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## Clonburris Strategic Development Zone (SDZ) Draft Planning Scheme

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE INVENTORY

September 2017



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## INTRODUCTION

The SDZ lands at Clonburris are situated in an area of South Dublin County that bears extensive evidence of settlement and activity dating back to prehistoric times. The surrounding lands including the nearby settlements of Clondalkin and Lucan also have a rich medieval and post medieval history that is attested by archaeological finds and monuments. Furthermore, a variety of structures of architectural merit dating from the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries remain on the SDZ lands particularly industrial heritage features associated with the 18<sup>th</sup> century Grand Canal.

Further to the pre-draft consultation recommendations of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (April 2016) in relation to the Clonburris SDZ; this accompanying document comprises a summary inventory of notable archaeology monuments, finds and sites (pre 1700 AD) both within and around the environs of the SDZ lands together with a summary inventory of sites and structures of architectural merit (post 1700 AD) within the SDZ lands. The summary inventories are not exhaustive and, together with the Environmental Report (2017) on the Clonburris SDZ Planning Scheme, are intended to help inform and provide a context to the policies contained in the Clonburris SDZ Planning Scheme particularly those that relate to Archaeological Heritage and Architectural Heritage.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

### Prehistoric Period: (c. 7,000 – 400 AD)

Occupation and activity in the wider area around the SDZ lands in pre-history is attested by numerous archaeological finds, sites and monuments registered under licenced excavation or recorded through the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP).

Excavations in the townlands of Grange, Kishoge, Kilmahuddrick and Nangor mainly in the Grange Castle Business Park immediately to the south of the SDZ Lands have uncovered several prehistoric monuments. One of the most significant finds (01E0061) includes evidence of Neolithic settlement (c. 4,000 – 2,400 BC) in the form of the remains of an oak house, which was discovered in the Townland of Kishoge within approximately 150 metres of the southern boundary of the SDZ Lands.

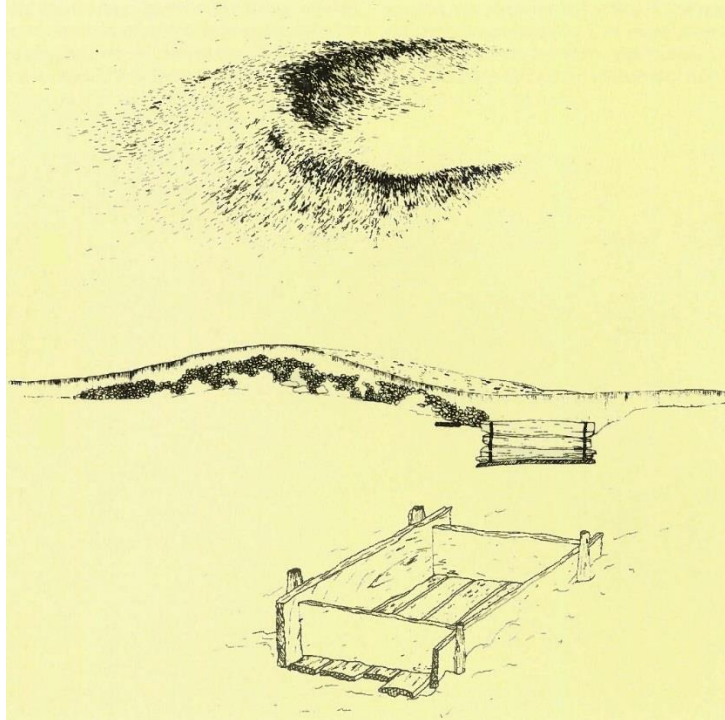
A substantial Ring Barrow (DU017-080) and Fulacht Fia (DU017 -084) that are likely to date back to the Bronze Age (c. 2,400 – 600 BC) are recorded in Nangor and Kilmahuddrick. Three further Fulacht Fia have also been discovered along the Griffeen River in the townland of the Grange (Licence Ref. 04E0299).

The propensity of prehistoric activity in the area suggests that there is further potential for subsurface features on the SDZ Lands. This is strengthened by the presence of a Recorded Monument (DU017-035) that is recorded on the SDZ Lands within the townland of Clonburris Little, which is described under the RMP as follows:

*'In field of rough pasture bordering the canal. An aerial photograph (FSI 1971/224-6) shows a horseshoe-shaped enclosure. No(t) visible at ground level.'*

The above description suggests the possible presence of a further Bronze Age Fulacht Fia similar to those recorded in the nearby and adjacent townlands and this will require further investigation at pre and post planning application stage. Applications for development on or in vicinity of this Recorded Monument should therefore be accompanied by desktop analysis and field survey work carried out by a licensed archaeologists together with any further requirements of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG) or any superseding Government Department. This should, at a minimum, include for archaeological monitoring of development.

**Figure 1: Axonometric and Cross Section of Example Bronze Age Fulacht Fia**



Source: Irish Field Monuments (Office of Public Works, 1991)

#### **Early Medieval Period: (c. 400-1169 AD)**

Evidence of Early Medieval settlement in the area of the SDZ lands is demonstrated by the presence of possible Ringfort sites in the form of concentric enclosures scattered across various townlands to the south of the SDZ lands including Ballybane (DU021-108 & DU021-109), Gollierstown (DU017-093) and Kilmactalway (DU021-112). Some or all of these enclosures could also represent (inter alia) possible Iron Age Ring Barrows. A ringfort and souterrain (DU017-021001 & DU017-021002) have been recorded in Lucan and Pettycanon adjacent to the medieval settlement of Lucan.

The description of an 'Enclosure Site' (DU017-036) identified within the SDZ lands and in the townland of Cappagh also appears to be largely consistent with the dimensions of an Early Medieval Ringfort. This will require further investigation at pre and post planning application stage. The Recorded Monument is described under the RMP as follows:

*"Situated in rough pasture on fairly level ground N of a stream. An aerial photograph taken in 1971 (FSI 206/5/4) shows a cropmark of an elongated oval enclosure (est. dims. NE-SW c. 34m; NW-SE c. 22m). Not visible at ground level."*

Applications for development on or in vicinity of this Recorded Monument should also be accompanied by desktop analysis and field survey work carried out by a licensed archaeologists together with any further requirements of the DAHG. This should, at a minimum, include for archaeological monitoring.

A number of Early Medieval/ Early Christian ecclesiastical sites have also been discovered in proximity to the SDZ lands. A substantial burial site, possibly Early Christian, was excavated close to the boundary of the SDZ between the Kildare/Cork Railway Line and Adamstown Avenue in the townland of Adamstown (Licence Ref. 05E1295).

Furthermore, a prominent Early Medieval ecclesiastical settlement is known to have been established in Clondalkin circa the 6<sup>th</sup> Century<sup>1</sup> approximately 500 metres to the south-east of the SDZ lands at its nearest point. The overall settlement is recorded under the RMP (DU017-041) and contains a number of Early Medieval monuments including the boundary of the monastic enclosure, a round tower, church remains, a granite font and granite crosses. The presence of a round tower often indicates the establishment of important monastic settlement and centre of population<sup>2</sup>. 'Clondalkine' including its round tower and the early church are depicted on the Downs Survey of the Barony of Newcastle and Upper Crosse in the County of Dublin (c. 1656).

