

Section 2.12 Archaeological Heritage and Architectural Heritage

Overarching Principle

To retain and enhance architectural heritage and archaeological heritage features, sites and structures within the SDZ lands by encouraging conservation and incorporation including adaptive re-use, where appropriate, within the built fabric and landscape of the SDZ Lands.



2.12.1 Introduction

The SDZ lands are situated in an area of South Dublin County that bears extensive evidence of settlement and activity dating back to prehistoric times. Activity in the area continued into the 18th and 19th Centuries with the construction of the Grand Canal and the Great Southern and Western Railway Line across the Planning Scheme lands, together with the construction of other architectural features and structures.

Within the context of the significant potential for further and previously unidentified archaeological sites and objects within the SDZ lands together with the existence of a variety of structures of architectural merit, this Planning Scheme seeks to protect archaeological and architectural heritage in the interest of proper planning, place making and tourism. The Archaeological and Architectural Heritage Concept for this Planning Scheme is illustrated under Figure 2.12.1.

Key Principles

- » To incorporate Architectural Heritage structures and features throughout the SDZ lands in a manner that promotes place making and capitalises on the unique industrial heritage of the surrounding area; and
- » To ensure that the high archaeological potential of the SDZ lands is fully considered and valued throughout the design and construction process.

Figure 2.12.1 | Archaeological and Architectural Heritage Concept



2.12.2 Architectural Heritage

The construction of the Grand Canal in the mid-18th Century was a defining and lasting feat of engineering that significantly transformed the landscape of the SDZ lands and left a wealth of industrial heritage features along its route. As an indication of the architectural merit of the Grand Canal, all five Protected Structures within the SDZ lands that are listed under the *South Dublin County Council Development Plan 2016 – 2022* relate to the Grand Canal as follows:

Table 2.12.1 | Protected Structures within SDZ Lands

Development Plan & RPS Ref.	Address/Location
122	Omer Lock House
123	10 th Lock
125	12 th Lock
127	Leck Bridge
128	11 th Lock

Construction of the first stretch of the Grand Canal began at Clonburris under the guidance of Thomas Omer, the original engineer appointed to the project and to whom the Lock House (Protected Structure) located within the SDZ lands bears its name. Within this context, additional canal structures and other 18th and 19th century structures of architectural merit have been identified on the lands during the preparation of this Planning Scheme in addition to the designated Protected Structures.

The additional structures of architectural merit are described and listed under a combined Archaeological and Architectural Heritage Inventory that accompanies this Planning Scheme, which also includes details of the Protected Structures. Both the Protected Structures and Additional Heritage Structures are also identified on Figure 2.12.1.

Development within the SDZ lands should be designed and carried out in a manner that protects and conserves all Protected Structures within the SDZ lands and, where possible, retains and conserves the Additional Heritage Structures as well as any further features of interest.

The rehabilitation, renovation, incorporation and appropriate use and re-use of structures of architectural merit including Protected Structures and

the Additional Heritage Structures is therefore promoted by this Planning Scheme. Key requirements in relation to some of the structures are set out in Chapter 3 (Development Areas).

Proposals to extend, alter or refurbish any of the Protected/Additional Heritage Structures identified under this Planning Scheme should be sympathetic to their special character and integrity (including historic curtilage and visual setting) and should be appropriate in terms of architectural treatment, character, scale and form. All such proposals shall be consistent with the *Architectural Heritage Guidelines for Planning Authorities* (2011) and in accordance with good conservation practice adhering to conservation principles.

Figure 2.12.2 | Duncan's Map of SDZ Lands (1821)

