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ACS



Report on Archaeological Monitoring at
Profile Park, Clondalkin,
Co. Dublin.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
CONSULTANCY
SERVICES UNIT

Excavation Licence No.: 21E0061

ITM: 703600, 730600

RMP No.: N/A.

Donald Murphy

10 August 2023

Report Status: Final

ACSU Ref.: 2020

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PROJECT DETAILS

Project	Archaeological Monitoring at Profile Park, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin
Report type	Monitoring Report
Site	Profile Park, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin
Licence No.	21E0061
Townland	Ballybane and Kilbride
RMP	N/A
ITM	703600, 730600
Consultant	Archaeological Consultancy Services Unit (ACSU)
Archaeologist	Donald Murphy
Report Authors	Donald Murphy & Billy Sines
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Revision	Date	Description	Status	Author	Reviewed	Approved
0	05.05.2023	Monitoring Report	Draft	B.S	D.M	D.M
1	10.08.2023	Monitoring Report	Final	B.S	K.C	D.M

NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This final report details the archaeological monitoring of topsoil stripping and all groundworks at a site in Profile Park, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin (ITM 703600, 730600). The site lies on the lands adjacent to and south of New Nangor Rd (R134) and north of internal Profile Park Road – Falcon Avenue. It spans the townlands of Ballybane and Kilbride.

The site contains no monuments listed in the Record of Monuments and Places or the Sites and Monuments Record. There are no Protected Structures, as listed in the *South Dublin County Development Plan 2022–2028*, located within the site, nor any sites as listed within the *National Inventory of Architectural Heritage* (NIAH).

The site was previously subject to geophysical survey (20R0080) and test trenching (21E0061), with no features identified within the area to the north of Falcon Avenue. Assessment to the south of Falcon Avenue, however, identified an enclosure that was also confirmed by targeted test trenching. This was subsequently excavated (21E0061) and found to represent a prehistoric segmented enclosure.

The monitoring of the topsoil stripping was carried out by Donald Murphy under an extension of licence no. 21E0061. Topsoil stripping was undertaken with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, along with the use of a bulldozer. Removed soil was examined for artefacts; only post-medieval/early modern finds were recorded. The thickness of the topsoil varied between 0.1m and 0.5m, and the natural consisted of predominantly mid-orange–brown clay. Outcrops of limestone and shale were also recorded, which is typical of the underlying geology.

No archaeological features were exposed during monitoring.

All archaeological monitoring is now complete and no further archaeological mitigation is required.

NON-ARCHAEOLOGICAL INFORMATION



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

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Site Owner:	Vantage Data Centers Dub 11 Ltd
Address:	1-2 Victoria Buildings, Haddington Road, Dublin 4
Planning Authority:	South Dublin County Council
Planning Reg. No.:	ABP-313787-22
Excavation Type:	Archaeological Monitoring
Contractor/Developer:	As above
Site:	Profile Park, Co. Dublin

Description of Proposed Development

Planning Ref. No. SD21A/0241

Demolition of the abandoned single storey dwelling and associated outbuilding (206sqm); construction of 2 two storey data centers with plant at roof level of each facility and associated ancillary development which will have a gross floor area of 40,589sq.m consisting of 1 two storey data center (Building 11) which will be located to the south of the site and will have a gross floor area of 24,667sq.m. including 22 emergency generators located at ground floor level within a compound to the western side of the data center with associated flues that will be 22.3m in height; 1 two storey data center (Building 12) which will be located to the north of the site, and to the immediate north of Building 11 and will have a gross floor area of 12,915sq.m including 11 emergency generators located at ground floor level within a compound to the western side of the data center with associated flues that will be 22.3m in height; each of the two data centers will include data storage rooms, associated electrical and mechanical plant rooms, loading bays, maintenance and storage spaces, office administration areas, and plant including PV panels at roof level as well as a separate house generator for each facility which will provide emergency power to the admin and ancillary spaces; each generator will include a diesel tank and there will be a refuelling area to serve the proposed emergency generators; the overall height of each data center apart from the flues and plant at roof level is c. 14.23m above the finished floor level; the overall height of each data center apart from the flues and plant at roof level is c. 14.23m above the finished floor level; single storey step-up substation (38sq.m) as well as 2 single storey switch substations (121sq.m); AGI Gas Regulator compound that include 3 single storey buildings (134sq.m); construction of a gas powered generation plant in the form of a 13m high single storey building with a gross floor area of 2,714sq.m that will contain 10 gas generators with associated flues that will be 25m in height, and grouped in pairs and threes; the Gas Plant will be located to the west of Building 11; ancillary site development works, that will include reorientation of the Baldonnell Stream, biodiversity management initiatives, attenuation ponds and the installation and connection to the underground foul and storm water drainage network, and installation of utility ducts and cables, that will include the drilling

and laying of ducts and cables under the internal road network within Profile Park; other ancillary site development works will include hard and soft landscaping, lighting, fencing, signage, services road, entrance gates, sprinkler tanks and pump room; a temporary gas powered generation plant within a fenced yard containing 21 generator units in containers, each with associated flues (each 25m high), 12 transformers and 10 containers of controls to be located to the west of, and associated with the first phase of Building 11, and will be required for a period of up to 2 years if connection to the national grid is delayed; this temporary plant will not be built if the connection to the national grid is in place prior to the operation of Building 11 at this site that includes an abandoned single storey residential property on the New Nangor Road (R134), Dublin 22; and on land within the townlands of Ballybane and Kilbride within Profile Park, Clondalkin, Dublin 22 on an overall site of 8.7 hectares.

