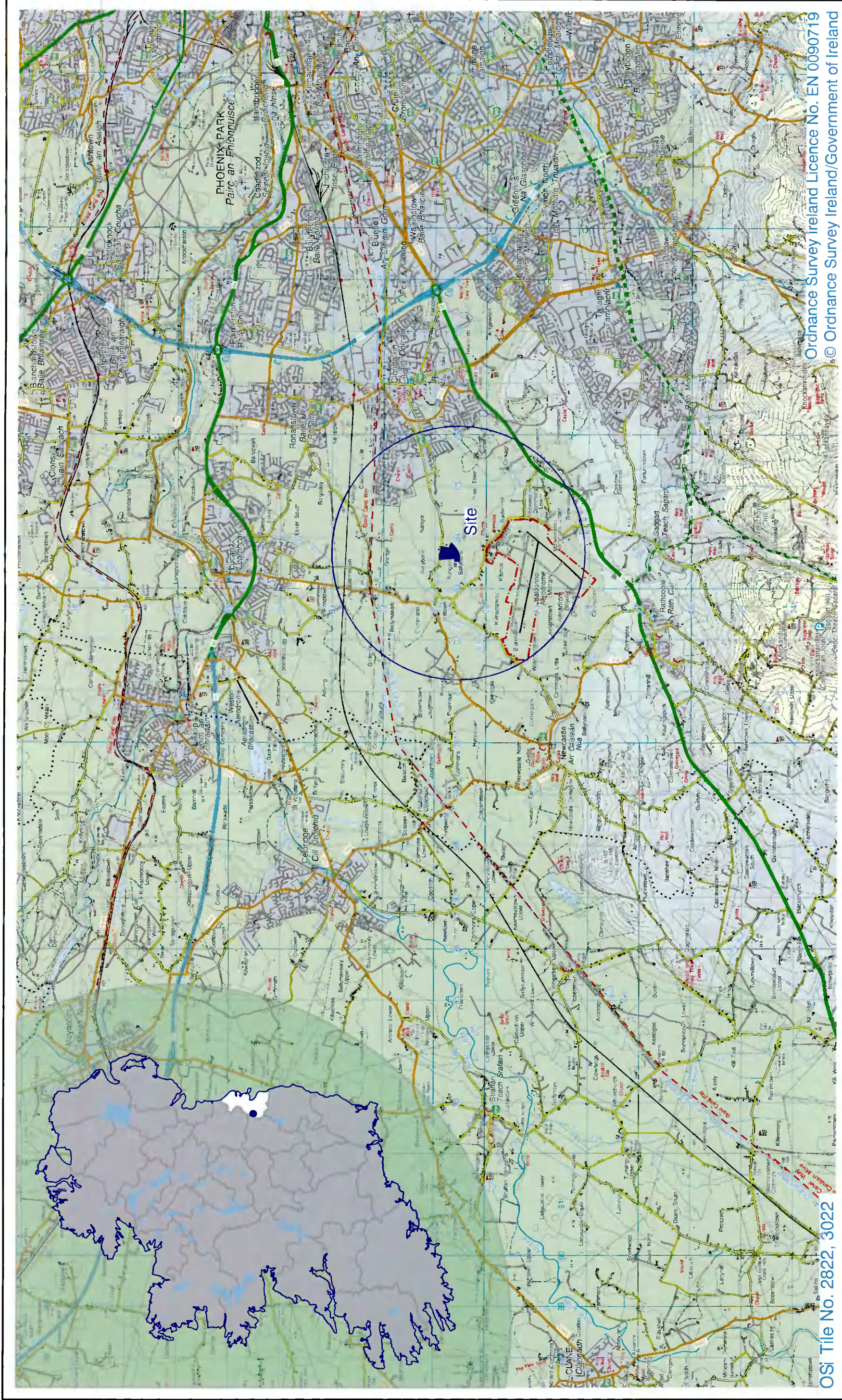
Cartographic and Photographic Sources

1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map (surveyed 1836 - published 1843),

