

# Reliqua

Archaeology and Cultural Heritage

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DB080-RAC-XX-XX-RP-V-XXXX-8070

Equinix DB8

Archaeological Assessment

Profile Park, Clondalkin,

Dublin 22

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behalf of RKD  
Architects

May 2022



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## Introduction

The assessment comprises a desk top survey of the site carried out on behalf of RKD (architects) in advance of the proposed Data Centre Equinix DB8 at Profile Park, Clondalkin, Dublin 22. The survey will establish if any archaeological and/ or other historical remains exist, or are likely to be uncovered, on the site. It will also summarise the archaeological, architectural, cultural and historical importance of the site, and recommend additional investigations if warranted.



Figure 1 Site Location

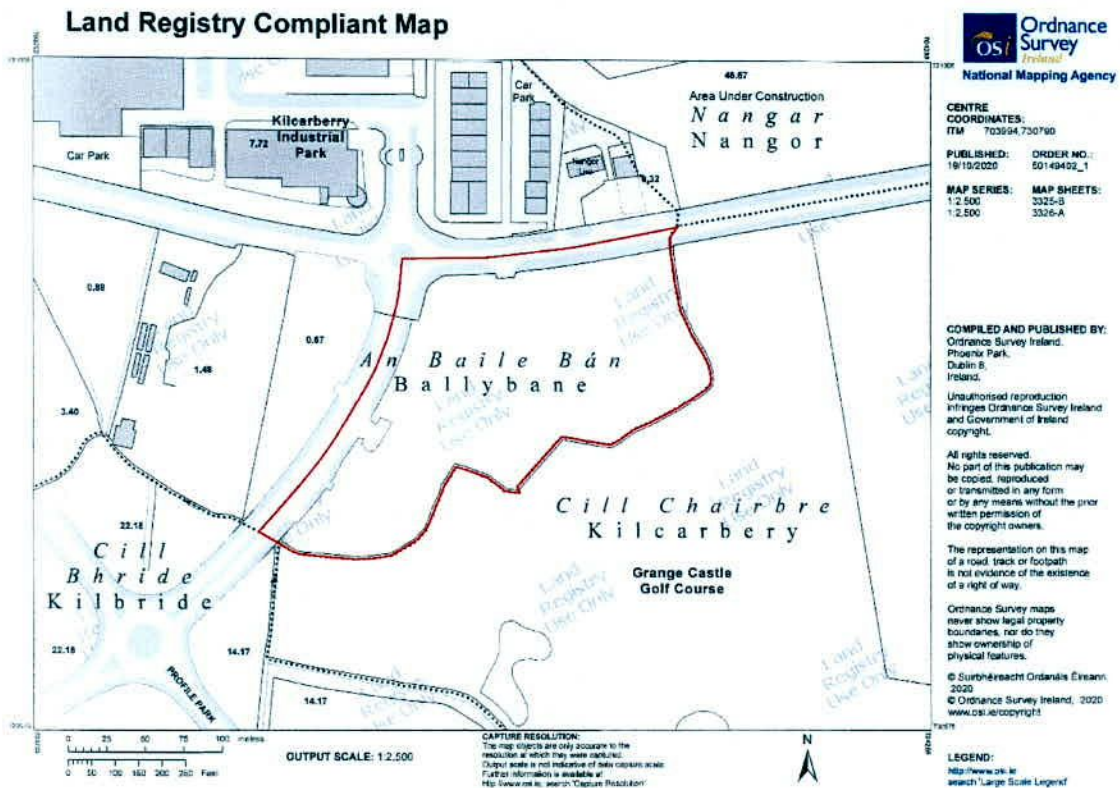


Figure 2 Site Plan

## Main Findings

- The general area, including the nearby Grangecastle Business Park, and Grangecastle South Business Park, has been the subject of numerous archaeological excavations, revealing a range of archaeological features from the Neolithic to the Medieval era's.
- It is possible that archaeological features remain under the surface.
- The eastern and southern boundary comprise the townland boundary between Ballybane and Kilcarbery townlands.
- The site has been disturbed within the recent period and is not therefore suitable at present for a geophysical survey.
- Archaeological test excavations should be carried out prior to development.
- The site should be monitored during sub-surface works associated with the proposed development.

