

**Social Housing PPP Programme Bundle 3**  
**Shangan Road, Ballymun, Dublin 9**  
**Archaeological Impact Assessment**

Client: Coady Architects

Licence No: n/a

Archaeologist: Liam Coen

Author: Liam Coen

Report Date: 15<sup>th</sup> January 2021

Our Ref: 2021\_03

# Social Housing PPP Programme Bundle 3

## Shangan Road, Ballymun, Dublin 9

<b>SITE NAME</b>	Shangan Road, Ballymun, Dublin 9
<b>CLIENT</b>	Coady Architects
<b>INVESTIGATION TYPE</b>	Archaeological Impact Assessment
<b>LICENCE NO</b>	N/A
<b>PLANNING REF</b>	N/A
<b>TOWNLAND</b>	Stormanstown
<b>IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR</b>	715724, 739650
<b>RMP NO</b>	N/A
<b>RPS NO</b>	N/A
<b>ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT</b>	Archer Heritage Planning Ltd.
<b>ARCHAEOLOGIST</b>	Liam Coen
<b>DATE OF ISSUE</b>	15 <sup>th</sup> January 2021
<b>JOB REF.</b>	2021_03

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## SUMMARY

A desk-based study and field survey was carried out on a site located on Shangan Road, Ballymun, Dublin 9 by Liam Coen of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Coady Architects. This Archaeological Impact Assessment report sought to identify and describe known and potential archaeological or cultural heritage constraints within and/or immediately adjacent to the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts. The following factors were identified in the course of desktop study:

- The site is large in scale occupying an area of roughly 2.7 Ha
- There are no stray finds in the townland from the Topographical files
- There are no recorded monuments situated within the site boundaries
- No potential archaeological features were evident from cartographic sources
- No potential archaeological features were recorded in aerial photos of the subject site while it is evident that flat complexes were previously located there
- No archaeological excavations have been undertaken previously within the subject site.
- There are no Protected or Recorded structures within or adjacent to the site.
- No archaeological material or features were identified during the field inspection

**These factors indicate that there is low potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains at this site.**

## RECOMMENDATION

**The overall potential for the survival of archaeological material or features is low principally because the site is the location of recently demolished flat complexes. However, due to the large scale of the site it is recommended that the groundworks in any remaining suitable areas of the site be subject to monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Any works within the footprints of the earlier flat complexes need not be monitored as they have no remaining archaeological potential.**

**NOTE:** All conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) and the relevant local authorities. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, the DHLGH may issue alternative or additional recommendations.

Revision	Status	Date	Prepared by	Reviewed by	Approved by
1	Final	15/01/21	LC (Archer)	MMC (Archer)	CMG

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This archaeological impact assessment undertaken on Shangan Road, Ballymun, Dublin 9 (ITM 715724, 739650, Figure 1) has been prepared by Archer Heritage Planning Ltd for Coady Architects. The desk-based study and field survey for this assessment was undertaken in December 2020 by Liam Coen of Archer Heritage Planning Ltd. It aims to identify and describe known and potential archaeological and cultural heritage constraints within the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts.

### 1.1 Proposed Development

It is proposed to construct a residential development under Social Housing PPP Programme Bundle 3. There is no detailed layout available at this point in time. The assessment is being undertaken as part of a pre-planning application process.

## 2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The proposed site is located in the North of Dublin City Council's functional area, south of Shangan Road between the rear of Ballymun Civic Centre and Shangan Neighbourhood Centre and north of Oldtown Avenue. The site lies in the townland of Stormanstown, Civil Parish of Santry and Barony of Coolock. The site area is approximately 2.7 hectares for development, with the total site area of 3.2ha (including attenuation area of c. 0.28ha). The site is the location of demolished flat complexes now landscaped in an open grassy undulating parkland with occasional trees and several tarmaced pathways traversing it.

## 3. METHOD STATEMENT

The following sources were consulted in the preparation of this report:

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)/ Sites and Monuments Record<sup>1</sup>
- Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Aerial photography
- Historical maps
- Documentary research
- Relevant on-line databases (e.g. Excavation Bulletin; NRA Archaeological Database).