The remains of early ecclesiastical enclosures (DU021-005003 and DU021-003003) are also recorded in the nearby townlands of Kilbride and Kilmactawley.

**Photo 1: Example of Early Medieval Ringfort**



Source: A Short Guide to Irish Antiquities (Mulligan, 2005)

#### *Potential Early Medieval Sites on SDZ Lands*

Preliminary archaeological survey work carried out by Irish Archaeological Consultancy Limited (SD02A/0296 - PL06S.200407) indicates the potential presence of (inter alia) further Early Medieval sites on the SDZ lands within the townlands of Neilstown, Cappagh and Clonburris Little. A number of irregular shapes, mounds (including 2 possible ringforts) and ridges were mapped (see Fig. 2) as follows:

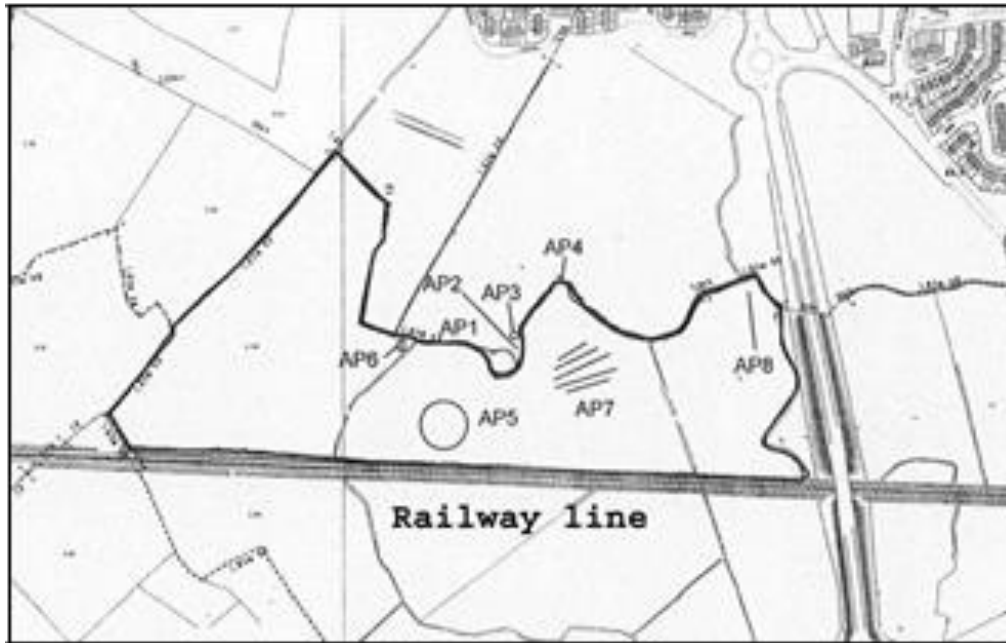
- AP1: Possible ringfort/enclosure and earthworks.
- AP2: NW/SE running linear cropmark.
- AP3: Small circular cropmark, possibly an enclosure, barrow or hut.
- AP4: Possible ringfort/enclosure.
- AP5: Circular area of lighter growth. Likely to be a natural feature.
- AP6: Possible foundation of a stone wall.
- AP7: Possible cultivation ridge.
- AP8: Low linear bank. Possible field boundary.

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<sup>1</sup> Williams, J (2006) *St. Mochua and the Round Tower*, Dublin: South Dublin Libraries.

<sup>2</sup> Mulligan, P. (2005) *A Short Guide to Irish Antiquities*, Wicklow: Wordwell Ltd.

**Figure 2: Possible Archaeological Sites - Neilstown, Cappagh and Clonburris Little**



Source: Irish Archaeological Consultancy Limited (EIS - SD02A/0296/PL06S.200407)

Applications for development on or in vicinity of these previously surveyed features should be accompanied by further archaeological field survey work together with any further requirements of the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG) or any superseding Government Department.

#### **Medieval Period: (c. 1170 - 1400 AD)**

Evidence of extensive settlement and activity dating back to the Medieval Period in the environs of Clonburris is attested by both surviving and recorded features. This includes the surviving remains of a medieval rectangular moated site (DU017-038003) and adjacent church (DU017-038001) in open space in Kilmahuddrick (Deansrath Park) approximately 450 metres to the south of the SDZ lands. The moated site may have accommodated an Anglo-Norman dwelling-house and farm buildings.

A castle (DU017-032001) possibly dating to the Medieval Period is recorded approximately 100 metres to the east of the SDZ lands in Neilstown and is depicted as an 'Old Castle' on the Downs Survey (see Fig. 3). A medieval mill (DU017-041009) is also recorded at the site of the Mill Shopping Centre in Clondalkin. Remains of a stone building (DU017-030002), also thought to be Medieval, are recorded in Ballyowen to the north of the SDZ lands.

The Historic Town of Lucan, which was founded as a medieval manorial borough<sup>3</sup> approximately 2.5 kilometres to the north of the SDZ lands, is recorded under the RMP as DU017-019. The recorded settlement contains a number of medieval monuments including St. Mary's Church, St. Mary's Graveyard and Lucan Bridge. The settlement of Lucan is depicted on the Downs Survey of c. 1656 including its church and bridge. Remains of medieval masonry arch bridges associated with Lucan survive in Esker South (DU017-078; c. 1199 – 1216) and Coldblow (DU017-016). The remains of a Medieval Church (DU017-022) also survive in the Glebe.

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<sup>3</sup> Foley, Á (2013) *The Royal Manors of Medieval Co. Dublin*, Dublin: Four Courts Press.

**Photo 2: Remains of Medieval Church and Moated Site (c. 12<sup>th</sup> – 14<sup>th</sup> Century), Deansrath Park**



*Source: Bing Maps*

**Photo 3: King John's Bridge (c. 1199 – 1216), Griffeen Valley Park**



### **Late (1400 – 1550) & Post (1550 – 1700) Medieval Periods**

The numerous tower houses/castles/fortified houses recorded in the townlands that surround Clonburris points to an intense period of affluent Anglo-Norman and Gaelic activity in the area around Clonburris dating back to the Late Medieval and Post Medieval periods.

Such residences are recorded in Adamstown (DU017-029), Ballyowen (DU017-030001), Clondalkin (DU017-041008 & DU017-041005), Deansrath (DU017-039), Irishtown (DU017-023), Lucan Demesne (DU017-019001), Nangor (DU017-037), Grange (DU017-034) and Rowlagh (DU017-067). A medieval field system (DU017-082) is also recorded in Nangor to the south of the SDZ lands adjacent to a recorded Castle House.

The corner tower of a hall house remains substantially intact along Monastery Road in Clondalkin and tower houses in Grange and Lucan Demesne survive partially intact. The two latter tower houses are depicted on the Downs Survey c. 1656.

