

past | present | future

ACS



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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANCY
SERVICES UNIT

Excavation Licence No.: 21E0061

ITM: 703636, 730780

RMP No.: N/A.

Donald Murphy

8th March 2021

Report Status: Final

ACSU Ref.: 2020

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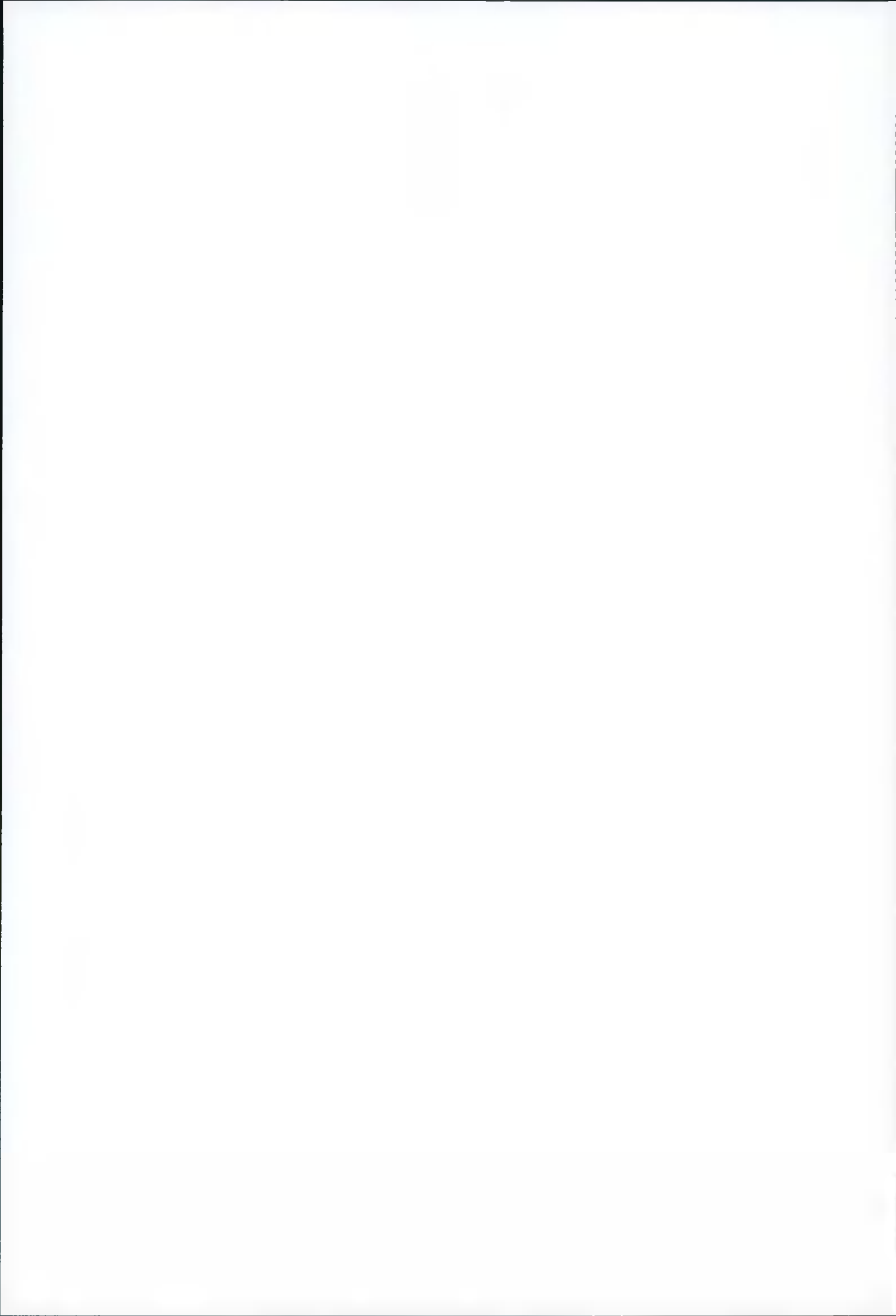
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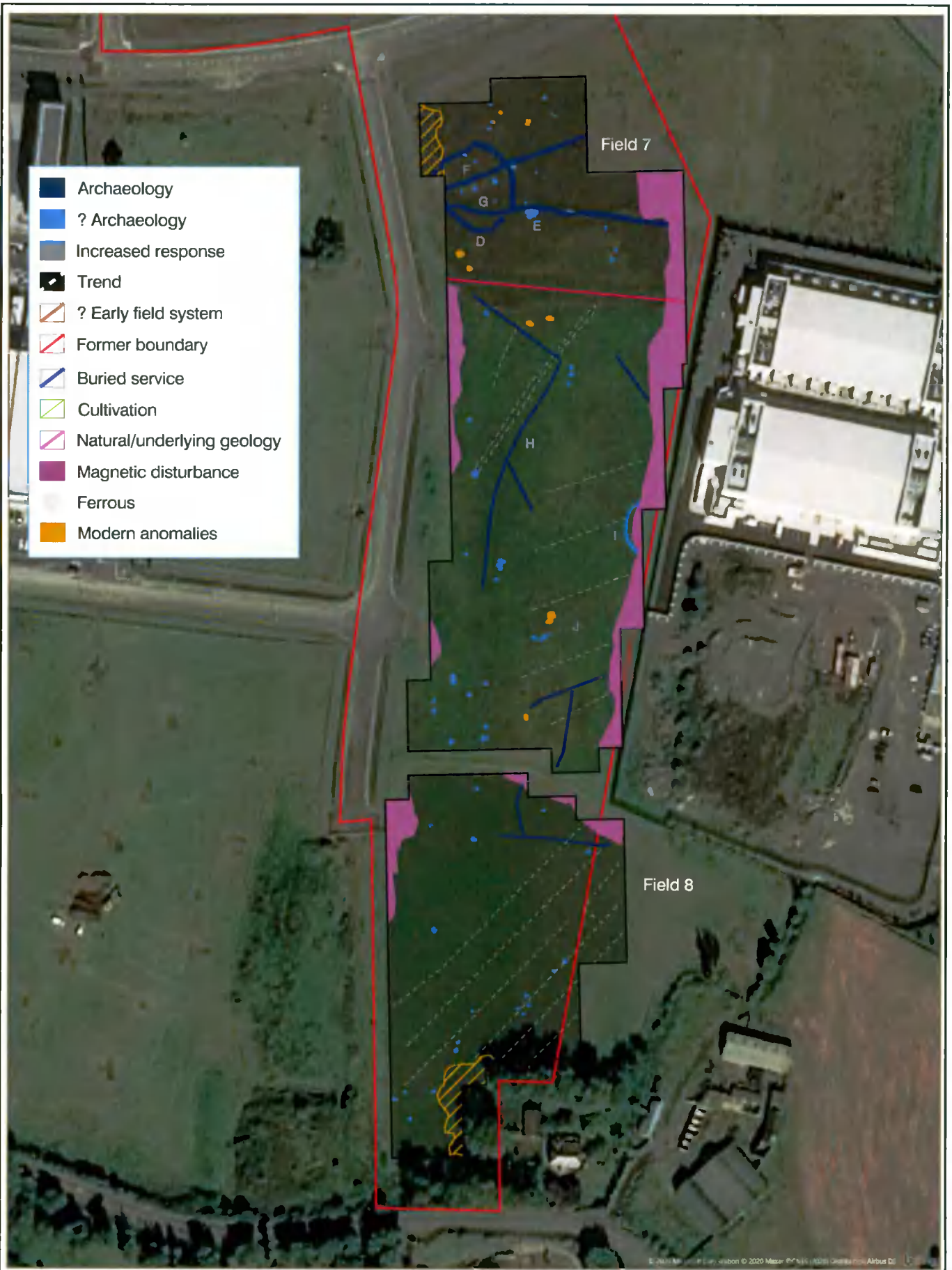
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Technical Appendix 2.4: Report on Archaeological Assessment (Test Trenching)





