

**REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING  
AT  
PROFILE PARK,  
TOWNLAND OF KILBRIDE  
COUNTY DUBLIN**

**LICENCE 21E0692**

**I.T.M.: 703681, 730561**

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## ABSTRACT

IAC Archaeology has prepared this report to study the impact, if any, on the archaeological and historical resource of a permitted development, which is located in the townland of Kilbride, County Dublin (ITM 703681, 73056). The report was undertaken by Marc Piera and Sara Marandola of IAC Archaeology under Licence No. 21E0692, and follows a previous archaeological excavation carried out within the development site by IAC Archaeology in October 2022.

An initial programme of archaeological test trenching was carried out by Marc Piera of IAC Archaeology in 2021, as a result of a previous archaeological desktop assessment conducted by IAC Archaeology in 2019 and a course of geophysical survey undertaken by ACSU in 2020. Test trenching helped to inform the Cultural Heritage chapter of the EIAR report for the entire development area in 2023.

Test trenching identified one area of archaeological significance named AA1. A subsequent archaeological excavation uncovered two main phases of activity on site including a linear ditch most likely part of an early field system (Phase 1), and two pits and a cobbled surface which led to them, crossing over the ditch (Phase 2). A metal pin recovered from one of the pits is indicative of a medieval date for the site. A preliminary report was undertaken by Marc Piera in October 2022, to illustrate the results of the excavation.

Subsequent to the excavation described above, all groundworks within the site of development were subject to archaeological monitoring. These works included the bulk excavation for the main building of the power plant and the stripping of any associated areas for auxiliary services. Monitoring did not reveal any further features of archaeological potential; therefore, no further mitigation measures are deemed necessary in association with the development project.

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## CONTENTS

ABSTRACT .....	I
CONTENTS .....	II
List of Figures.....	iii
List of Plates .....	iii
<b>1 INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 General .....	1
<b>2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND .....</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Summary of Desktop Assessment .....	2
2.2 Summary of Previous Archaeological Fieldwork.....	3
2.3 Cartographic Analysis .....	5
2.4 Aerial Photographic Analysis .....	6
2.5 Topographical Files .....	6
<b>3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING .....</b>	<b>7</b>
3.1 General .....	7
3.2 Results .....	7
3.3 Conclusions.....	7
<b>4 REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>8</b>
APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA.....	I
APPENDIX 2 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE .....	III
FIGURES	
PLATES	

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

- Figure 1 Site location showing nearby archaeology
- Figure 2 Plan of proposed development
- Figure 3 Test trenches layout, November 2021
- Figure 4 Plan of site AA1
- Figure 5 Extracts from Rocque, Map of County Dublin (1760); from John Taylor, Map of Dublin City and its Environs (1816), and from OS maps (1843 and 1871), showing the approximate location of the site.

## **LIST OF PLATES**

- Plate 1 Main bulk area, facing south east
- Plate 2 Main bulk area, facing west south-west
- Plate 3 Main bulk area, facing north
- Plate 4 Topsoil stripping at the edge of construction site, facing east
- Plate 5 Topsoil stripping at the edge of construction site, facing north
- Plate 6 Topsoil stripping at the edge of construction site, facing south

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 GENERAL

The following report details the results of a programme of archaeological monitoring undertaken in the townland of Kilbride, South County Dublin, prior to a permitted development (Figure 1; ITM 703681, 73056). The monitoring of groundworks was undertaken by Marc Piera of IAC Archaeology (IAC), and under Licence No. 21E0692. It follows a previous archaeological excavation carried out within the development site (AA1) by IAC Archaeology in October 2022 (Piera, 2022).

An initial course of archaeological test trenching was carried out by Marc Piera in 2021 (Piera & Lee 2021; Licence No. 21E0692) which helped to inform the Cultural Heritage chapter of the EIAR report for the development (Bailey 2023). A previous archaeological desktop assessment was conducted by Faith Bailey and Jacqui Anderson of IAC Archaeology (F. Bailey and J. Anderson, 2019), a geophysical survey was undertaken by ACSU (July 2020) across the proposed development area and adjacent lands.

Archaeological monitoring ‘involves an archaeologist being present in the course of the carrying out of developments’ and has been defined as being carried out ‘so as to identify and protect archaeological deposits, features or objects which may be uncovered or otherwise affected by the works’ (Department of Arts, Heritage, the Gaeltacht and Islands, 1999b).

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## 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 SUMMARY OF DESKTOP ASSESSMENT

The proposed development area is located in the townland of Kilbride, Parish of Kilbride and Barony of Newcastle. There are two groups of individual recorded monuments within 500m of the proposed development area. These comprise a castle (DU0021-004) and a church, graveyard and ecclesiastical enclosure group (DU0021-005001-3) located over 300m to the south (Figure 1; Appendix 1).

The first archaeological evidence within the study area, are dated back to the Early Medieval Period (c. AD 500–1100). This period was characterised by the introduction of Christianity to Ireland. Early churches tended to be constructed of wood or post-and-wattle. Between the late 8th and 10th centuries, mortared stone churches gradually replaced these earlier structures. An ecclesiastical enclosure (DU021-005003) is recorded c. 478m south of the proposed development area. The sub-circular raised area contains a graveyard (DU021-005002) and a medieval stone church (DU021-005001). Although the surviving church is of medieval date it may stand on the site of an early medieval ecclesiastical site.

In 2020 a geophysical survey (Russell and Breen 2020, Licence No: 20R0080) was carried out partially within the proposed development area and in lands to the immediate south. This resulted in the identification of a previously unrecorded circular enclosure with a diameter of c. 30m, likely to represent the remains of an early medieval ringfort. The site was subject to archaeological testing in 2021 (Licence Ref.: 21E0061) and excavation in 2022, although no Excavation Summary has been published for the excavation works.

During Medieval Period (AD 1100–1600) the Anglo-Normans arrived in Ireland in support of the deposed King of Leinster, Diarmait MacMurchadha, and by the end of the 12th century the Normans had succeeded in conquering much of the country (Stout and Stout 1997). Leinster, including Dublin and Meath, was ‘sub-infeudated’, meaning that great swathes of land were parcelled out among the Anglo-Norman elites. The Anglo-Norman tenurial system largely appropriated the older established land units known as *túaths* in the early medieval period but described the territories as manors (MacCotter 2008). The initial stage of the invasion was marked by the construction of motte and bailey castles, which were later replaced with stone castles. In the later medieval period, a total of seven tower houses were constructed in the wider environs of the development area. These include Grange Castle (DU017-034), from which the wider area takes its name, Kilbride Castle (DU021-004), c. 427m south of the proposed development area and Nangor Castle (DU017-037), c. 1km to the northeast. Kilbride Castle (DU021-004) is no longer extant with its location now occupied by a farm complex. Some of the farm buildings may have been built from the reclaimed fabric of the castle. The castle appears to have survived until 1871-5 when it was depicted on the historic OS mapping. By the time of the 1906-9 OS map, it is annotated as ‘site of’, indicating it had been demolished.