Photos 4: Remains of Late/Post Medieval Hall House in Clondalkin



Figure 3: Down Survey Map - Extract from the Barony of Newcastle and Upper Crosse (c. 1656)



Source: Trinity College Dublin

### Summary and Conclusions – Archaeological Heritage

Further to the extensive archaeological evidence presented by this inventory, the SDZ lands are clearly situated within a landscape that is rich in archaeological heritage. Table 1 and Figure 4 below provide a snapshot and summary of the monuments, places and finds both within and around Clonburris that have been referenced. Continuity of settlement dating back to prehistoric times is attested by sites, finds and monuments dating from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age periods and onto the Medieval and Post Medieval Periods. Within the context and on the basis of the existence

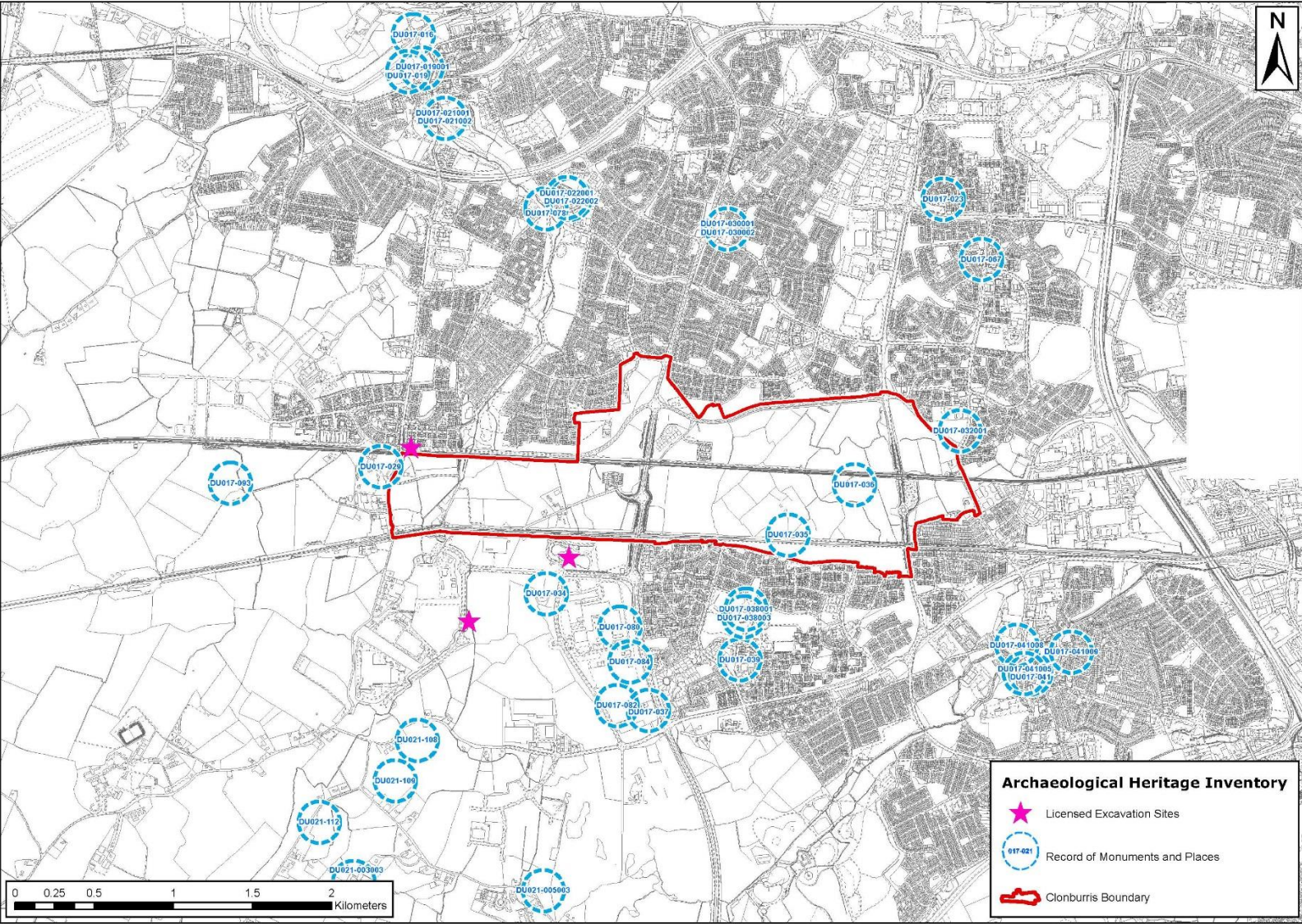
of recorded monuments and unrecorded features on the SDZ lands, the subject greenfield lands are considered to have a relatively high archaeological potential.

It is therefore recommended that development within the SDZ lands should be subject to a requirement for further desktop analysis and field survey work (carried out by licensed archaeologists) together with any further requirements of the DAHG. This should also include, at a minimum, for a requirement for development within the SDZ lands to be subject to archaeological monitoring during the stripping of topsoil.

**Table 1: Archaeological Monuments, Sites & Finds of Note in Environs of SDZ Lands**

<b>Archaeological Period</b>	<b>Monument, Site, Finding</b>	<b>Townland</b>
Neolithic/New Stone Age (4000 – 2400 BC)	Neolithic House	Kishoge
Bronze Age (2,400 – 600 BC)	Fulacht Fia, possible Ring Barrow Fulacht Fia Fulacht Fia x 3	Cappagh (SDZ Lands) Nangor Kilmahuddrick Grange
Early Medieval (AD 400 – 1150)	Ringfort, possible Ringfort, possible x 2 Burial Site Ringfort, possible x 2 Ringfort, possible Ringfort, possible Ringfort Souterrain Historic Town & Monastery Ecclesiastical site Ecclesiastical site	Clonburriss Little (SDZ Lands) Neilstown (SDZ Lands) Adamstown (boundary of SDZ lands) Ballybane Gollierstown Kilmactalway Lucan and Pettycanon Lucan and Pettycanon Clondalkin Kilbride Kilmactawley
Medieval (AD 1150 – 1400)	Moated Site Church Castle Mill Stone building Historic Town Bridge Bridge Church	Kilmahuddrick Kilmahuddrick Neilstown Clondalkin Ballyowen Lucan Esker South Esker South Glebe
Late Medieval (1400 – 1550) and Post Medieval (1550 – 1700)	Castle – tower house House - fortified house Castle - unclassified Castle - hall-house Castle - tower house Castle - tower house Castle - tower house Castle - tower house Castle - tower house Castle - unclassified Castle – unclassified Field system Castle - unclassified	Adamstown Ballyowen Clondalkin Clondalkin Deansrath Grange Irishtown Lucan Demesne Neilstown Nangor Nangor Rowlagh

Figure 4: Archaeological Monuments, Sites & Finds of Note in Environs of SDZ Lands



## ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

The purpose of this architectural heritage inventory is to identify post 1700 AD sites and structures within the SDZ lands that are considered to be of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical merit. Structures are identified according to century.

The inventory draws on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) contained in the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016 – 2022 and the Survey of the Architectural Heritage of South Dublin County (Dúchas, 2003).