100 m

Geophysical survey areas

**Archaeological Consultancy
Services Unit** **acsu.ie**



Site: Profile Park, Grange Castle, Co. Dublin

Issued for: Geophysical Survey Report

Drawing number: 2020_C0019

Date: July 2020

Scale: As scalebar

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

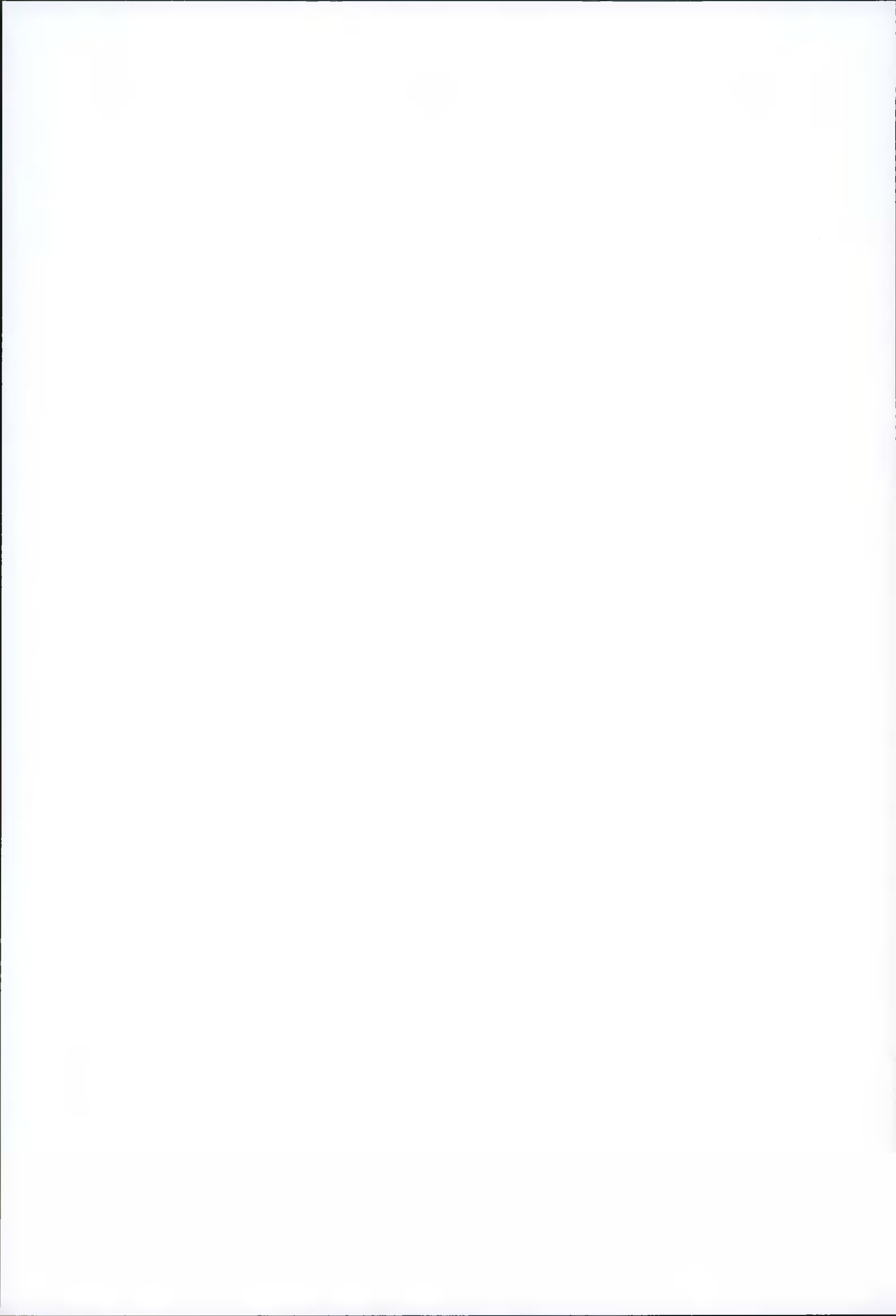
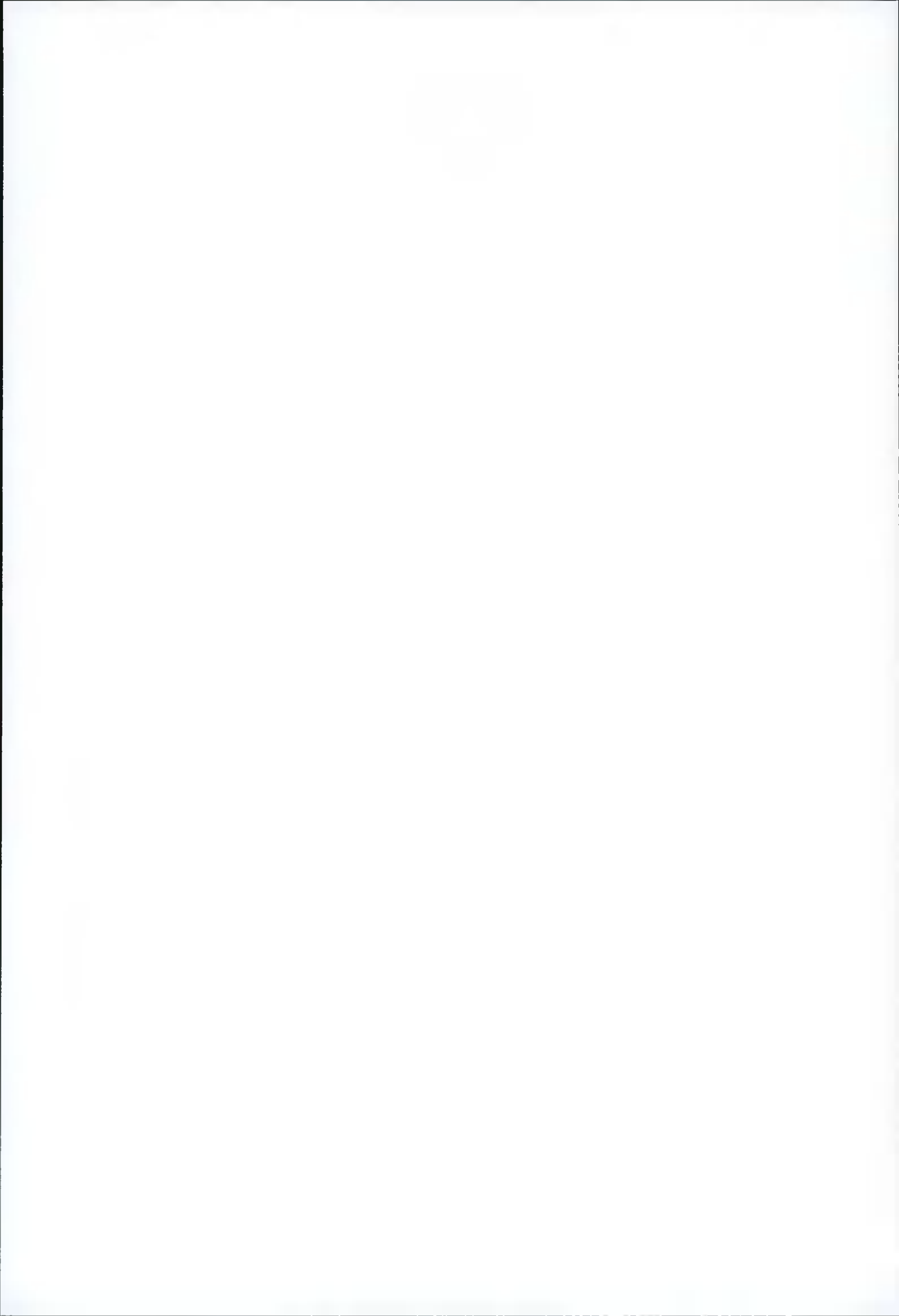




Figure 8: Aerial view of site, showing geophysical survey interpretation of fields 1 to 6