The existing Kilbride Church (DU021-005001) dates to the medieval period, though stands in ruins today. It was described at the dissolution in 1547 as an old chapel- indicating it was considered old even in the mid-16<sup>th</sup> century and described as ruinous as early as 1630 (SMR file). The church was dedicated to St. Bridget, giving the townland its name, Kilbride, deriving from *Cill Bhríde*- Church of Bridget.

The medieval parish church of St. Cuthbert of Lindesfarne was held by St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin, from 1186 until 1540 when it was re-united with Clondalkin (Ball 1940). The church (DU017-038001) located c. 1.8km northeast of the proposed development area served the smallest parish in the county. To the south of the church's graveyard (DU017-038001) is a possible moated site (DU017-038003) defined by a flat-topped earthen bank and wide outer fosse.

During the Post-Medieval Period (AD 1600–1900) the English authority systematically took control of all of Ireland, largely through conflicts and the forced settlements, known as 'The Plantations'. With the onset of the 18th century, the political climate settled, and this saw a dramatic rise in the establishment of large residential houses around the country. This was largely because after the turbulence of the preceding centuries, the success of the Protestant cause and the effective removal of any political opposition, the country was at peace. The large country house was only a small part of the overall estate of a large landowner and provided a base to manage often large areas of land that could be dispersed nationally. During the latter part of the 18th century, the establishment of a parkland context (or demesnes) for large houses was the fashion.

The closest former parklands to the proposed development area, are the modest demesne associated with Kilcarbury House, c. 490m to the east and the much larger Castle Baggot, c. 575m to the southwest.

The Grand Canal, located c. 1.7km north of the proposed development area, is c. 131km long and links Dublin City to the River Shannon. Work began on the canal in 1756 and it was officially opened to traffic in 1804. While the rise of the railway significantly reduced the popularity of the canal, it was not until 1960 that the last cargo was transported along the Grand Canal.

## **2.2 SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK**

A review of the Excavations Bulletin (1970–2023) and available reports revealed that a previous course of testing and subsequent excavation has been carried out within the footprint of the development site, along with several other archaeological investigations, which have taken place within 500m of this site.

Archaeological testing was carried out within the site of the development area in November 2021 (Figure 3). This investigation revealed one area of archaeological significance (Piera and Lee 2021, Licence No. 21E0692). Several former field boundaries or drainage ditches were also revealed. The identified features (AA1) were later subject to excavation under the same licence (Piera 2022). Archaeological excavation at AA1 uncovered two main phases of activity on site. Phase 1 comprised a



linear ditch most likely constructed for an agricultural purpose, as part of an early field system. Phase 2 comprised two pits and a cobbled surface which led to them, crossing over the ditch. Pit fills showed evidence for burning activity, with burnt stones and charcoal inclusions, whilst the presence of animal bone from these fills suggested a potential proximity to a domestic/settlement area (Figure 4).

Archaeological test trenching of an enclosure and associated features was carried out at Profile Park c. 80m west of the permitted development area (Murphy 2021, Licence No. 21E0061). A total of ten test trenches were excavated, targeting anomalies identified during geophysical survey (Russell and Breen 2020, Licence No. 20R0080). Testing confirmed the results of the geophysical survey and succeeded in identifying the remains of the oval/circular enclosure and two further linear features. This enclosure was subsequently excavated in 2022, and revealed that the site was dominated by three large features: a segmented enclosure, a curvilinear feature and linear feature. In addition, several smaller features were also identified. A large quantity of Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the fills of the enclosure. However, radiocarbon dating places it in the Early Iron Age. Due to the lack of internal features the exact purpose of the enclosure is unknown (Murphy, 2022).

Archaeological test trenching was undertaken at Profile Park, Nangor Road, c. 200m to the north of the study area (Murphy 2022, Licence No. 22E0760). It followed a previous geophysical survey undertaken by ACSU Ltd. (Murphy 2022, Licence No. 22R0316). Only one potential archaeological feature was identified consisting of a linear feature or ditch of prehistoric/early historic date.

Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the construction of a development to the immediate southwest of the study area (O'Flanagan 2012, Licence No. 12E0067). Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered.

Archaeological testing (Quinn 2015, Licence No. 15E0551) following geophysical survey (Gimson 2015, Licence No. 15R0116) at the substation at Ballybane, c. 360m to the west, exposed several modern drainage channels and natural sterile stratigraphy. There was no evidence of any features of archaeological potential. Excavations conducted at the substation in 2017 revealed a series of pits, posts, and stake-holes at Site 1 (O'Flanagan 2017, Licence No. 17E0394). Site 2 consisted of a curvilinear ditch containing animal bone, two pieces of worked flint, and one possible scraper. Area 3 consisted of the remains of a heavily disturbed spread of burnt stone and clay. The material was situated in a hollow and the materials seemed to reflect a dry cooking oven indicative of settlement from at least the Bronze Age.

Archaeological monitoring was also carried out prior to industrial development to the north of the proposed development area, within the 'Kilcarbery Distribution Park' (Licence No. 98E0572, Bennett 1999:170). No features or deposits of archaeological potential were identified during these works. Post-medieval and modern pottery was recovered from the topsoil.

Archaeological testing (O'Dowd 2018, Licence No. 18E0292) following geophysical survey (Leigh 2015, Licence No. 15R0147) at Ballybane and Aungierstown (c. 450m to

the west northwest), only revealed drainage and cultivation features relating to the post-medieval agricultural usage of the lands.

## 2.3 CARTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

### **Down Survey Maps of the Barony of Newcastle, c. 1655**

There is little detail provided for the site of the permitted development in these early maps. It would appear that the site is located within an area noted as 'unforfeited lands' and it is therefore not shown in any detail as the primary purpose of these early maps was to detail land to be forfeited. It is likely the site area was in use as agricultural land at this time.

### **John Rocque, Map of County Dublin, 1760 (Figure 5)**

By the time of this mapping in 1760, the site of the power plant is depicted as open agricultural land. Kilbride church (DU021-005001), annotated as in ruins, is shown to the south. A structure is shown in the approximate location of Kilbride castle (DU021-004) but is unlabelled. In the wider landscape, Grange Castle (DU017-034) and Nangor (DU017-037) are also shown.

### **John Taylor, Map of Dublin City and its Environs, 1816 (Figure 5)**

The site of the power plant is depicted in an undeveloped location on this map, within an area labelled 'lands of Kilbride'. Kilbride church (DU021-005001) is again shown and labelled as in ruins. A small structure is depicted to the west of the site's approximate location and labelled 'Kilcarbery'.