3rd edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 25-inch map (surveyed 1908 - published 1910)

Cassini edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map (1935-38)

Rocque's Map of 1760



OSi Tile No. 2822, 3022

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Drawing number: 2020_C0051

Date: March 2021 | Scale: 1:100,000 @A4

Figure 1: Location of site



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Figure 2: Location of site, previous archaeological investigations and nearby Sites and Monuments Record sites




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Figure 3: Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map (surveyed 1836 - published 1843), showing location of site

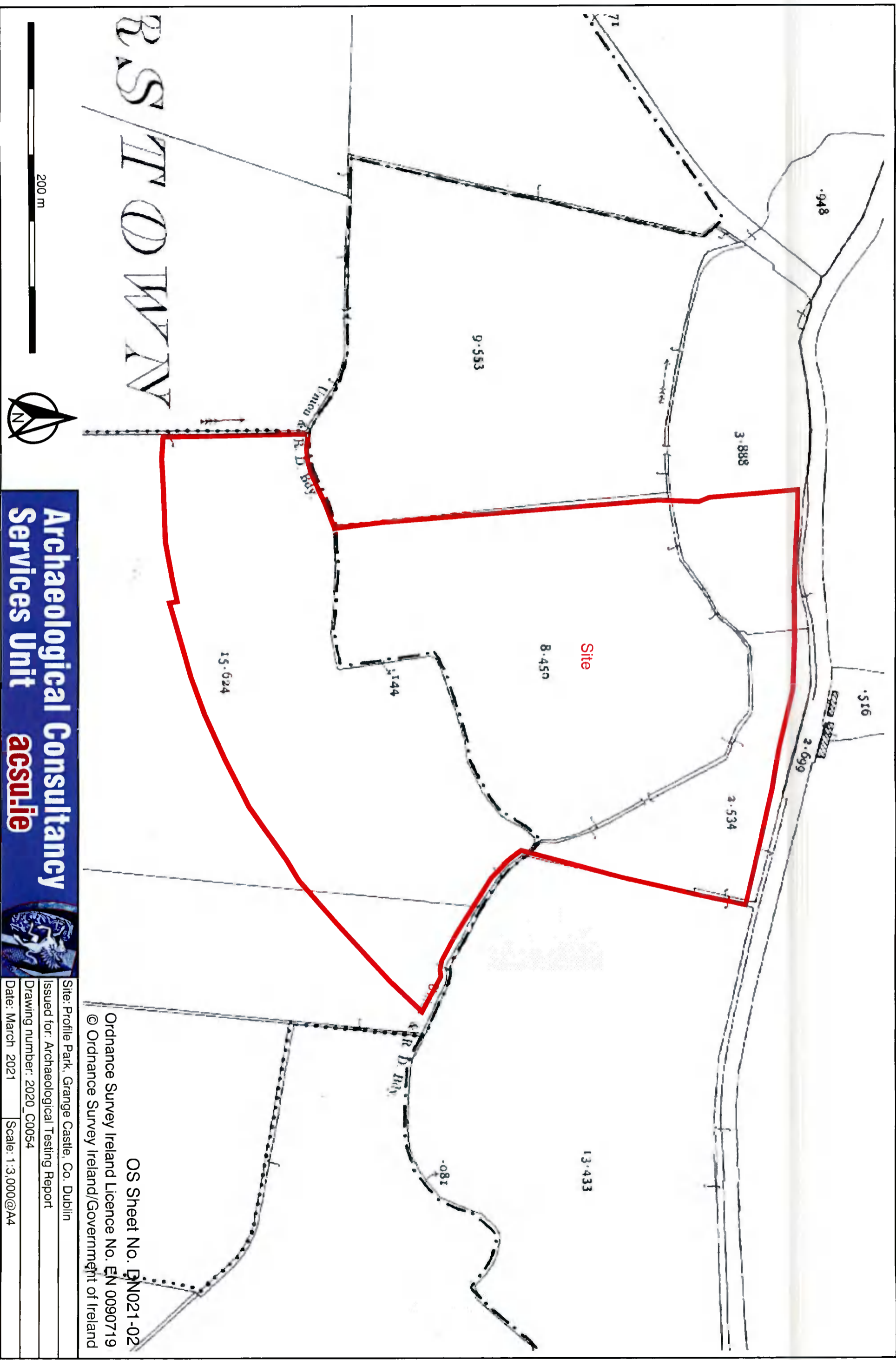
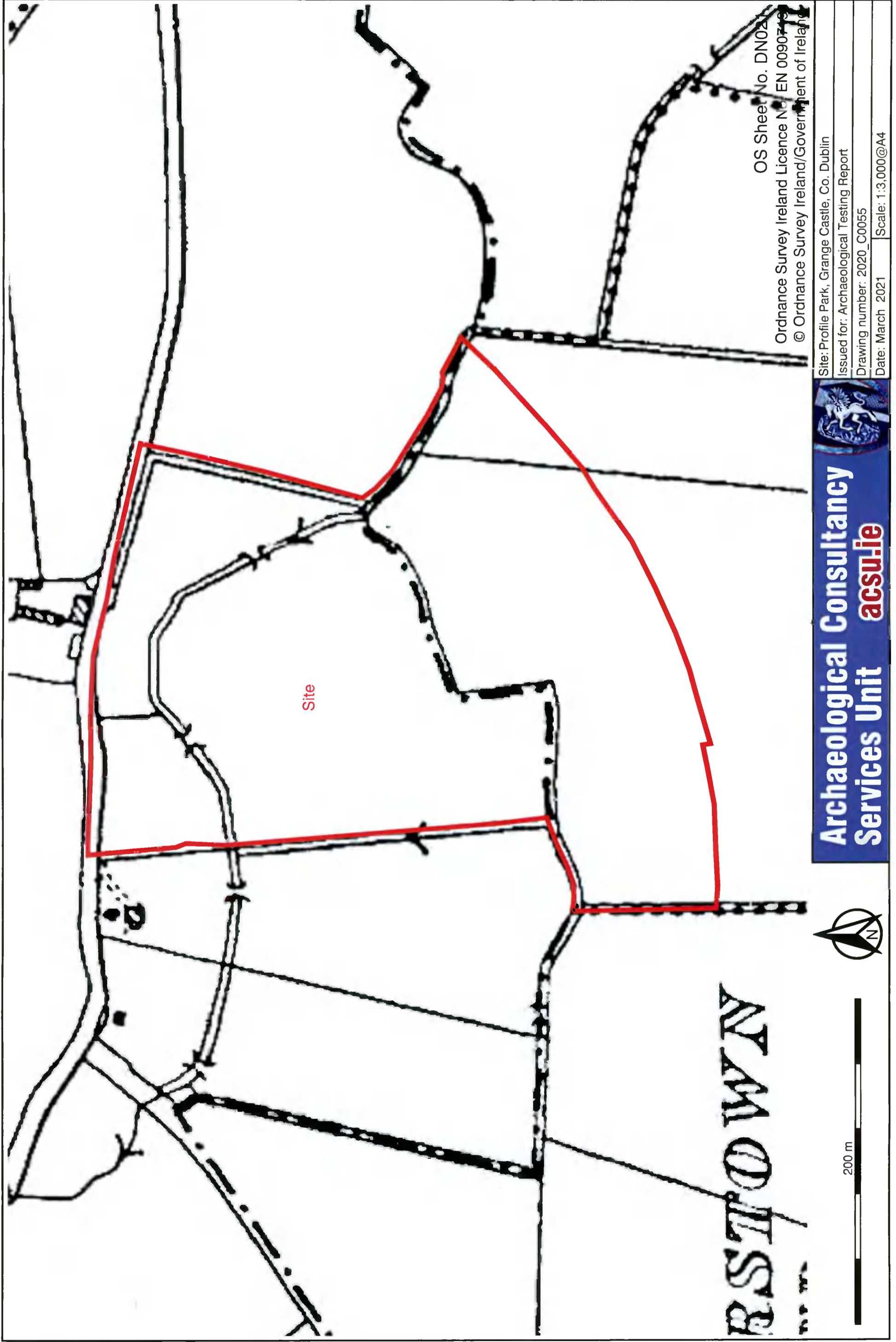