100 m

Geophysical survey areas

**Archaeological Consultancy
Services Unit** **acsu.ie**



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

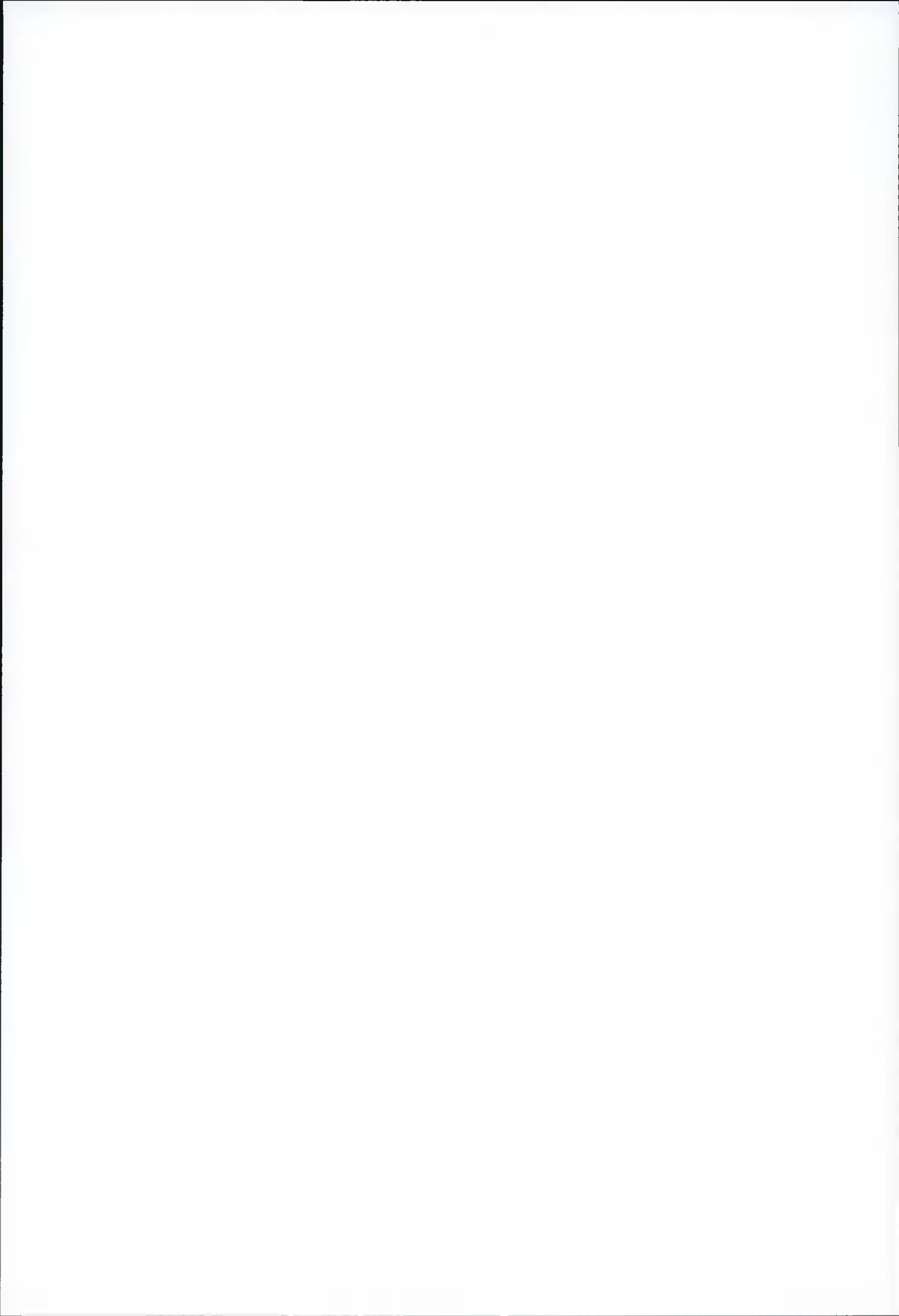
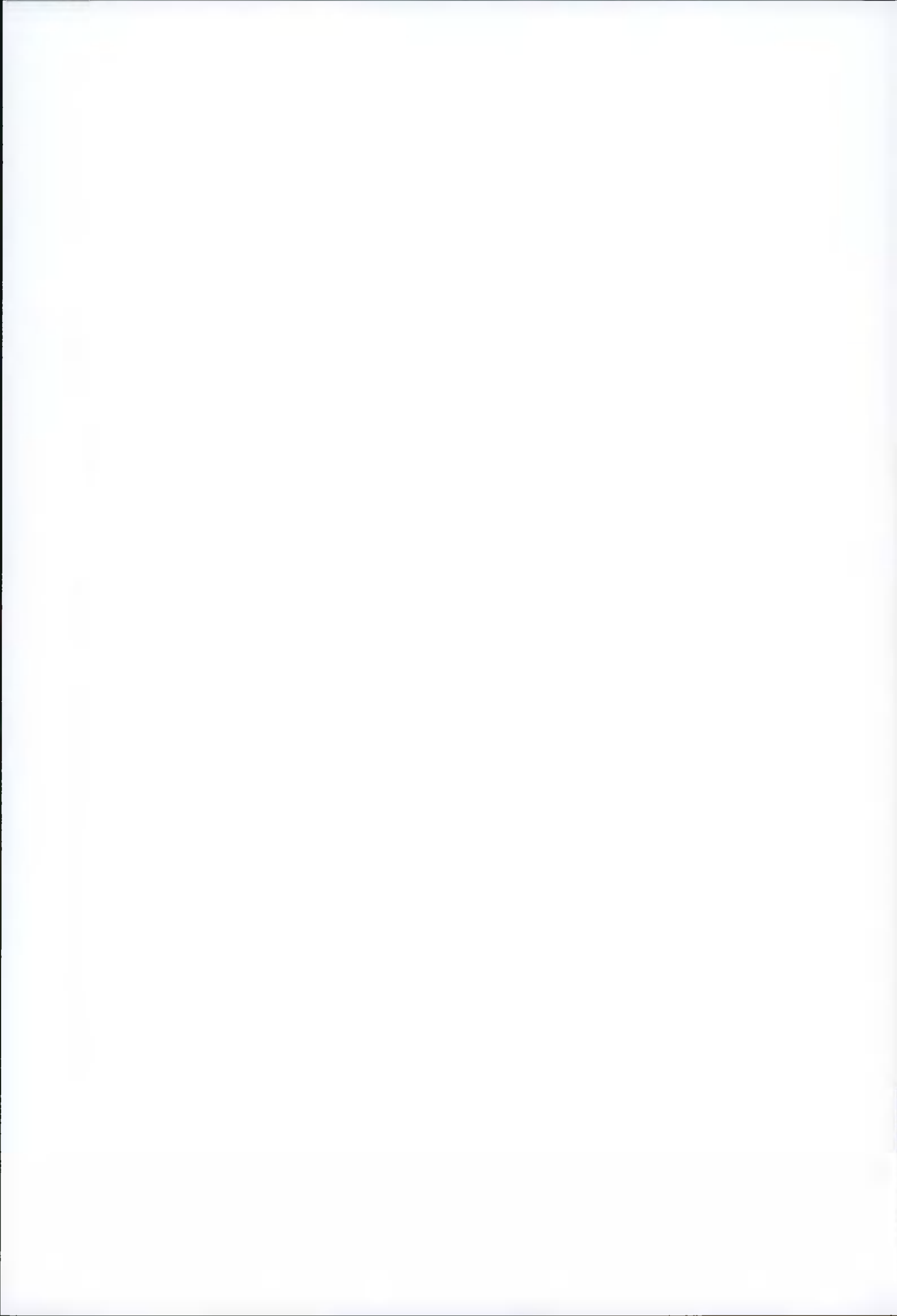
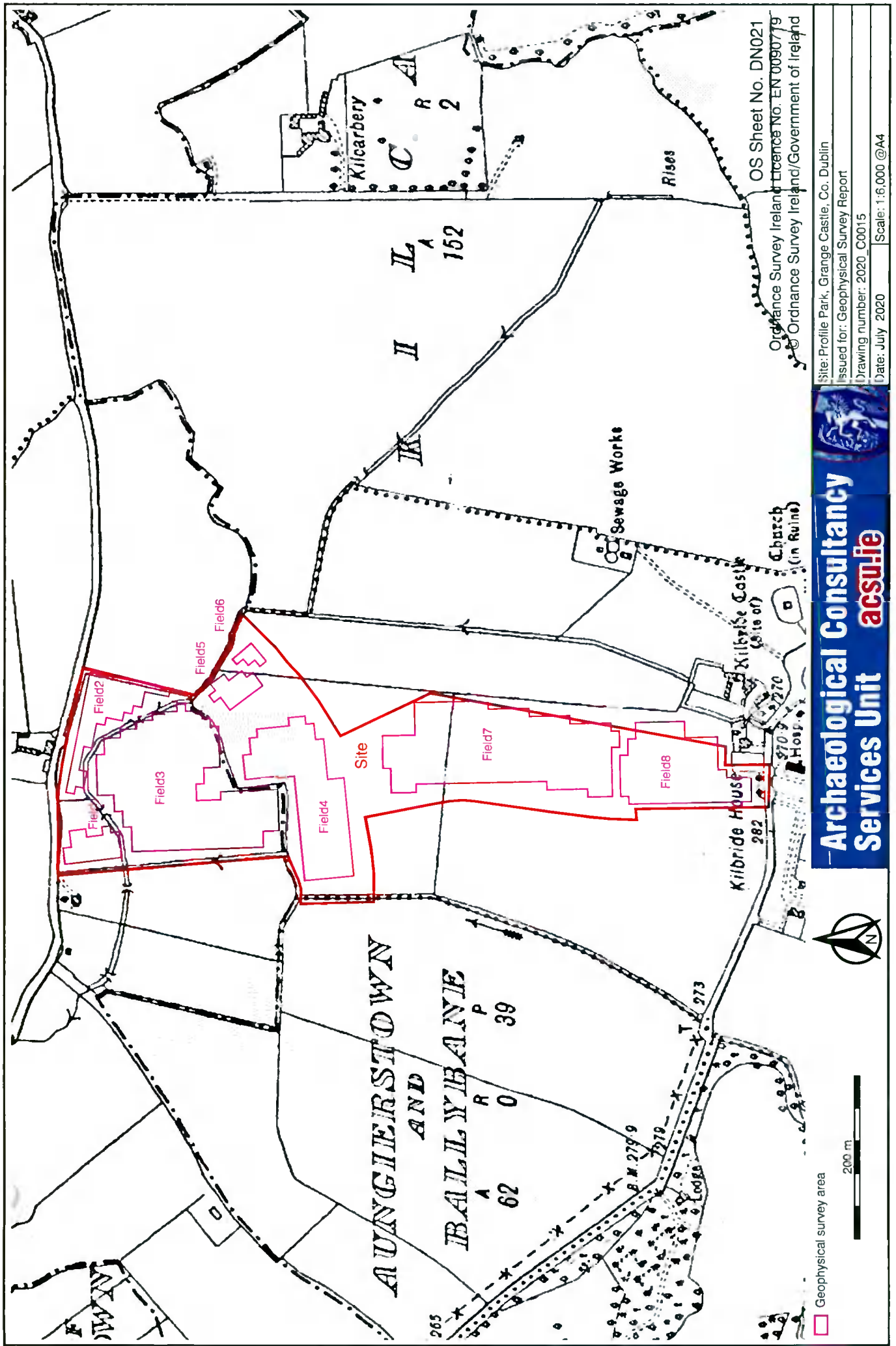




Figure 6: Aerial view of site, showing geophysical survey results (greyscale image) of fields 1 to 6





