

**Site at Beaumont Road / Beaumont Grove / Grace
Park Court / Ellenfield Road, Beaumont,
Dublin 9.
Archaeological Impact Assessment**

Client: Urban Life (BMD) Ltd.

Archaeologist: Bart Korfanty

Report Date: 11th June 2026

Our Ref: 2026_03

**Site at Beaumont Road / Beaumont Grove / Grace Park Court /
Ellenfield Road, Beaumont, Dublin 9**

SITE NAME	Beaumont Road / Beaumont Grove / Grace Park Court / Ellenfield Road, Beaumont, Dublin 9.
CLIENT	Urban Life (BMD) Ltd.
INVESTIGATION TYPE	Archaeological Impact Assessment
LICENCE NO	n/a
PLANNING REF	n/a
TOWNLAND	Puckstown, Artaine West
IRISH TRANSVERSE MERCATOR	717294, 738629
RMP NO	N/A
RPS NO	N/A
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANT	Archer Heritage Planning Ltd.
ARCHAEOLOGIST	Bart Korfanty
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Z**SUMMARY**

This archaeological impact assessment comprising a desktop study and walkover survey was carried out at the site of a proposed development on lands at Beaumont Road / Beaumont Grove / Grace Park Court / Ellenfield Road, Beaumont, Dublin 9. (ITM717294, 738629). The assessment was undertaken in December 2025 and 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. The following factors were identified:

- The site is relatively large in scale measures approx. 0.58ha.
- There is no RMP within or immediately adjacent to the subject area.
- No new features of archaeological significance were noted during analysis of historical mapping
- No new features of archaeological significance were noted during analysis of aerial photography.
- There were no previous archaeological investigations within the development site.
- The topographical files were searched for the townland of Puckstown, Artaine West. There are no records of stray finds in those areas.
- There is no RPS or NIAH within the subject area.
- The subject area is not located within an ACA.
- The site inspection revealed no new features of archaeological potential.

IMPACT ASSESSMENT

No pre-development archaeological test excavations or geophysical investigations have been undertaken at the site. The site is relatively large in scale at just in excess of a half a hectare in extent. Based on factors described in this document, there remains some potential (low-moderate) that buried archaeological remains survive at the site.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that licensed archaeological test trenching should take place within the site and targeted on the proposed development footprint.

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	Draft	19/12/2025	BK	AOC	CMCG
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1. INTRODUCTION

This archaeological impact assessment comprising a desktop study and walkover survey was carried out at the site of a proposed development on site at Beaumont Road / Beaumont Grove / Grace Park Court / Ellenfield Road, Beaumont, Dublin 9. (ITM717294, 738629). The assessment was undertaken in December 2025 and 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

The proposed Large Scale Residential Development (LRD) will comprise 100 no. apartments/duplexes (17 no. studios, 45 no. 1-beds, 27 no. 2-beds and 11 no. 3 beds) within 4 no. blocks ranging in height from 3 to 6 storeys. All residential units will be provided with associated private balconies/terraces to the north/ south/ east/ west elevations. Provision of internal amenity space and lobby/reception area at ground floor of the apartment block. Vehicular/pedestrian/cyclist access from Grace Park Court and pedestrian/cyclist and emergency access via Ellenfield Road. All associated site development works including import, export and reuse of material to achieve appropriate site levels, infrastructure and enabling works including water services provision and upgrades, public utilities, open spaces (including play areas), surface car parking, set down areas, cycle parking areas/buildings, landscaping and boundary treatment works, plant areas (at ground and roof level), green roofs, roof mounted photovoltaic (PV) panels, ESB substation, and waste storage.

2. SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located at the junction of Beaumont Road / Beaumont Grove / Grace Park Court / Ellenfield Road, Beaumont, Dublin 9. Lands include former properties at 72 Beaumont Road (D09 YD32) (and lands to the rear of same) and adjoining site at the junction of Beaumont Road and Beaumont Grove (D09 XR63). It comprises a former large retail shop with car park, warehouses/sheds with a residential bungalow and grassed areas to the east and north. The western edges of the site adjoin existing residential estates and on the east side the boundaries are defined by Beaumont Road and Beaumont Grove Road (Figure 1).