ABP-313787-22

Provision of two 110kV underground transmission lines and a 110kV Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) substation compound along with associated and ancillary works; The proposed 110kV GIS Substation Compound is to be located on lands to the south of those that are subject of an application for 2 no. data centres under South Dublin County Council Reg. Ref. SD21A/0241 and to the south of Falcon Avenue within Profile Park, and within an overall landholding bound to the north by Falcon Avenue, Profile Park; to the west by Casement Road, Profile Park; and to the east and south by undeveloped lands; and partly by the Digital Reality complex to the south-east within Profile Park, Clondalkin, Dublin 22; The site of the proposed development has an area of c. 3.19 hectares; The proposed 110kV Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) Substation Compound includes the provision of a two storey GIS Substation building (with a gross floor area of 1,477sq.m) (known as the Kilcarbery Substation), three transformers with associated ancillary equipment and enclosures, a single storey Client Control Building (with a gross floor area of 51.5sq.m), lightning masts, car parking, associated underground services and roads within a 2.6m high fenced compound and all associated construction and ancillary works; One proposed underground single circuit 110kV transmission line will connect the proposed Kilcarbery 110kV GIS Substation to the existing 110kV Barnakyle Substation to the west; The proposed transmission line covers a distance of approximately 274m within the townlands of Aungierstown and Ballybane, and Kilbride and will pass under the internal road network within Profile Park to where it will connect into the Barnakyle substation; One proposed underground single circuit 110kV transmission line will connect the proposed Kilcarbery 110kV GIS Substation to the existing 110kV underground Castlebaggot - Barnakyle circuit to the west within the Grange Castle South Business Park. The proposed transmission line covers a distance of approximately 492m within the townlands of Aungierstown and Ballybane, and Kilbride and will pass both under, and to the north of the internal road network within Profile Park and Grange Castle Business Park South where it will connect into the Castlebaggot - Barnakyle circuit at a proposed new joint bay; The development includes the connections to the two substations (existing and proposed) as well as to the Castlebaggot - Barnakyle circuit, associated underground services, and all associated construction and ancillary works; An Environmental Impact Assessment Report has been prepared in respect of this application.

Archaeological Condition

This assessment is being carried out in relation to Planning Ref. No. SD21A/0241 associated with Strategic Infrastructure development (ABP-313787-22).

8. Archaeological Monitoring, Recording and Reporting

The applicant, owner and developer shall implement the recommendations of Volume 2 'Landscape, Visual and Built Heritage Impact Assessment' of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) relating to archaeology and associated 'Report on Archaeological Assessment' (dated 8 March 2021).

The following shall apply:

(a) The applicant/owner/developer shall employ a qualified Archaeologist, licensed to carry out Archaeological Monitoring of all ground disturbance / sub-surface works carried out within the proposed development site. This will include the archaeological monitoring of the removal of topsoil, the excavation of trenches for foundations, services, access roadway, etc. associated with the proposed development.

(b) The archaeologist shall prepare and submit a report, describing the result of the Archaeological Monitoring, to the Local Authority and the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht within six weeks following completion of Archaeological Monitoring.

(c) Should archaeological material be discovered during the course of Archaeological Monitoring, the applicant shall facilitate the archaeologist in fully recording the material. The applicant shall also be prepared to be advised by the Department with regard to the appropriate course of action, should archaeological material be discovered.

REASON: To facilitate the recording and protection of any items of archaeological significance that the site may possess.

Impact Statement and Recommendations

The site at Profile Park, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin (ITM 703600, 730600), on the lands adjacent to and south of New Nangor Rd (R134) and north of internal Profile Park Road – Falcon Avenue, spans the townlands of Ballybane and Kilbride.

Archaeological monitoring was requested in Condition 8 attached to An Bord Pleanála decision (ABP-313787-22) and followed on from a geophysical survey (20R0080; Russell & Breen, 2020), test trenching (21E0061; Donald Murphy, 2021a; 2021b) and excavation (21E0061, Donald Murphy, 2022a, preliminary report) across the overall site.

The monitoring of the topsoil stripping was carried out by Donald Murphy under an extension of licence no. 21E0061. Topsoil stripping was undertaken with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, along with the use of a bulldozer. Removed soil was examined for artefacts; only post-medieval finds were recorded. The thickness of the topsoil varied between 0.1m and 0.5m, and the natural consisted of predominantly mid-orange–brown clay. Outcrops of limestone and shale were also recorded, which is typical of the underlying geology.

No archaeological features were exposed during monitoring.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This final report details the results of archaeological monitoring carried at Profile Park, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin (ITM 703600, 730600; Figures 1–2).

The site lies on the lands adjacent to and south of New Nangor Road (R134) as far south as internal Profile Park Road – Falcon Avenue. The site spans the townlands of Ballybane and Kilbride.

Monitoring was carried out by Donald Murphy under the extension of the licence number 21E0061 issued by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland.

1.1 Project Background

The site was previously subject to a geophysical survey (20R0080; Russell & Breen, 2020), followed by test trenching (21E0061, Donald Murphy, 2021a) with no features recorded (see Figures 6–8). Targeted test trenching (21E0061; Donald Murphy, 2021b) was also previously carried out to the south of Falcon Avenue, confirming the presence of an enclosure recorded as a result of the geophysical survey. The enclosure was subsequently excavated (21E0061; Donald Murphy, 2022 preliminary report).

2. NATURAL AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

2.1 Natural landscape

The site is located in Profile Park and has an approximate elevation of 76 metres above Ordnance Datum (OD). The underlying geology consists of dark limestone and shale, specifically belonging to the Lucan Formation. This geological formation comprises primarily dark grey to black, fine-grained micritic limestones, occasionally displaying chert, which tend to weather to paler shades, typically pale grey. Occasional occurrences of dark, coarser-grained calcarenite limestones, sometimes exhibiting grading, are interbedded with dark-grey calcar. The underlying dark limestone and shale (referred to as 'calp') remain concealed beneath deep, well-drained mineral soils, predominantly occupying the eastern part of the site. (Source: Geological Survey of Ireland).

2.2 Cultural landscape

Prior to archaeological monitoring, a review of available cartographic sources for the area was carried out alongside an assessment of aerial photography. Historic mapping for the area includes the 6-inch (1836), the 25-inch (1908) and the Cassini (1935–38) editions of the Ordnance Survey (OS) maps, as well as pre-OS mapping, including Rocque's Map of 1760. Potential archaeological or cultural heritage features are often marked on such maps and they provide a useful resource in identifying sites, particularly if they no longer have any above-ground remains.

Rocque's map of 1760 depicts the site to the south side of the 'New Canal', between the settlements of 'Mill Town' and 'Nanger'. The area is shown as predominantly pastureland. A road leads from 'Mill Town' to 'Ballybawn' through the site, passing 'Church in Ruins' (probably RMP DU021-005001-; see below). 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 area of an unclassified castle (DU021-004----). The castle is not depicted, suggesting perhaps it was no longer standing at this time.