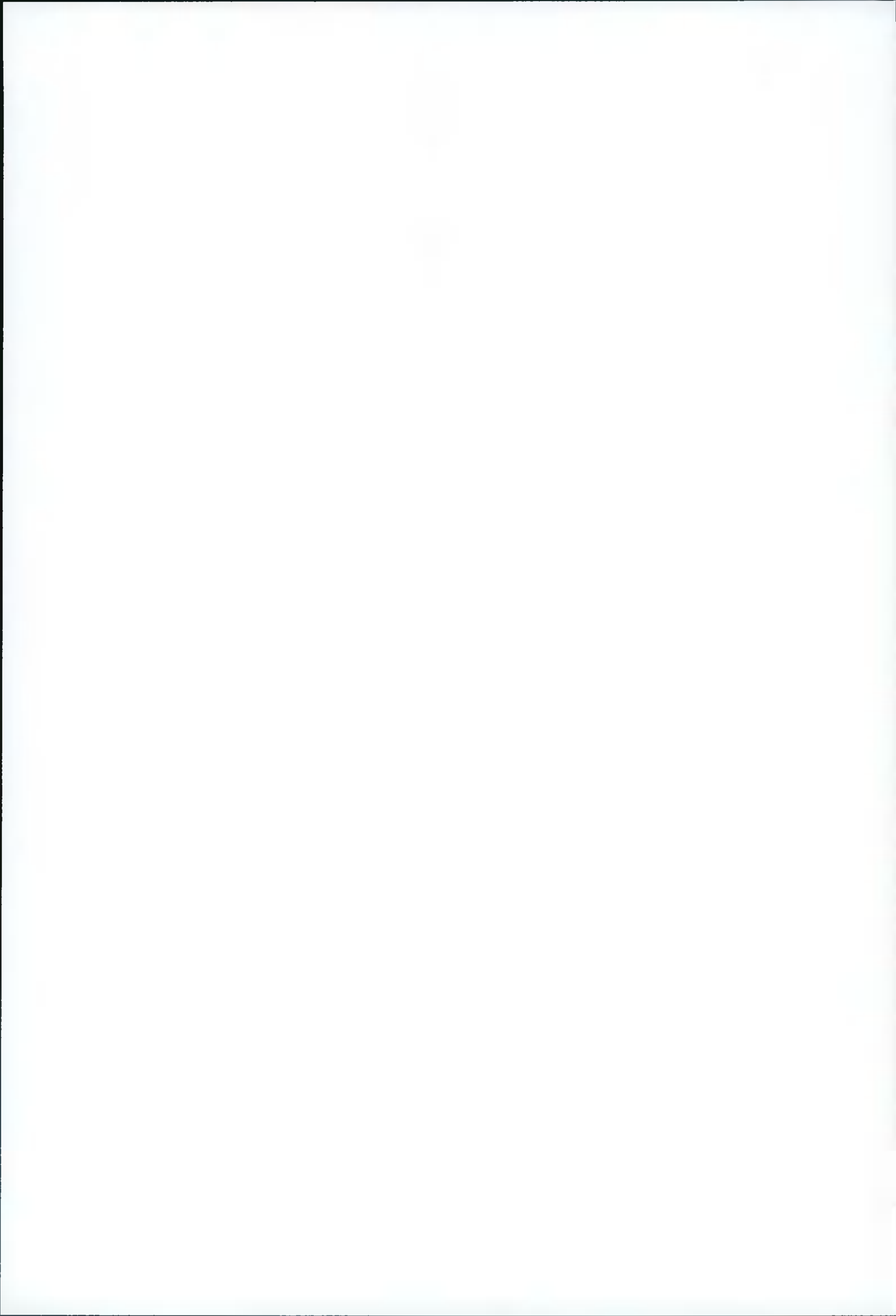
OS Sheet No. DN021
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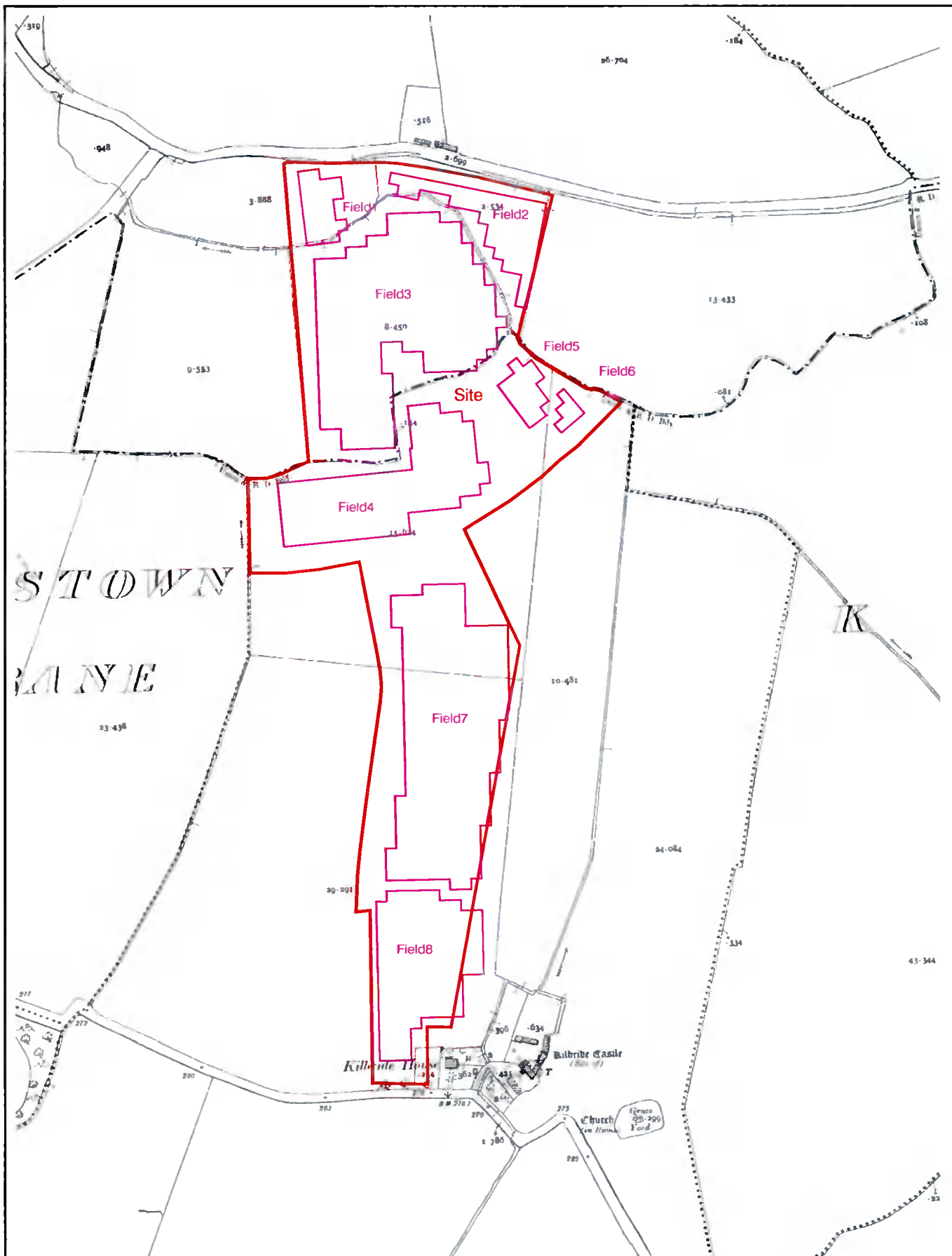
Site: Profile Park, Grange Castle, Co. Dublin
 Issued for: Geophysical Survey Report
 Drawing number: 2020_C0015
 Date: July 2020 | Scale: 1:6,000 @A4

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Geophysical survey area
 200 m

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



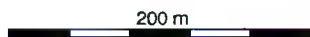


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 Geophysical survey area



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Site: Profile Park, Grange Castle, Co. Dublin