Figure 4: Extract from 3rd edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 25-inch map (surveyed 1908 - published 1910), showing location of site



OS Sheet No. DN02
 Ordnance Survey Ireland Licence No. EN 0090749
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200 m

Figure 5: Extract from Cassini edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map (1935-38), showing location of site



Figure 6: Aerial view of site, showing geophysical survey results (greyscale image)

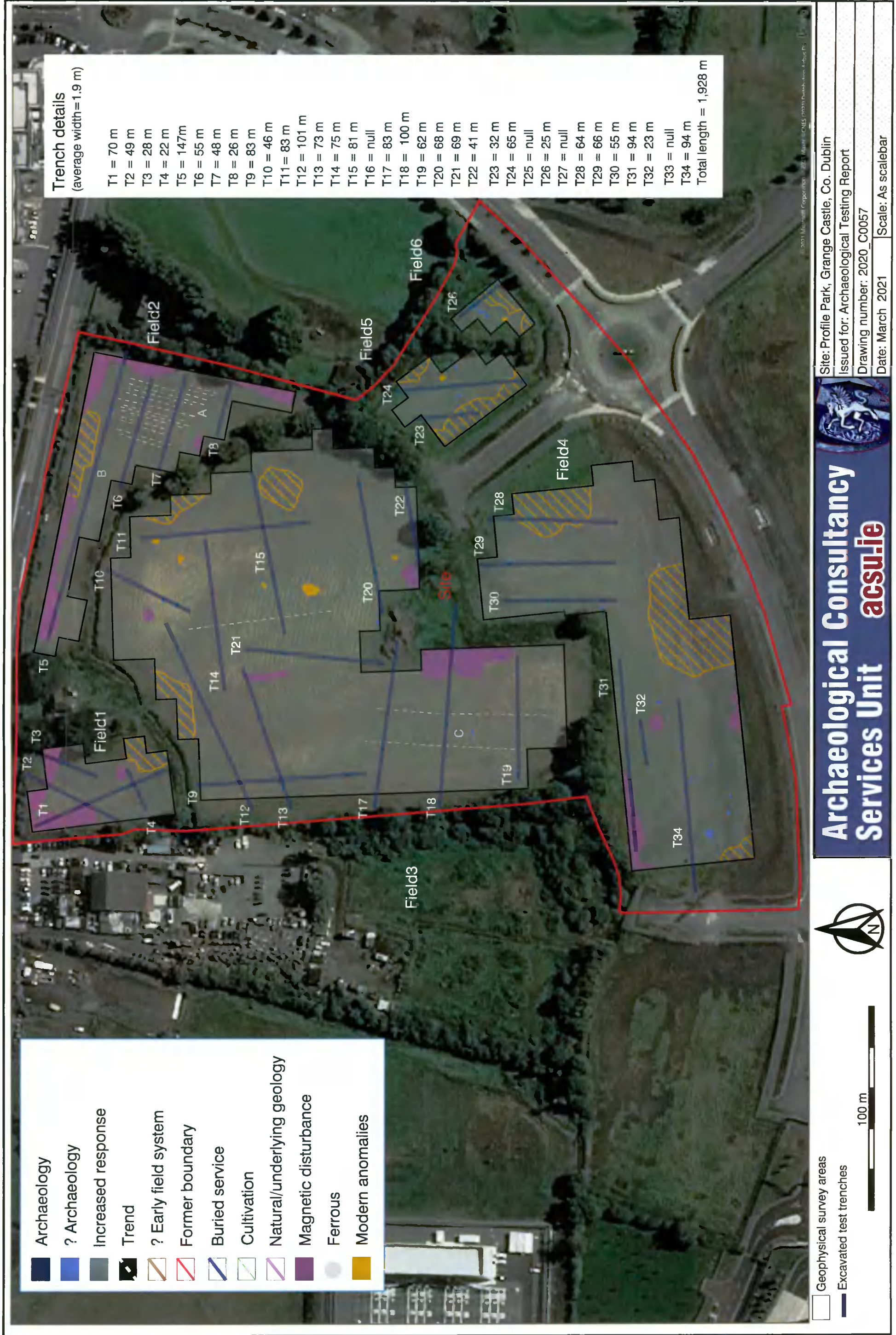
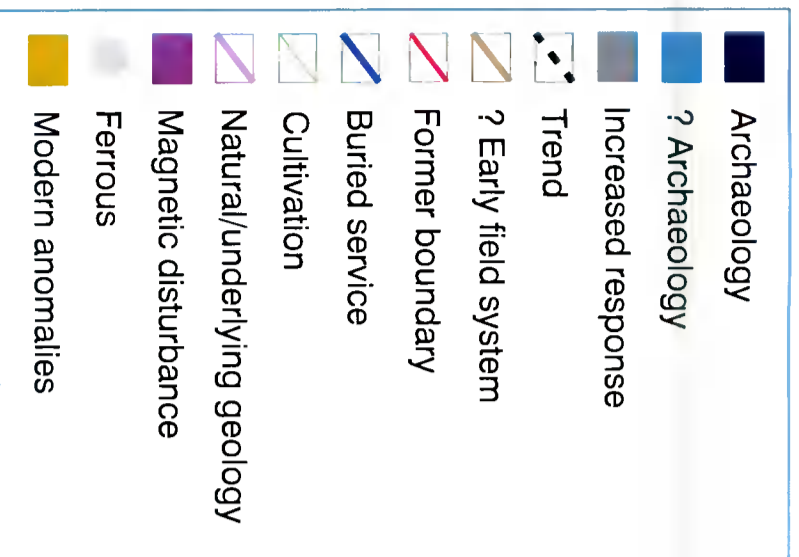