## Desk Based Study

The following information sources were used for the survey:

- The Record of Monuments & Places database from [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie);
- Excavations bulletin excavations.ie
- Topographical files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Cartographic sources
- Aerial photographs
- Published and unpublished archaeological inventories
- Documentary sources including local and national histories.

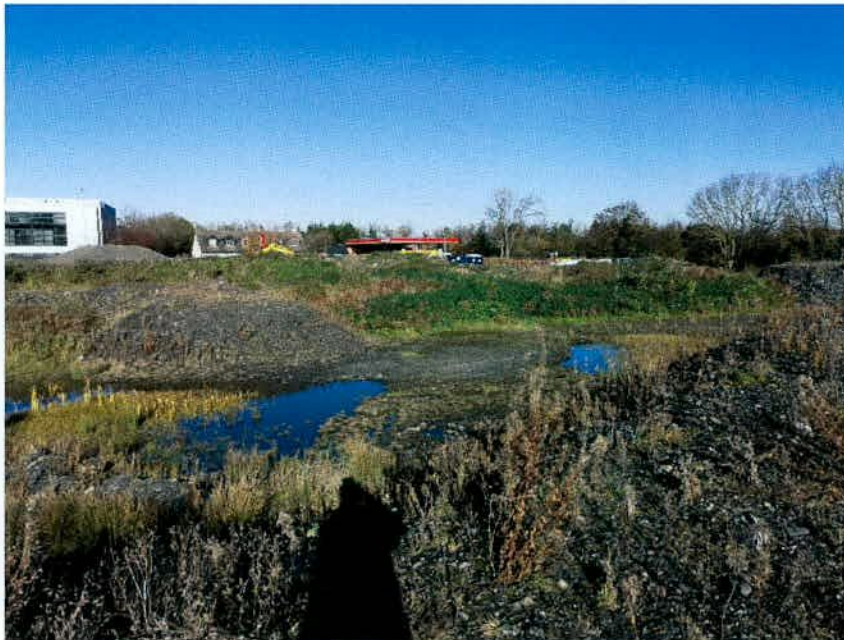
## The Profile Park Equinix DB8 site

The site comprises a large area under hardcore surface, another area disturbed with substantial berm, and a relatively undisturbed area to the south. The Nangor Road forms the northern boundary, and the internal Profile Park Road the western boundary.



*Figure 3 Aerial view of site*

The southern and eastern boundary is formed of the Kilcarbery / Ballybane townland boundaries, i.e. a treelined ditch. Although disturbed in some portions the boundary ditch is well preserved for the most part.



*Plate 1 Northern part of site from south*



*Plate 2 view of hard core area from south west*



*Plate 3 Greenfield area in south, from south west*

## Archaeological & Historical Context

### Townlands

The site is situated entirely in Ballybane, within the parish of Clondalkin, and the barony of Uppercross. The previously featureless townland it has been the subject of intense development over the last decade. The developments were often accompanied by a range of investigations, including geophysical surveys, assessments and excavations, yielding a rich array of archaeological features from the earliest farmers to the medieval era.

The name of Ballybane is intriguing. While it appears to be a derivation of the Irish *Baile Ban*, or White Town, the lands were commonage in the aftermath of Anglo-Norman settlement, suggesting that they were set aside for pasture, and unfenced. There is no indication that there was a town, or small village there. Perhaps the name is derived from a settlement that existed in the early medieval era. There is also the possibility that the townland name is derived from *bealach*, meaning route. It may be referring to the Old Nangor Road which cuts through area in an east west direction, forming the current southern boundary of Nangor and Ballybane townlands. The road is believed to reflect the route of the ancient *Slighe Dhala*, one of the five great roads of Ireland, culminating in Tara, County Meath (O'Loughlin 1940). The road was also known as *Bealach Muighe Dhala* and this may explain the townland name. The 'bane' or *ban* may in fact refer to forest clearance, or open lands, which would certainly reflect the local landscape by the Early Medieval period.