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<sup>1</sup> Archive Unit National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht ,

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## 4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 4.1 Brief archaeological & historical background

The landscape of the Ballymun area was radically altered with the construction in the 1960's of Ireland's first high-rise, out-of-town housing scheme. The flat complexes, that became synonymous with the name Ballymun (although none of the flats were actually built in the townland of Ballymun), were an emergency response to a housing crisis which occurred in Dublin's north and south inner city in the summer of 1963, where tenement houses in areas such as Hendrick Street, North Great Georges Street, Ushers Island, Capel Street, Bride Street, Blackhall Street, Holles Street, Kevin Street, and others, collapsed or were evacuated for safety reasons (Somerville-Woodward 2002). The flat open spaces that existed in the townlands north of Finglas and Santry were ideal for the expansive high-rise development envisaged for Ballymun, a social and architectural concept that had been inspired by similar developments in Britain and Europe in the 1950's and 1960's.

One of twenty townlands which makes up the Civil Parish of Santry, the townland of Stormanstown (from a personal name, [www.logainm.ie](http://www.logainm.ie)) had previously been a sparsely populated area of arable farmland within the 5000-acre Santry Estate, a moderately-sized estate acquired and developed by the Barry family following confiscation from the Barnewall family in the 1620's (*ibid*). The parish of Santry had originally been granted to Hugh de Lacy and was subinfeudated to Adam de Feipo who erected a church there in the thirteenth century. By the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, the lands of Santry formed part of the extensive estate of the Cistercian Abbey of St. Mary's in Dublin, which were finally surrendered to the crown in 1539.

### 4.2 Topographical files

The National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files is the national archive of all known antiquities recorded by the National Museum listed by county and townland/street. These files relate primarily to artefacts but also include references to monuments and contain a unique archive of records of previous archaeological excavations. The Museum files present an accurate catalogue of objects reported to that institution from 1928<sup>2</sup>.

**The files were searched for Stormanstown townland. There were no stray finds recorded in the database for this townland.**

### 4.3 Record of Monuments & Places

The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) is a statutory inventory of archaeological sites protected under the National Monuments Acts 1930-2004 (Section 12, 1994 Act), compiled and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI). The inventory concentrates on pre-1700 AD sites and is based

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<sup>2</sup> The NMI Topographical Files search was undertaken by the Irish Antiquities Division of the NMI on behalf of Archer Heritage and is gratefully acknowledged,

on a previous inventory known as the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which does not have legal protection or status (see [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie)).

**There are no recorded monuments located within or near the site. The closest RMP sites are DU014-067001 & DU014-067002, both 16<sup>th</sup>/ 17<sup>th</sup> century houses located c. 0.3km to the south-west of the subject site.** For further details see Appendix 1.

#### 4.4 Cartographic Sources

Analysis of historic mapping can show human impact on landscape over a prolonged period. Large collections of historical maps (pre- and early Ordnance Survey maps as well as estate or private maps) are held at the Glucksman Map Library, Trinity College and other sources (UCD Library, Ordnance Survey Ireland, local libraries and published material). The development of the site and its vicinity recorded through the eighteenth to twentieth century cartography are described in Table 1 below (Figure 2 & 3). **No potential archaeological features were recorded within the subject site.**

Map	Date	Description
Rocque	1757	The area between Santry Lane and Stormanstown House where the subject site is located is laid out in neat rectangular fields. No particular details for site.
Historic 6inch	1837	The subject site traverses two large fields with an unnamed laneway running roughly along the southern boundary.
Historic 25inch	1911-13	The field system in the area is more or less unchanged though the laneway is no longer marked running along the second western field.
Cassini	1930's	No significant change from earlier map.

**Table 1: Cartographic sources relating to the site**

#### 4.5 Aerial photography

Aerial photography (or other forms of remote sensing) may reveal certain archaeological features or sites (earthworks, crop marks, soil marks) that for many reasons may not be appreciated at ground level. Online orthostatic photographs of the site were examined (Ordnance Survey Ireland 1995, 2000 & 2005; Google/Bing Maps 2020). See Table 2 below for details.

Aerial Photograph	Date	Description
OSI (B&W)	1995	The site is shown to contain a series of flat complexes situated in a central line from east to west. The northern and southern margins are open space and presumably utilised as green space.
OSI	2000	Same as earlier. Surfaced (concrete/tarmac?) areas are present at the eastern area and also at the location of the rear of the Civic Centre (yet to be built).
OSI	2005	Ballymun Civic Centre under construction. Grassy area surrounding flat complexes reduced as surface areas appear to have expanded in western area.
OSI Premium	2013-18	Site is in current layout as flat complexes have been demolished.
Google map	2020	No change from earlier.

