

Industrial Heritage Review of County Clare

Leírmheas ar Oidhreacht Tionsclaíochta an Chláir



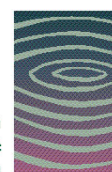
Implemented under the Clare Heritage Plan, 2003-2007



Clare County
Council



Fóram Oidhreachta an Chláir
Clare Heritage Forum



An
Chomhairle
Oidhreachta

The
Heritage
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Foreword – Réamhrá

Great strides have been made in the past decade in the protection and preservation of our architectural heritage, beginning with the 1999 Planning & Development Act, which for the first time in the history of the state placed emphasis on the formal and vernacular architectural heritage of Ireland. The introduction of grant schemes and tax incentives encouraged the repair and conservation of many of our historic buildings.

The success of these initiatives and the progress made by local authorities in the designation of Architectural Conservation Areas and the inclusion of Records of Protected Structures, in development plans, created a much greater awareness of the merit and value of our architectural heritage within the commercial, political and public domain.

The Clare Industrial Heritage Review is not intended to be a complete, comprehensive record of all industrial practices and structures in the County but a general, interim report which should initiate an interest among those concerned and encourage the continuation of this research, in each local area. Although not totally complete it should serve as a valuable record of examples of structures and surviving features of engineering, scientific, technical, industrial and architectural interest, constructed over the past three centuries.

Many hundreds of equally important structures were built prior to the year 1700 AD but these have been recorded and protected under the various National Monuments Acts since 1930 and are included in the Record of Monuments and Places, published by the Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government. Some overlapping has occurred where such monuments were considered to be of high technical merit.

This survey follows similar architectural and vernacular surveys, successfully completed in the County over the past decade with the co-operation of both Clare County Council and the Heritage Council. Much credit should go to the various individuals who assisted in the completion of this survey, particularly the members and officials of Clare County Council who offered continuous support over the years - Congella McGuire and Tomás MacConmara who liaised with the Heritage Council, particularly in the area of funding, the landowners, on whose land many of these structures are situated and the general public who have provided much valuable information on the history and folklore associated with many of the sites.

The survey is a testament to the enthusiasm, diligence, attention to detail and dedication of the surveyor – Gráinne O'Connor who conducted the work throughout 2008 in spite of numerous other planning tasks assigned to her during that period.

This survey, together with others will serve to add to the overall picture of buildings, monuments and places of interest in Co. Clare, which should be given serious consideration

when agricultural, forestry, infrastructural, residential or commercial developments are being proposed. It will also serve as a useful social, cultural and historic record of the work practices and small, local industries, which provided employment for the people of County Clare in the past.

Gan amhras, beidh tábhacht faoi leith ag baint leis an taighde seo, sna blianta seo chugainn, i measc, iad sin le suim san ailtireacht, tionsclaíocht agus saol cultúrtha an Chláir. Is fianaise deimhin é de sár-cheardaíocht agus éirim na h-ailtirí, innealtóirí, oifigigh poiblí agus oibrithe go bhfuil alán de na foirgnimh seo go fóill ina seasamh, agus fosta, de mhuinín agus cuidiú muintir cumarsáide an Chontae a chruthaigh an riachtanas agus an spreagadh chun na tógrai seo a thosú ón mbliain 1700 i leith.Nár laga Dia a lámha ariamh.

Risteárd UaCróinín, MA, MIAI, MAACO

Architectural Conservation Officer, Co. Clare

2.0 Acknowledgements

Sincere thanks to the Heritage Council, Clare County Council and Clare Heritage Forum for making this project possible. Many thanks also to Risteárd UaCróinín, Conservation Officer with Clare County Council who oversaw the work with great patience and support. Thanks also to Congella Maguire, Heritage Officer and Tómas MacConomara, Heritage Project Co-ordinator with Clare County Council for their assistance throughout which was invaluable. Many thanks to Peter Beirne, Maureen Comber, William E. Hogg and Simon Large, County Archaeologist for their input. Finally sincere thanks to all those who relayed information relating to industrial structures in their locality. This project began with the intention of presenting a comprehensive survey of industrial structures within the county however, as research proceeded and time elapsed it became apparent that the volume of structures identified in literature but no longer visible upon site inspection was so great that a comprehensive survey of all aspects of industrial heritage within the county would be near impossible. What is presented is a review of a selection of industrial structures within the county which are still visible and which I hope will, for the reader, merit further research.

Gráinne O Connor

October 2008

3.0 Introduction

Over the past seven years Clare County Council has successfully complied with all aspects of Part IV of the 2000 Planning and Development Act which has served to preserve and protect many elements of the built heritage of the county. The importance of preserving Clare's built heritage cannot be overstated. It is a tangible embodiment of our past which should be recognised, protected and conserved. Hence, undertaking a county wide architectural survey of the industrial structures of the County was essential in promoting and preserving Clare's built heritage.