Ballybane has long been part of the lands of the Dean of St Patrick's Cathedral. 'Ballybaune', in the 17<sup>th</sup> century was a townland of some 101 plantation acres, belonging to the Dean, in both 1641, and in 1670.

Ballybane continued to be sparsely occupied in 1851, with Mr Graydon continuing to lease the land from the Kiernan family, and who then rented out a property to a William Leonard, possibly the herdsman, as there were only two dwellings there, adjacent to the Old Nangor Road (Griffth Valuation). In 1911, the sole occupants of the townland were the 5 members of the Sheridan family. (Census Enumerators Returns 1911).

The adjacent townland of Kilcarbery seems to have been derived from *Coill Chairbe*, or the forest of Cairbe, in contrast to Ballybane which was associated with flat open lands suitable for grazing. The earliest reference to it appears to be in Taylor's Map of Dublin 1816, and it may well be a relatively modern, or at least unoccupied, townland until the modern era. Kilcarbery House is shown as a demesne type house at the end of a long straight entrance way from the Old Nangor Road. The lands adjacent to the proposed site form part of Grange Golf Course.

Below is a summary of the different historical stages in Irish history and their possible influence on the study area.

### Mesolithic Period (8000-4000 BC)

The Mesolithic (middle stone age) people were the first inhabitants of Ireland, arriving about 9000 years ago. They were a mobile society relying on wild resources for food, which was hunted and gathered using stone tools as well as boats, nets and traps. Settlement was in temporary and semi-permanent groups of huts constructed of wood slung with hide, which may have operated as seasonal or hunting camps.



It is estimated that throughout the Mesolithic period the population of Ireland was probably never more than a few thousand. Due to the transitory nature of Mesolithic encampments evidence for settlement activity can be scarce and in many cases can only be determined by flint scatters. Flint scatters have been found as stray finds throughout Dublin particularly near waterways.

- **There has been no evidence to date for Mesolithic presence in the immediate vicinity.**

#### Neolithic Period (4000-2500 BC)

The Neolithic Ballybane is indicated by the presence of Neolithic houses, one excavated in 2001 in the adjacent Kishogue Townland, and other in Ballybane, excavated in 2016, both of which were in Grange Castle Business Park. The Kishogue house was situated in the northern portion of the Grangecastle Business Park, excavated in advance of the construction of a large attenuation pond. The house was roughly rectangular in shape measuring 6.05m in length by 4.5m in width and was constructed of oak posts and planking inserted into a foundation trench. Other domestic activity in the vicinity of the dwelling included a number of pits with inclusions of charcoal while artefacts recovered included scrapers, waste flint and a single sherd of Neolithic pottery. Radiocarbon analysis from the site returned dates of between 3941 and 3659 BC (O'Donovan 2003)

Another Neolithic, and possible house, structure was excavated in advance of Data Centres DUB 12 & 13 the Grangecastle Business Park in 2016. The structure was identified by six irregularly spaced post-holes in a roughly hemispherical shape, with several other pits and post-holes scattered around them. The maximum internal dimensions may have been as large as 9.15 metres in diameter. Dating was achieved by the analysis of numerous sherds of early neolithic pottery with clay derived from the Dublin Mountains to the south. The pottery is a carinated bowls type, found also in Dalkey Island, and Feltrim Hill, North Dublin, and is likely to date to 3850-3750 BC. It is associated with the earliest Neolithic settlements in Ireland. Burnt hazel nut shells were recovered suggesting hazel was used as a food stuffs. 36 stone implements were recovered, including flakes and blades. (O'Flanagan & Coen, 2018)

- **Neolithic activity has been recovered in the vicinity and it is therefore possible that neolithic remains exist on the site.**

#### The Bronze Age (2500 -500 BC)

As stone tools were replaced by the use of copper, later combined with tin to make bronze, the structure of society also changed over centuries. In a domestic context, dwellings changed from a general rectangular plan, typical of the Neolithic, to circular arrangements evidenced on excavation by postholes and slot trenches. Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age settlements are usually located on well drained soils suitable for agriculture and near rivers or fording points for ease of transport and communication.