**Table 2: Aerial Photographs**

#### 4.6 Previous Archaeological Excavations

The Excavation Bulletin is a database of summary accounts of archaeological excavations in Ireland and Northern Ireland from 1970 onwards. Summaries relating to archaeological excavations undertaken by the National Roads Authority are also available on-line and were consulted for any adjacent sites. Reports on licensed archaeological works are also held by the Archive Unit of the National Monuments Section.

**There were no previous archaeological excavations within the development site but there have been several in the wider area. Details are shown in Appendix 2. Little or no archaeological features or material has been revealed during these investigations and presumably reflects the impact of earlier construction activity, particularly the development of the suburb in the 1960's.**

#### 4.7 Architectural Heritage

Local Authorities have a statutory responsibility to safeguard architectural heritage in accordance with Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000. Under S.51 (1), a County Council must compile a Record of Protected Structures (RPS), which lists all structures which are of special *architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical* interest. The protection, unless otherwise stated, includes the exterior and interior of the structure, lands lying within its curtilage (boundary), other structures and their interiors within the curtilage, plus all fixtures and fittings which form part of the interior or exterior of any of these structures. Buildings can be added to, or deleted from the RPS at any time, though generally this occurs when the county development plan is being reviewed. The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) was established on a statutory basis under the provisions of the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1999. Its purpose is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. It

is intended to provide a basis for recommendations of the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage to Local Authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in Records of Protected Structures (RPS).

**There are no Protected Structures or entries on the NIAH within or in the immediate environs of the site. Protected structures Domville house, a red brick house currently in use as a drug rehabilitation centre and St. Pappin's Catholic Church are located c. 0.25km to the north and c. 0.6km to the north-west respectively. For further information see Appendix 3.**

#### **4.8 Site Visit**

The site was visited in overcast conditions on 16<sup>th</sup> December 2020 (Plates 1-4). The site is the location of recently demolished flat complexes and is now a landscaped parkland with undulating grassy areas, occasional trees and several tarmaced pathways traversing it. It is bounded by Shangan Road to the north and east, the rear of gardens and the fence of a school site along the south with the rear of Ballymun Civic Centre to the west. No archaeological features or material were identified during the field inspection.

### **5. IMPACTS**

A desk-based study and field survey was carried out on a site located on Shangan Road, Ballymun in order to identify and describe known and potential archaeological or cultural heritage constraints within and/or immediately adjacent to the site and offer recommendations for the mitigation of such impacts.

The following factors were identified in the course of the works:

- The site is large in scale occupying an area of roughly 2.7 Ha
- There are no stray finds from the Topographical files
- There are no recorded monuments situated within the site boundaries
- No potential archaeological features were evident from cartographic sources
- No potential archaeological features were recorded in aerial photos of the subject site while it is evident that flat complexes were previously located there
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- There are no Protected or Recorded structures within or adjacent to the site.
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**These factors indicate that there is low potential for the survival of buried archaeological remains at this site.**

## 6. RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall potential for the survival of archaeological material or features is low principally because the site is the location of recently demolished flat complexes. However, due to the large scale of the site it is recommended that the groundworks in any remaining suitable areas of the site be subject to monitoring by a suitably qualified archaeologist. Any works within the footprints of the earlier flat complexes need not be monitored as they have no remaining archaeological potential.

**NOTE:** All conclusions and recommendations expressed in this report are subject to the approval of The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) and the relevant local authorities. As the statutory body responsible for the protection of Ireland's archaeological and cultural heritage resource, the DHLGH may issue alternative or additional recommendations.

## 7. REFERENCES

### 7.1 Bibliography

Somerville-Woodward, R. 2002 *Ballymun: A History. Volume 1: 1600-1997* Ballymun Regeneration Project. Dublin.