This inventory also identifies additional sites and structures of architectural heritage as defined under the Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1999. These Additional Heritage Structures have been identified through desktop analysis (including cartographic analysis), field survey work and architectural heritage research. The *NIAH Handbook* (2013) has also been used as a reference guide in compiling the inventory.

### The Eighteenth Century

#### Introduction

The construction of the Grand Canal during the 18<sup>th</sup> Century was a significant technical feat of engineering and substantially altered the rural landscape of the SDZ lands. The canal carries waters across the SDZ lands (including across other waterbodies) for a distance of approx. 3 kilometres through utilising a series of locks, aqueducts, towpaths and overbridges.

The Grand Canal commenced construction in the area of Clonburris in 1756 under the guidance of Thomas Omer, the first engineer appointed to the project. By 1763 the first section of the canal had been completed for a distance of 12 miles to the west of the 11<sup>th</sup> Lock thus creating a defining and lasting industrial heritage feature that traverses the SDZ lands.<sup>4</sup>

The 'New Canal' and its towpaths are depicted traversing the SDZ lands on Rocque's Map of 1760, six years prior to this section being reported as ready to receive water<sup>5</sup>. The 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Locks are subsequently depicted and annotated on Taylor's Map (1816) and Duncan's Map (1820).

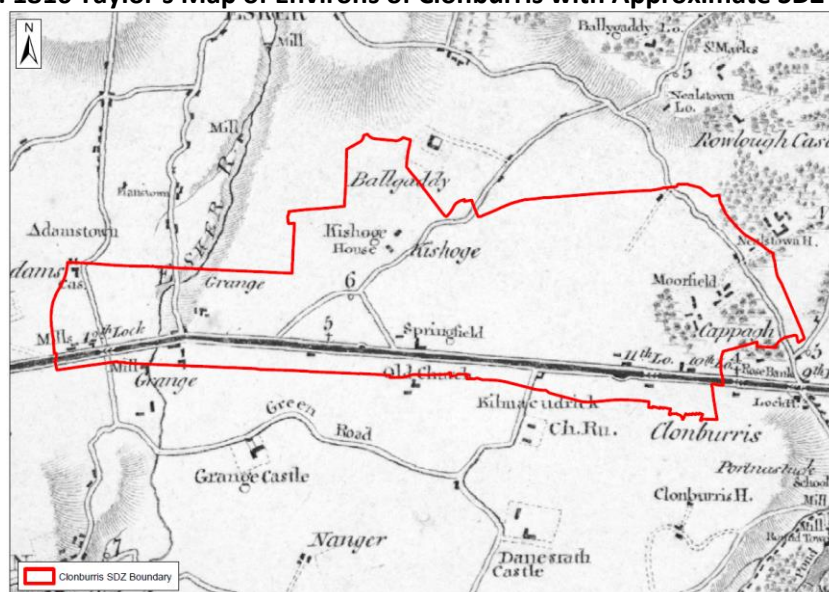
**Figure 5: 1760 Rocque's Map of Environs of Clonburris with Approximate SDZ Boundary**



<sup>4</sup> Delaney, R (1995) *The Grand Canal of Ireland*. Dublin: The Lilliput Press.

<sup>5</sup> Waterways Ireland (2007) *The Grand Canal Architectural, Engineering and Industrial Heritage Assessment*, Headland Archaeology Ltd.

**Figure 6: 1816 Taylor's Map of Environs of Clonburris with Approximate SDZ Boundary**



As an indication of the architectural merit of the Grand Canal, all 5 Protected Structures designated under the South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016 – 2022 within the SDZ boundary relate to the Grand Canal and are as follows:

**Table 2: Protected Structures within SDZ Lands under SDCC Development Plan 2016 – 2022**

Development Plan & RPS Ref.	Address/Location	Description
122	Omer Lock House, 11 <sup>th</sup> Lock, Cappagh	Remains of House
123	10 <sup>th</sup> Lock, Cappagh, Clondalkin	Single-Stage Canal Lock
125	12 <sup>th</sup> Lock, R120, Lucan	Single-Stage Canal Lock, 12th Lock
127	Leck Bridge, 12th Lock, Ballymakilly	Bridge With Stone Capping
128	11 <sup>th</sup> Lock, Cappagh, Clondalkin	Single-Stage Canal Lock

#### *10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> Locks*

The first stretch of the Grand Canal was completed between 1756 and 1763 and began construction at the 11<sup>th</sup> Lock<sup>4</sup>. Locks 11 and 12 form part of a trio of locks (including Lock 13 just outside the SDZ lands) that were the first to be built and Thomas Omer's initial designs were utilised. These first three locks were originally built larger than any other locks along the canal but were subsequently narrowed and shortened giving them a unique shape.<sup>6</sup>

Locks 10, 11 and 12 all survive today as single stage canal locks and retain much of their early materials and finishes including timber and iron lock gates, coursed limestone walls, limestone copings and timber mooring posts.

All three locks make a valuable contribution to the architectural, historical and technical interest of the Grand Canal and the SDZ lands. Each lock has been given a regional rating under the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH). The original lower gate recesses are still visible below the 11<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> locks thus adding to their technical and historical interest. The special interest of both these locks are further enhanced by their grouping with other canal and mill structures.

<sup>6</sup> Cox, R & Donald, P (2013) *Ireland's Civil Engineering Heritage*, Cork: The Collins Press.

**Photo 6: 12<sup>th</sup> Lock**



**Photo 7: 11<sup>th</sup> Lock**



**Photo 8: 10<sup>th</sup> Lock**



### *12<sup>th</sup> Lock Bridge*

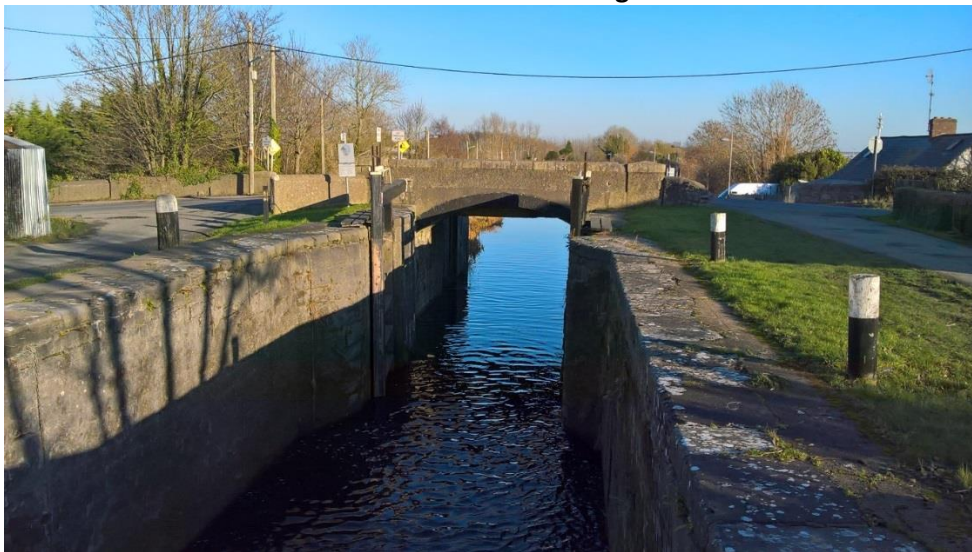
Spanning the tail of the lock chamber to the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock, the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock Bridge (also known as Leck Bridge) comprises a single span masonry arch road bridge. The bridge was one of six bridges constructed with the first section of the canal (some of them wooden) between 1756 and 1763<sup>5</sup>. The

12<sup>th</sup> Lock Bridge is therefore likely to have been originally designed by Thomas Omer thus adding to its historic and technical interest.