3. METHOD STATEMENT

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

- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP)/ Sites and Monuments Records
- Aerial photography
- Historical maps

- Documentary research
- Relevant on-line databases (e.g. Excavation Bulletin; NRA Archaeological Database)
- Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland
- Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028

4. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Brief archaeological & historical background

Artaine was for centuries the estate of the Hollywood family or “de Sacro Bosco” (the sacred or holy wood). It seems to have been acquired by them in the fourteenth century when Robert de Hollywood a Baron of the Exchequer paid forty shillings for a license to acquire certain lands and tenements in Ireland. In 1416 the King committed to Philip Charles and others the custody of Artaine and all the other lands of which Christopher Hollywood died seized (in legal possession of) in Ireland and which were then in the Kings hands according to the law of wardship by reason of the minority of Robert, Christopher’s son and heir.

In 1435 Robert having died, leaving three daughters, the crown again became entitled to the possession of two-thirds of the manor of Artaine, the other third being assigned for the widow’s dower: and accordingly granted the custody thereof during their minority to their uncle. On the marriage of one of those daughters with Robert Burnell, of Balgriffin, her proportion of the estate passed into that family. In 1587 Nicholas Hollywood was in possession of the manor and lands of Artaine containing one castle, six messuages (dwelling house) and 190 acres of land, this tract was valued on survey in 1663, at 14s. per acre.

In 1641 Luke Netterville, son of Lord Netterville, at the head of a body of royalists took possession of the castle of Artaine, and placed a garrison in it without opposition. At the Court of Claims consequent upon the forfeiture of 1641 John Hollywood established his title to the manors of Artaine, otherwise Tartaine (then computed as 244 acres), and great Hollywood, in Santry, with other lands in the counties of Dublin, Meath and Wexford, with remainder to the crown on failure of his male line. Artaine, by the failure of the male line of John Hollywood, was vested in the Earl of Granard and under the grant of 1680 to his ancestor Sir Arthur Forbes. In 1838 the manor was the property of Lord Maryborough.

Puckstown or Baile Phuca is noted on the Civil Survey of County Dublin 1654-1656 by Robert Simington. In the OS notes of 1837 it is recorded that “Puck is a family name” indicating a local landowner. Artaine is variously recorded as Tirten (Calendar of Archbishop Alen’s Register 1181-1212), Tartayn (Calendar Patent Rolls 1424) and eventually Artaine which is noted on the 1837 OS notes as Ard Fana (hill of the flock) or an t-ardan (little eminence).

4.2 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 on a previous inventory known as the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) which does not have legal protection or status (see www.archaeology.ie). There are no RMPs within or immediately adjacent to the subject area. The nearest RMPs are located over 1000m away from the site, they are presented in Appendix 1.

4.3 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). Historical depictions of the site’s area between late 18th to early 20th centuries show limited development (Figure 3). No new features of archaeological significance were noted during analysis of historical mapping.

Map	Date	Description
Rocque	1757	The area of the development is depicted as agricultural land. The area is described as <i>Cold Blown Harbour</i>
Duncan	1821	Cold Harbour noted to the west, subject land shown sloping north to a river/stream flowing west to east 200m north of the site
First Edition 6-inch OSI	1844	The site is depicted as a sub-rectangular field. In the eastern corner of the site there is a row of buildings described as “Puckstown Cottages”
Second Edition 25-inch OSI	1871-5	The site is unchanged in shape and size. The cottages are still visible. Doyle’s Bridge is marked at the eastern outskirts of the site.
Cassini 6-inch OS	1906-9	The site is divided into 2 uneven fields. The cottages are not visible anymore. Southern field has two small buildings marked.

Table 1: Extracts from Historical Mapping

4.4 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 Earth Pro 2000-2025; Google/Bing Maps 2020). No new features of archaeological significance were noted during analysis of aerial photography (Figure 4).

Aerial Photograph	Date	Description
OSi Aerial	1995	Black and white aerial photography of the area shows the site in its current layout
OSi Aerial	2000	Colour photography, no change.
OSi Aerial	2005	Colour photography, no change
Google Earth	2018	The only change is in vegetation. Surrounding trees are more mature.