### 7.2 Web references

Online Archaeological Survey of Ireland [www.archaeology.ie](http://www.archaeology.ie) [accessed 17<sup>th</sup> Dec 2020]

Cartographic sources [Historic Maps of Dublin - Map Collections at UCD and on the Web - LibGuides at UCD Library](#) [accessed 17<sup>th</sup> Dec 2020]

Aerial Photography <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html> [accessed 17<sup>th</sup> Dec 2020]

Online Excavations bulletin [www.excavations.ie](http://www.excavations.ie) [accessed 17<sup>th</sup> Dec 2020]

Record of Protected Structures [rps\\_for\\_web.pdf \(dublincity.ie\)](#) [accessed 17<sup>th</sup> Dec 2020]

Placename information '[stormanstown](#)' | [Logainm.ie](http://Logainm.ie) [accessed 17<sup>th</sup> Dec 2020]

*Liam Coen*

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Liam Coen

15<sup>th</sup> January 2021

**APPENDICES***Appendix 1: Table of RMP/SMR sites in vicinity of site*

<b>SMR No</b>	<b>Class</b>	<b>Townland</b>	<b>ITM</b>	<b>Distance to site</b>
DU014-030	House - 18th/19th century	SANTRY DEMESNE	716405, 740373	c. 1.3km NE
DU014-057001	Church	SANTRY (Coolock By., Drumcondra Rural ED)	716804, 739988	c. 1.2km E
DU014-057002	Ecclesiastical residence	SANTRY (Coolock By., Drumcondra Rural ED)	716847, 739957	c. 1.2km E
DU014-057003	Font	SANTRY (Coolock By., Drumcondra Rural ED)	716799, 739988	c. 1.2km E
DU014-057004	Ritual site - holy well	SANTRY (Coolock By., Drumcondra Rural ED)	716792, 739982	c. 1.2km E
DU014-057005	Ecclesiastical enclosure	SANTRY (Coolock By., Drumcondra Rural ED)	716810, 739971	c. 1.2km E
DU014-057006	Graveyard	SANTRY (Coolock By., Drumcondra Rural ED)	716854, 740005	c. 1.2km E
DU014-061001	Ringfort - unclassified	BALCARRIS	714353, 740644	c. 1.5km NW
DU014-061002	Enclosure	BALCARRIS	714527, 740553	c. 1.5km NW
DU014-065	Well	JAMESTOWN GREAT	714281, 740006	c. 1.2km W
DU014-067001	House - 16th/17th century	STORMANSTOWN	715415, 739434	c. 0.3km SW
DU014-067002	House - 16th/17th century	STORMANSTOWN	715415, 739434	c. 0.3km SW
DU014-068	House - 16th/17th century	BALLYGALL (Coolock By.)	714577, 738943	c. 1.5km SW