The volume of Bronze Age remains indicate a substantial presence in the general area. The remains are primarily in the form of burnt mounds, and / or *Fulacht fiadh*, (cooking pits), used for heating water through placing heated stones in water-filled pits or troughs. Although they range in date from the Neolithic to the Iron Age they are most common in the Bronze Age (Waddell 1998 177). There were also several dry cooking pits present. Both burnt mounds and cooking pits are particularly to be found in the vicinity of the Baldonnell Stream, and the Griffeen River.

Two burnt mounds were excavated in Grange Castle Business Park in July-August 2014 in the Microsoft campus. The first mound included a series of pits, a probable well, several stakeholes and the shallow, scattered remains of the associated burnt mound material. The most significant findings were human bone fragments from the well, suggesting some form of ritual activity. The second site comprised the relatively shallow remains of a burnt mound that sealed much of a cluster of features. These included six pits, two probable troughs, a well with associated gully, several postholes and a significant quantity of stakeholes, a large number of which were concentrated in one large cluster. Smaller cooking pits and burnt mound spreads were identified nearby in advance of DUB 12 & 13. (O’Flanagan & Coen 2016 and O’Flanagan & Andrews, 2016)

Other contemporary sites in the broader vicinity include three burnt mound sites recorded to the north during realignment work on the Griffeen River in the townland of Grange (Tobin, 2004). Another burnt mound was located in the townland of Nangor and excavated in a greenfield area (SMR no.: DU017-084) (Doyle, 2000a).

Excavations in advance of the Microsoft Campus also revealed a U-shaped enclosure comprising a curvilinear ditch and an elongated pit or short ditch, with a possible hearth. The cuts may represent slot trenches holding a line of posts or stakes and were of such a depth (0.32m – 0.44m) and width (0.7m – 0.94m) that they could have held load-bearing roof supports. The function of the structure may well be ceremonial due to its unusual shape and absence of any domestic features. (O’Flanagan) & Coen 2018). Three sherds of prehistoric pottery came from the upper fill of the pit alongside several pieces of possible debitage. The pottery likely to be Bronze Age 1600-1400 BC.

East of the Microsoft complex, a Bronze Age ring barrow monument was excavated in advance of what is now the Pfizer pharmaceutical plant in the townland of Kilmahuddrick (DU 017-080---). Ring-barrows are generally characterised by a slightly raised, central circular mound surrounded by a fosse and external bank and the mound is generally no higher than the surrounding bank (Newman, 1997, p157). The ring-barrow at Kilmahuddrick consisted of an uninterrupted circular ditch cutting into natural subsoil and had an external diameter of 12.2m north-south by 12.4m east-west (Doyle 2005, p46). The interior of the enclosure as well as several of the ditch fills contained a number of cremated human bone deposits and the radiocarbon analysis produced a range of dates which show that the monument was first constructed in the Bronze Age but continued in use in to the Iron Age (Doyle 2005 43-75).

Two cremation pit cemeteries were excavated in 2015-16 in prior to the construction of the DSF in Grangecastle Business Park date centre in Nangor Townland. The pits contained some of the residue of a ritual burning of human remains of such intensity as to whiten the fragment the bones. They are generally dated to the Middle bronze Age and Late Bronze Age (c.1500-500BC), (O’Flanagan & Coen 2017)

- **There are a range of Bronze Age finds recently excavated in the vicinity including *Fulachtai Fiadh*, and cremation pits. *Fulachtai fiadh* are common adjacent to streams and townland boundaries such as the boundary on this site, and there is high possibility of the remains of a *Fulachtai fiadh* existing in lands close to the townland boundary.**

#### Iron Age (500 BC-500 AD)

The Iron Age is an elusive period in Irish prehistory. Iron objects are found rarely and political life in the Iron Age seems to have been defined by continually warring petty kingdoms vying for power.

