

## PROJECT DETAILS

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

## NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION



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

2 1 E 0 0 6 1 X

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

**Description of Proposed Development**

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

- (1) *Demolition of existing single storey dwelling ( c. 108.5sq.m);*
- (2) *construction of a Distribution Warehouse Building comprising warehousing and ancillary areas at ground floor and support offices, staff areas and plant across two floors;*
- (3) *the development will be accessed from the existing Profile Park estate road;*
- (4) *provision of car parking, cycle parking, security gatehouse, landscaping and boundary treatments (including security fencing and gates);*
- (5) *all associated site development and services works (including diversion/culverting/reprofiling of existing stream on site);*
- (6) *total gross floor area of the development .17,006sq.m. Profile Park,*

*Ballybane, Clondalkin, Dublin 22*

**Archaeological Condition**

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

6. *Archaeology*

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

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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## 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.

An examination of the Placenames Database of Ireland ([www.logainm.ie](http://www.logainm.ie)) can reveal important information about an area's natural and cultural heritage. 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 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 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 was 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 'New Canal', between 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 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 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](http://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	00F0448	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

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 (Figure 6, 7). The geophysical survey report recommended test trenching in order to determine the nature and significance of the anomalies identified.

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). A geophysical survey under Licence 20R0006 was carried out in February 2020 within Castlebaggot Park, within the townlands of Kilbride & Kilmactalway by TARGET and ACSU Ltd. A number of areas were subjected to survey, including an area to the south-east, 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 a sub-circular enclosure, rectilinear ditch, the 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. It suggests that the study area has a 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 the 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 Fulach 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.

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

The site contains no Protected Structures listed in the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016-2022. 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.



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

RMP/SMR No	Class/ Site Type	Townland	Description
DU021-005001-	Church	KILBRIDE	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	KILBRIDE	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-).

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

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 Kilbride 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 Kilbride.

## 3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

### 3.1 Site description

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.

### 3.2 Methodology

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.

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)

Table 3: Description of Test Trenches

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



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.

## 7. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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.

## 8. POST-EXCAVATION PROGRAMME

No further post-excavation analysis is proposed.

## 9. EXCAVATION BULLETIN

**Dublin**

**Profile Park Ballybane and Kilbride**

**21E0061**

**I.T.M. 703636, 730780**

**Test Trenching**

**2-5 March 2021**

Archaeological assessment (Test Trenching) was carried out at the site at Profile Park, Ballybane and Kilbride, Dublin. 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 of the internal Profile Park Road.

The site contains no Recorded Monuments listed in the Record of Monuments and Places, nor Protected Structures listed within 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. 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 test 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.

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.

*Donald Murphy, Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit Ltd, Unit 21, Boyne Business Park, Greenhills, Drogheda, Co Louth.*

## 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](http://www.excavations.ie) (see Section 8).

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