*Appendix 2: Table of previous excavations in vicinity of site.*

Licence No.	RMP	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
00E0683	N/A	714426, 739725	ST PAPPIN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, BALLYMUN ROAD, Dublin	2000:0239	G. Scally
Test excavation was requested in this location because of the proximity of the development to the existing 19th-century Catholic church dedicated to St Pappin. Seven test-trenches were opened by mechanical digger, but in no trench were finds or features of any archaeological significance uncovered.					
01E0453	N/A	715452, 739595	Ballymun, Dublin	2001:329	R. Elliot
Monitoring was a condition of planning permission on the site of new civic offices at Ballymun. Ground reduction of the site was carried out between 29 June and 18 July 2001. Much of the site had formerly been occupied by modern roads, subways and a roundabout. No archaeological finds, features or deposits were uncovered during monitoring.					
02E1516	N/A	716426, 739725	Plot 24, Ballymun, Dublin	2002:0463	R. Elliot
Monitoring was a condition of planning permission for the development of an apartment complex with sports and leisure centre at Plot 24, Ballymun, Dublin 9. Though in a heavily built-up area, the site lay c. 500m north of the possible site of Stormanstown House (SMR 14:67(01)). This had been shown on Rocque's 1760 map and marked 'in ruins' on the OS map of 1837. There was no further cartographic record of the site, and no trace of it survived above ground. Monitoring was carried out between 2 October and 19 November 2002. The north-eastern part of the L-shaped site largely comprised the infrastructural elements of a roundabout system and subway. In the rest of the site, tarmac, concrete or a thin layer of imported topsoil (up to 0.25m deep) directly overlay the natural subsoil. No archaeological features or remains were uncovered during groundworks.					
01E0271	N/A	715453, 739595	St Pappin's Church, Ballymun, Dublin	2002:0465	M. Gowen
The recording of the dismantling and relocation of a 19th-century tomb/monument took place. The composite stone monument is in the grounds of St Pappin's Church in the townland of Ballymun, Co. Dublin. It is a rectangular limestone structure, standing above ground, and is contemporary with the church, built in 1847. The monument is dedicated to the memory of a coachman of the Domville family of Santry Court. Neither it nor the church is recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record. The tomb had to be relocated as part of redevelopment of the church and grounds. Before being dismantled, all of the visible elements of the monument were clearly numbered, and the structure was surveyed and drawn at 1:20. The exact structural composition was determined before the removal of the top capping stone and the unblocking of an opening on its western side. This revealed that there was a burial within the monument that had evidently been moved in the relatively recent past. The decaying coffin was placed on a timber plank base, facilitating its removal and replacement without further support. A complete survey of the vaulted interior of the monument was undertaken before dismantling, including a floor-plan and cross-sectional drawings, and the relocation went very smoothly. The survey and supervision were undertaken by Simon Dick.					
03E1005	N/A	715404, 738669	Ballymun Northern Gateway, Ballymun Road, Dublin	2003:497	C. Baker
Historical and cartographic sources showed the site as forming part of the estate of Stormanstown and having remained as fields until it was developed as flats in the 20th century. The site was bisected by the Balcurris Road and the Dublin North Gas Pipeline. The monitoring programme encompassed four distinct areas within the site, which were mechanically excavated to a formation level of 60.950m OD. No archaeological features, deposits or artefacts were identified.					
04E1398	N/A	713708, 744070	COULTRY 4 AND 5, COULTRY ROAD, BALLYMUN, Dublin	2004:0468	R. O'Hara
Monitoring was carried out at Coultury 4 and 5, Ballymun, Dublin, in advance of the ongoing Ballymun regeneration project. The site lies to the north of Coultury Road and had previously been developed during the 1960s. The total site area was 2.43ha. There were no known monuments within the development area. No archaeological remains were identified during the monitoring. The entire development area consisted of made-up ground from the previous development.					
04E0384	N/A	714030, 740261	CAPPOGUE/KILDONAN/NORTH PARK/FINGLAS/MEAKSTOWN/POPPINTREE/ BALLYMUN, Dublin	2004:04760	D. Moore
Monitoring was carried out along the length of a water pipeline in north County Dublin (Dublin North Fringe Water Supply Scheme, Contract 3) in April 2004. Certain areas along the route had already been tested and have been					