Features in the wider vicinity which may have an Iron Age date include a bowl furnace and probable charcoal clamp which were discovered during the monitoring of the Grangecastle link road forming the northern boundary of Microsoft campus (McLoughlin 2013).

- **Iron Ages sites are rare although a recent discovery in Grangecastle Business Park reminds us of their existence.**

#### Early Medieval Period (c.500 AD-1200 AD)

Settlement during this period is defined by the ringfort, thought to be small farmsteads, enclosing houses, farm buildings and animal pens, enclosed as protection against raiders or wild animals. Excavations of the interiors suggest that the houses were small circular huts, built of stakes with a double skin of wattle and a thatched roof. Their distribution in the region is dispersed and widespread. Many of these sites have been destroyed in modern times but survive as cropmarks.

An imposing series early medieval monuments have been uncovered in the general vicinity. In the Grangecastle Business Park a north south alignment of three enclosures was excavated in 2015-15. They included a large double ditched penannular enclosure, a D-shaped enclosure attached to the it, and a circular domestic structure at the southern end. A burial of a male and female was skeletons of two bodies buried in the enclosures have been dated to 8-10<sup>th</sup> century AD. (O'Flanagan & O'Hora, 2016) The entire complex measured 180m north south and appears to have determined the boundary between Ballybane and Nangor.

Additional early medieval enclosures were excavated recently in Grangecastle South Business Park although not on the same scale.

- **The range of Early Medieval enclosures in the area demonstrates the extent of settlement in the area, ideal as a flat well drained landscape for agriculture, including pasturage.**

#### Medieval Period to Late Medieval (c.1100AD-1650AD)

The late medieval period coincides with the arrival of the Anglo Normans in 1169. Their impact on the archaeological, cultural and political landscape transformed the country and over time a feudal system emerged ruled by lords and barons. Towns began to develop and monument types associated with this period include motte and baileys, moated sites and later stone castles, in particular tower houses.

The nearest examples of post invasion medieval settlement nearby are the now demolished Nangor Castle, on the northern side of the Old Nangor Road, and Grange Castle, both of which lie within Grangecastle Business Park. The earliest reference to Nangor is in 1307 when it was noted that the tenements of 'Kilbryde and the Naungre' were held by Walter de Kekley from William, son of John de Gabarry, for a rent of 20 pounds. According to Dalton, Nangor belonged in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century to the De Verdon family, who had extensive landholdings in County Dublin (Dalton J, 1838).

A Mr Joseph Budden acquired Nangor Castle and its lands in 1703 (Dalton J. 1819), who passed it to his son in law, Mr John Falkiner, who embarked upon the renovation of the castle, adding to it a large Queen Anne style residence. Falkiner served as High Sheriff of Dublin for a time, and his grandson, Mr Daniel Rogers, inherited the property upon his death. Falkiner's renovations survived at least until 1843 when surveyed by the Ordnance Survey and depicted in the 1<sup>st</sup> edition six inch map. The castle was demolished in 1848.

Grange Castle is still in existence and is expected to be open to the public in the near future. Less is known of the structure although it appears to have been built in the 15<sup>th</sup> century..

- **Medieval remains, e.g. field boundaries, may be extant under the surface**

### Modern Period

Ireland in the seventeenth century saw massive social and political upheaval a result of the Confederate wars, the Cromwellian invasions, and the Battle of the Boyne. The impact on the local population was catastrophic resulting in a third of the population dying from warfare, famine and plague. Much of the native population was displaced, and the Williamite victory in Ireland ensured English and Protestant dominance over Ireland that continued until 1922. Much of the rural landscape became dominated by large demesnes, at least until the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

- The site forms part of the eastern and southern limits of Ballybane townland, which has been a largely unpopulated pastoral landscape until very recently. Developments associated with Profile Park have been the only significant alterations over the course of several centuries.

### Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)

Sites that are not in state care are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places. This inventory consists of nationwide set of 6" maps with an accompanying index which shows all the sites, monuments and zones of archaeological potential, recorded to date. The inventory concentrates on pre 1,700 AD sites.