Despite being widened on its eastern side in 1932 (identified by plaque on eastern parapet) with a concrete beam, the bridge has retained elements of its original fabric including the segmental arch and barrel vault on its western side with painted voussoir stones and smooth rendered spandrel wall. Much of the remainder of the bridge, including its roughcast rendered parapet walls, date from the 1930s. The parapets are topped by granite semi-circular coping stones with dressed granite blocks at each end adding to the bridge's architectural interest.

The 12<sup>th</sup> Lock Bridge has been given a regional rating under the NIAH and is also considered to make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within the area of the SDZ lands. The bridge also makes a valuable contribution to the group of canal structures located around the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock.

**Photo 9: 12<sup>th</sup> Lock Bridge**



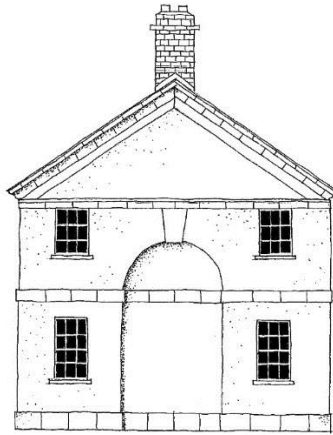
#### *Omer's Lock-House*

The lock-house located along the northern towpath near to the 11<sup>th</sup> Lock is one of four lock-keeper's houses constructed with the first section of the Grand Canal between 1756 and by 1763<sup>4</sup>. All four lock houses are thought to have been designed by Thomas Omer thus adding to their historic interest. Only three of the houses survive today in various states of repair including a lock-house located just outside the SDZ lands at the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock.

The lock house located at the 11<sup>th</sup> lock is a two-storey structure with classical proportions and ornamentation. The house has roughcast rendered limestone rubble walls with a gable fronted elevation that is decorated with cut stone detailing including a prominent roof pediment, shallow recessed central arch and a central keystone. Further remaining cut stone features include architraves, sills, string courses, cornices and a door surround.

Omer's Lock House has been given a regional rating under the NIAH and makes a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of the SDZ lands particularly in the context of its grouping with the 11<sup>th</sup> Lock. The house is currently derelict, unroofed and partially overgrown. It is recommended that the SDZ Planning Scheme should prioritise the refurbishment and re-use of this lock-house.

**Figure 7: Sketch of an Omer Lock House**



*Source: The Buildings of Ireland (Rothery, 1997)*

**Photo 10: Omer's Lock House at 11<sup>th</sup> Lock**



#### *Griffeen River Aqueduct*

The Griffeen River Aqueduct carries the Grand Canal over the Griffeen River in the townland of Ballymakailly to the east of the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock. The aqueduct is one of seven aqueducts built as part of the first section of the Grand Canal between 1756 and 1763 and is likely to have been designed by Thomas Omer<sup>5</sup>. The aqueduct is discernible on Rocque's Map of 1760 and is annotated on the First Edition OS maps of the area (1843).

The aqueduct survives today in the form of a double arched masonry structure comprising barrel vaulted arches dressed with voussoir stones. The original masonry arches are overgrown but are still in use and have been augmented with an adjacent late 20<sup>th</sup> Century/early 21<sup>st</sup> Century concrete beam aqueduct.

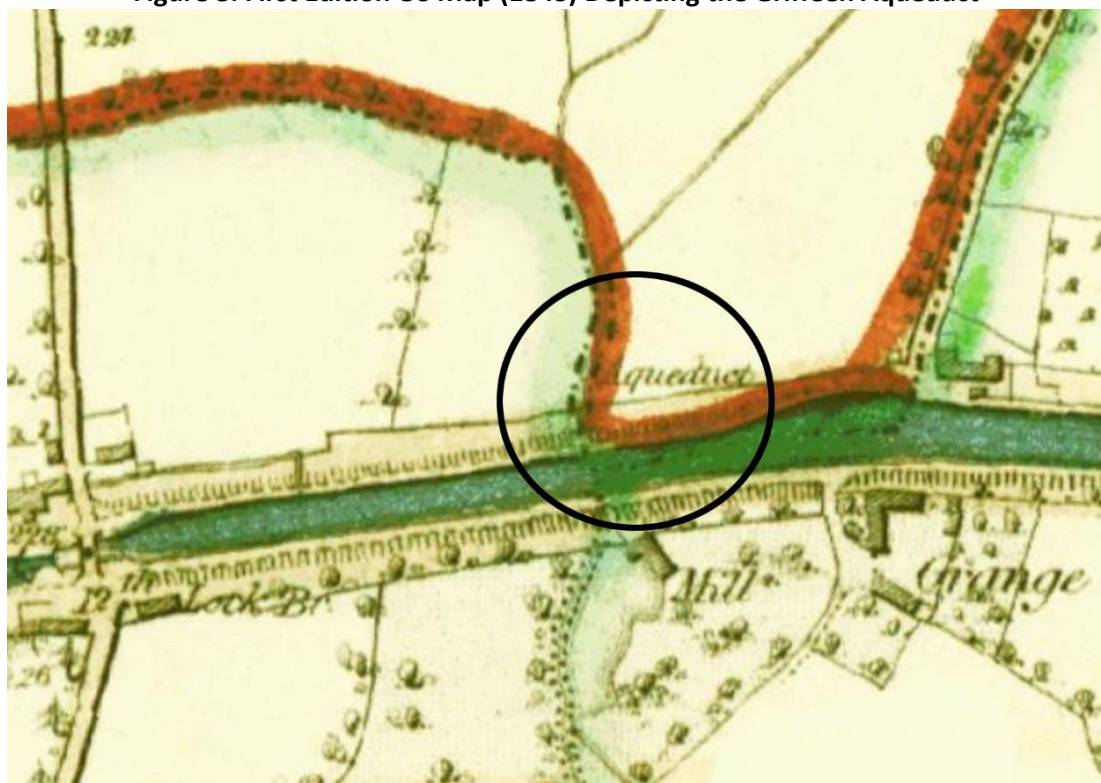
As an example of mid-18<sup>th</sup> century engineering and detailing, the original double arched aqueduct is considered to be of architectural merit by reason of its architectural, historical and technical interest. The aqueduct therefore makes a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within

the area and should be protected and retained as part of the development of the SDZ lands to include for the clearance of vegetation.