The OS maps of the area were particularly useful in tracing the development of the site during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. No buildings are depicted within the site on either the first edition 6-inch map of 1836 (Figure 3) or on the 25-inch map of 1908 (Figure 4). There are also no changes within the site in relation to field layout. The townland boundary between Ballybane and Kilbride extends in a stepped profile roughly east–west to the north of the current site. 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. The site is located within the southeast corner of a field that is located adjacent to the aforementioned townland boundary. An east–west aligned field division is depicted on both Ordnance Survey maps to the south of the site. To the southeast of the site, 'Kilbride Castle' is shown as a cluster of long rectangular buildings. To the east of Kilbride Castle, within an oval area, a 'Church', and 'Grave Yd.' are labelled. More detail is shown on the 1908 map, 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 site are apparent from the Cassini map of 1935–38 (Figure 5).

Aerial photographs dating between 1995 and 2013 from the Ordnance Survey of Ireland were also reviewed, as well as Google Earth imagery dating between 2009 and 2022. No clear cropmarks were identified that suggest archaeological features in the site; however, in recent years, two archaeological sites were identified in the form of cropmarks. These are located to the west of the proposed development and represent two enclosures (SMR DU021-108---- and DU021-109----). Sometime prior to 2009, an access road from New Nangor Road (R134), with a number of associated roads, was constructed to serve future development within Profile Park. This involved significant ground disturbances along the constructed roads. Furthermore, while the townland boundary between Ballybane and Kilbride was disturbed on a number of occasions in recent years, it remains visible in all aerial imagery. A 2022 Google Earth image shows the topsoil stripped area and the excavated enclosure with associated features.

2.2.1 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 area subject to archaeological monitoring is located within the townlands of Ballybane and Kilbride. Kilbride are located in the Barony of Newcastle, in the Civil Parish of Kilbride, while Ballybane is in the Barony of Uppercross and the Civil Parish of Clondalkin (<https://www.townlands.ie/>).

An examination of the Placenames Database of Ireland (www.logainm.ie) can reveal important information about an area's natural and cultural heritage. Ballybane (*An Baile Bán*) may be recorded as early as 1326 in the Calendar of Archbishops

Alen's Register, when '*...Glasmoberney, Rathcarwane, Balibayne, and half the vill of Balybogh*' is referenced. While, as mentioned above, Rocque's map of 1760 depicts it as Ballybawn. The Irish name for Ballybane, *An Baile Bán*, or the white town, suggests at least some of this area was likely white lea-ground or grassy, long used as grazing pasture or for hay. Kilbride (*Cill Bhríde*) was mentioned in 1295 and 1307 in reference to the tenements of *Kilbride and the Naungre* (Mills, 1914; see below also). The name is depicted on the 1760 Rocque map as 'Killbride' and 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 also identified in the neighbouring townland of Grange. Furthermore, to the northeast of the site, in Kishoge and Kilmahuddrick, a Neolithic house (01E0061) and a ring-barrow (00E0448) were previously 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 site, a monastery was established during the seventh century AD and dedicated to St Mochua. It was plundered by the Vikings in the ninth century and became a Viking base. There is little information in relation to the early history of the area, however, the name Kilbride was mentioned in 1295, when 5 shillings were paid to William Comyn for the rent of *Kilbride and Nanger* (Sweetman 1881). The area appear to have been under the control of Leinster rulers until the twelfth century, when the Anglo-Normans arrived. Kilbride is often mentioned in various sources as 'lands of Kilbride and Nanger'. In the sixteenth century, the Bathe family held the lands of Kilbride and Nanger. As mentioned above, the area is depicted on Rocque's Map of 1760 as predominantly pastureland between the settlements of 'Mill Town' and 'Nanger'.

2.2.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations

The site was previously subject to a geophysical survey (20R0080; Russell & Breen, 2020), with subsequent test trenching revealing no archaeological features or deposits (21E0061; Donald Murphy, 2021a; Figures 6–8). Targeted test trenching (21E0061; Donald Murphy, 2021b) was also previously carried out to the south of Falcon Avenue, confirming the presence of an enclosure recorded as a result of the geophysical survey. This was subsequently excavated and found to represent a prehistoric segmented enclosure (21E0061; Donald Murphy, 2022a, preliminary report).

The areas to the east of the site were also subject to archaeological assessment. This included a geophysical survey (22R0316; Donald Murphy, 2022b) and test trenching (22E0760; Deirdre Murphy, 2022) that identified a possible prehistoric/early historic ditch. Test trenching to the east of the southern extent of the site (21E0692; Piera, 2021) also exposed an oval-shaped pit filled with light-grey silty clay and marl with frequent inclusions of charcoal and animal bone. To the far north-east, excavations in the townland of Kilmahuddrick in 2000 uncovered a prehistoric ring-barrow with associated activity, including various cremation deposits, dated to the Bronze Age and the Iron Age (00E0448, Doyle, 2005). The site was also within a landscape of early medieval field systems.

The information on these archaeological investigations is largely derived from the *Summary Accounts of Archaeological Excavations in Ireland* (www.excavations.ie) and is summarised below and in Table 1 (see Figure 2).

Table 1: Previous archaeological investigations in the environs of the site

Site	Licence No.	Site Type	Investigation type
2022:267 - Profile Park, New Nangor Road, Ballybane, Dublin	22E0760	Prehistoric/early historic ditch (possible)	Geophysical survey and test trenching
2021:111 - Profile Park, Ballybane and Kilbride, Dublin	21E0061	No archaeological significance	Geophysical survey and test trenching
2021:110 - Profile Park, Kilbride, Dublin	21E0061	Enclosure	Targeted Test Trenching
2021:567 - Profile Park, Kilbride, Dublin	21E0692	Pit	Test Trenching
Castlebaggot Park, Kilbride & Kilmactalway Townlands, South County Dublin	20R0006	Various	Geophysical Survey
2016:094 - Ballybane and Aungierstown, Dublin (South County), Dublin	15E0551	No archaeology found	Archaeological test trenching
2012: 188 - Profile Park, Nangor Road, Clondalkin	12E0067	No archaeological significance	Archaeological monitoring
2001: 438 – Kishoge, Dublin	01E0061	Prehistoric house	Archaeological excavation
2000:0225 - Kilmahuddrick (Grange Castle International Business Park), Clondalkin	00E0448	Barrow – ring-barrow	Archaeological excavation
2000:0224 Grange/Kilmahuddrick/Nangor (Grange Castle International Business Park), Clondalkin	00E0718	Fulacht fiadh	Archaeological monitoring