### **Ordnance Survey Map, 1843, scale 1:10,056 (Figure 5)**

This is the first accurate historic mapping coverage of the area containing the proposed development. The site of the power plant forms part of an agricultural landscape, comprising parts of three fields. A laneway passes north-south through the proposed development area leading to Kilbride Castle (DU021-004) to the south. Kilbride Church (DU021-005001) is also shown within a sub-circular graveyard.

### **Ordnance Survey Map, 1871-5, scale 1:10,056 (Figure 5)**

There is no change to the site of the power plant by the time of this map. To the south, Kilbride House has been constructed immediately to the west of Kilbride Castle (DU021-004).

### **Ordnance Survey Map, 1906-9, scale 1:2500**

There is no significant change to the development area shown on this map. Kilbride Castle (DU021-004) is now annotated as 'site of' indicating that the castle is no longer extant by this time. While Kilbride Church (DU021-005001) is marked as 'in ruins' for the first time.

### **Ordnance Survey Map, 1935-8, scale 1:10,056**

There are no significant changes to the site of the power plant on this map.

## **2.4 AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS**

Inspection of the aerial photographic coverage of the proposed development area held by the Ordnance Survey (1995–2013), Google Earth (2008–2020) and Bing Maps (2021) revealed the proposed development area has been subject to topsoil disturbance in recent years during the construction of the roadway to the north and east (Google Earth 2009). No previously unknown archaeological sites were noted during the analysis.

## **2.5 TOPOGRAPHICAL FILES**

Information on artefact finds from the study area in County Dublin has been recorded by the National Museum of Ireland since the late 18th century. Location information relating to these finds is important in establishing prehistoric and historic activity in the study area.

A review of the topographical files revealed that no stray finds have been recovered from within the study area of the proposed development to date.

## **3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

### **3.1 GENERAL**

Archaeological monitoring of ground disturbance was undertaken between November 2022 and May 2023. The work was undertaken by Marc Piera of IAC Archaeology in the townland of Kilbride, Co. Dublin.

### **3.2 RESULTS**

Groundworks for the Power Plant Development consisted of a bulk excavation within the footprint of the development as covered in Section 1.2. Topsoil stripping works across the remaining areas of the site were also monitored. The bulk excavation encountered subsoil at a depth of c. 0,45m (Plates 1-3); whilst the remnant stripping did not breach the topsoil layer (Plates 1-6).

No features of archaeological potential were discovered during monitoring.

### **3.3 CONCLUSIONS**

Archaeological monitoring at Profile Park Power Plant followed on from a series of archaeological investigations, including an initial desktop assessment (F. Bailey and J. Anderson, 2019), geophysical surveys (Licence No: 20R0080), test trenching and one area of archaeological excavation (Licence No. 21E0692).

Previous archaeological testing and excavation revealed a limited archaeological area (AA1) encompassing two main phases of activity. Phase 1 comprised a linear ditch most likely constructed for an agricultural purpose, as part of an early field system. Phase 2 comprised two pits and a cobbled surface which led to them, crossing over the ditch. Pit fills showed evidence for burning activity, with burnt stones and charcoal inclusions, whilst the presence of animal bone from these fills suggested a potential proximity to a domestic/settlement area. A metal pin recovered from one of the pits is indicative of a medieval date for the site.

Subsequent monitoring of groundworks across the development did not identify any further features of archaeological interest. No further mitigation measures are deemed necessary.

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### **Cartographic Sources**

- Down Survey of Ireland, *Maps of the Barony of Newcastle*, c. 1655
- John Rocque, *An Actual Survey of County Dublin*, 1760
- John Taylor, *Map of the Environs of Dublin*, 1816
- Ordnance Survey maps of County Dublin, 1843-1938

### **Electronic Sources**

[www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie) – Summary of archaeological excavation from 1970–2020.

[www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie) – DoH/HLGH website listing all SMR/RMP sites.

[www.heritagemaps.ie](http://www.heritagemaps.ie) – The Heritage Council web-based spatial data viewer which focuses on the built, cultural, and natural heritage.

[www.googleearth.com](http://www.googleearth.com) – Satellite imagery of the proposed development area.

[www.bing.com](http://www.bing.com) – Satellite imagery of the proposed development area.

## APPENDIX 1 SMR/RMP SITES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA

<b>SMR NO.:</b>	DU021-004
<b>RMP STATUS:</b>	Yes
<b>TOWNLAND:</b>	Kilbride
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kilbride
<b>BARONY:</b>	Newcastle
<b>I.T.M.:</b>	703754, 730071
<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	Castle
<b>DIST. TO SITE:</b>	c. 400m south
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	Situated in a narrow valley. There are farm buildings on the site. There is no visible trace above ground (Ball 1906, 66).
<b>REFERENCE:</b>	Ball, E.F. 1906 (Reprint 1979) A history of the County Dublin, 6 vols. Dublin. Gill and Macmillan

<b>SMR NO.:</b>	DU021-005001
<b>RMP STATUS:</b>	Yes
<b>TOWNLAND:</b>	Kilbride
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kilbride
<b>BARONY:</b>	Newcastle
<b>I.T.M.:</b>	703864, 730033
<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	Church
<b>DIST. TO SITE:</b>	c. 400m south
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	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).
<b>REFERENCE:</b>	McNeill, C. (ed.) 1950 Calendar of Archbishop Alen's Register c. 1172-1534. Dublin. Royal Society of Antiquaries. Ronan, M.V. 1941 Archbishop Bulkeley's Visitation of Dublin, 1630. Archivium Hibernicum 8, 56-98. Ronan, 1941 Cross-in-circle stones of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 71, Part 1, 1-8. Ronan, M.V. 1941a Royal Visitation of Dublin, 1615. In Archivium Hibernicum 8, 1-55. Ball, E.F. 1906 (Reprint 1979) A history of the County Dublin, 6 vols. Dublin. Gill and Macmillan.



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<b>SMR NO.:</b>	DU021-005002
<b>RMP STATUS:</b>	Yes
<b>TOWNLAND:</b>	Kilbride
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kilbride
<b>BARONY:</b>	Newcastle
<b>I.T.M.:</b>	703865, 730031
<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	Graveyard
<b>DIST. TO SITE:</b>	c. 400m south
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	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-).
<b>REFERENCE:</b>	<a href="https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/">https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/</a>

<b>SMR NO.:</b>	DU021-005003
<b>RMP STATUS:</b>	Yes
<b>TOWNLAND:</b>	Kilbride
<b>PARISH:</b>	Kilbride
<b>BARONY:</b>	Newcastle
<b>I.T.M.:</b>	703864, 730033
<b>CLASSIFICATION:</b>	Ecclesiastical enclosure
<b>DIST. TO SITE:</b>	c. 400m south
<b>DESCRIPTION:</b>	The church of Kilbride is located in a circular raised graveyard (L 42m, Wth 30) on the edge of a valley. This may be the remains of an early ecclesiastical enclosure.
<b>REFERENCE:</b>	<a href="https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/">https://maps.archaeology.ie/HistoricEnvironment/</a>

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## APPENDIX 2 LEGISLATION PROTECTING THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

### PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

The cultural heritage in Ireland is safeguarded through national and international policy designed to secure the protection of the cultural heritage resource to the fullest possible extent (Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands 1999, 35). This is undertaken in accordance with the provisions of the *European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage* (Valletta Convention), ratified by Ireland in 1997.

### THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE

The *National Monuments Act 1930 to 2014* and relevant provisions of the *National Cultural Institutions Act 1997* are the primary means of ensuring the satisfactory protection of archaeological remains, which includes all man-made structures of whatever form or date except buildings habitually used for ecclesiastical purposes. A National Monument is described as ‘a monument or the remains of a monument the preservation of which is a matter of national importance by reason of the historical, architectural, traditional, artistic or archaeological interest attaching thereto’ (National Monuments Act 1930 Section 2). A number of mechanisms under the National Monuments Act are applied to secure the protection of archaeological monuments. These include the Register of Historic Monuments, the Record of Monuments and Places, and the placing of Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders on endangered sites.

### OWNERSHIP AND GUARDIANSHIP OF NATIONAL MONUMENTS

The Minister may acquire national monuments by agreement or by compulsory order. The state or local authority may assume guardianship of any national monument (other than dwellings). The owners of national monuments (other than dwellings) may also appoint the Minister or the local authority as guardian of that monument if the state or local authority agrees. Once the site is in ownership or guardianship of the state, it may not be interfered with without the written consent of the Minister.

### REGISTER OF HISTORIC MONUMENTS

Section 5 of the 1987 Act requires the Minister to establish and maintain a Register of Historic Monuments. Historic monuments and archaeological areas present on the register are afforded statutory protection under the 1987 Act. Any interference with sites recorded on the register is illegal without the permission of the Minister. Two months notice in writing is required prior to any work being undertaken on or in the vicinity of a registered monument. The register also includes sites under Preservation Orders and Temporary Preservation Orders. All registered monuments are included in the Record of Monuments and Places.

### PRESERVATION ORDERS AND TEMPORARY PRESERVATION ORDERS

Sites deemed to be in danger of injury or destruction can be allocated Preservation Orders under the 1930 Act. Preservation Orders make any interference with the site illegal. Temporary Preservation Orders can be attached under the 1954 Act. These

perform the same function as a Preservation Order but have a time limit of six months, after which the situation must be reviewed. Work may only be undertaken on or in the vicinity of sites under Preservation Orders with the written consent, and at the discretion, of the Minister.

### **RECORD OF MONUMENTS AND PLACES**

Section 12(1) of the 1994 Act requires the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands (now the Minister for the Housing, Local Government and Heritage) to establish and maintain a record of monuments and places where the Minister believes that such monuments exist. The record comprises a list of monuments and relevant places and a map/s showing each monument and relevant place in respect of each county in the state. All sites recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places receive statutory protection under the National Monuments Act 1994. All recorded monuments on the development site are represented on the accompanying maps.

Section 12(3) of the 1994 Act provides that ‘where the owner or occupier (other than the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands) of a monument or place included in the Record, or any other person, proposes to carry out, or to cause or permit the carrying out of, any work at or in relation to such a monument or place, he or she shall give notice in writing to the Minister of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands to carry out work and shall not, except in case of urgent necessity and with the consent of the Minister, commence the work until two months after giving notice’.

Under the National Monuments (Amendment) Act 2004, anyone who demolishes or in any way interferes with a recorded site is liable to a fine not exceeding €3,000 or imprisonment for up to 6 months. On summary conviction and on conviction of indictment, a fine not exceeding €10,000 or imprisonment for up to 5 years is the penalty. In addition, they are liable for costs for the repair of the damage caused.

In addition to this, under the *European Communities (Environmental Impact Assessment) Regulations 1989*, Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) are required for various classes and sizes of development project to assess the impact the development will have on the existing environment, which includes the cultural, archaeological and built heritage resources. These document’s recommendations are typically incorporated into the conditions under which the development must proceed, and thus offer an additional layer of protection for monuments which have not been listed on the RMP.

### **THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT ACT 2000**

Under planning legislation, each local authority is obliged to draw up a Development Plan setting out their aims and policies with regard to the growth of the area over a five-year period. They cover a range of issues including archaeology and built heritage, setting out their policies and objectives with regard to the protection and enhancement of both. These policies can vary from county to county. The Planning and Development Act 2000 recognises that proper planning and sustainable development includes the protection of the archaeological heritage. Conditions relating to archaeology may be attached to individual planning permissions.

## **SOUTH COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2022-2028**

### **3.4.2 Archaeology**

Archaeological heritage, whether known, newly discovered, or yet to be discovered, is protected by the National Monuments Acts (1930-2004). The 'Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage' (DAHGI, 1999) sets out national policy on the protection of archaeological heritage within the planning process.

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) lists structures, features, objects or sites of archaeological heritage which are known as Recorded Monuments. This list is compiled by the National Monuments Services of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. Our archaeological heritage includes structures, constructions, groups of buildings, moveable objects, developed sites and all recorded monuments whether situated on land or underground.

The RMP for South Dublin County is listed in Appendix 3B of the Plan and individual monuments are identified on the Development Plan Maps. Each Recorded Monument is identified with a boundary defining a Zone of Archaeological Potential, where available, which includes areas in proximity to the Recorded Monument and is essentially included as part of the Recorded Monument but does not necessarily define the full extent of the site or monument. Zones of Archaeological Potential are demarcated around the historic centres of most of the villages of the County. Certain monuments or the remains of a monument on the RMP that have been deemed to be of national importance are designated as National Monuments.

The qualities of archaeological and architectural interest are not mutually exclusive and certain structures may be designated as both a Protected Structure and a Recorded Monument.

#### **Policy NCBH13: Archaeological Heritage**

Manage development in a manner that protects and conserves the Archaeological Heritage of the County and avoids adverse impacts on sites, monuments, features or objects of significant historical or archaeological interest.

#### **NCBH13 Objective 1:**

To favour the preservation in-situ of all sites, monuments and features of significant historical or archaeological interest in accordance with the recommendations of the Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage, DAHGI (1999), or any superseding national policy document.

#### **NCBH13 Objective 2:**

To ensure that development is designed to avoid impacting on archaeological heritage that is of significant interest including previously unknown sites, features and objects.