**Photo 11: Griffeen River Double Arched Aqueduct**



**Figure 8: First Edition OS Map (1843) Depicting the Griffeen Aqueduct**



### *Kilmahuddrick Stream Aqueduct*

The Kilmahuddrick Stream Aqueduct carries the Grand Canal over the Kilmahuddrick Stream along the border between the townlands of Grange and Kishoge. The aqueduct also comprises one of the seven aqueducts first built as part of the earliest section of the Grand Canal between 1756 and 1763 and is likely to have been designed by Thomas Omer. The Kilmahuddrick Stream and its aqueduct is depicted and annotated on First Edition OS maps dated 1843 (see Figure 9).

The aqueduct carries the Grand Canal over the Kilmahuddrick Stream and survives today in the form of a single arched masonry structure comprising a barrel vaulted arch with a cut granite ashlar spandrel surround. The original aqueduct is still in use.

As an example of mid-18<sup>th</sup> century engineering and detailing, the aqueduct is considered to be of architectural merit by reason of its architectural, historical and technical interest. The aqueduct therefore makes a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within the area and should be protected and retained as part of the development of the SDZ lands.

**Photo 12: Kilmahuddrick Stream Aqueduct**



## The Nineteenth Century

### *Introduction*

The construction of the Grand Canal is known to have precipitated the construction of additional industrial related structures such as mills and mill races along its route<sup>4</sup>. Taylor's map of 1816 and the First Edition OS map of 1843 indicates the presence of mills on the northern bank of the Grand Canal to the west of the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock and on the southern bank of the Grand Canal at the meeting point between the Griffeen River and the Grand Canal just outside the southern boundary of the SDZ lands.

The construction of the Great Southern and Western Railway Line represented a further significant piece of industrial infrastructure that impacted greatly on the mainly rural landscape of the SDZ lands. Built largely during the 1840s, the railway utilised a series of bridges and viaducts to carry a double track railway along its route<sup>6</sup>. The railway survives as an example of 19<sup>th</sup> Century engineering and is depicted as traversing the SDZ lands on the Griffith's Valuation maps of 1848 to 1864.

Original 19<sup>th</sup> Century features associated with mill buildings and the rail line survive intact today within the SDZ lands together with some 19<sup>th</sup> Century residential buildings that are of architectural merit.

### *Grange House*

Grange House is located in the townland of Grange towards the western end of Lyche's Lane close to the Grand Canal. The house is depicted and annotated on First Edition OS Maps (1843) with a sylvan front garden, return, a western wing, rear yard and outbuildings. The house is also depicted with a possible rear garden/orchard. The original entrance to the houses was offset via a laneway to the east of the house adjacent to the Kilmahuddrick Stream.

The original detached house survives today as a two storey dwelling with rear return and a single storey extension on its eastern side that was added between c. 1848 and c. 1890. Masonry piers, iron entrance gates and a driveway, which centre on the house, were installed between c. 1910 and c. 1938 with much of the original 19<sup>th</sup> Century front garden still remaining. The house is currently in good condition and still occupied as a domestic residence.

The design of this substantial farmhouse represents the adaptation of classical house design into an Irish vernacular tradition. The 6 bay house with roughcast rendered finish has classical proportions and symmetry with restrained detailing. Fenestration has a vertical emphasis and windows are proportioned to help create a slightly raised *piano nobile* at ground floor level, which is accessed via a flight of stone steps and central doorway.

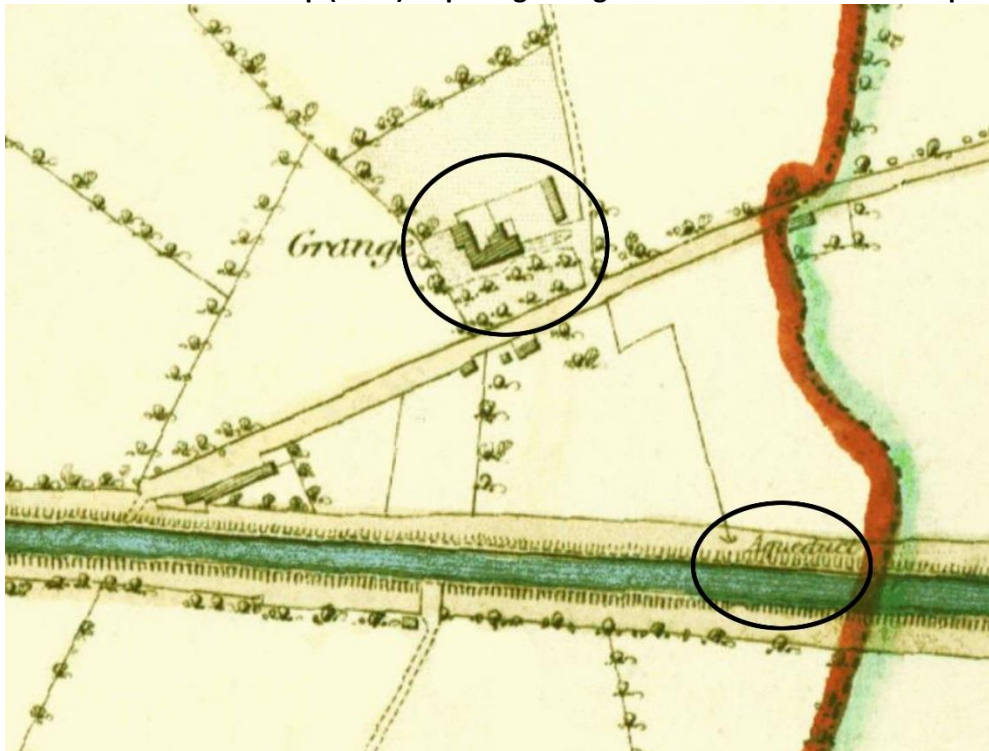
Restrained detailing is confined to a rendered plinth, sunbeam fanlight tracery, stone cills and rendered architraves. The gable ended roof has a slate finish with twin chimney stacks symmetrically distributed to each gable with a smooth render finish.

Although not listed on the NIAH or as a Protected Structure, Grange House is considered to be of significant architectural merit by reason of its architectural and local historic interest. The house makes a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of the area. Grange House should therefore be protected, retained and integrated as part of any development of the SDZ lands including its formal front garden and entrance setting.

**Photo 13: Grange House**



**Figure 9: First Edition OS Map (1843) Depicting Grange House & Kilmahuddrick Aqueduct**



#### *Cappaghmore Lodge*

Cappaghmore Lodge is located off the Lucan-Newlands Road at the entrance of Cappaghmore House. This gate lodge is depicted and annotated in the townland of Cappagh on First Edition OS Maps (1843).

The original gate lodge survives today as a detached three-bay single-storey dwelling with a projecting front porch. The gate lodge is classical in detailing and vernacular in form. Fenestration has a vertical emphasis and the lodge has a roughcast rendered finish. The main gable ended roof has a slate finish. Twin roughcast rendered chimney stacks are symmetrically distributed to each gable. Detailing is confined to stone cills, rendered architraves and a rendered plinth.