Table 2: Aerial photography of the site

4.5 Previous Archaeological Excavations and Investigations

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 excavations conducted within the site's boundary. The results of various archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the site are presented in Appendix 2.

4.6 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 1928¹. There are no finds from Puckstown townland where the site is located. The only record from NMI topographical files from adjacent areas is from Artaine South: An iron key from Elm Mount Park, Beaumont.

¹ The NMI Topographical Files search was undertaken by the Irish Antiquities Division of the NMI on behalf of Archer Heritage and is gratefully acknowledged,

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 NIAH entries within the subject site, the site is not located within ACA (Architectural Conservation Area). There are several Protected Structures in the vicinity of the site presented in Appendix 3.

4.8 Site Inspection

The site was visited on the 18th December 2025 in wet, overcast conditions (Plate 1–4). The proposed development area comprises an infill brownfield site; formerly open from the public road but now enclosed by *Heras* fencing. Buildings which once stood at the site have now been demolished and the exposed ground surface presents as a mixture of remaining hard standings, neatly stockpiled rubble embankments and open fallow ground. The existing hard standings and demolition rubble throughout the area renders the site unsuitable for geophysical survey. No areas of enhanced archaeological potential were noted.

5. IMPACTS

5.1 Summary of Archaeological Potential

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5.2 Impact Assessment

No pre-development archaeological test excavations or geophysical investigations have been undertaken at the site. The site is relatively large in scale at just in excess of a half a hectare in extent. Based on factors described in this document, there remains some potential (low-moderate) that buried archaeological remains survive at the site.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that licensed archaeological test trenching should take place within the site and targeted on the proposed development footprint.

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

D'Alton, John. The history of county Dublin. Cork: Tower Books, 1976. (Originally published Dublin: Hodges & Smith, 1838).

Lewis, S. 1837. *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*. Dublin.

7.2 Web references

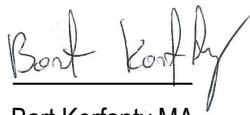
Online Excavations bulletin: www.excavations.ie [accessed December 2025]

Aerial Photography: <http://map.geohive.ie/mapviewer.html> [December 2025]

Cartographic sources: www.archaeology.ie [accessed December 2025]

Online Archaeological Survey of Ireland www.archaeology.ie [accessed December 2025]