#### **NCBH13 Objective 3:**

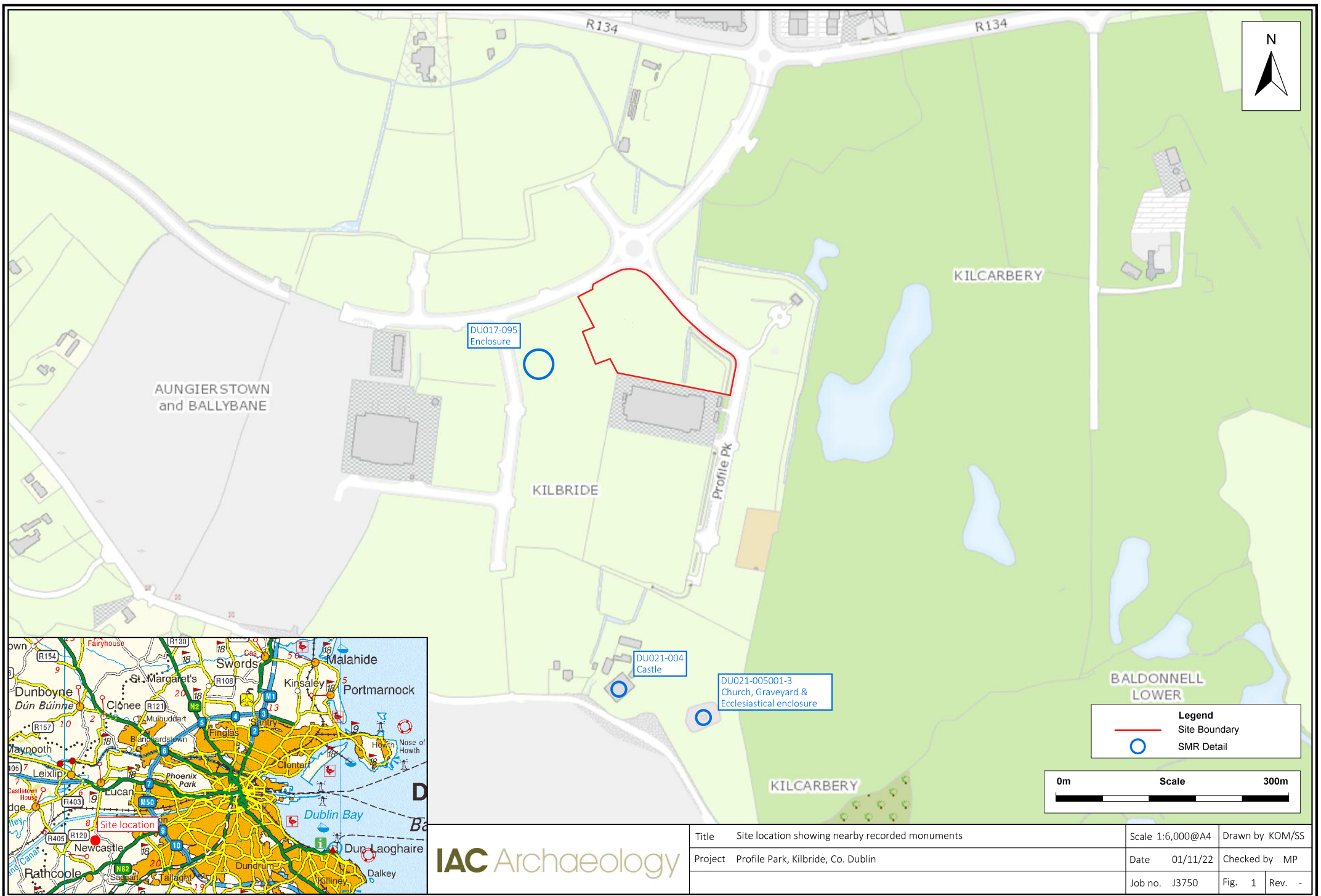
To protect and enhance sites listed in the Record of Monuments and Places and ensure that development in the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Area of Archaeological Potential does not detract from the setting of the site, monument, feature or object and is sited and designed appropriately.

**NCBH13 Objective 4:**

To protect and preserve the archaeological value of underwater archaeological sites including associated features and any discovered battlefield sites of significant archaeological potential within the County.

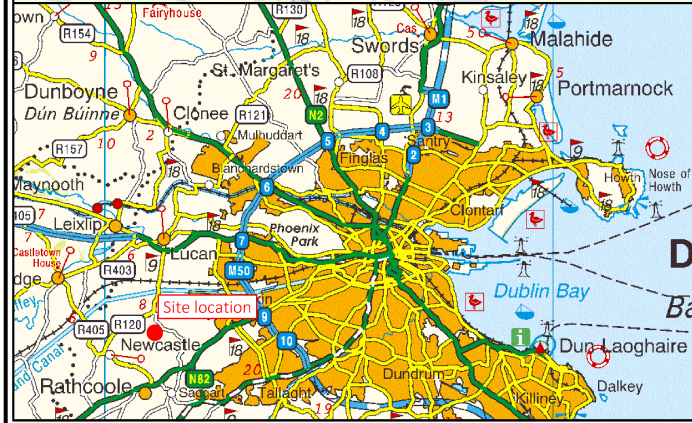
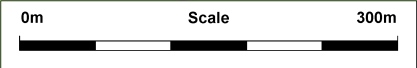
**NCBH13 Objective 5:**

To protect historical burial grounds within South Dublin County and encourage their maintenance in accordance with conservation principles.



**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- SMR Detail



IAC Archaeology

Title	Site location showing nearby recorded monuments	Scale	1:6,000@A4	Drawn by	KOM/SS
Project	Profile Park, Kilbride, Co. Dublin	Date	01/11/22	Checked by	MP
		Job no.	J3750	Fig.	1
				Rev.	-