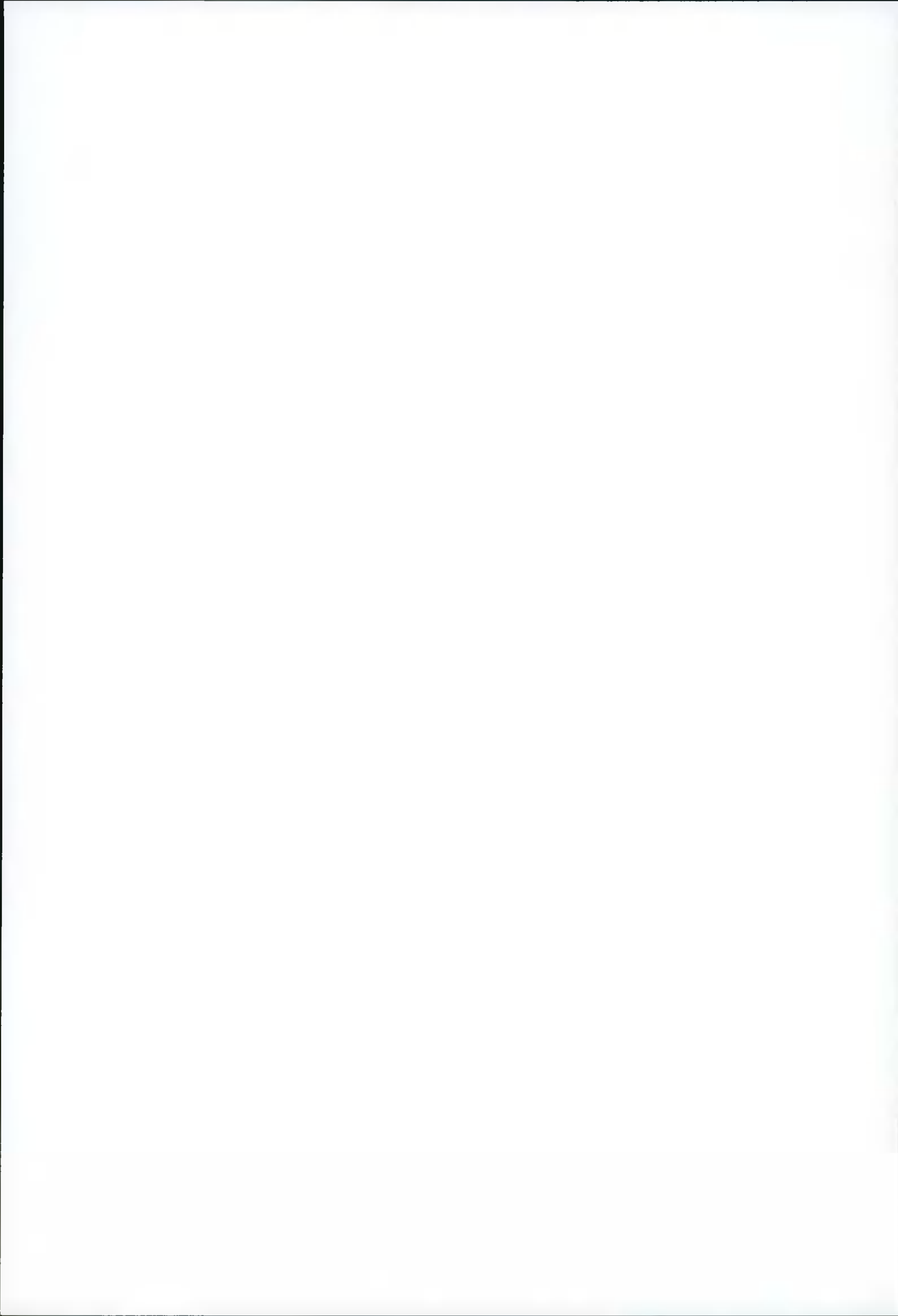
Issued for: Geophysical Survey Report

Drawing number: 2020_C0014

Date: July 2020

Scale: 1:5,000 @A4

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





□ Geophysical survey area

200 m

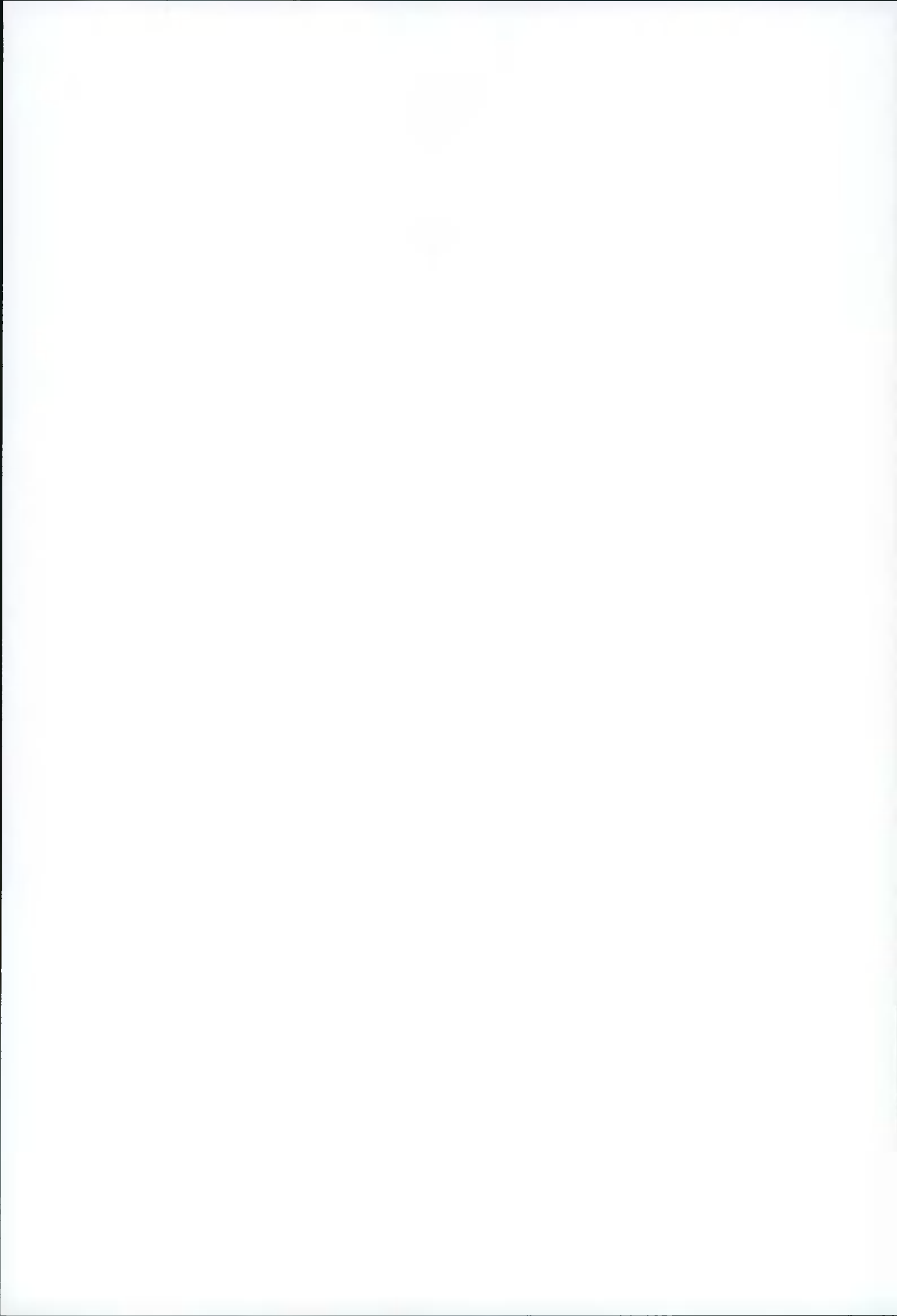


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 Drawing number: 2020_C0013
 Date: July 2020 | Scale: 1:6,000 ©A4