Figure 7: Aerial view of site, showing geophysical survey interpretation and excavated test trenches



Trench details
(average width=1.9 m)

- T1 = 70 m
 - T2 = 49 m
 - T3 = 28 m
 - T4 = 22 m
 - T5 = 147m
 - T6 = 55 m
 - T7 = 48 m
 - T8 = 26 m
 - T9 = 83 m
 - T10 = 46 m
 - T11 = 83 m
 - T12 = 101 m
 - T13 = 73 m
 - T14 = 75 m
 - T15 = 81 m
 - T16 = null
 - T17 = 83 m
 - T18 = 100 m
 - T19 = 62 m
 - T20 = 68 m
 - T21 = 69 m
 - T22 = 41 m
 - T23 = 32 m
 - T24 = 65 m
 - T25 = null
 - T26 = 25 m
 - T27 = null
 - T28 = 64 m
 - T29 = 66 m
 - T30 = 55 m
 - T31 = 94 m
 - T32 = 23 m
 - T33 = null
 - T34 = 94 m
- Total length = 1,928 m

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Excavated test trenches
Geophysical survey areas



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Figure 8: Detail of site development, showing geophysical survey interpretation and excavated test trenches



Plate 1: Overview of the site (google earth pro aerial imagery 2019)



Plate 2: Test Trench 1, facing north-east



Plate 3: Test Trench 2, facing south-east

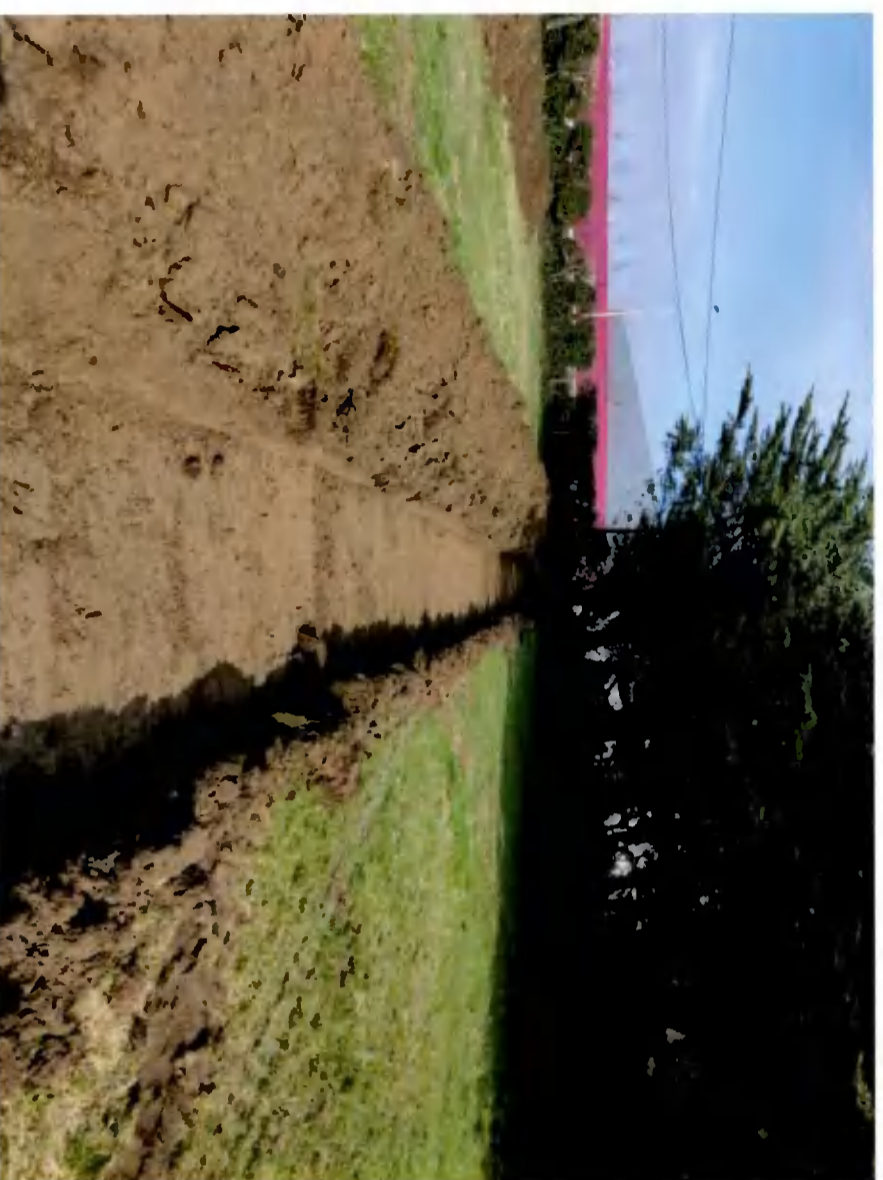


Plate 4: Test Trench 3, facing north-west



Plate 5: Trench 4, facing north-west



Plate 6: Test Trench 5, facing south-west



Plate 7: Test Trench 6, facing south-west



Plate 8: Test Trench 7, facing north-east



Plate 9: Test Trench 9, facing north



Plate 10: Test Trench 12, facing north-east



Plate 11: Test Trench 12, furrow, facing south



Plate 12: Test Trench 14, facing north-east