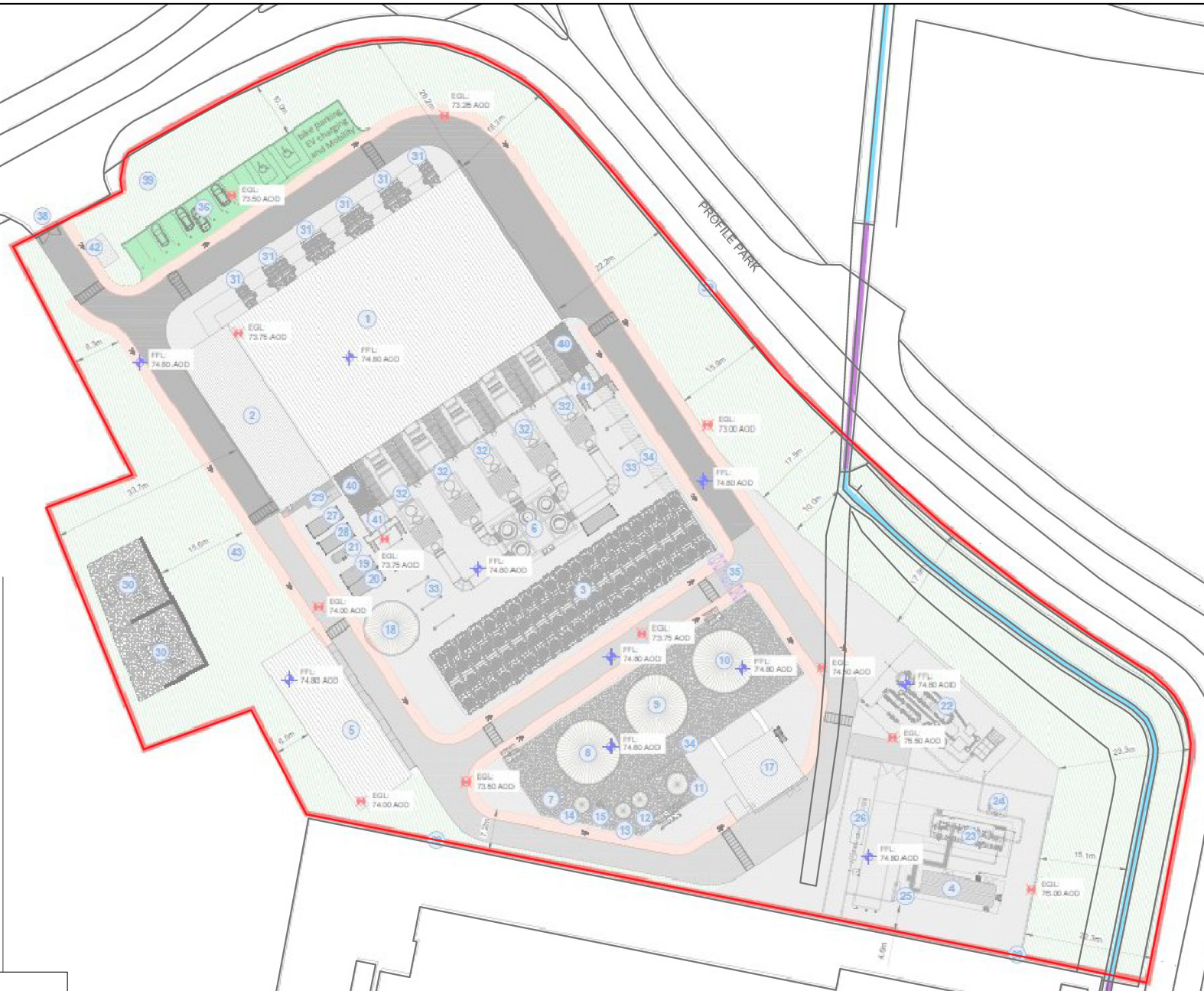




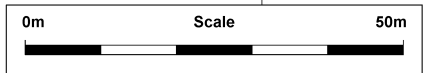
+ 703930 E  
730560 N

+ 703880 E  
730550 N

+ 703930 E  
730460 N

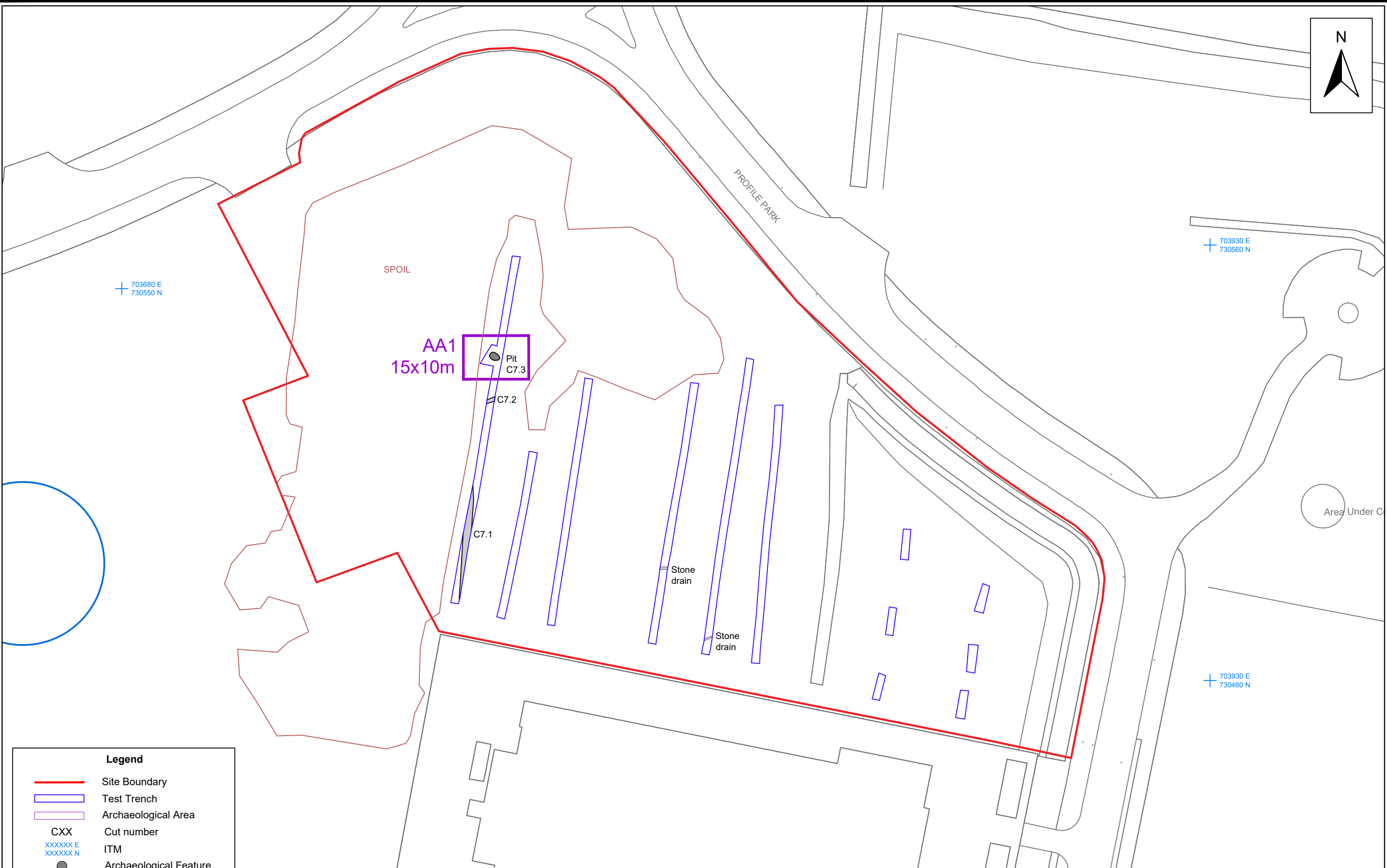


**Legend**  
— Site Boundary

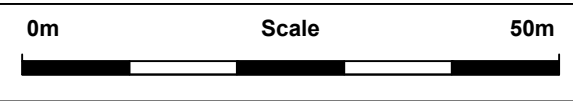


**IAC Archaeology**

Title	Plan of proposed development	Scale	1:1000@A4	Drawn by	KOM/SS
Project	Profile Park, Kilbride, Co. Dublin	Date	01/11/22	Checked by	MP
		Job no.	J3750	Fig.	2
				Rev.	-