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



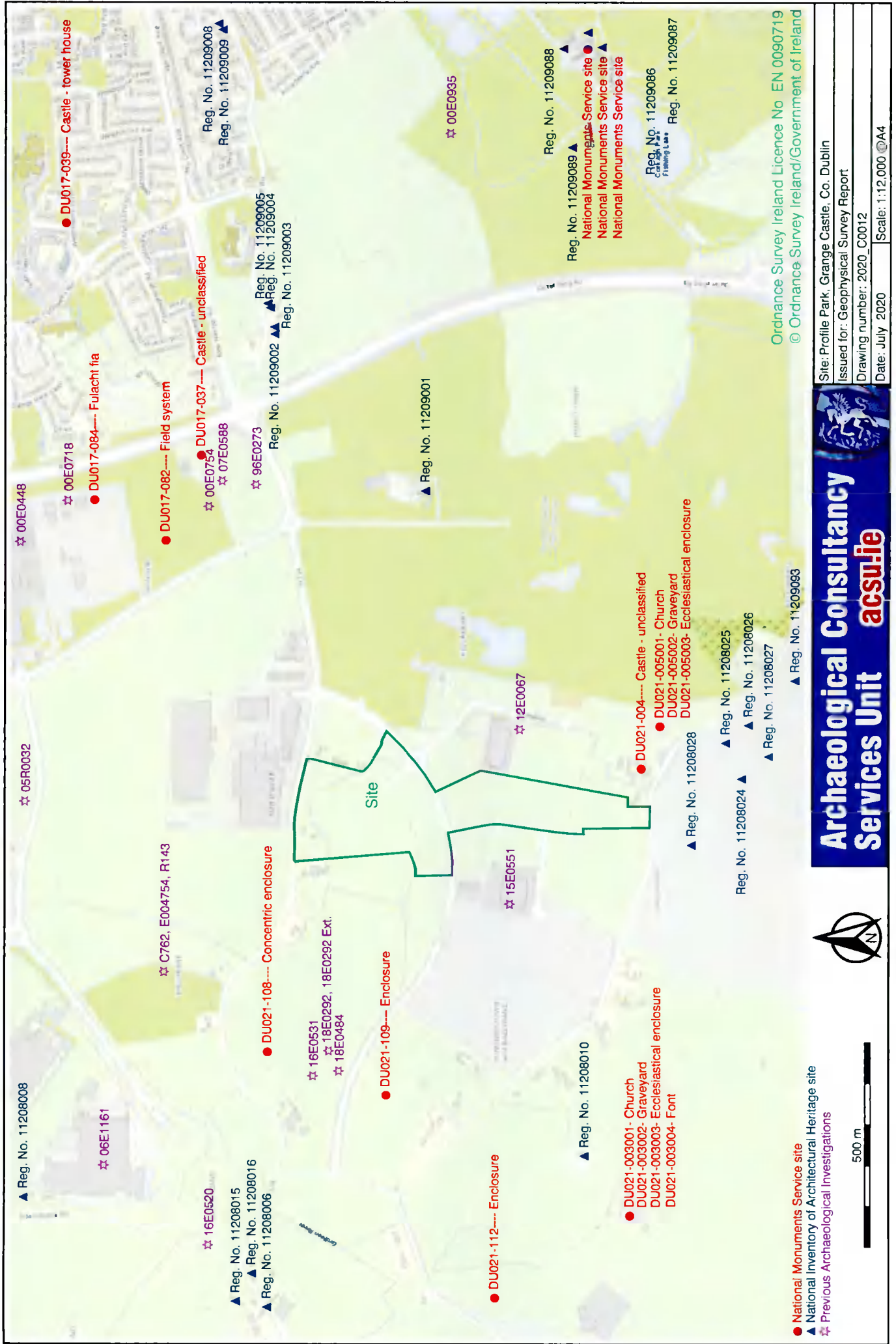
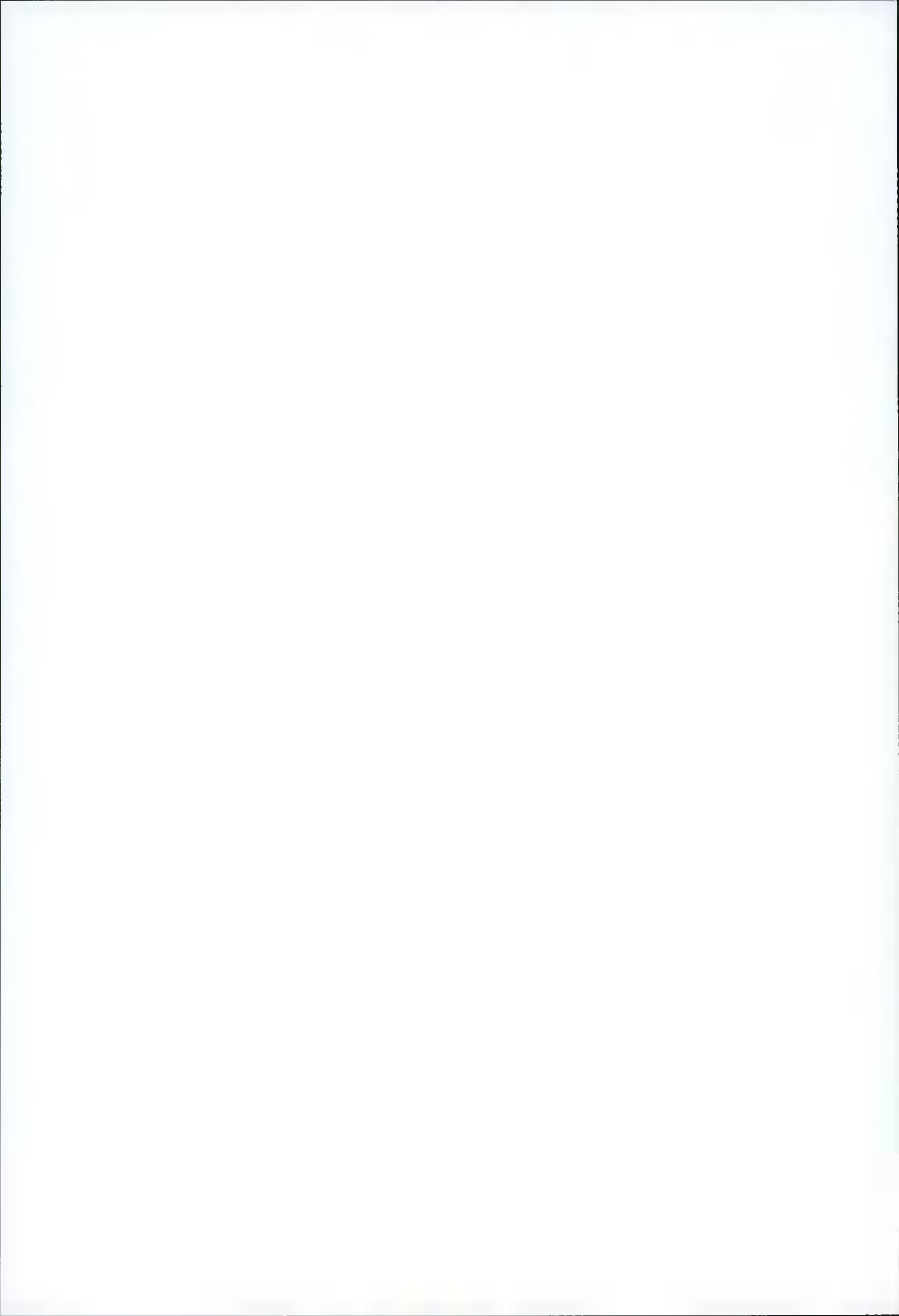
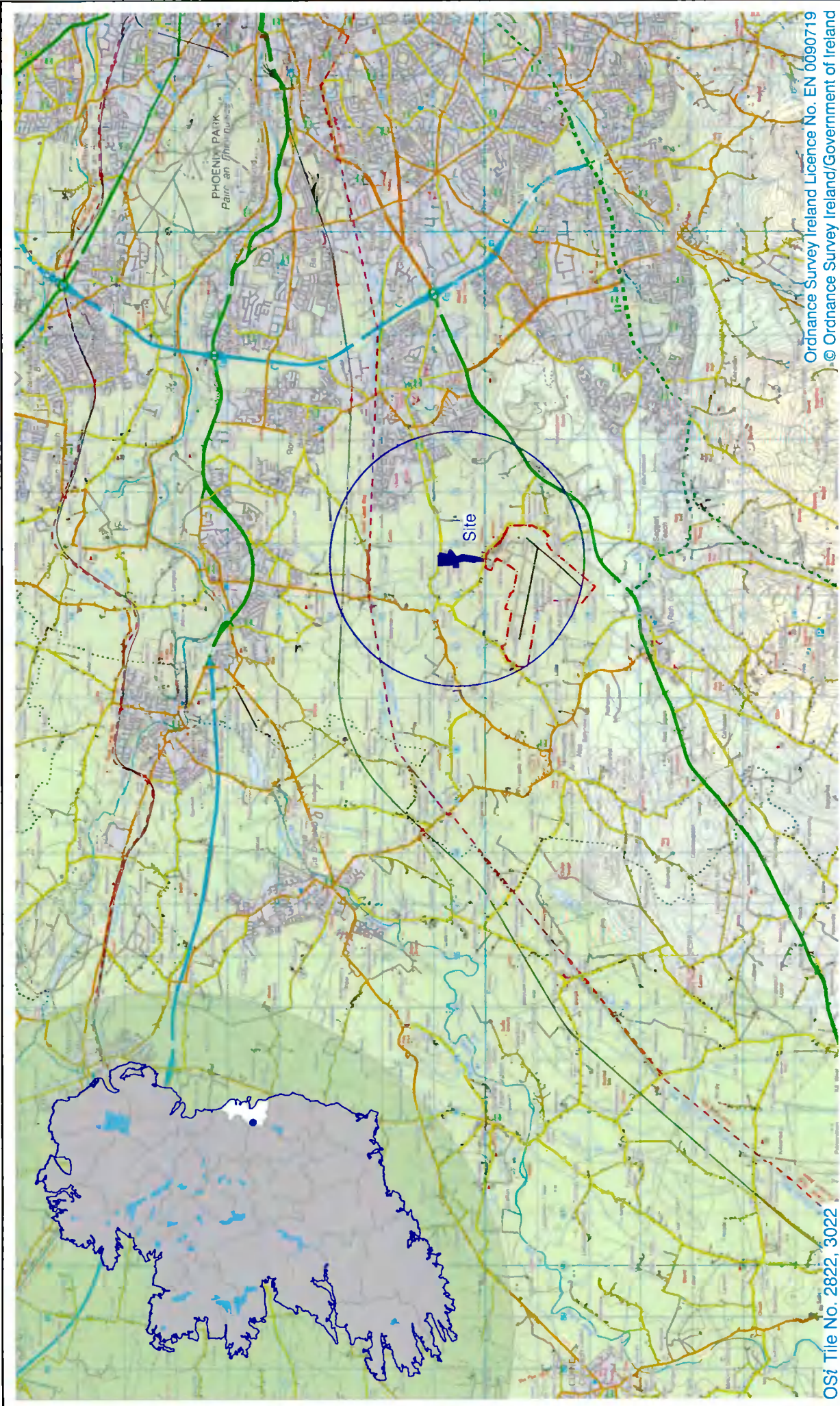


Figure 2: Location of site, previous archaeological investigations and nearby Sites and Monuments Record sites





OSi Tile No. 2822, 3022

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Site: Profile Park, Grange Castle, Co. Dublin