It should be noted that RMP'S are protected by the National Monuments Act but that the care and preservation of these features depends largely on the interests and respect of the individual landowners. All the County Development Plans have policies asserting the protection and preservation of archaeological sites, which have been identified in the Record of Monuments and Places.

Inventory of Sites and Monuments in proximity to the project area (the 'zones of notification' noted identify SMR site zones for the purposes of notification under Section 12 of the National Monuments Act (1930-2004))

List of nearest archaeological monuments in RMP.

SMR Number	Class	Townland	Description
DU017-034	Castle	Grange	<p><b>Description:</b> 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's 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 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).</p>

DU017-084	Fulacht Fiadh	Kilmactawley	<p><b>Description:</b> 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Infrequent fragments of burnt bone were noted in the fill (Doyle, 2001)</p>
Du017-82	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
DU017-037	Castle	Nangor	<p><b>Description:</b> 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 edition. This indicates that the castle had been incorporated into an 19th-century mansion. All buildings on the site have been recently demolished leaving no surface trace of the earlier building. In 1532 Ffinian Bassenett was residing at Nangor (Ball 1906, 112; Healy 1974, 22; D'Alton 1976, 345 (2nd ed.)). There are earthworks in the field to the south of the castle. Pre-development testing in the vicinity of the castle in 1996 produced evidence for a substantial ditch and an associated shallower linear feature of uncertain date. Trial-trenching in the field bounding the castle site to its south uncovered several lignite cores and slivers, early medieval pottery and metal slag suggesting a date in at least the early medieval period- twelfth/thirteenth century. Several trenches cut through a large ditch located on both the east and west of the field. Human skeletal remains were also uncovered, as were numerous charcoal-flecked irregular features (McConway 1997, 17).</p>
DU021004	Castle	Castle – not visible	Situated in a narrow valley. There are farm buildings on the site. There is no visible trace above ground (Ball 1906, 66)
Du021004001	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 (Ni Mharcaigh, 1997, 268-269).
Du021 108	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 (recently excavated)
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 (recently excavated)

## Topographical Files

There are no finds listed in the Topographical files of the National Museum pertaining to the townlands within the vicinity of the development.

*Note: the finds from the topographical index in many instances do not record artefacts recovered from recent excavation work, which may be with conservators or individual archaeologists.*

## Aerial Photography

Aerial archaeology provides a high-level view of the historic environment based on conventional photography and a range of remote sensing technologies. It is relevant to all stages of archaeological work particularly reconnaissance, interpretation, and analysis.

A review of online images via the Ordnance Survey website, Google and Bing Maps demonstrate the alterations to field boundaries that have taken place in recent years. In particular they show the levelling of the townland boundary which is now no longer visible above the surface. Traces of it can still be seen in the aerial imagery.

The crop marks Du021-108-9 were clearly visible prior to their recent excavation to the west of the site.

## Cartographic Research

Analysis of historic mapping shows how the landscape has changed over time. The comparison of editions of historic maps can show how some landscape features have been created, altered, removed or developed over a period of time. Sometimes features that appear on these early maps are found to be of potential archaeological significance during fieldwork. For this study the historic maps listed below were consulted.

- Down Survey Parish Map
- John Roque's map of County Dublin 1760;
- Taylor's Map 1816;
- Duncans Map 1821
- First edition Ordnance Survey 6" Maps circa 1837; and
- Second edition Ordnance Survey 25" Maps circa 1900.