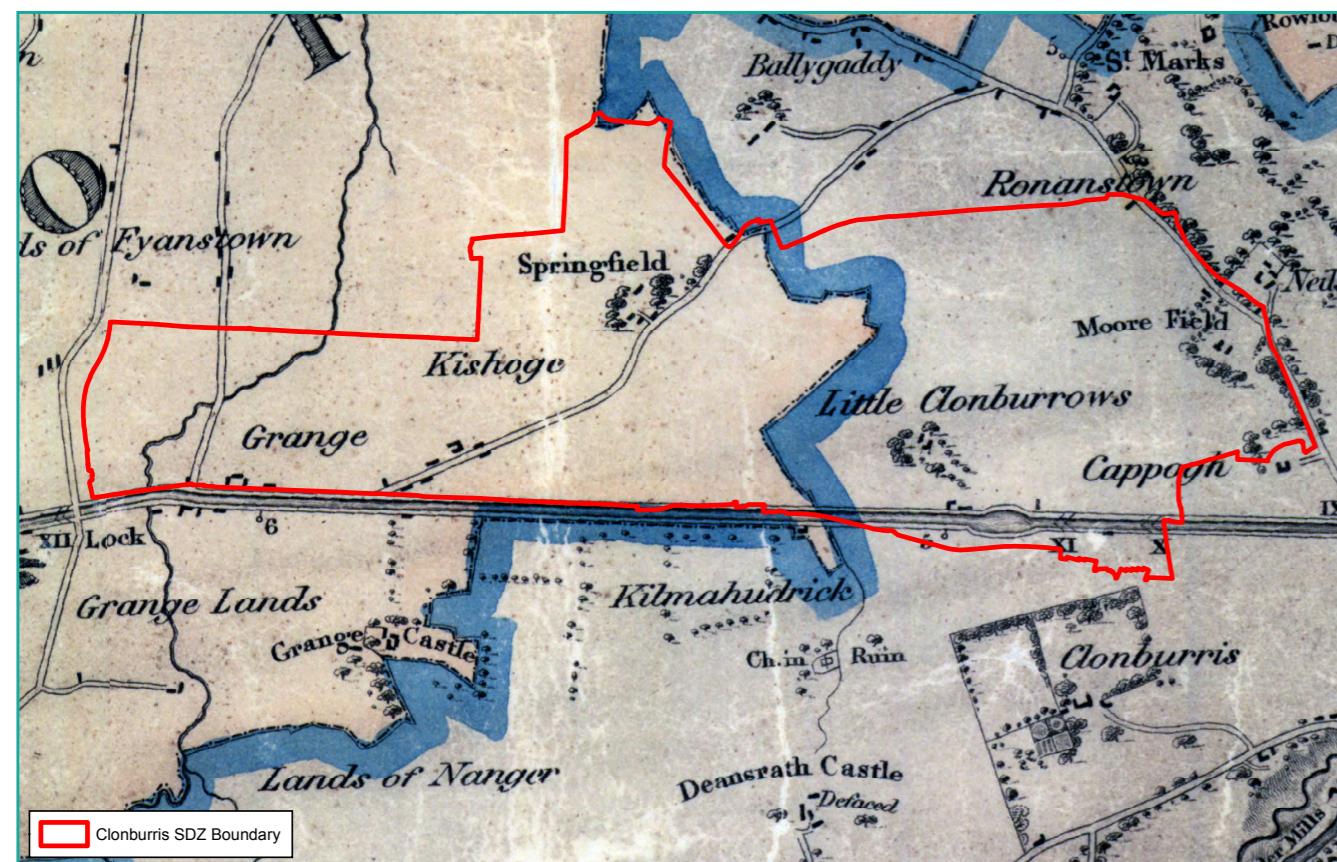


Figure 2.12.3 | View West of 12th Lock from 12th Lock Bridge



Development proposals for works to a structure that is considered to be of significant architectural merit (Protected Structures in particular) should therefore be accompanied by a Method Statement that describes the proposed works. In the case of works that have the potential to have a significant impact on the special interest of any such structure, an Architectural Heritage Impact Assessment may also be required. Such statements/assessments shall be prepared in accordance with the requirements of the *Architectural Heritage Guidelines for Planning Authorities* (2011).

Where possible and appropriate, any further local historic features that contribute to the character, interest or visual interest of the area (mill races, overflows, aqueducts, viaducts, tow paths and bridge features etc.) should also be identified, retained and refurbished as part of the development of the SDZ lands.

Where relevant, the incorporation of features and structures of architectural merit should be detailed and described within design statements for all medium to large scale development proposals (see Section 2.8.2 – Design Criteria) on the SDZ lands.

Figure 2.12.4 | Grange House – Example of Heritage Structure



2.12.3 Archaeological Heritage

The environs around Clonburris are thought to have witnessed a continuity of human activity dating back to the Neolithic Period (4000 – 2400 BC). This is evidenced by a variety of sites, finds and monuments ranging from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age periods and onto the Medieval and Post Medieval Periods. This has created a landscape that is rich in archaeological material.

The inventory that accompanies this Planning Scheme includes a summary of notable archaeology monuments, finds and sites (pre 1700 AD) both within and around the environs of the SDZ lands. The inventory includes reference to two Recorded Monuments situated within the SDZ Lands (see Figure 2.12.1 also), which are as follows:

Table 2.12.2 | Recorded Monuments within SDZ Lands

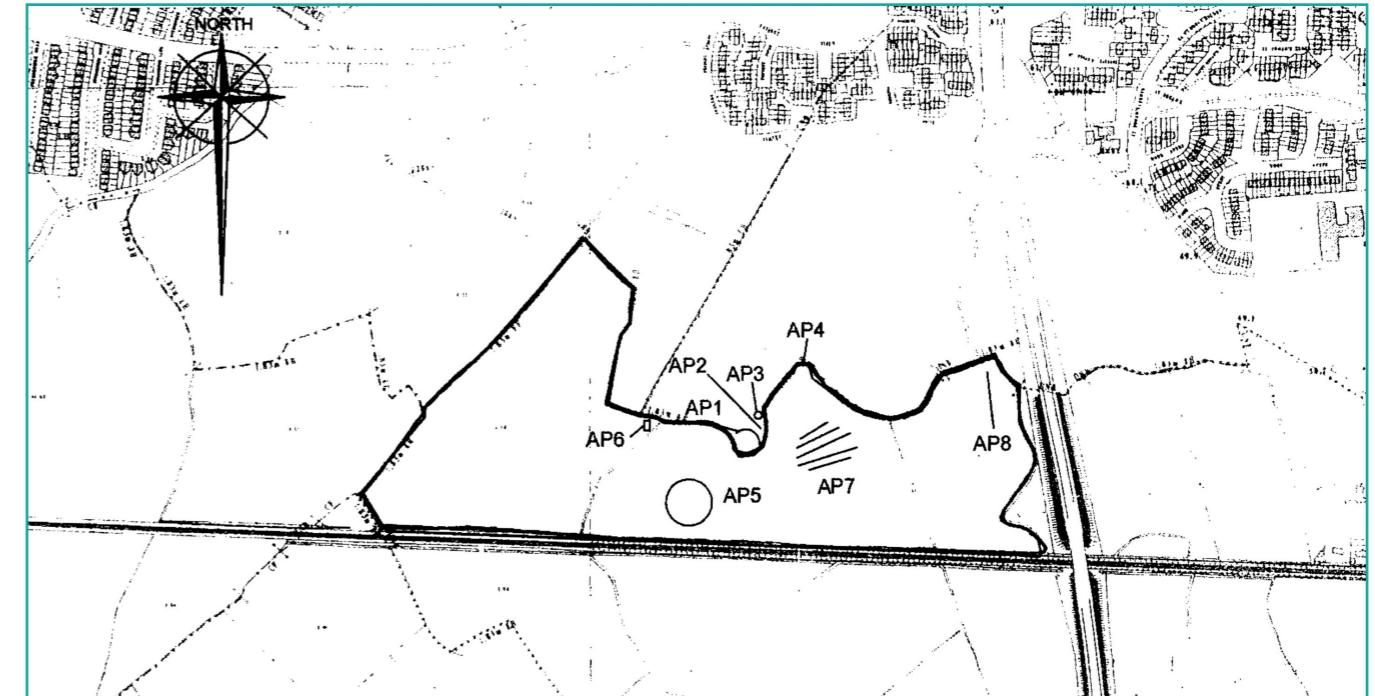
Recorded Monument and Map Ref.	Address/Location	Class
DU017-035	Clonburris Little	Enclosure
DU017-036	Cappagh	Enclosure

In addition to the Recorded monuments, preliminary archaeological survey work carried out on the SDZ lands (townlands of Neilstown, Cappagh and Clonburris Little – see Figure 2.12.5) suggests the presence of further archaeological sites including two possible enclosures/ringforts dating from the Early Medieval Period. Significant archaeological finds have also been made adjacent to the northern and southern boundaries of the SDZ lands.

The SDZ lands are therefore considered to have a relatively high archaeological potential. Within this context, development should be designed and carried out in a manner that protects archaeological heritage and avoids adverse impacts on sites, objects or features of significant archaeological interest.

In accordance with the recommendations of the *Framework and Principles for the Protection of Archaeological Heritage* (1999), in-situ preservation of archaeological features is favoured. Regard shall therefore be had in relation to potential impacts on archaeological heritage before commencement of development and any known or discovered features or sites should be sensitively incorporated where possible.

Figure 2.12.5 | Unrecorded Features Identified by Previous Field Survey Work on SDZ Lands



Source: EIS - SD02A/0296 - PL06S.200407

Applications for development within the SDZ lands should therefore be accompanied by desktop analysis and field survey work carried out by a licensed archaeologist. Such survey work should seek to identify known archaeological sites, previously unrecorded features and suspected sites together with any portable finds.

Development that has been pre-determined to have the potential to disturb archaeological sites, objects or features shall be supported by an Archaeological Impact Assessment and Mitigation Strategy particularly for development within the vicinity of known archaeological sites and previously unrecorded features identified through archaeological survey work.

Furthermore, development within the SDZ lands should be subject to archaeological monitoring by a licensed archaeologist during the stripping of topsoil together with any further specific requirements.

The decision to carry out Archaeological Impact Assessment (including Archaeological Testing) or Archaeological Monitoring should also be informed by advice from the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (DAHG) together with the considerations of SDCC. Full Archaeological Excavation shall also be carried out where it is recommended by the DAHG.

Where appropriate, the incorporation of any known or discovered archaeological sites or features should be detailed and described within design statements for all medium to large scale development proposals (see Section 2.8.2 – Design Criteria) on the SDZ lands.

**This Planning Scheme
seeks to protect the
archaeological and
architectural heritage
of the SDZ lands in
the interest of proper
planning, place making
and tourism.**

Figure 2.12.6 | Example of Archaeological Testing of Prehistoric Site



Figure 2.12.7 | Example of Incorporation of Ancient Cemetery into Urban Space