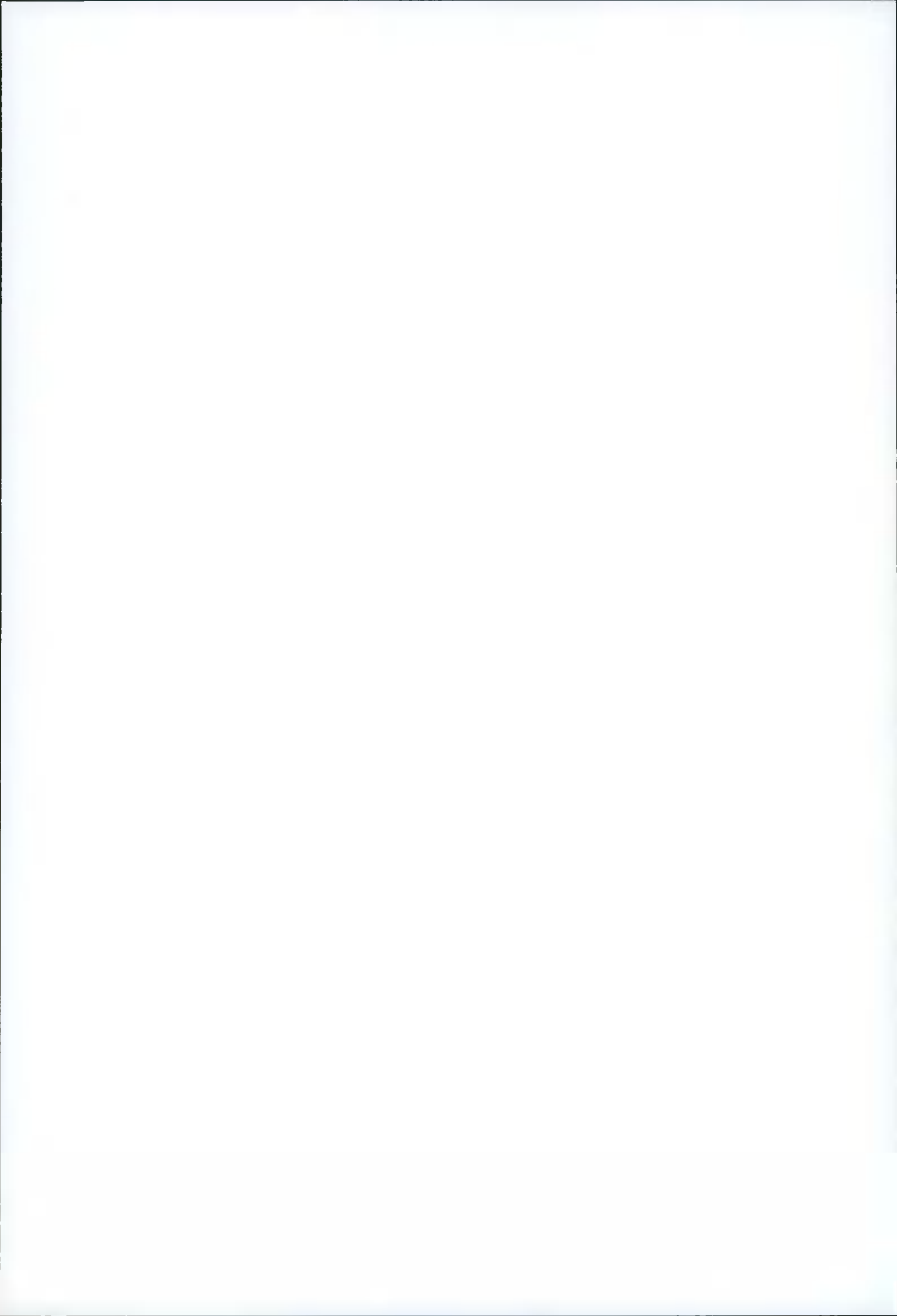
Issued for: Geophysical Survey Report

Drawing number: 2020_C0011

Date: July 2020

Scale: 1:100,000 @A4

Figure 1: Location of site



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.

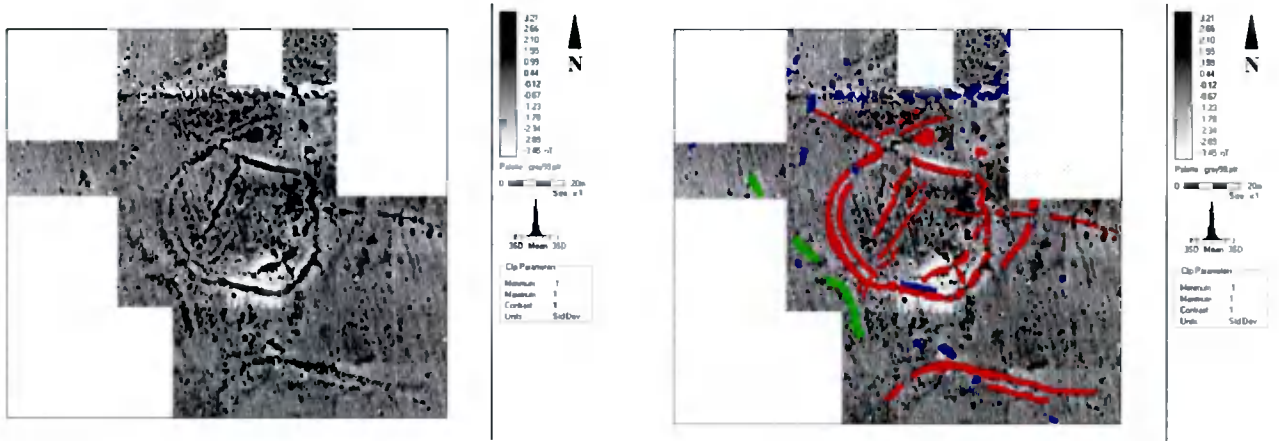
Ploughing/Ridge & Furrow : Visible as a series of linear responses, these anomalies equate with recent cultivation trends.

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.

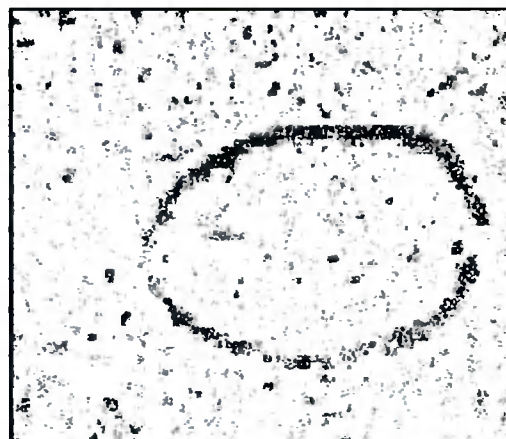
Area of Strong Magnetic Disturbance: This term refers to large-scale magnetic interference from existing services or structures. The extent of this interference may in some cases obscure anomalies of potential archaeological interest.

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.



Early medieval enclosure greyscale

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.



Dot Density plot of oval shaped enclosure

Glossary of Interpretation Terms

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.

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 activity also visible in the data.

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.

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

9. REFERENCES

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McNeill, C. 1950. *Calendar of Archbishop Alen's register, c. 1172-1534* prepared and edited from the original in the Registry of the United Dioceses of Dublin and Glendalough and Kildare by Charles McNeill; with an index compiled by Liam Price. Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

Mills, J. 1914 *Calendar of Justiciary Rolls or Proceedings in the Court of the Justiciar of Ireland preserved in the Public Record Office of Ireland*.

O'Donovan, E (2003). A Neolithic House at Kishoge, Co Dublin. *The Journal of Irish Archaeology*, Vol xii & xiii, pp1-27.

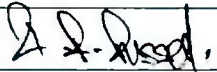

Other Sources

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

Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), the Heritage Service, 7 Ely Place, Dublin 2.

Summary Accounts of Archaeological Excavations in Ireland (www.excavations.ie).

Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland, Kildare Street, Dublin 2.

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

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.

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. 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.

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 corner of field 7, a series of previously unrecorded field systems, faint linear scars of possible agricultural origin and a second possible curving anomaly along the eastern border of the field.

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 truncate the enclosure.

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

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 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.

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

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.

Field 8

Field 8 was located at the southern end of the survey area 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. 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 northeast – southwest and two linear features, possibly of an archaeological nature, running in a northeast-southwest direction.

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.

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

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

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.

through 'Ballybawn', 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.

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 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). 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).

6. METHOD OF DATA INTERPRETATION

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.

7. SURVEY RESULTS

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.

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'

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	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>

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
Castlebaggot Park, Kilbride & Kilmactalway Townlands, South County Dublin	20R0006	N/A	Donald Murphy/ John Nicholls	Various	Geophysical Survey

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 /

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 Kilbride, *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 Kilbride is mentioned in 1295; 5 shillings were paid to William Comyn for the rent of 'Kilbride and Nanger' (Sweetman 1881). The study area was under the control of Leinster rulers until the 12th century, when the Anglo-Normans arrived. Kilbride is often mentioned in various sources as 'lands of Kilbride and Nanger'. In the 16th century the Bathe family held the lands of Kilbride and Nanger. Nangor 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 'Ballybawn', 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 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 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, 'Kilbride 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 '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).

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.

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,

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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

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report details the results of a Geophysical Survey carried on a site at Profile Park, Ballybane and Kilbride, Dublin, 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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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