Licence No.	RMP	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
<p>graded as high, medium or low areas of archaeological potential. The majority of the pipeline route for Contract 3 had been graded as high potential, except for a length of pipeline on the Ballymun Road where it has been graded as medium potential.</p> <p>The works entailed topsoil-stripping and subsequent investigation of possible archaeological features along the route, which runs from Cappogue to the north-east of Finglas, across the north of Dublin and south to Fairview to the east of the city. Contract 3 runs from Cappogue to the southern end of the Ballymun Road.</p> <p>Monitoring began on 29 March 2004 and ceased on 20 April 2004. Several features of possible archaeological interest were investigated during the course of monitoring. All were of modern provenance. Nothing further of archaeological significance was noted during the duration of the works.</p>					
05E0056	N/A	715453, 739595	BALBUTCHER PARK, BALLYMUN, Dublin	2005:387	E. O'Carroll
<p>Testing was carried out at Sites 5a and b, Balbutcher Park, Ballymun, Dublin 9. Both development sites were located within the limits of a church site (SMR 14:36), of which no surface trace survived. Nothing of archaeological significance was noted.</p>					
05E0039	N/A	716213, 740134	Coultry 7, Coultry Avenue, Ballymun, Dublin	2005:388	H. Kehoe
<p>The trenches measured 1.6m wide by c. 0.8m deep. The stratigraphical profile consisted of a 0.2–0.3m rubble infill, which was probably deposited during the building of the surrounding houses, built in previous decades, over stony yellow natural compact clay with no inclusions. At least two service pipes extended across the site.</p>					
05E1330	N/A	715976, 753831	Shanowen Road, Santry, Dublin	2006:699	G. Scally
<p>Monitoring of pre-development subsurface groundworks was undertaken at a 1.9ha site on the southern perimeter of Santry village in north Dublin between 6 March and 29 September 2006 due to the proximity of the site to the reputed 6th-century foundation of an ecclesiastical centre at Santry village (DU014–057). Prior to development an extensive soil condition report was carried out by Structural Design Solutions Consulting Engineers. The findings of this report suggested the stratigraphy on site was predominantly uniform and by and large sterile. Initially, all subsurface groundworks were monitored, followed later by interim inspections. In no place were finds or features of any archaeological significance uncovered.</p>					
09E0333	N/A	715231, 739719	GATEWAY CRESCENT, SILLOGE, BALLYMUN, Dublin	2009:285	M. Tierney
<p>Monitoring of site clearance works associated with the Emerald Project, at Gateway Crescent, Silloge, Ballymun, was carried out on behalf of Ballymun Regeneration Limited. The proposed development involved the excavation of built-up material in two areas, A and B, which lay in a commonage area measuring c. 4900m<sup>2</sup>. This area partially served as a playground in the north-east corner, while the remainder was kept as a landscaped green area bordered by a number of footpaths. The excavated areas formed the footprint for a proposed number of apartment blocks with associated works. No finds, features or deposits of archaeological significance were uncovered during monitoring at the site.</p>					
09E0481	N/A	715368, 740147	Ballymun/Balcurris, Dublin	2010:238	J. Hession
<p>Testing as part of the advance works on proposed route of Metro North light rail project was carried out on behalf of the Railway Procurement Agency. For the purposes of these works the Metro North route was subdivided into fourteen testing areas. Testing Area 13 was located in Ballymun and Balcurris townlands, Co. Dublin, on the footprint of the Metro North alignment, Northwood Stop and construction compound.</p> <p>Testing of Area 13 was carried out on 18–19 January 2010. A total of twelve test-trenches were excavated in two fields and no features of archaeological significance were identified.</p>					
14E0221	n/a	714836, 740960	Balcurris and Ballymun, Ballymun Gas Pipeline, Dublin	2014:089	F. Bailey
<p>Monitoring was undertaken along 2km of gas pipeline in Ballymun, Dublin. The ground conditions at the site varied between greenfield and brownfield. A large amount of previous ground disturbance associated with the development of the New St Margaret's Road was noted. No features or deposits of archaeological significance were identified during the course of monitoring.</p>					

**Appendix 3: Table of entries on Record of Protected Structures in vicinity of site**

RPS Ref. No.	House No.	Full Address	Description	Distance
477	12	Ballymun Road, Dublin 9	Main house, including two returns to the rear; front boundary wall round the lane to the north. Excludes all concrete outbuildings	c. 1.6km S
478	114	Ballymun Road, Dublin 9	House (at junction with Hampstead Avenue)	c. 2 km S
479		Ballymun Road, Dublin 9	Former university agricultural college (Albert College) - now Dublin City University administration	c. 1km S
480		Ballymun Road, Dublin 9	An Grianan', Dublin City University	c. 1km S
481		Ballymun Road, Dublin 9	Domville House	c. 0.25 km N
482		Ballymun Road, Dublin 9	St. Pappin's Church Ballymun Road, Dublin	c. 0.6 km NW
483	9	9 Cuilin House, Elmhurst	9 Cuilin House, Elmhurst, Hampstead House and Hillside Farm - see Hampstead Avenue	c. 2 km S