Legend	
	Site Boundary
	Test Trench
	Archaeological Area
CXX	Cut number
XXXXXX E XXXXXX N	ITM
	Archaeological Feature

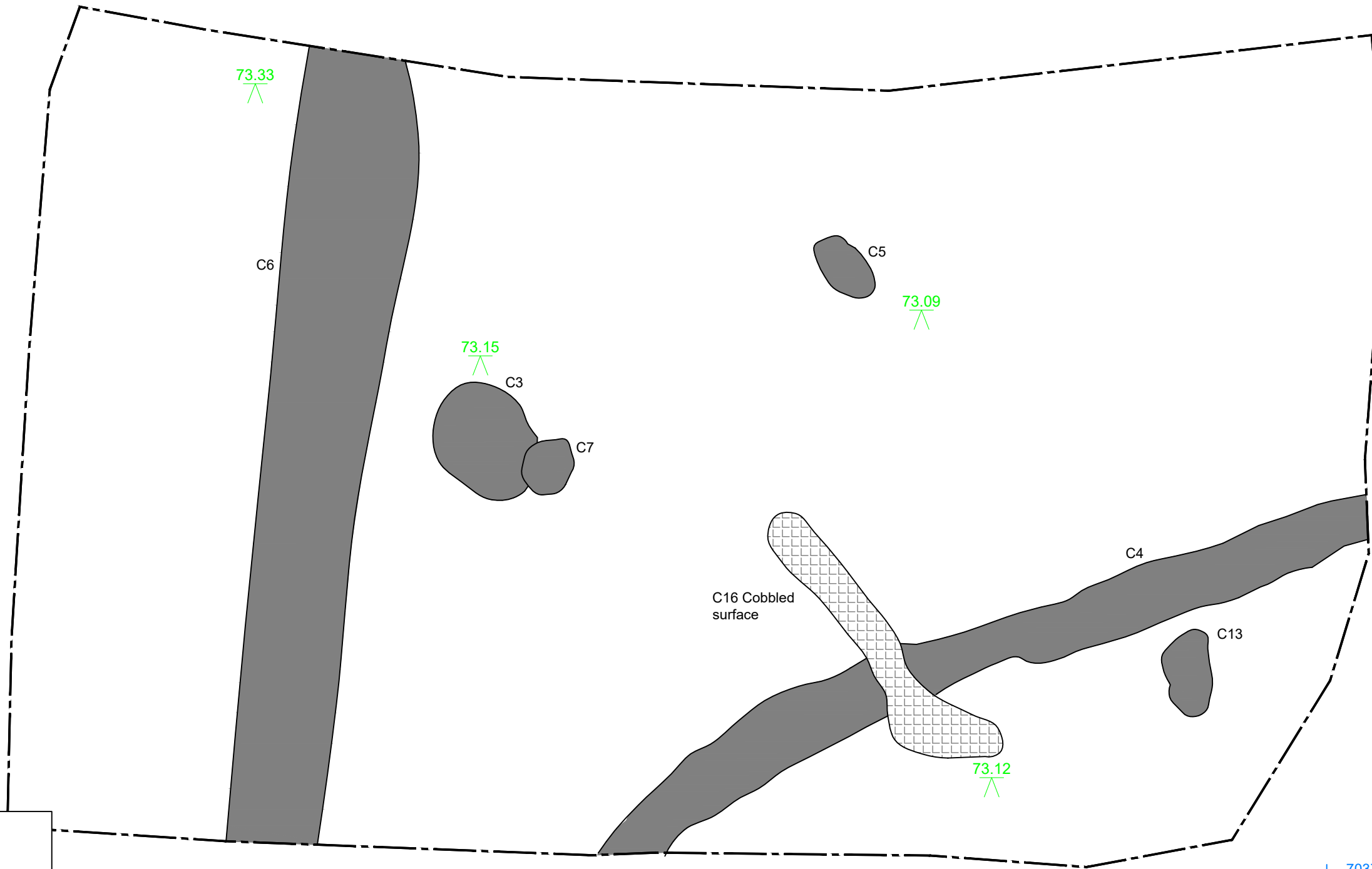
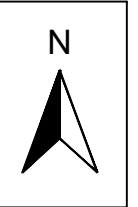


<b>IAC Archaeology</b>	Title	Test trenches layout, November 2021	Scale	1:1,000@A4	Drawn by	RB/KOM	
	Project	Profile Park Power Plant, Dublin 22	Date	01/12/21	Checked by	MP	
			Job no.	J3750	Fig.	3	Rev.



+ 703756 E  
730542 N

+ 703778 E  
730542 N



+ 703778 E  
730528 N

**Legend**

- Site Boundary
- CXX Cut number
- XXXXXX E  
XXXXXX N ITM
- Archaeological Feature
- ⊕ Cobbled surface



<b>IAC Archaeology</b>	Title	Plan of site AA1	Scale	1:100@A4	Drawn by	RB/KOM	
	Project	Profile Park Power Plant, Dublin 22	Date	21/10/22	Checked by	MP	
			Job no.	J3750	Fig.	4	Rev.