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

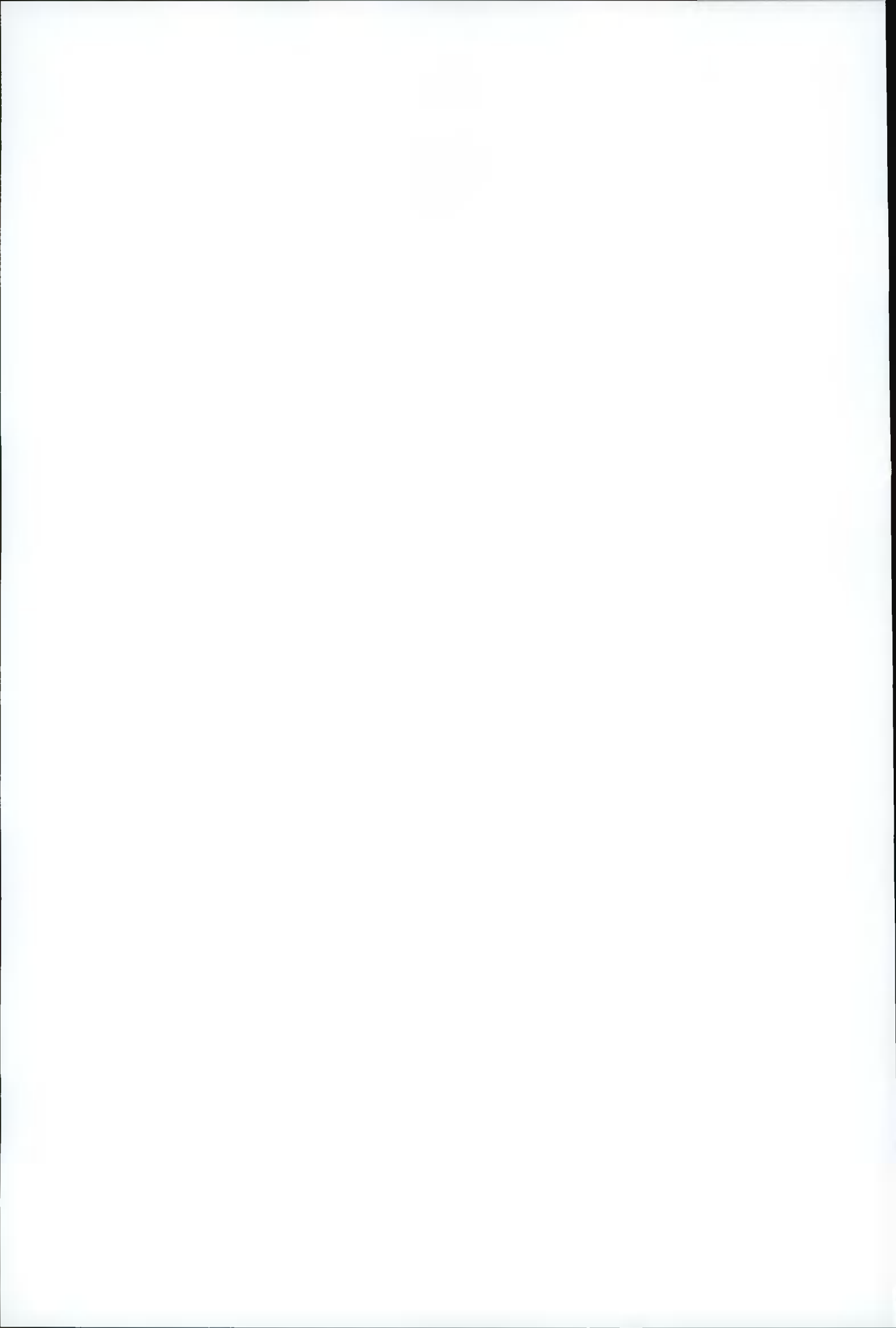




Plate 2: Test Trench 1, facing north-east



Plate 3: Test Trench 2, facing south-east



Plate 4: Test Trench 3, facing north-west



Plate 5: Trench 4, facing north-west

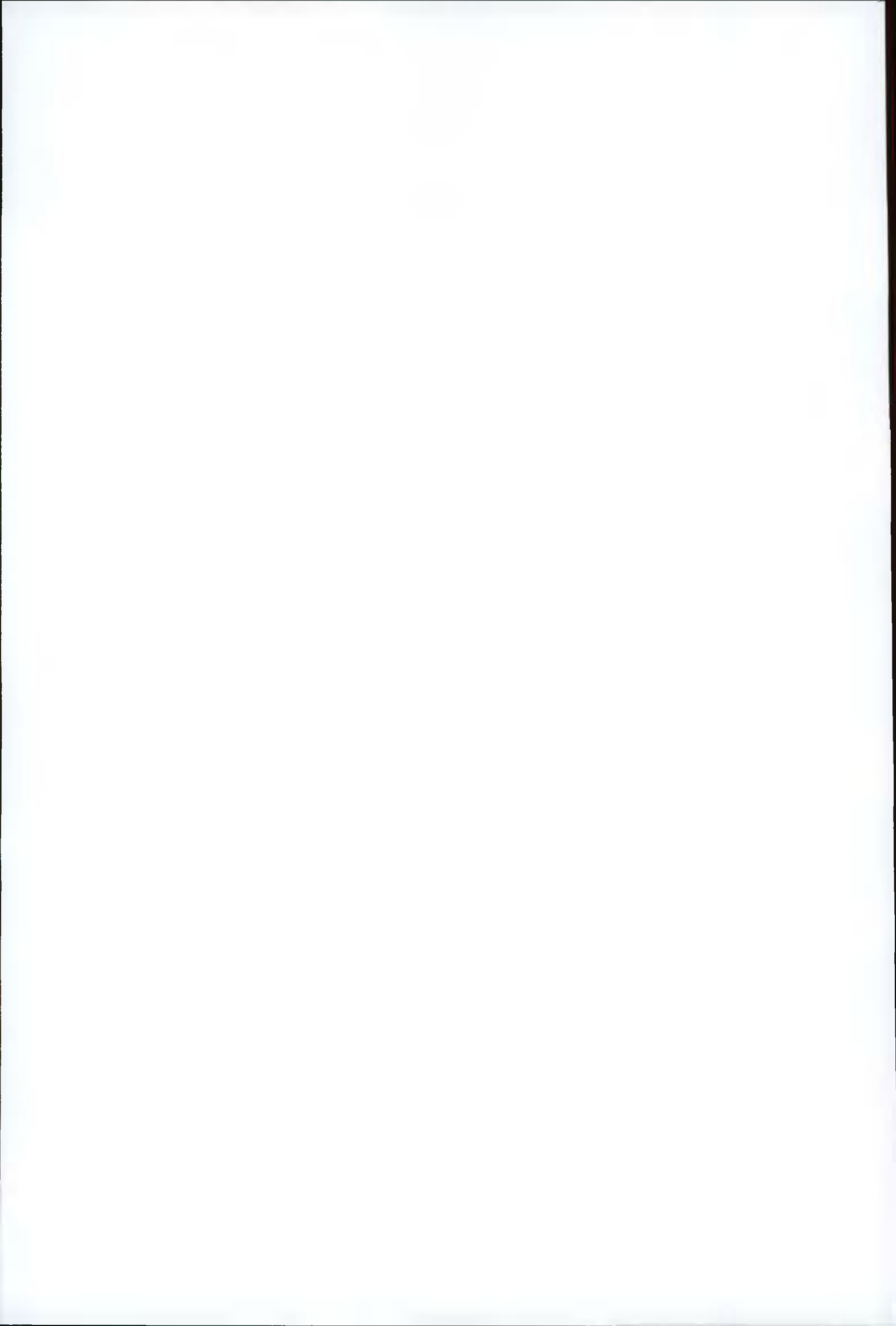




Plate 6: Test Trench 5, facing south-west



Plate 7: Test Trench 6, facing south-west



Plate 8: Test Trench 7, facing north-east



Plate 9: Test Trench 9, facing north

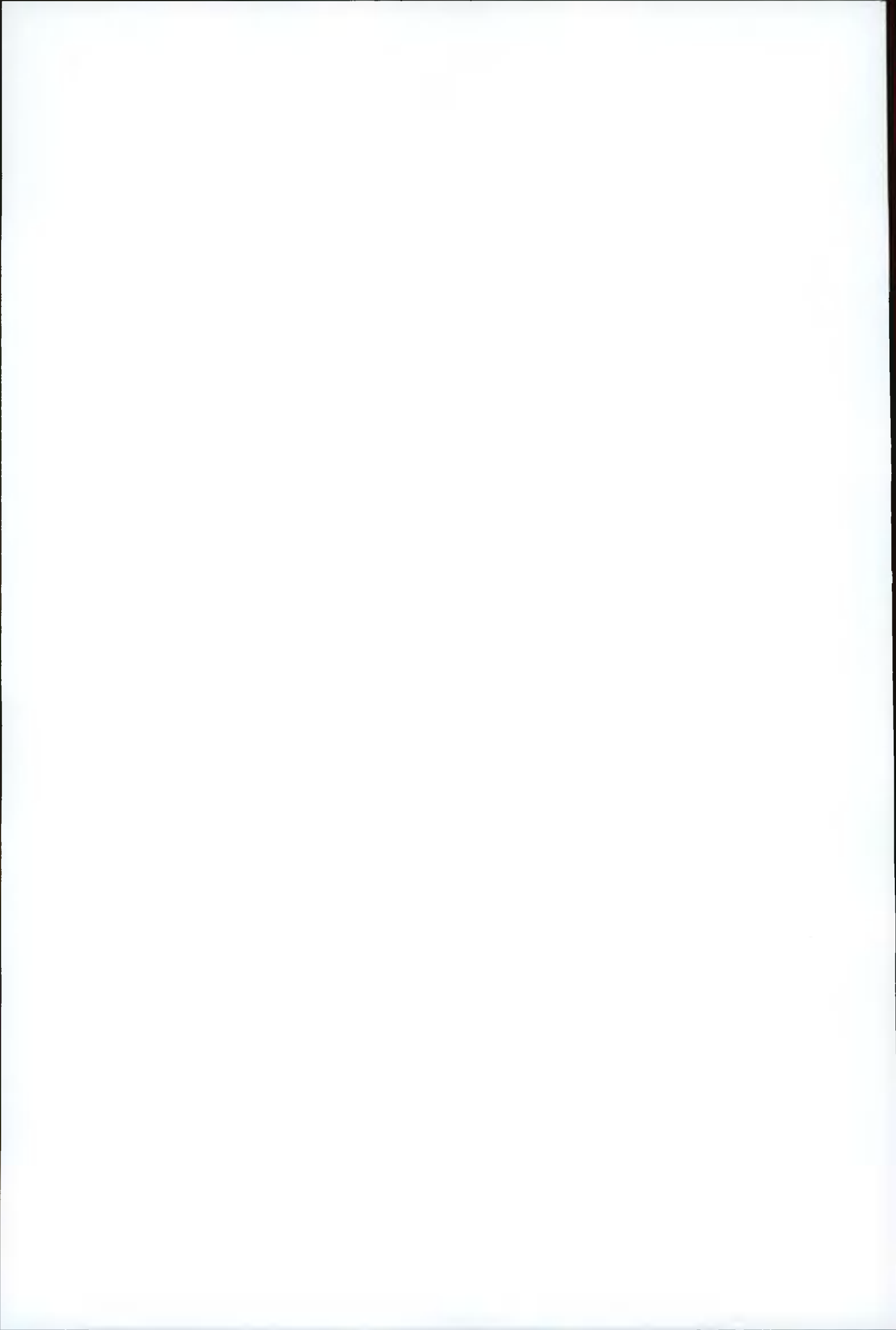




Plate 10: Test Trench 12, facing north-east



Plate 11: Test Trench 12, furrow, facing south



Plate 12: Test Trench 14, facing north-east