In order to re-examine the county record of protected structures it was felt that further research into the realm of industrial archaeology would be essential. This is an area, which has in the past, been overlooked in favour of more traditional style of architectural research. It was accepted that industrial architecture was under represented in the record of protected structures and so in March 2008, work began on the Industrial Architecture Survey Research Project.

This project's primary ethos lies in objective three of County Clare Heritage Plan (2003-2007), which identified that a programme of built heritage be carried out on an ongoing basis (target 3.2.1) and in particular a survey of industrial sites (target 3.2.2).

The survey commenced in March 2008 and is and was completed in October 2008. It was agreed that as with the Coastal Architectural Research Project the NIAH inventory form would be used again in the fieldwork research stage. It is hoped that a systematic inventory can be amalgamated at a later date in conjunction with the NIAH Interim Survey (2000).

As with previous surveys it was agreed that the survey would as much as possible focus on structures post-1700 in order to accommodate time and budget constraints. However if a particular structure is pre-1700 and is of significant interest and closely related to the development of industrial architecture within the county an exception will be made.

Ireland's industrial heritage dates mainly from the late 18th century to the recent past and includes sites falling into the following categories:

- Extractive industries such as mines, quarries and the peat industry.
- Manufacturing industries, for example corn, oil and textile mills.
- Service industries mainly water and electricity.
- Power sources as in windmills, watermills, hydraulic rams and steam engines.
- Transport and communications as expressed in roads, bridges, railways, canals and harbours (Classification from Industrial Heritage Association of Ireland, www.steam-museum.com/ihai)

3.1 Background to the Project

In order to increase the Record of Protected Structures it was felt necessary to carry out additional research and conduct further surveys of structures of merit as some categories of structures are presently under represented in the record. The areas that required further research were:

- Coastal structures
- Industrial buildings
- Stone-roofed buildings

In 2007, the Heritage Council allocated funding (Heritage Plan Fund 2007) to Clare County Council under the Architectural Research Grant Scheme to carry out a number of Architectural Research Projects which would aim to survey the following: Moher Slate/Stone Slate Structures, Industrial Structures and Piers, Harbours and Coastal Defences. The coastal survey was completed in March 2008 and a number of stone-roof structures located in the Liscannor area were included in this survey.

In February of 2008 it was recognised that the extent of industrial structures existing within the county should be acknowledged through a survey of same.

The project consisted of the following areas:

Bridges, mills, mines, water towers, power stations, canal structures, quarries, a small number of lime kilns and other miscellaneous features relating to the industrial development of County Clare.

It was decided that the specific areas that merited further research in Clare were;

3.1.1 Mines

A number of mines were noted and marked on the first edition Ordnance Maps (1842) however many of these have unfortunately disappeared today with some being marked as 'disused'. In total nine mines marked on the Ordnance Survey maps were still in fair condition today and were merited as worth surveying. The Mining Association of Ireland had also noted features relating to these mines in aspects of their ongoing research.

3.1.2 Mills

The development of milling in county Clare was integral to the economic development of the county on an overall scale. Mills were located in both rural and urban settlements throughout the county and many have been restored into commercial or residential premises most particularly in urban areas. Quite a number of mills were identified as meriting further investigation however regrettably upon site inspection many had disappeared or were completely overgrown. Many of the mills selected for survey may initially appear to be some of the less familiar structures within the county, but are fine testaments to the lengths individuals went to in order to bring industry to often remote localities.

3.1.3 Bridges

Bridges as expected were vast in their numbers so it was decided that selection would be limited to structures included on the Record of Protected Structures for the Clare County Development Plan and additional bridges of architectural, social or technical merit. The bridges surveyed are dispersed over a countywide area. Some, visually, are more impressive than others but all form a significant contribution to the industrial and infrastructural development of county Clare.

3.1.4 Power Stations

County Clare has an inherent involvement in the development of electric power in Ireland. The power stations at Ardnacrusha and Moneypoint are testament to this history and although developments have diversified over the years the stations are still very much in use today and central to the ongoing production of electrical power in Ireland.