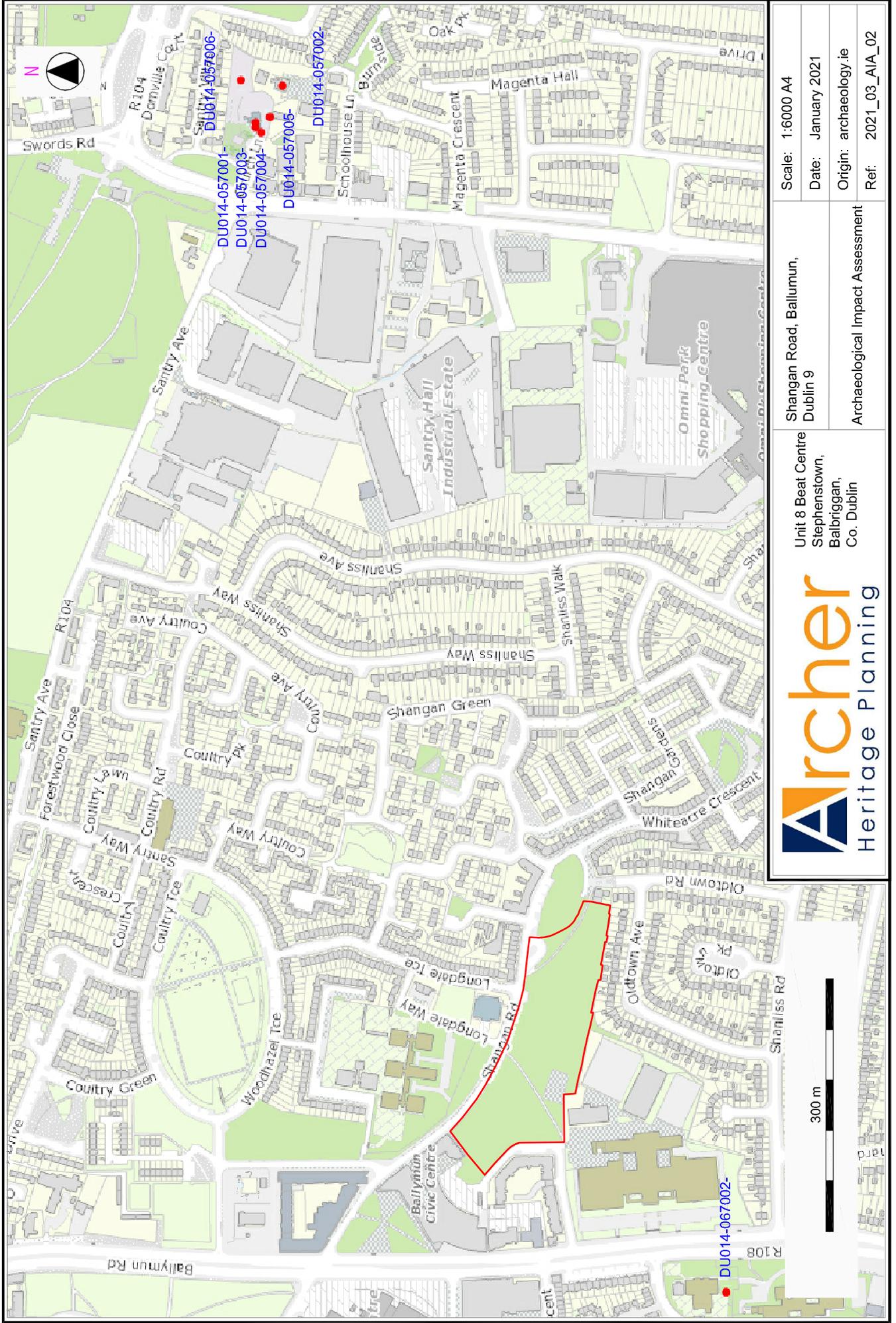
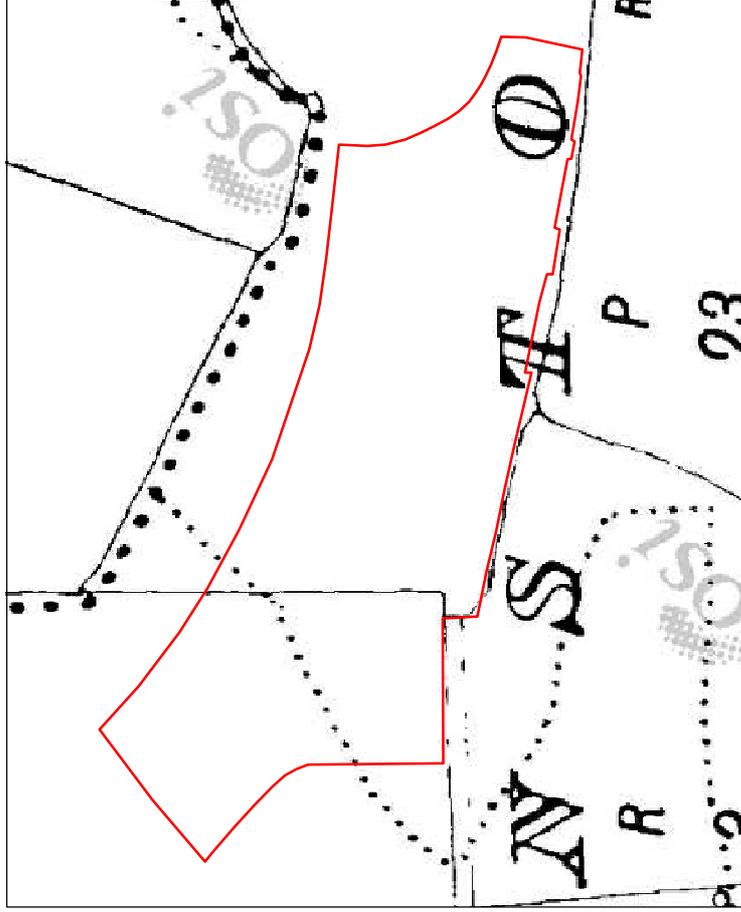
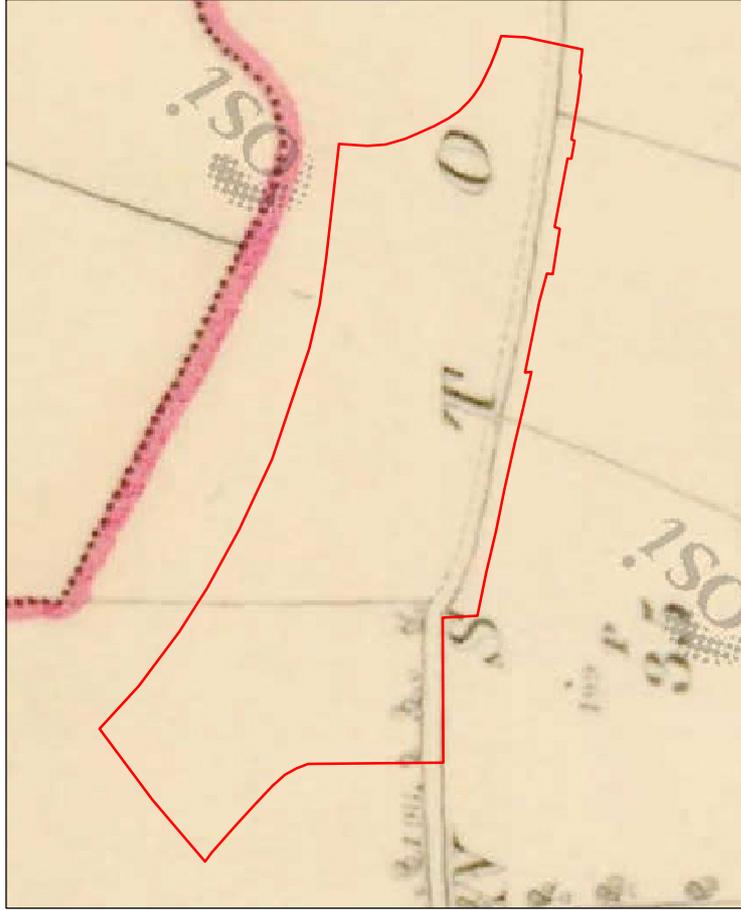


Figure 2: Site location with surrounding RMPs



- (l) 1st edition OS - 1844
- (r) Cassini OS - 1930's



Unit 8 Beat Centre  
Stephenstown,  
Balbriggan,  
Co. Dublin

Shangan Road, Ballymun  
Dublin 9

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Scale: Not to scale
Date: January 2021
Origin: geohive.ie
Ref: 2021_03_AIA_03

Figure 3: Extracts from early historical maps



(l) OS 1995  
(r) Premium 2013-18



Unit 8 Beat Centre  
Stephenstown,  
Balbriggan,  
Co. Dublin

Shangan Road, Ballymun,  
Dublin 9

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Scale: Not to scale  
Date: January 2021  
Origin: geohive.ie  
Ref: 2021\_03\_AIA\_04

Figure 4: Extracts from aerial photography



Plate 1: General view of the site from east



Plate 2: South-western margin of site looking west



Plate 3: Eastern end of site looking east



Plate 4: Northern part of site looking north-west