Dublin City Development Plan 2022-2028



Bart Korfanty MA

11th June 2026

APPENDICES

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

RMP No	Class	Townland	ITM	Distance to site
DU014-057001	Church	Santry (Coolock By., Drumcondra Rural ED	716804, 739988	1300m NW
St. Pappan's Church of Ireland (1709) was reputedly rebuilt on the site of a medieval parish church, erected by Adam de Fiepo in the late 12th- century who granted it to St Mary's Abbey, Dublin (Adams 1881, 484). This medieval church was built on an earlier foundation associated in the 6th- century with St Pappan. Its presence is indicated by the remains of an ecclesiastical enclosure (DU014-057003-) with a holy well (DU014-057004-) close by. The OS 6-inch map (1936) shows a roughly oval enclosure around the present church (dims. L c. 55m, Wth c 46m) which may be the remains of an early enclosure. This is evident in the N sector of the graveyard as a raised platform (H1.1m), planted with sycamores. It is cut through by the insertion of the Domville family tomb. The line of the enclosure is continued in the graveyard wall (1712 AD) along the E side and continues to the SW. The Regal Visitations (1615) mention that the church was ruinous by that time. The only trace of the medieval foundation is a font in the SW corner of the chancel				
DU014-057002	Ecclesiastical residence	Santry (Coolock By., Drumcondra Rural ED	716799, 739957	1300m NW
According to Adams (1881, 484) the rectory at St Pappan's church was built in 1829 and occupies a site W (c. 26m) of its predecessor of the 16th-century (Adams 1881, 484). Not visible at ground level.				
DU014-057003	Font	Santry (Coolock By., Drumcondra Rural ED	716799, 739988	1300m NW
The only trace of the medieval foundation on St. Pappan's Church of Ireland (1709) is a font in the SW corner of the chancel. It has a plain octagonal shape and is set on its original plinth (diam. 0.68m, H 1.1m. ; see Adams 1881, 482-495).				
DU014-057004	Ritual site-holly well	Santry (Coolock By., Drumcondra Rural ED	716792, 739982	1300m NW
Located along driveway into Hall alongside the rector's house. The well has not been accessible in living memory. It was still accessible in the 1950's when Ó Danachair (1957-8, 78-9) mentioned that it lay below ground level and was reached by a flight of stairs.				
DU014-057005	Ecclesiastical enclosure	Santry (Coolock By., Drumcondra Rural ED	716810, 739971	1300m NW
The OS 6-inch map (1936) shows a roughly oval enclosure around the present church (dims. L c. 55m, Wth c 46m) which may be the remains of an early enclosure. This is evident in the N sector of the graveyard as a raised platform (H1.1m), planted with sycamores. It is cut through by the insertion of the Domville family tomb. The line of the enclosure is continued in the graveyard wall (1712 AD) along the E side and continues to the SW.				
DU014-057006	Graveyard	Santry (Coolock By., Drumcondra Rural ED	716854, 740005	1300m NW
The graveyard is a walled oval area which may respect the line of an earlier ecclesiastical enclosure (DU014-057006-). The OS 6-inch map (1936) shows a roughly oval enclosure around the present church (dims. L c. 55m, Wth c 46m) which may be the remains of an early enclosure. This is evident in the N sector of the graveyard as a raised platform (H1.1m), planted with sycamores. It is cut through by the insertion of the Domville family tomb. The line of the enclosure is continued in the graveyard wall (1712 AD) along the E side and continues to the SW. There are 18th and 19th century memorials in the graveyard.				
DU014-073001	Church	Artaine South	718923, 738320	1400m SE
In 1275 the Crede Mihi noted that the chapel at Artaine was one of three attached to the Church of Finglas (Walsh 1888, 195). Archbishop Alen's Reportorium viride of 1532 also refers to a chapel dedicated to St Nicholas (ibid. , 201). The Civil survey (1654-6) mentions the chapel of Artaine (Simington 1945, 177). Today the remains comprise a rectangular building (int. dims. L 11m, Wth 5.36m, wall T. 0.75m) on a raised site in a small public				

RMP No	Class	Townland	ITM	Distance to site
park. Built of roughly-coursed calp limestone rubble. The E and W gables are partly standing. There are opposed doorways in both walls E of the W gable. Burial has taken place in the interior. Internally, a flat masonry arch spans the W ope which is blocked and a pointed arch spans the E ope. Investigations in 1982 revealed opposed doorways in W and S walls incorporating sandstone jambs of 13th to 14th century date. Fragments of 16th century floor tiles were found in the interior (Mc Mahon 1998, 157, 155-162). Memorials which, date from 1711-1827, have been attached to the exterior of the church.				
DU014-073002	Graveyard	Artaine South	718917, 738318	1400m SE
The Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI) is in the process of providing information on all monuments on The Historic Environment Viewer (HEV). Currently the information for this record has not been uploaded.				
DU014-073003	Castle-unclassified	Artaine South	718899, 738387	1400m SE
The 1st edition OS 6-inch map (1842) shows site of Artaine castle. This castle is mentioned in the Civil survey (1654-6) in the possession of Nicholas Hollywood of Artaine (Symington 1945, 177). The Hollywood's were in residence here in the 16th century when the Archbishop and chancellor, John Allen was assassinated. It remained in the hands of that family until the 19th century when it was levelled in 1825 and the stones used to build a new house. Purchased by the Christian Brothers in 1875, it became an orphanage developing a trade school which was active for much of the 20th century. This is St. David's Secondary school (De Courcy, 1996, 4). Not visible at ground level.				
DU014-103	Ring-ditch	Claremont	715854, 738155	1400m SW
A circular ring-ditch visible as a crop mark on an aerial photograph				
DU018-006	Bridge	Dublin North City	718567, 737670	1400m SE
Donnycarney Bridge (1896) which spans the Donnycarney river, replaced an ancient stone structure known as Scurlogues Bridge (Wren 1983, 28-29). There are no visible remains at ground level.				
DU018-144	Building	Marino	718567, 737670	1500m SE
The building was designed as an ornamental feature for the garden at Marino House by Scottish architect Sir William Chambers for James Caulfield, the 1st Earl of Charlemont. Begun in 1759 it was completed c. 1775. The name 'Casino Marino' is derived from Italian which literally translates to 'The small house by the small sea'. Widely regarded as the most important Neo-Classical building in Ireland, the Casino is quite small, measuring only 15.24m (50 feet) square to the outer columns. In plan, it takes the form of a Greek cross with a pair of columns framing each projecting elevation. Seen from the outside, the building has the appearance of a single roomed structure, with a large panelled door on the north elevation and a single large window on each of the other elevations. This is all illusion, however, as it contains 16 rooms on three floors. Only two of the panels in the door open to allow entrance, and the panes of glass in the windows are subtly curved, disguising the partitioning which allows what looks like a single window to serve several separate rooms. The interior includes a basement level with a kitchen and associated rooms, a main floor with reception rooms and a top storey with servants rooms and a state bedroom. It contains some very fine plasterwork ceilings and some elaborate hardwood parquet floors. Originally the Casino was linked to Marino House by a tunnel, now blocked.				