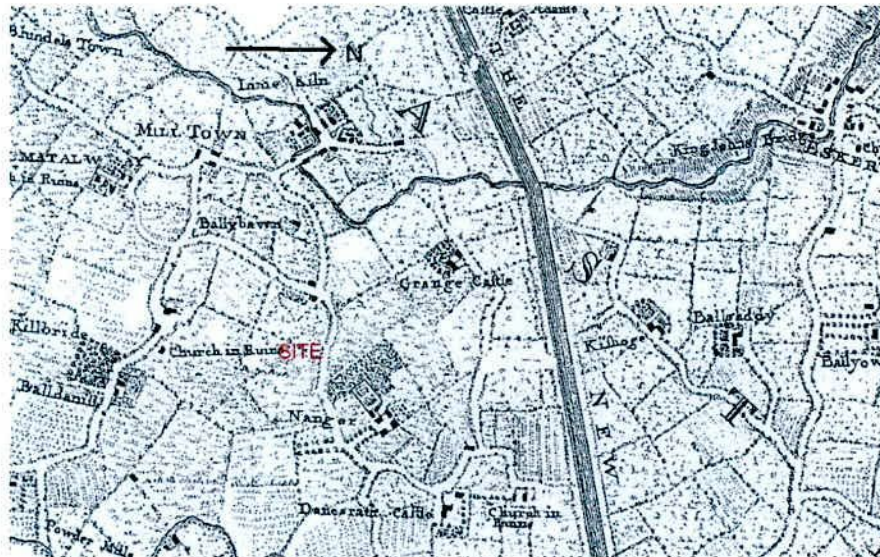


Figure 5 Extract from Rocque's survey of County Dublin 1760

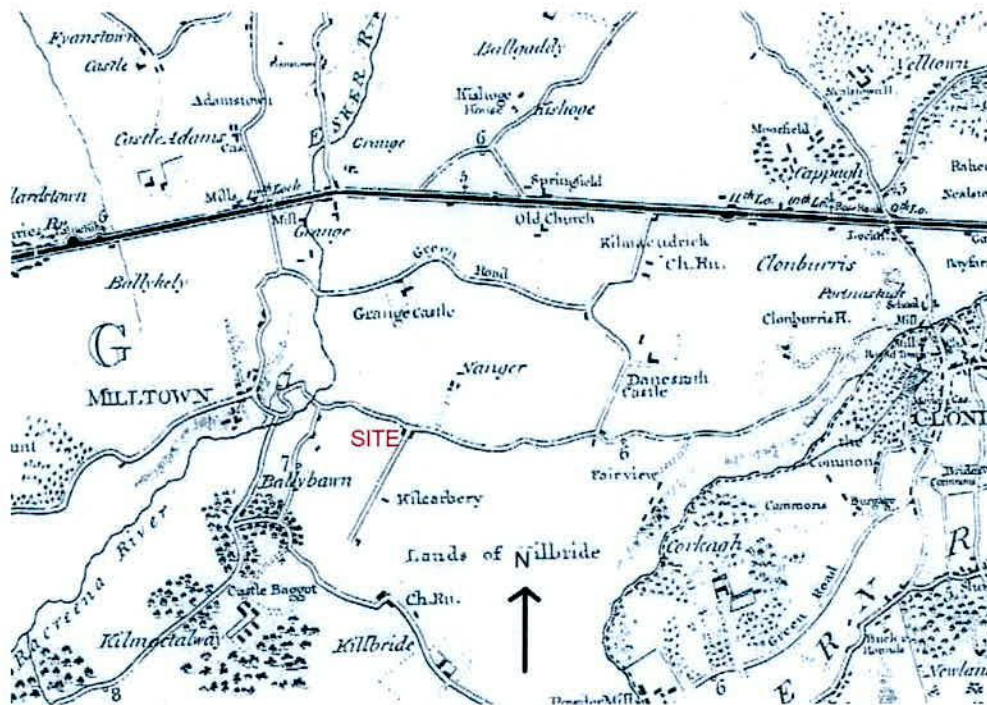


Figure 6 Extract from Taylors Map of Dublin 1816

Kilcarbery House and the road leading up to it is demonstrated but it appears to have been situated in Kilbride Td, with Kilcarbery Td being created at a later stage.