The site was previously subject to geophysical survey by ACSU Ltd, carried out under licence 20R0080 (Russell & Breen, 2020; Figures 6–8). This survey identified an array of anomalies, including an archaeological monument representing an enclosure south of Falcon Avenue. Test trenching of the site subsequently took place under licence 21E0061 (Donald Murphy, 2021a). A total of 30 test trenches equalling 1,928 linear meters were excavated in the area to the north of Falcon Avenue (Figures 7–8). No definite archaeological features were identified within this area. The geophysical survey to the south of Falcon Avenue, however, identified the presence of archaeological remains, including a sub-circular enclosure and part of an early historic field system. Targeted test trenching, also under licence 21E0061 (Donald Murphy, 2021b), was carried out in this area and confirmed the results of the geophysical survey. A total of 10 test trenches equalling 232 linear meters were excavated in this area to the south of Falcon Avenue, exposing the remains of an oval/circular-shaped enclosure. The upper part of the ditch was likely truncated during groundworks that had taken place here in 2009. The enclosure ditch was exposed in Test Trenches 1, 2, 6 and 8, while two linear features were recorded in Trenches 1 and 3. The latter were represented by two roughly east–west aligned ditches. In addition, a feature visible as a positive anomaly on the greyscale geophysical survey results was noted; it represented a modern bank (visible on 2017 aerial photography) that appeared to be in alignment with the related geophysical anomaly. A further anomaly was identified as geological in nature.

Excavation of an area measuring 50m² at the location of the enclosure was subsequently excavated under licence 21E0061 (Donald Murphy, 2022a, preliminary report). During this excavation, three large features were exposed: a segmented

enclosure C3, a curvilinear C5 and a linear feature C7, as well as several smaller features. The latter included linear feature C41 and pits C20, C21, C22, and C34. The enclosure appeared to have three distinct segments, which were defined by the termini between them, as well as differences in profile and deposits. The enclosure ditch measured between 1.33m and 2.84m in width and 0.42–1.03m in depth. The finds recovered consisted of prehistoric pottery and some worked stone/lithics. More recently, a geophysical survey (22R0316; Donald Murphy, 2022b) and test trenching (22E0760) took place to the northeast. Only one potential archaeological feature was identified within Trenches 5, 6 and 11. It consisted of a linear feature or ditch (C3), aligned northwest–southeast and measuring c.25m in length, 1.7m in width and 0.32m in depth. It was filled with mid-brown silty clay containing occasional inclusions of decayed stone and a few small fragments of animal bone (C4). As mentioned above, the area to the east of the prehistoric enclosure and the southern extent of the current site, was also subject to test trenching (21E0692; Piera, 2021) and this exposed an isolated pit that included charcoal and animal bone. Test trenching of the area to the south of the site to facilitate the enabling works, including the necessary carpark and compound, was also carried out under licence 21E0061 (Donald Murphy, 2023). It did not expose any features of archaeological significance.

2.2.3 Recorded Monuments

The site contains no monuments listed in the *Record of Monuments and Places* or the *Sites and Monuments Record*. The nearest such monument is Castle – unclassified (DU021-004----), which is located 0.43m south of the site. As outlined above, however, an enclosure since excavated (preserved by record 21E0061; Donald Murphy, 2022a, preliminary report) was identified during geophysical survey (20R0080; Russell & Breen, 2020) and confirmed by targeted test trenching (21E0061; Donald Murphy, 2021b). The discovery was reported on 19 January 2021 and a Monument Report Form was submitted to the National Monument Services.

Table 2 presents 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://maps.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>).

Table 2: Recorded Monuments in the environs of the site

RMP/SMR 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. Compiled by: Geraldine Stout
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 (McNeill 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.

RMP/SMR No	Class/ Site Type	Townland	Description
			<p>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).</p> <p>Compiled by: Geraldine Stout</p> <p><i>References:</i></p> <p>Ball, E.F. 1902–20 (Reprint 1979) <i>A history of the County Dublin</i>, 6 vols. Dublin. Gill and Macmillan.</p> <p>McNeill, C. (ed.) 1950 <i>Calendar of Archbishop Alen's Register c. 1172-1534</i>. Dublin. Royal Society of Antiquaries.</p> <p>Ni Mharcaigh, M. 1997 The medieval parish churches of south-west County Dublin. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy</i> 97C, 245-96.</p> <p>Ronan, M.V. 1941 Archbishop Bulkeley's Visitation of Dublin, 1630. <i>Archivium Hibernicum</i> 8, 56-98.</p>
DU021-005002-	Graveyard	Kilbride	<p>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-).</p> <p>Compiled by: Geraldine Stout</p>
DU021-108----	Concentric enclosure	Ballybane	<p>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.</p> <p>Compiled by: Paul Walsh</p>
DU021-109----	Enclosure	Ballybane	<p>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.</p> <p>Compiled by: Paul Walsh</p>
DU017-082----	Field system	Nangor	<p>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.</p> <p>Compiled by: Geraldine Stout</p>

2.2.4 Protected Structures and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

The site contains no Protected Structures, as listed in the *South Dublin County Development Plan 2022–2028*. A 'Detached Multiple Bay Single Storey Officers Mess' (RPS ID. 188) is located c.160m to the north, and it is also an architectural heritage structure (NIAH Reg No 11208028), while 'Stone Church (Ruin) & Graveyard, Ringfort (Rath / Cashel), Earthwork(s)' (RPS ID 184), which are also recorded monuments (DU021-005001- to -005003-), are located c. 0.5m to the south-east of the site.

2.2.5 The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland

Four archaeological finds are listed within the Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland for the townland of Kilbride. These include Pottery (NMI ID 1873:29.1), human remains (NMI ID 1873:29.2 and NMI ID 4530: Wk176.2), and an urn (NMI ID 2676: Wk176.1) and are all noted as found at 'Valley of the River Liffey near Kilbride'.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

3.1 Site description

The site is located in Profile Park, Ballybane and Kilbride, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin (ITM 703600, 730600; Figures 1–2). The site consists of fields located between New Nangor Road (R134) to the north and Profile Park Road – Falcon Avenue to the south. As detailed above, the site was previously subject to test trenching, while the area directly to the south was subject to test trenching and excavation.

3.2 Methodology

Monitoring was carried out in accordance with the *IAI Code of Conduct for Archaeological Monitoring* (Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland 2006a). All topsoil stripping was carried out with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, along with the use of a bulldozer, under the direct supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. All spoil from the excavated groundworks was also examined for artefacts. The areas monitored were recorded using a high-resolution digital camera with a minimum resolution of 10 Megapixels.