Appendix 2: Previous excavations in the vicinity of the site

Licence	RMP	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
97E0098	N/A	717026, 737626	Beaumont	1997:083	R. Meenan
Following an EIS for this development, test-trenching was required by the planning permission granted by Dublin Corporation. The development comprised approx. 450 dwelling units on 16ha, adjoining the grounds of Beaumont Hospital. Sixteen trenches sampled the general location of the blocks of houses. The stratigraphy was shown to be fairly consistent throughout, comprising a grey-brown topsoil which overlay an orange-brown clay, flecked with charcoal. The depth of these layers varied depending on the location. The underlying natural material was a stiff grey stony clay which tended towards gravel in places. There was no evidence for the survival of archaeological layers or features. Monitoring of the building work has been carried out subsequently.					
08E0118	N/A	720235, 738847	Brookville House, Westpark Estate, Artaine, Dublin	2008:364	D. Leahy
Monitoring of Phase 1 of this development was carried out adjacent to the protected structure, Brookville House. The works were monitored over four days in August and September 2008. No remains of archaeological significance were uncovered in the course of these works.					
15E054	N/A	718981, 738379	30 Kilmore Road, Artaine, Dublin 5	2015:031	A. Giacometti
Groundworks in advance of the construction of six houses were monitored in February 2015 at 30 Kilmore Road, Artane, Dublin 5. The development site is situated at the junction of the Kilmore Road and the Castlevue estate, in the townland of Artaine North. The site is located within the vicinity of three RMPs: Artaine Castle (DU014- 073003) and the adjacent church and graveyard to the south (DU014-073001 and DU014-073002). None of the monuments are within the site and none were impacted upon by the development works. However the Zone of Notification for the castle monument encompasses the south-west corner of the development site. Three archaeological features were identified: a medieval ditch, a post-medieval drain and an undated pit. The medieval ditch ran approximately parallel to the boundary wall situated at the west of the site. The pottery from the ditch, identified by Siobhan Scully (2015) as Dublin-Type ware, dates from the 12th to the 14th centuries, suggesting the ditch was backfilled in and around this time, at the height of the medieval period. This ditch was east of and ran parallel with a post-medieval stone wall, now topped with concrete blocks, which defined the western perimeter of the site. This wall may have represented the edge of the road recorded on the 1st Edition OS map that separated the townlands of Artaine North and Artaine South, following the same route as that on Rocque's map of 1760. It is possible that the medieval ditch defined the route of an ancient road that provided access to the medieval castle and church of Artaine. The features were investigated and recorded, with the ditch and the pit preserved in-situ.					
16E0138	N/A	718646, 738348	St. David's, Artaine South, Dublin	2016:141	F. Bailey
Monitoring was carried out within a site that was formerly associated with the Artaine Industrial School and once contained a late 19th-century chapel. This building was demolished in 2010 after being badly damaged by fire. The removal of a tarmac surface from across the site was monitored. Modern drains were noted as crossing the site. Nothing of archaeological significance was identified during the course of the works.					
03E0030	N/A	687136, 800293	Clontarf, Dublin	2003:474	M. McQuade
Monitoring of engineering test-pits and groundworks associated with development works at Marino Institute of Education was undertaken in January 2003, and from November 2003 to date (January 2004). Site work has not been completed and a final phase of monitoring will be carried out. The development is located within the inner park of the old Marino estate. The stratigraphy over much of the site comprised topsoil and garden soil overlying natural subsoil. In the north of the site the ground level had been raised by fill introduced in the modern period. To the east of this, the ground had been levelled into playing fields. A covered drain dating from the 19th century and a series of modern land drains were					