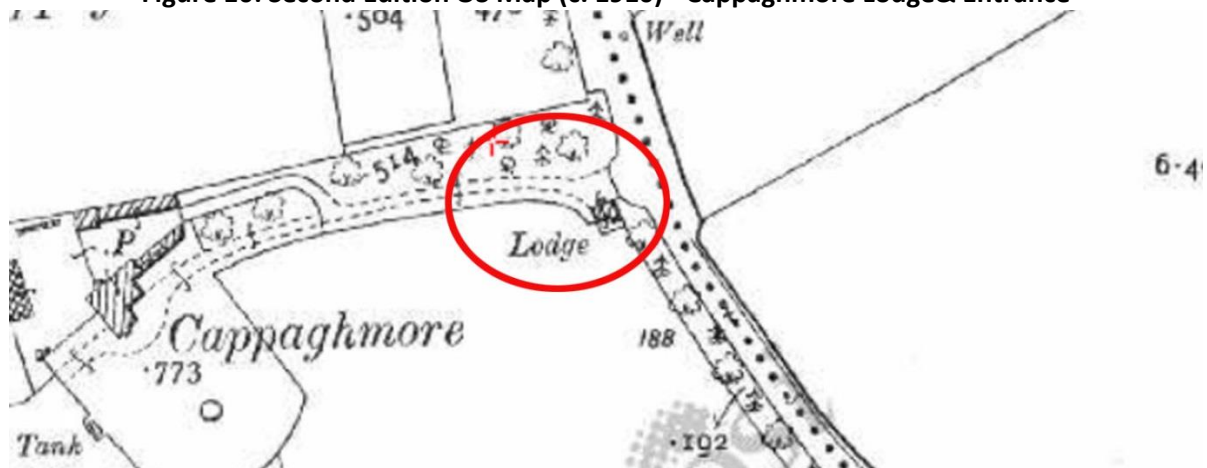
The associated entrance to the gate lodge, which appears to have been installed between c. 1864 and c. 1910, retains its curved limestone screen entrance walls, iron gates and painted masonry piers. The central vehicular gate is missing.

Cappaghmore Lodge has been given a regional rating under the NIAH and its retention and incorporation into the development of the SDZ lands should be considered particularly its entrance ensemble.

**Photo 14: Cappaghmore Lodge & Screen Entrance Walls**



**Figure 10: Second Edition OS Map (c. 1910) - Cappaghmore Lodge & Entrance**



### *12<sup>th</sup> Lock Millrace*

The 12<sup>th</sup> Lock millrace is depicted as serving mill buildings to the west of the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock on First edition OS maps of 1843. The millrace survives fully intact today and takes water from the upper end of the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock before running for a distance of approximately 200 metres through the SDZ lands parallel to the canal. The Millrace discharges back to the lower end of the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock via two cut segmental limestone arches located below the northern towpath.

The millrace serves as an example of early nineteenth century engineering that is enhanced by its relationship with other canal and mill structures at the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock. Although not listed on the NIAH or as a Protected Structure, it is considered that the 12<sup>th</sup> Lock Millrace is of technical interest.

**Photo 15: 12th Lock Millrace Cut Stone Arches**



**Figure 11: First Edition OS Map (1843) Depicting 12<sup>th</sup> Lock Including Millrace on Northern Side**



### *Cappagh Overflow Stream and Bridge*

The Cappagh Overflow Stream is a unique example of mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century engineering. This water body takes water from the west of the 11<sup>th</sup> lock and begins with a square storage pond in the townland of Cappagh before running parallel to the north of the canal for a distance of approximately 2 kilometres. The overflow re-enters the canal to the east of the 9<sup>th</sup> lock outside of the SDZ lands. A masonry bridge spans the overflow between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> Locks linking the northern towpath to lands to the north.

The overflow stream including its square pond and overbridge is first depicted on Griffith's Valuation maps indicating that the stream was constructed between c. 1843 and c. 1864. The eastern side of the overflow bridge survives today as a single span masonry structure comprising a segmental arch

with limestone voussoirs, roughcast rendered masonry spandrel walls and roughcast rendered masonry parapets. The bridge has been widened on its western side with a later concrete beam and masonry parapet capped with granite coping stones. Both parapet walls are bookended by masonry piers on their northern side. The north eastern pier is finished with granite capping. The bridge is in need of refurbishment on both, however, its repair would be of benefit to the development of the SDZ lands both in terms of place making and the utilisation of an existing overflow crossing.

**Photo 16: Cappagh Overflow and Bridge adjacent to 10<sup>th</sup> Lock**

**Figure 12: Second Ed. OS Map (c. 1910) Depicting Cappaghmore Overflow, Pond & Bridge**

### *Griffeen River Viaduct*

The Griffeen River Viaduct carries the Dublin - Cork railway line (formally known as the Great Southern and Western Railway Line) over the River Griffeen in the townland of Adamstown. The existence of the viaduct is first indicated on Griffith's Valuation Maps (1864) and is discernible on the Second Edition OS maps of the area (c. 1910).

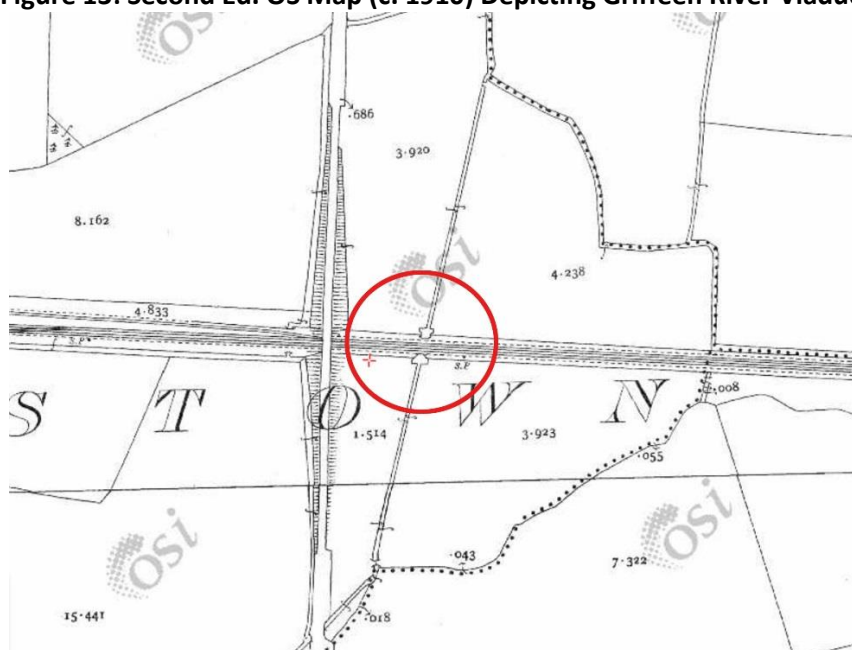
The viaduct is still in use and has been augmented with an adjacent late 20<sup>th</sup> century/early 21<sup>st</sup> century concrete beam viaduct. The original viaduct survives today in the form of a single arched masonry structure with rusticated limestone spandrel walls and dressed limestone voussoir stones.