All finds were registered, bagged and temporarily stored in accordance with the National Museum of Ireland's *Advice Notes for Excavators* (NMI 2010) and *Standards for the care and treatment of archaeological objects from excavations* (2022), as well as the Institute of Archaeologists of Ireland's *Code of Conduct for the Treatment of Archaeological Objects* (IAI 2006b).

3.3 Results

The topsoil stripping undertaken at Profile Park, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin as carried out under licence no 21E0061 (Figures 6–7; Plates 1–16). The thickness of the topsoil varied between 0.10m and 0.52m, and the natural consisted of predominantly mid-orange–brown clay (see Table 3). Outcrops of limestone and shale were also recorded, which is typical of the underlying geology in this area.

Following assessment, all finds recovered were deemed to be non-archaeological in nature, representing *ex situ* post-medieval/early modern remains recovered from the topsoil during the course of the monitored stripping (see Table 4; Plate 16).

No archaeological features were identified during topsoil stripping on site.

Table 3: Context descriptions

Context	L(m)	W(m)	D(m)	Basic Description
C1	-	-	0.10–0.52	Topsoil
C2	-	-	-	Mid-orange–brown clay with outcrops of limestone and shale.

Table 4: Finds list

Number	Context	Simple Name	Material	Description
21E0061:1:1–6	1	Pottery	Ceramic	Post-medieval/early modern pottery. Six small- and medium-sized sherds.
21E0061:1:7	1	Pottery	Ceramic	Post-medieval/early modern pottery. Glazed.
21E0061:1:8	1	Pipestem	Ceramic	Post-medieval/early modern fragment of pipe stem.
21E0061:1:9	1	Pottery	Ceramic	Decorated post-medieval/early modern pottery sherd.
21E0061:1:10	1	Animal bone	Bone	Animal bone fragment.

4. DISCUSSION

The site at Profile Park was subject to previous archaeological investigations. This included a geophysical survey (20R0080; Russell & Breen, 2020) followed by test trenching (21E0061; Donald Murphy, 2021a) with no features recorded (Figures 6–8). Targeted test trenching (21E0061; Donald Murphy, 2021b) was also previously carried out to the south of Falcon Avenue, confirming the presence of an enclosure recorded as a result of the geophysical survey. This was subsequently excavated (21E0061; Donald Murphy, 2022a, preliminary report) and found to represent a prehistoric segmented enclosure.

The monitoring of topsoil stripping north of Falcon Avenue, as outlined in this report, revealed no indication of isolated archaeological features or deposits on site. The monitoring is now complete.

5. CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

The site at Profile Park, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin (ITM 703600, 730600; Figures 1–8), spanning the townlands of Ballybane and Kilbride, was subject to several archaeological investigations, including geophysical survey, test trenching and monitoring.

The monitoring exposed no features of archaeological significance and is now complete. Consequently, no further archaeological mitigation is required.

6. EXCAVATION BULLETIN

Profile Park, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin

21E0061

ITM: 703600, 730600

No archaeological significance

Archaeological Monitoring

The site is located at Profile Park, Clondalkin, Co. Dublin (ITM 703600, 730600), on land adjacent to and south of New Nangor Road (R134) as far as the internal Profile Park Road – Falcon Avenue, spanning the townlands of Ballybane and Kilbride.

The site was previously subject to geophysical survey (20R0080) and test trenching (21E0061), with no features identified within this area to the north of Falcon Avenue. Test trenching to the south of Falcon Avenue, however, confirmed the presence of an enclosure recorded as a result of the geophysical survey. This was subsequently excavated (21E0061) and found to represent a prehistoric segmented enclosure.

Monitoring of the topsoil stripping north of Falcon Avenue was carried out by Donald Murphy under an extension of licence 21E0061. It was carried out with a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket, along with the use of a bulldozer. Removed soil was examined for artefacts, with only *ex situ* post-medieval/early modern finds recorded from the topsoil. The thickness of the topsoil varied between 0.10m and 0.52m, and the natural consisted of predominantly mid-orange–brown clay. Outcrops of limestone and shale were also recorded, which is typical of the underlying geology.

No archaeological features were observed, and no archaeological artefacts were recovered. The work is now complete.

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

7. PUBLICATION PLAN

An account of this licenced archaeological monitoring and its final results will be published online as an excavation bulletin at www.excavations.ie (see Section 6).