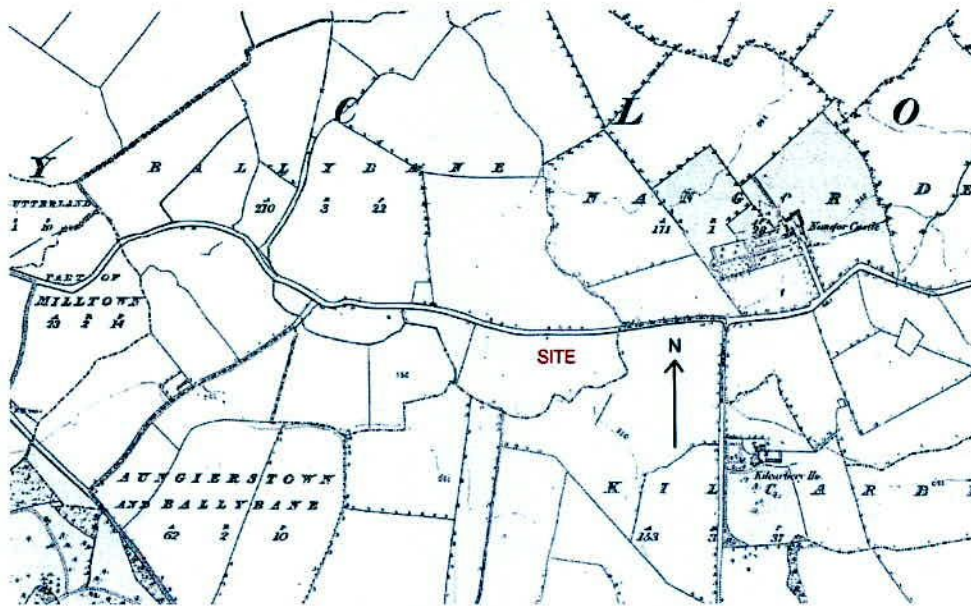


Figure 7 OS 6 inch map 1837

Lands associated with Kilcarbery House have been designated Kilcarbery Townland.

## Previous Archaeological Fieldwork in vicinity

Site	Licence	Director	Type	Investigation
SDCC (triangle) site, Grangecastle Park	19R0113	Joanna Leigh	Disturbed ground	Geophysical Survey
Grangecastle South Business Park	18E0282	James Hession	Brunt mounds & medieval ditches	Excavation
Castlebaggot Sub-Station, Grangecastle South Business Park	17E0394	Neil O'Flanagan	Prehistoric ditch	Excavation
Grangecastle South Business Park	16E0531	Stirland, O'Siorain & Breen	Early medieval enclosures	Excavation
DSF, Grange Business Park	14E0453	Neil O'Flanagan	Various Medieval - Prehistoric	Excavation
DUB06 et al, Grange Business Park	13E0471	Neil O'Flanagan	Various Medieval - Prehistoric	Excavation
Grange Business Park	13E043	Gill McLoughlin	Iron Age / clamp furnace	Monitoring
Grange, Grange International Business Park	04E0299	Red Toibin	Burnt Mounds	Excavation
Grange International Business Park	05R032	Joanna Leigh	Various	Geophysical Survey
Kishogue, Grange International Business Park	01E0061	Ed O'Donovan	Neolithic House	Excavation
GRANGE/KILMAHUDDRICK/NANGOR (GRANGE CASTLE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS PARK)	00E0718	Ian Doyle	Fulacht Fiadh	Monitoring
GRANGE/KILMAHUDDRICK/NANGOR (GRANGE CASTLE INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS PARK)	00E0448	Ian Doyle	Ringbarrow	Excavation

## Final Summary & Recommendations

- The area in the vicinity of the site has yielded a considerable amount of archaeological features, particularly in advance of the nearby development of Grange Castle Business Park, and Grangecastle South Business Parks, ranging from the Neolithic period to the medieval era.
- The southern and eastern boundary of the site is formed by the townland boundary separating Ballybane and Kilcarbery Townlands. The latter is probably a modern construct previously part of the more ancient townland of Kilbride.
- Consideration should be given to limit development to 10 metres at least from the boundary.
- Test excavations should be carried out by a licensible archaeologist prior to construction works.
- All sub-surface works on site should be monitored by a licensable archaeologist.

Neil O'Flanagan 20 May 2022.