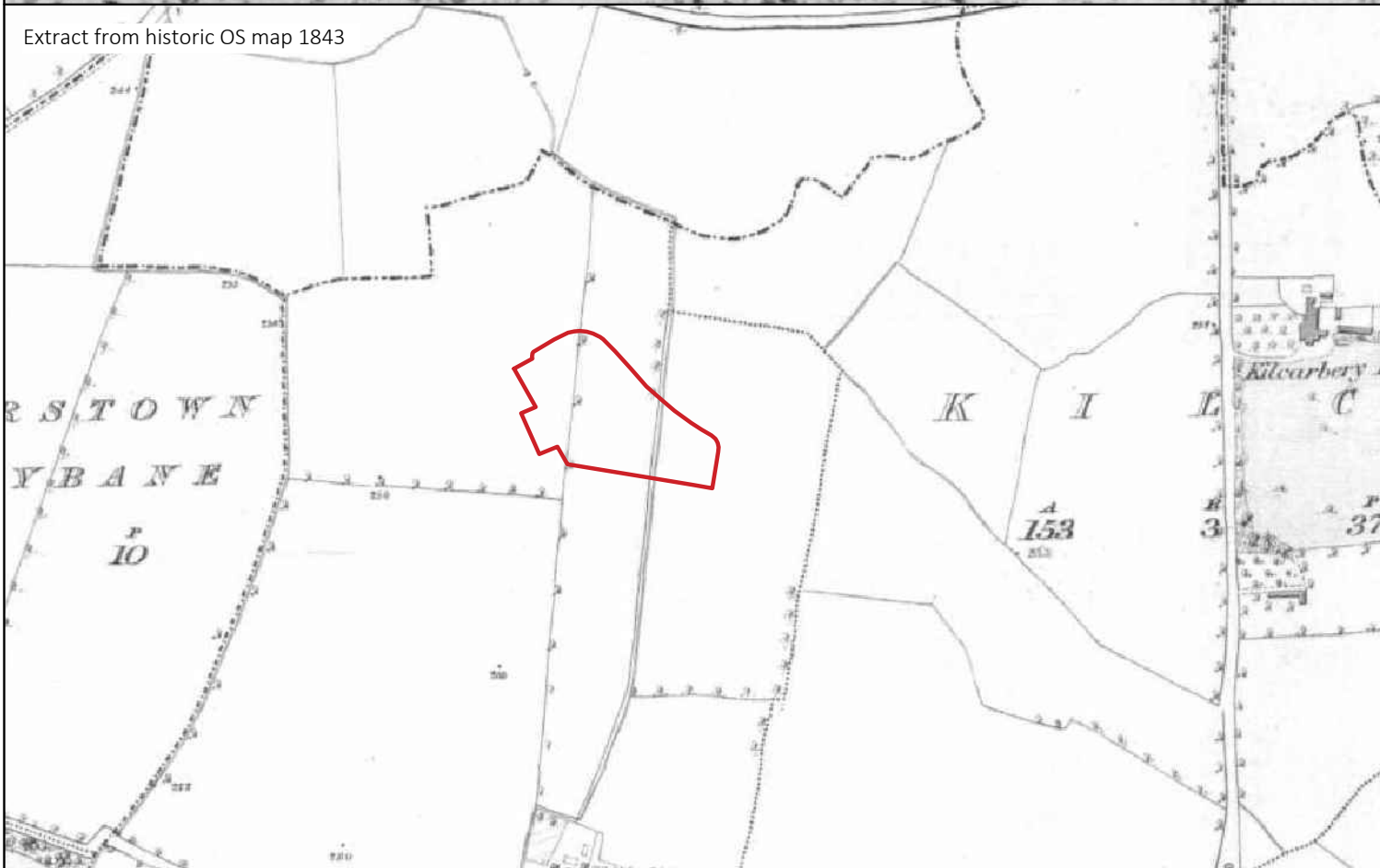
Extract from Rocque's map of 1760



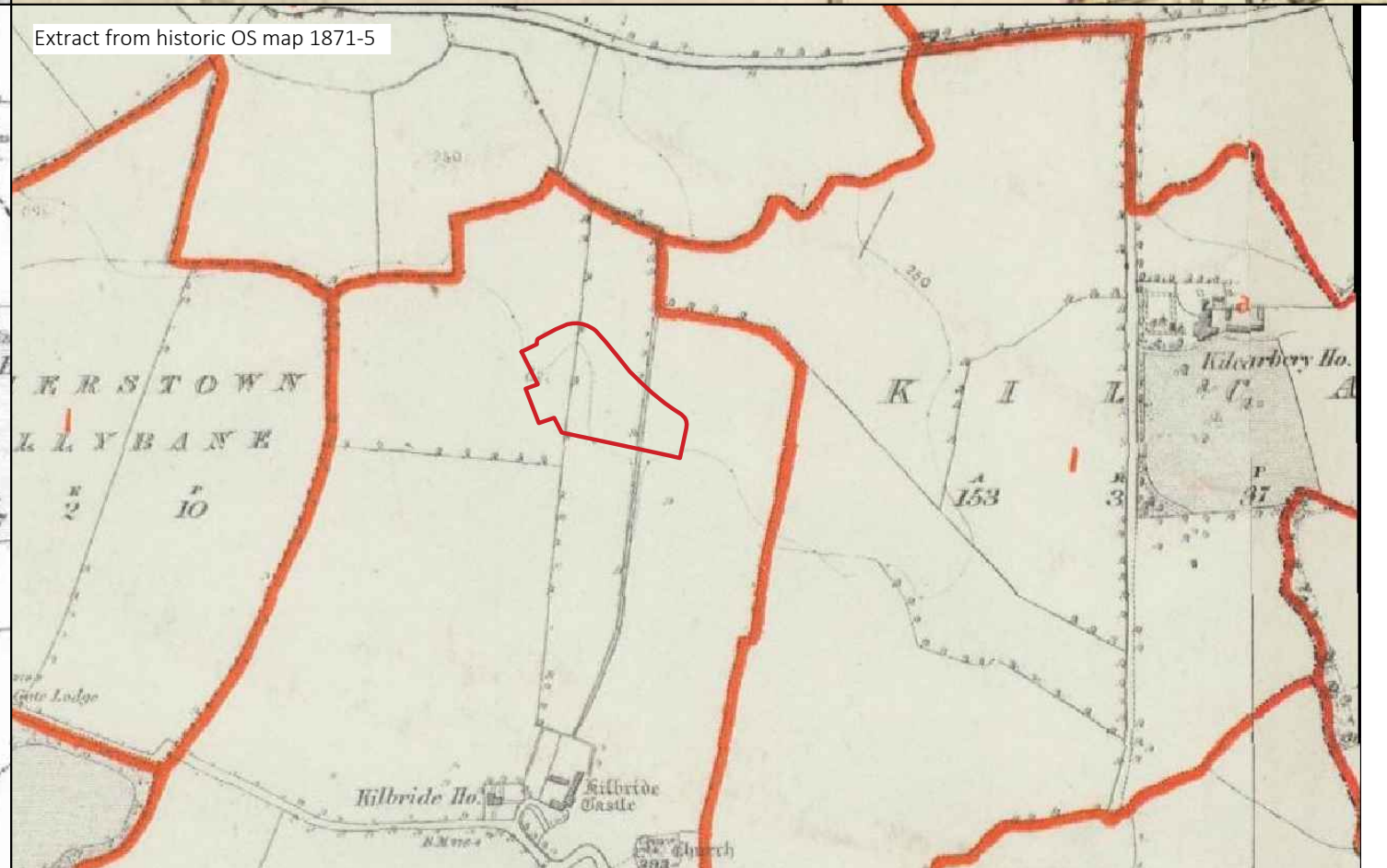
Extract from Taylor's map of 1816



Extract from historic OS map 1843



Extract from historic OS map 1871-5



Title	Extracts from Rocque's map of (1760), Taylor (1816) and historic OS maps (1843 and 1871-5) showing the approximate location of the site	Scale	NTS	Drawn by	KOM
Project	Profile Park, Kilbride, Co. Dublin	Date	1/12/21	Checked by	MP
		Job no.	J3750	Fig.	5
				Rev.	-





Plate 1: Main bulk area, facing south east



Plate 2: Main bulk area, facing west south-west



Plate 3: Main bulk area, facing north



Plate 4: Topsoil stripping at the edge of construction site, facing east





Plate 5: Topsoil stripping at the edge of construction site, facing north



Plate 6: Topsoil stripping at the edge of construction site, facing south