3.1.5 Kilns

Irish coal was generally used for lime burning and the kiln drying of grain in general. Kiln drying in general was a very important component in the development of industry in the county especially in consideration of the damp environment. Grain was kiln dried before milling in order to reduce its moisture content. Lime kilns were popular in Clare and derelict remains can be found dispersed throughout the county although most are in poor repair and are largely located upon a word of mouth basis as very few are recorded on cartographic records. Lime kilns are Ireland's most numerous and widely distributed industrial monument. Their primary use was in the discipline of agriculture as it neutralised acidic soils and also acted as a fertiliser. Lime Kilns also produced lime putty, which was used as a form of cement. Lime Kilns were commonly known to have been located in coastal locations, on the sides of roads and also in existing quarries to facilitate transportation (Rynne, 2006: p. 159). A selection of lime and corn kilns have been surveyed as part of this survey however it is the author's belief that this is a particular area which deserves further investigation as a subject in itself.

3.1.6 Canals

There is an element of overlap between the Coastal Architectural Survey and the Industrial Review in that the Shannon Navigation Canal and the Hydro-Electric Canal Scheme canal of the 1920s are connected to both pieces of study. The locks and bridges of these canals were assessed as part of this survey and this research was further consulted as part of the Industrial Review.

3.2 Benefits of the Survey

- 3.2.1 The completed project delivers a published survey (hardcopy and electronic) of selected industrial structures in County Clare. The project also allows for the updating of the present Record of Protected Structures (RPS) during 2008-2009 revision of Clare County Development Plan. The 2006-2007 surveys have resulted in approximately 65 structures being put forward for inclusion in the Record of Protected Structure. These structures comprise coastal structures, industrial structures and stone-roofed buildings.
- 3.2.2 This project was based around an integral aspiration to meet the aims and intentions of Objective three of the County Clare Heritage Plan (2003-2007). Objective three identified that a programme of survey of built heritage be carried out on an ongoing basis (target 3.2.1) and in particular a survey of stone slate buildings and industrial sites (target 3.2.2).
- 3.2.3 This project essentially also meets one of the recommended actions of the draft *Waterway Corridor Study 2006, the Shannon River from Meelick to Limerick City* prepared by Cunnane, Stratton, Reynolds on behalf of the Heritage Council. The study revealed that a number of sites and items of industrial heritage were found to be excluded from any legislative protection including the Ardnacrusha hydroelectric power station and its associated infrastructure; the 18th century locks and bridges on the Shannon Navigation between Killaloe and Limerick; the pierhead and dry-dock at Killaloe; historic piers and jetties. Action 6.6.4 of the draft study recommended that these sites would be investigated for the purpose of future protection

4.0 Methodology

The methodology was based upon a desk-based study of all available sources and a subsequent specific targeted field study and recording of specific structures related to industrial architecture.

4.1 Desk Study

- *Cartographic Resources:* A comprehensive survey of all available cartographic resources was carried out to examine the initial type and amount of industrial architecture in the county. Pelham's Grand Jury Maps (1787), the first edition Ordnance Maps (1842) and the subsequent second and third edition maps were all consulted.
- RPS and National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) interim survey of County Clare: The current RPS and NIAH (2000) survey were also consulted.
- The Local History and Genealogy section of Clare County Library was consulted in relation to literature available on the industrial architecture of the county. Also the online cartographic records of the 1st edition (1842) maps were consulted with particular reference to mills, bridges and mines marked on these records.
- The Industrial Heritage Society of Ireland has been consulted with in relation to this project. Information relevant to county Clare has been derived from their website.
- Record of Monuments and Places (RMP), County Clare, Archaeological Survey of Ireland – These maps were used to identify industrial sites around the county, many of which were marked as disused.
- The Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland website was consulted in relation to mines of importance in County Clare.

- Mills and Millers of Ireland – The society for the preservation of ancient and traditional Irish mills was consulted in relation to the development of milling in the county.

Note: Due to necessity of time and budget constraints the industrial focuses on the post-1700 period however there is an element of overlap.

5.0 Summary of Work & Findings

Industrial Buildings: Over 100 industrial buildings have been surveyed. These structures were selected through desk research and targeted fieldwork. A large number of the sites visited yielded little to no visible remains of any industrial structures. Hence in many cases the site itself was recorded as being the site of a former industrial structure however photographic evidence often shows little substantiation. A systematic approach was undertaken in an effort to gain a more methodical coverage of the county. Cartographic Records, the Local Studies Section of Clare Library, the An Foras Forbartha 1973 report on Industrial Structures in the county, William E. Hogg's records of the Mills and Millers of Ireland of about 1850, an inventory by the Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland (published online) as well as general public consultation all proved invaluable in the research and amalgamation of this review. (See Appendix for full inventory).

5.1 Bridges

The earliest Irish bridges were constructed of wood and their construction and maintenance was often considered expensive and unnecessary in view of the prosperity of river crossings and river transport in early medieval times. However with the popularity of masonry in Ireland from the late medieval era, stone bridges began to form a central infrastructural component of the Irish landscape. This was no different in County Clare and the emergence of stone bridges and their importance became more evident throughout the 18th century. A small number of bridges in Ireland are officially classified as 'medieval bridges' however many more are genuinely believed to be of an early date for a number of visual and historical characteristics. The bridge at Sixmilebridge in East Clare is widely considered to be of medieval origin and it is generally believed that the construction of the bridge in the town centre was fundamental to the development and prosperity of the settlement here.