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

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

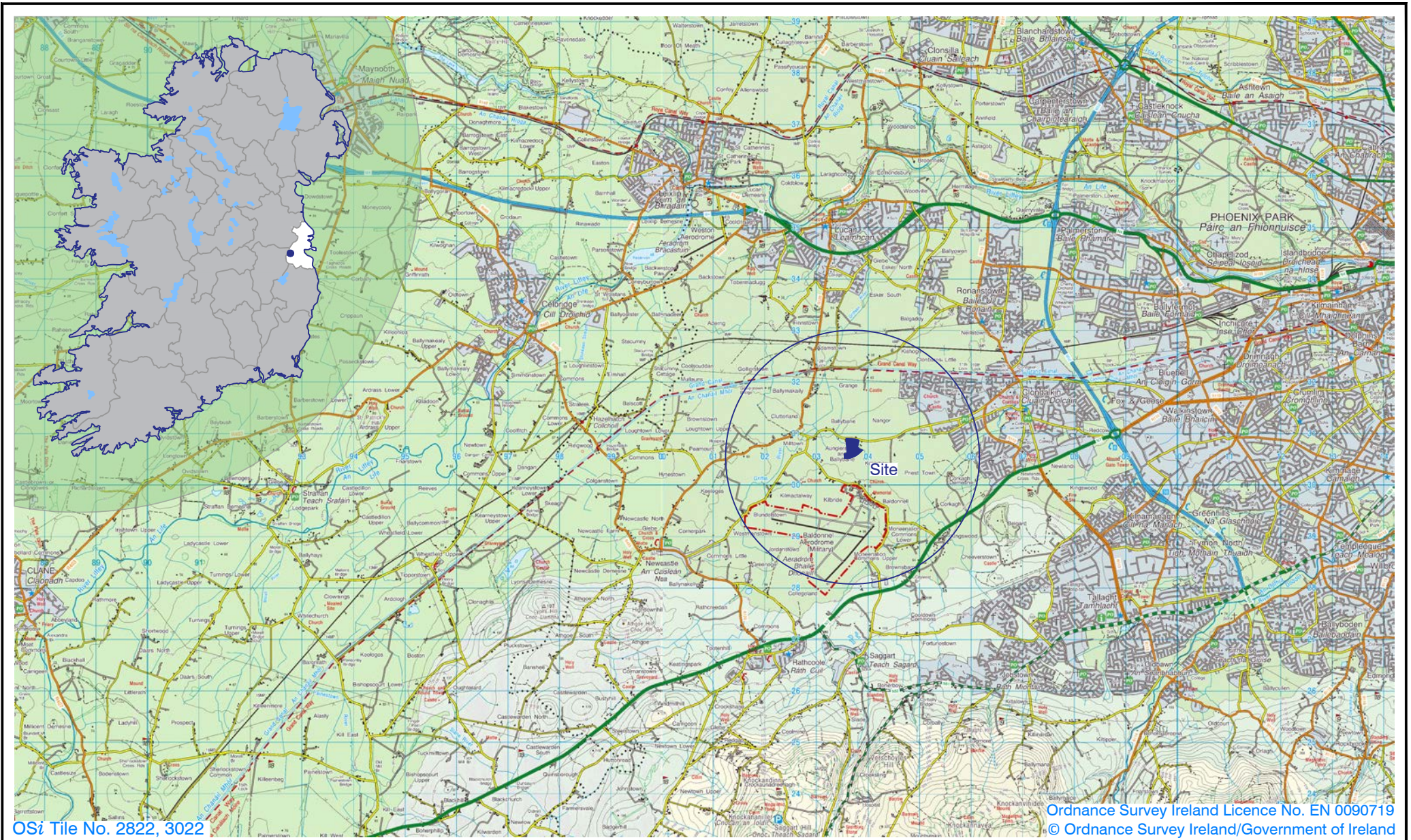


Figure 1: Location of site



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



OS Sheet No. DN021

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200 m



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Drawing number: 2020_C2203

Date: August 2023

Scale: 1:3,000@A4

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

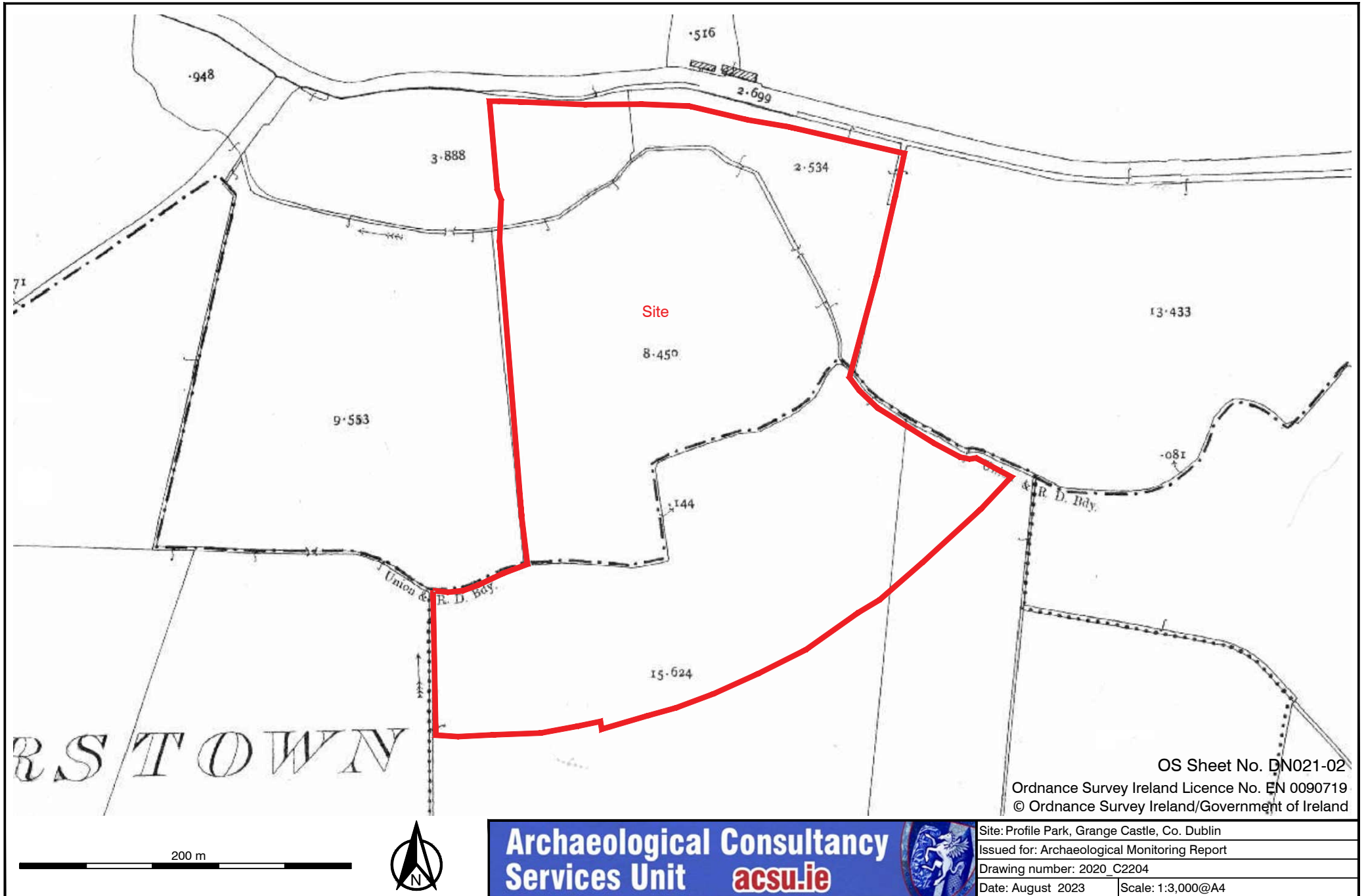


Figure 4: Extract from 3rd edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 25-inch map (surveyed 1908 - published 1910), showing location of site