Licence	RMP	OS Ref	Location	Ex. Bulletin Ref.	Author
the only features uncovered.					
05E1330	N/A	715976, 753831	Shanower Road, Santry, Dublin	2006:699	G. Scally
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.					
17E0545	DU014-057002	716840, 739920	Schoolhouse Lane, Santry, Dublin 9	2017:512	J. Kiely
Testing on the footprint of a new church was undertaken to comply with a request for further information from Dublin City Council. Dublin Christian Life Church applied for development permission for the construction of a new Church at Imaal, Schoolhouse Lane, Santry, Dublin 9, planning reference number 2415/17. The site comprises a dwelling house, which is the former rectory of St Pappan's church, and a garden to the south of the house. It is situated within an ecclesiastical complex associated with St Pappan's Church (DU014-057001). The former rectory (DU014-057002-) is a 3-bay, 2-storey house over basement with an extension to rear. The roof is hipped with two chimney stacks each containing 6 chimney pots. The front façade is pebble dashed and the first floor is divided from the ground floor by a plaster string course. A total of 3 steps provide access to the central front door. A modern porch has been added to the front façade. The majority of the windows are replacement PVC. There is an outhouse to the rear. It is newly plastered and painted and has a galvanised roof. The proposed new church will be located in the garden to the south (front of) the existing dwelling house. Three test trenches were excavated by machine in the front garden, on the footprint of the foundations of the proposed church site. Garden soil, to a depth of between 0.5-0.7m, was recorded in all three trenches. Occasional fragments of modern slate, bone, brick and glazed pottery were recovered from the garden soil. It overlay orange brown sandy subsoil. Cultivation furrows cutting the subsoil were recorded in Trenches 1 and 3. The furrows were spaced between 0.5-0.7m apart and were orientated north-west/south-east. The furrows are likely to be the remains of garden cultivation features.					

Appendix 3: Previous excavations in the vicinity of the site

RPS	Location	Name	Details
497	Beaumont Road, Dublin 9	House	Beaumont Convalescent Home: Georgian house, including granite entrance gate piers, gates and curved entrance wall
1581	Church Avenue, Drumcondra, Dublin 9	Church	St. John the Baptist Church of Ireland church, graveyard, boundary wall, entrance gates, and gate piers
1543	Church Lane, off Swords Road, Dublin 9	Church	St. Pappan's Church and holy well