As an example of mid-19th century engineering and detailing, the viaduct is considered to be of architectural merit by reason of its architectural and technical interest. The viaduct therefore makes a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within the area and should be protected and retained as part of the development of the SDZ lands.

**Photo 17: Griffeen Viaduct**



**Figure 13: Second Ed. OS Map (c. 1910) Depicting Griffeen River Viaduct**



### Summary and Conclusions – Architectural Heritage

Continuing on from the long history of activity around Clonburris from Prehistoric to Post Medieval times, the SDZ lands witnessed significant activity during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Centuries in the form of the construction of the Grand Canal and the Great Southern and Western Railway Line. The Grand Canal, in particular, has left a wealth of industrial heritage features within the SDZ lands.

Each of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> Century structures identified under this inventory vary in terms of their special interest and their contribution to the architectural heritage and setting of the SDZ lands. The special interest of many canal structures is enhanced by their association with Thomas Omer and the commencement of construction of the Grand Canal within the SDZ lands. A summary of the post 1700 AD structures included in this inventory is set out in Table 3 below. Figure 14 identifies the location of said structures.

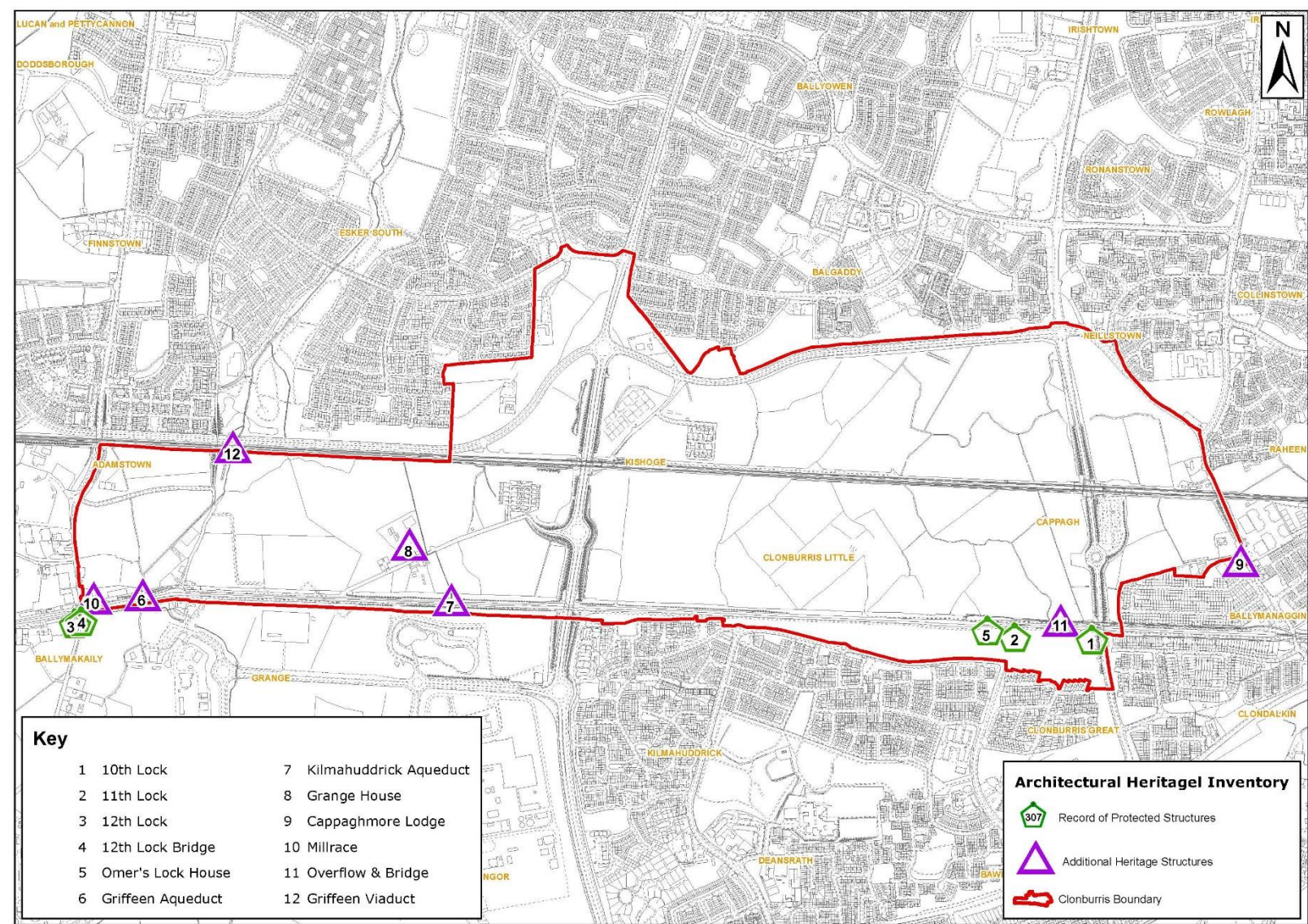
It is recommended that, in the interest of place making and the promotion of architectural heritage, each of the structures identified in this inventory should be protected, conserved and integrated as part of the development of the SDZ lands. This should include for appropriate rehabilitation, renovation, use and re-use of said structures.

**Table 3: Structures of Architectural Merit within SDZ Lands**

Origin	Map Ref.	Structure	Location	Description	Special Interest	Status
18 <sup>th</sup> Century	1	10 <sup>th</sup> Lock	Cappagh	Single Stage Canal Lock	Architectural & Technical	Protected Structure
	2	11 <sup>th</sup> Lock	Cappagh	Single Stage Canal Lock	Architectural, Historical & Technical	Protected Structure
	3	12 <sup>th</sup> Lock	Ballymakaily	Single Stage Canal Lock	Architectural, Historical & Technical	Protected Structure
	4	12 <sup>th</sup> Lock Bridge	Ballymakaily	Masonry Bridge with Concrete Beam	Architectural, Historical & Technical	Protected Structure
	5	Omer's Lock House	Cappagh	Two Storey Lock House	Architectural & Historical	Protected Structure
	6	Griffioen River Aqueduct	Ballymakaily	Masonry Arch Aqueduct	Architectural, Historical & Technical	Additional Heritage Structure
	7	Kilmahuddrick Stream Aqueduct	Kishoge - Grange	Masonry Arch Aqueduct	Architectural, Historical & Technical	Additional Heritage Structure
19 <sup>th</sup> Century	8	Grange House	Grange	Two Storey Farmhouse	Architectural	Additional Heritage Structure
	9	Cappaghmore Lodge	Cappagh	Single Storey Gate Lodge	Architectural	Additional Heritage Structure
	10	12 <sup>th</sup> Lock Millrace	Ballymakaily	Millrace with Masonry Arches	Technical	Additional Heritage Structure

	11	Cappagh Overflow Stream and Bridge	Cappagh	Overflow with Pond & Masonry Bridge	Technical	Additional Heritage Structure
	12	Griffeen River Viaduct	Adamstown	Masonry Arch Aqueduct	Architectural & Technical	Additional Heritage Structure

Figure 14: Structures of Architectural Merit within SDZ Lands





End.