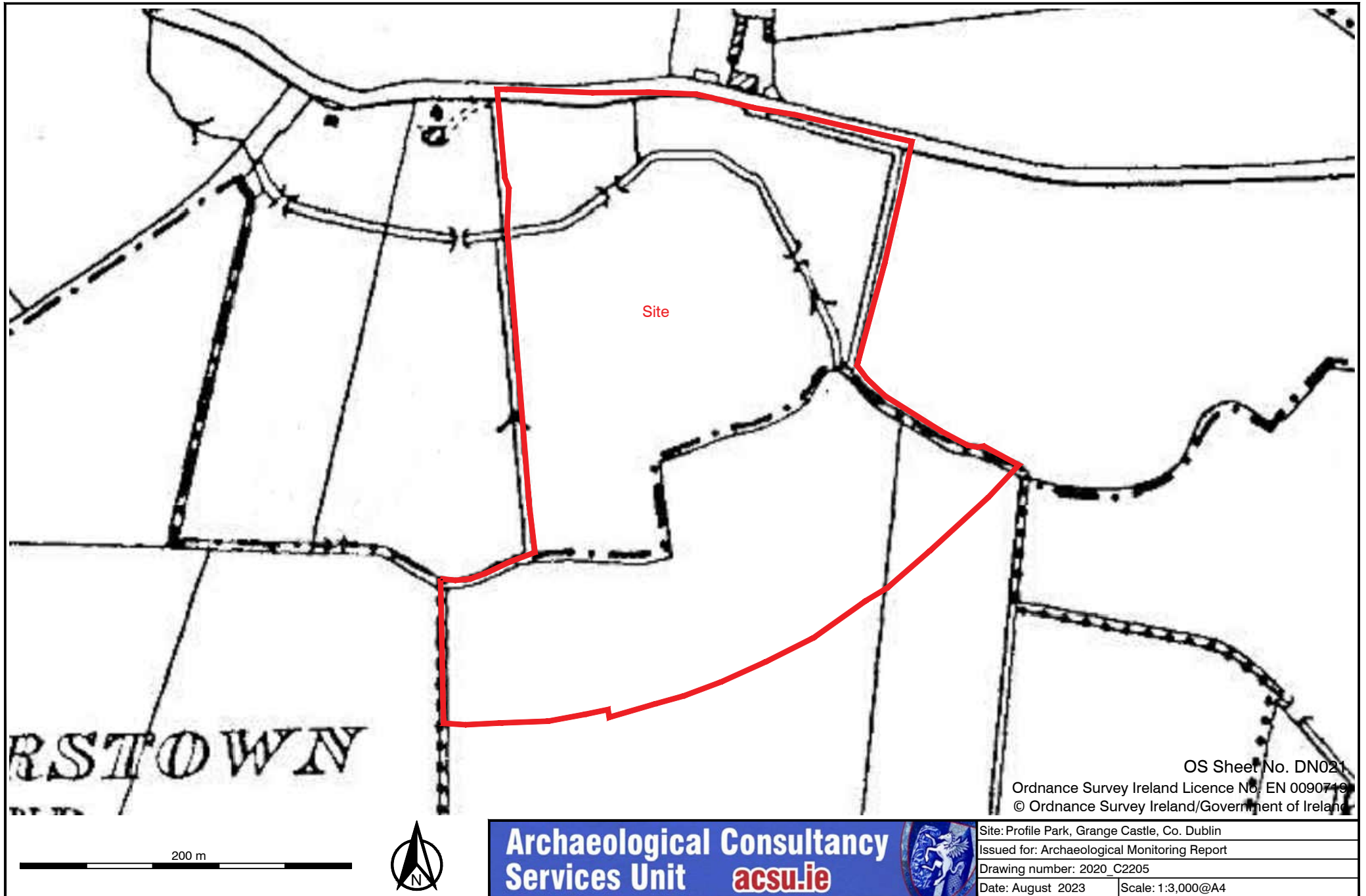
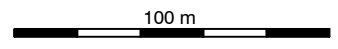


Figure 5: Extract from Cassini edition Ordnance Survey (OS) 6-inch map (1935-38), showing location of site