Figure 1: Site location

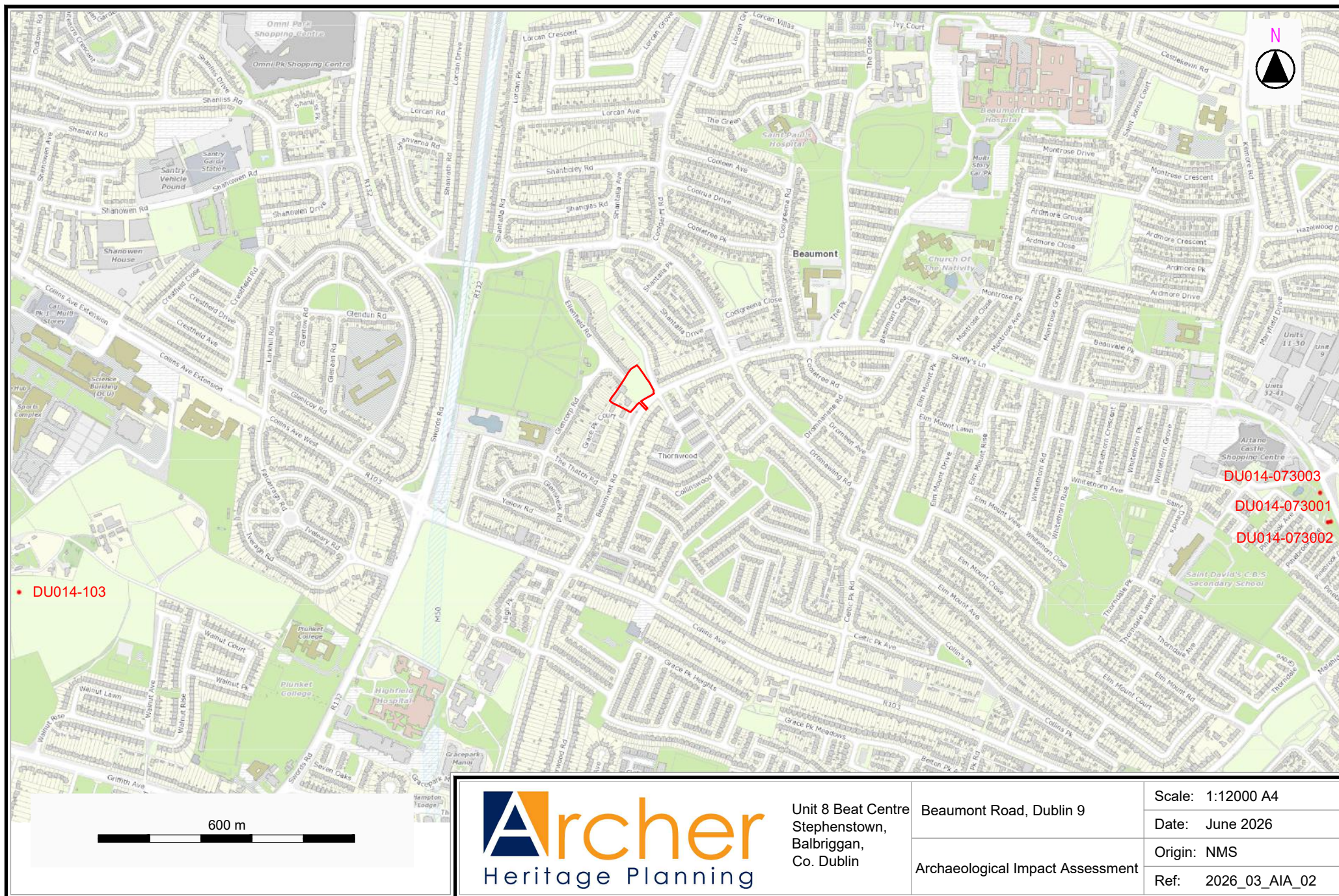
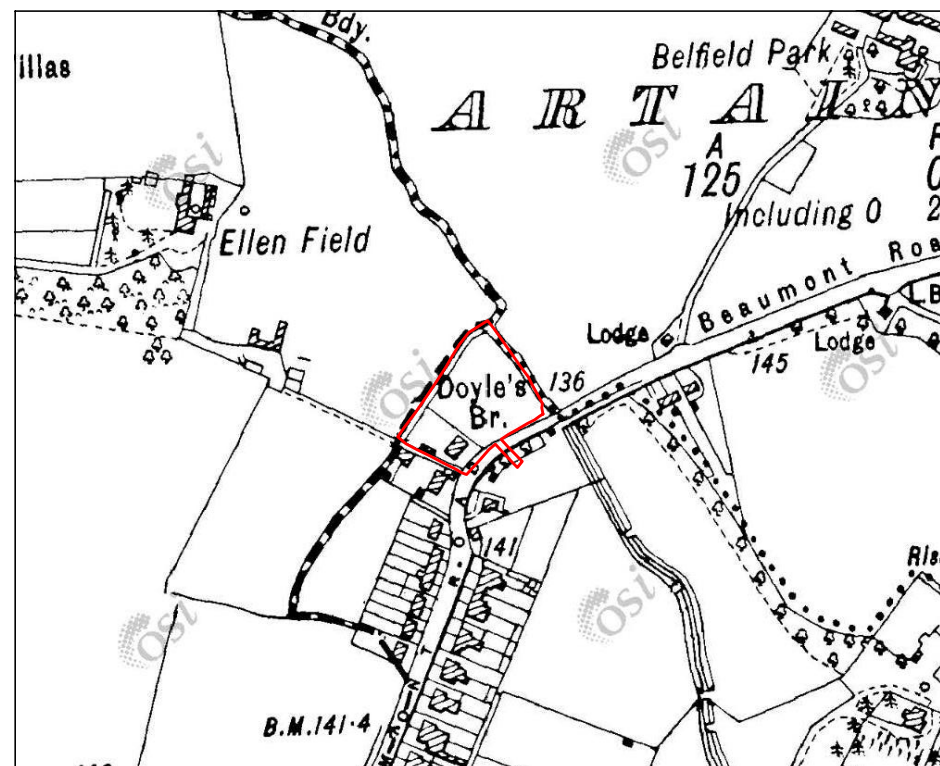
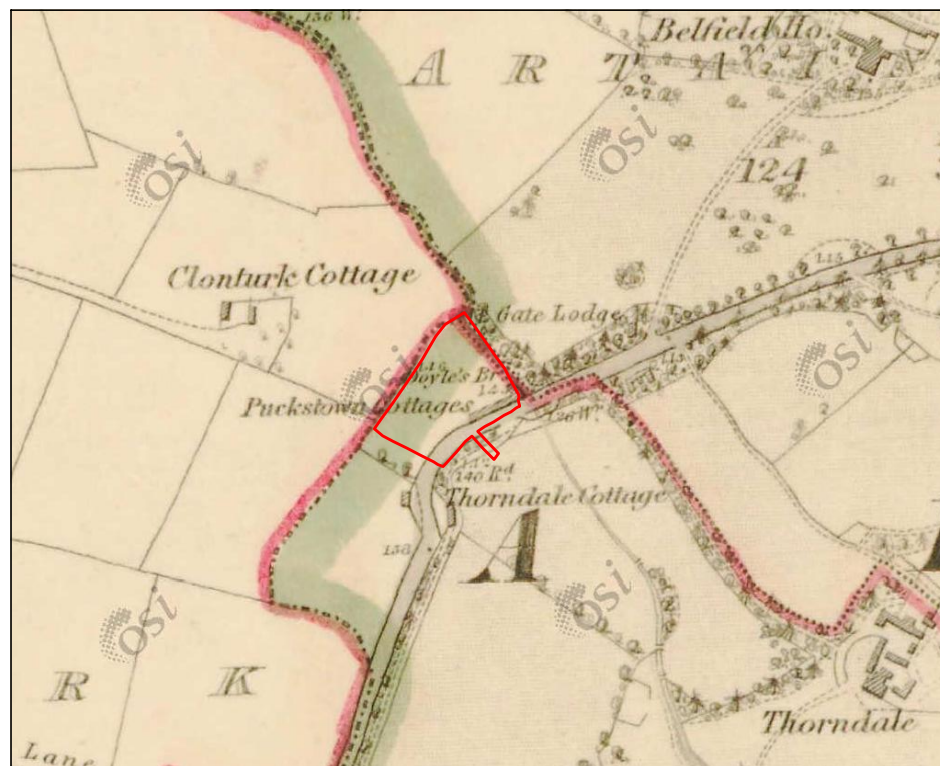


Figure 2: Record of Monuments and Places



Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

Beaumont Road, Dublin 9

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Scale: Not to scale

Date: June 2026

Origin: NMS

Ref: 2026_03_AIA_03

Figure 3: Extracts from cartographic sources



Unit 8 Beat Centre
Stephenstown,
Balbriggan,
Co. Dublin

Beaumont Road, Dublin 9

Archaeological Impact Assessment

Scale: Not to scale

Date: June 2025

Origin: NMS

Ref: 2026_03_AIA_04

Figure 4: Extracts from aerial photography





Plate 1: View of site from southeast



Plate 2: View of site from northwest



Plate 3: Western portion of site from east



Plate 4: View of site from northeast