Geophysical survey areas



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

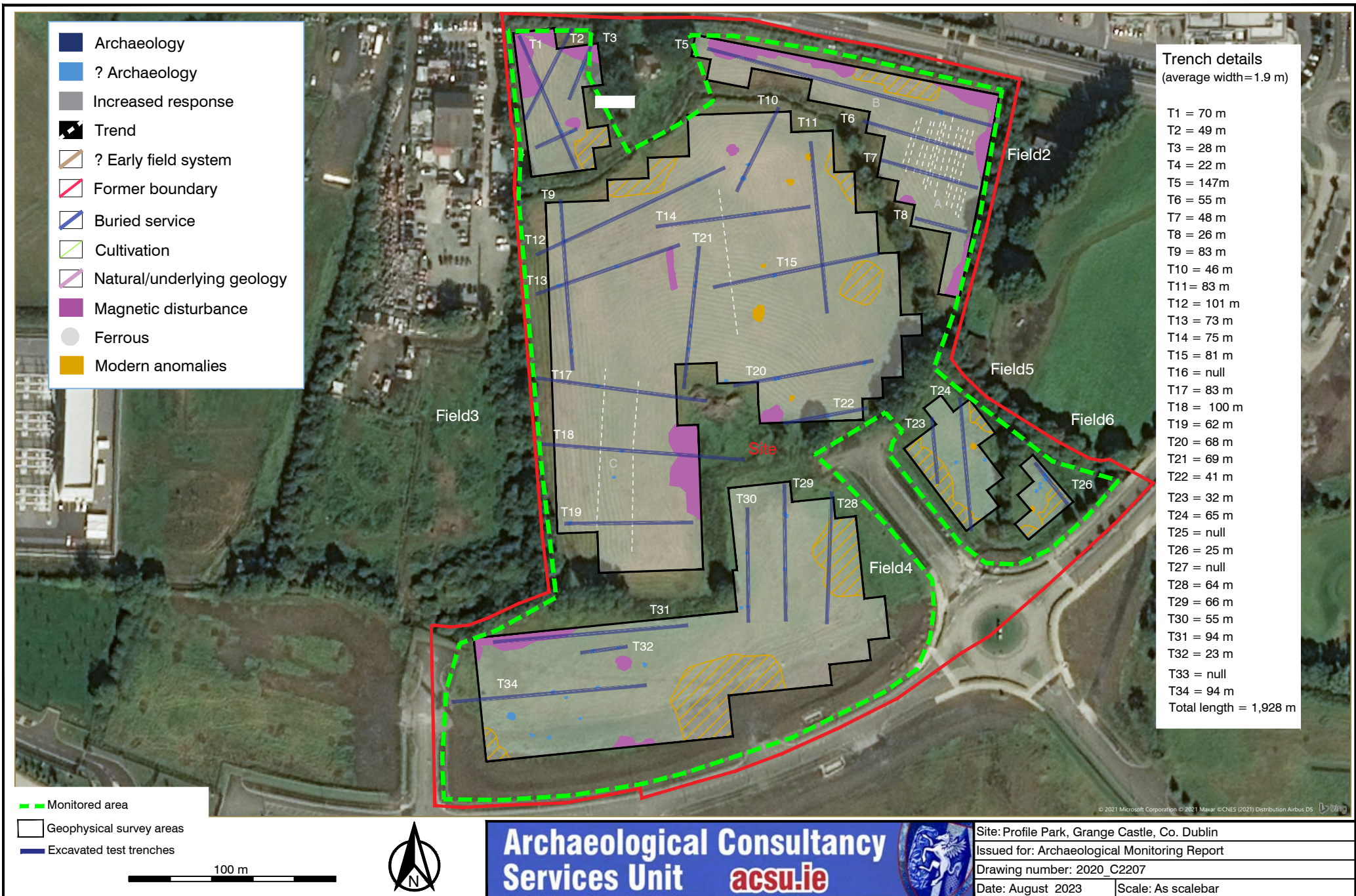
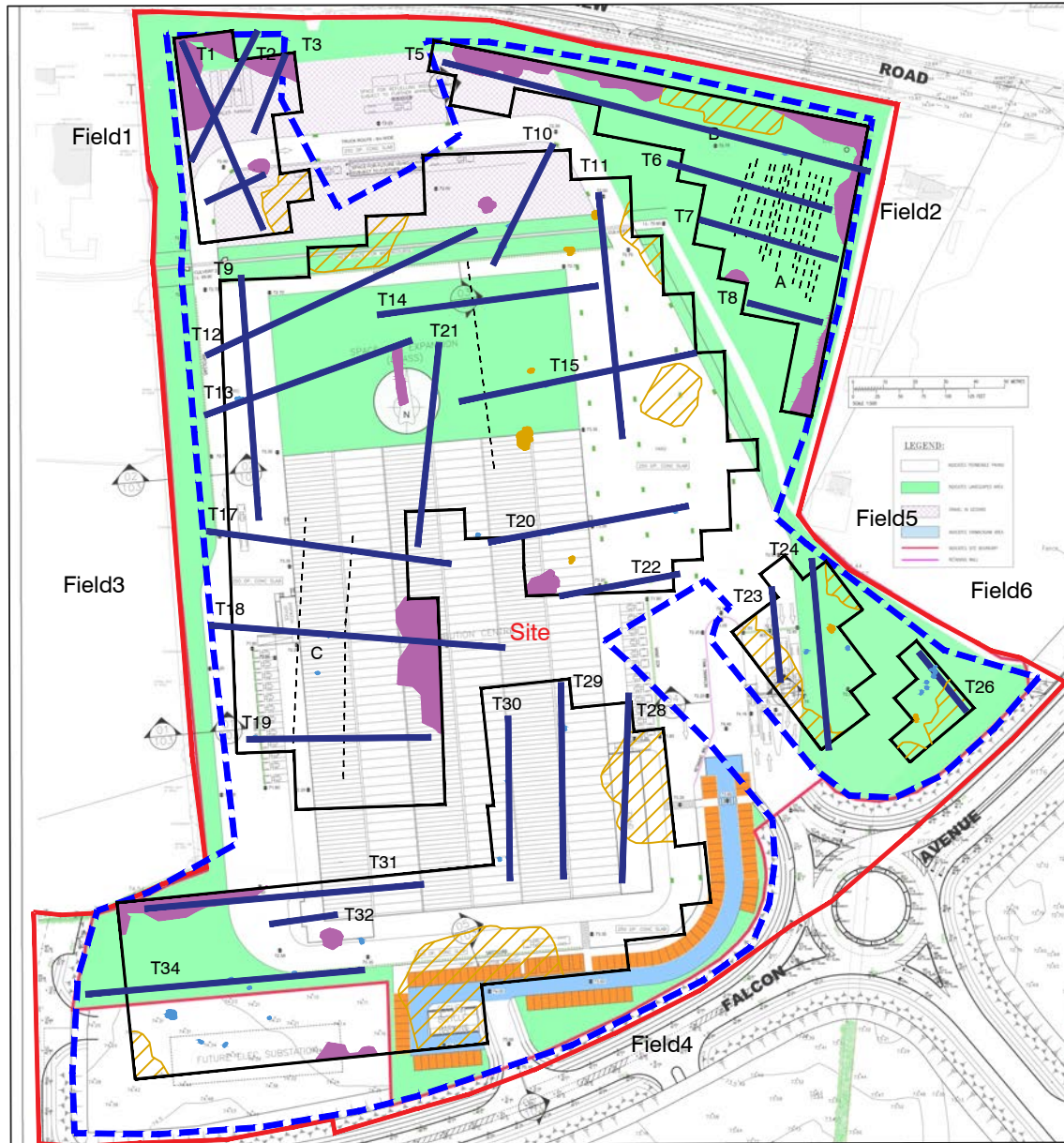


Figure 7: Aerial view of site, showing geophysical survey interpretation, excavated test trenches and monitored area

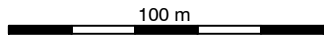
- Archaeology
- ? Archaeology
- Increased response
- Trend
- ? Early field system
- Former boundary
- Buried service
- Cultivation
- Natural/underlying geology
- Magnetic disturbance
- Ferrous
- Modern anomalies



Trench details
(average width=1.9 m)

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

- Monitored area
- Excavated test trenches
- Geophysical survey areas



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



Plate 1: General view, looking southwest.



Plate 2: General view looking southwest.



Plate 3: General view looking west.



Plate 4: General view, looking northwest.



Plate 5: General view, northeast extent, looking northwest.



Plate 6: General view, southeast extent, looking southeast.



Plate 7: General view, looking west.



Plate 8: General view, north extent, looking northwest.



Plate 9: General view, looking northeast.



Plate 10: Overview, looking south.



Plate 11: Overview, looking south.



Plate 12: Overview, looking south.



Plate 13: General view, north end, looking north.



Plate 14: General view, north end, looking northeast.



Plate 15: General view, looking northwest.



Plate 16: Sample of post-medieval/early modern topsoil finds from site.