Plate 1: Sixmilebridge, Co. Clare

Later medieval periods in Ireland saw the introduction of tolls on a selection of bridges. This concept was visible in Clare also and the legacy of tolling rivers is no more evident than at Rossmanagher in East Clare where D'Esterre's Bridge and its original toll houses are evident today.



Plate 2: D'Esterre's Bridge, Rossmanagher

Another interesting feature of early bridges in the county is the presence of a v-shaped pedestrian refuge along the bridge parapet (Rynne, 2006). This feature was constructed out of necessity due to the narrow widths of many early bridges in Ireland. A fine example of this is evident at Stackpole's Bridge (south) which is situated in North Clare (see plate 3).



Plate 3: Stackpole's Bridge (south), Spanish Point.

Cutwaters also present as interesting features on many bridges throughout county Clare. The abutments of bridges in Clare are principally constructed of rubble limestone. Ultimately some bridges were undermined and damaged by the sheer force of the river during flooding and heavy rainfall. Hence cutwaters were constructed as a feature of numerous bridges to allow for the protection against flood debris and over time have become an attractive attribute of many bridges throughout the county.



Plate 4: Moananagh Bridge, Co. Clare illustrating 'stepped cutwaters'

Larger bridges were constructed in the min 19th century and the establishment of the Hydro-Electric Scheme on the river Shannon is attributed to the development of a selection of canal bridges in East Clare. See canal section (5.9).

The volume and condition of the bridges surveyed as part of this project is testament to the skill and craftsmanship of those who constructed them.

5.2 Mills

Mills remain as one of the more familiar representations of Industrial Archaeology to the wider community. Unfortunately these structures have not been given the recognition that they deserve. Many of the mills which were once major industrial, commercial and cultural components of the towns and villages across county Clare have long since disappeared. There have however been some accomplishments in the preservation of this element of industrial architecture through a new resurgence in the restoration and conservation of certain mill buildings. Over the past number of years a number of planning applications have been lodged with Clare Planning Authority to restore former mill buildings to residential and retail units. Sixmilebridge's former woollen mill is an example of such an endeavor.



Plate 5: Former Woollen Mill, Sixmilebridge

Large numbers of water-powered mills operated throughout county Clare in the 18th and 19th centuries. Many were associated with large estate workings whilst others operated at a small-scale level providing produce worked by local laborers for local communities. As this survey progressed and many former mill locations were surveyed, it became apparent that this segment of industrial architecture across the county had in many cases almost disappeared. There is a distinct need to raise

awareness of such structures, promote their revival and acknowledge their importance in an era passed.



Plate 6: Anagore Mill, Sixmilebridge

5.3 Water Pumps

The presence of water pumps in many towns and villages throughout county Clare do not only pose as attractive streetscape features but stand as a reminder of the diversity an initiative of those who endeavored towards the industrial development of their vicinity. Water supply in Ireland has always been an issue of contention and these eye-catching features emphasise the inventiveness of those who constructed them.



Plate 7: Water Pump, Toler Street, Kilrush

5.4 Power Stations

The origin of electrical power in the county occurred because of a number of factors. The idea of regularization of basic amenities was at the forefront of electrification not just in County Clare but on a national level also.

In 1923, just one year after Ireland's declaration of independence, an idea devised and implemented by an Irish engineer named Thomas McLaughlin led to the conception of what was to become the Shannon Hydro-Electric Scheme. What is remarkable is that although Ireland was one of the least industrialised countries in Europe it was the first country in the world to have a national-electric grid (Rynne, 2006).

McLaughlin, working in conjunction with Siemens-Schuckert, a German engineering company, devised an idea which utilised the power of the waters of the Shannon to produce electricity. McLaughlin's vision for the Shannon was widely adopted and in turn led to the establishment and development of a semi-state body in 1927 to manage the project known as the Electricity Supply Board (ESB).

The development of the Shannon Scheme employed almost 5,000 laborers at the height of construction. Ardnacrusha Power Station is testament to the success and overall scale of the scheme.



Plate 8: Ardnacrusha Power Station

5.5 Quarries

The practice of quarrying stone in Co. Clare stretches back over 6,000 years when the great monoliths were lifted from the limestone bedrock to construct the dolmens and portal-tombs of the Neolithic and Bronze Age Eras. During the Iron Age thousands of tons of loose stone was cleared from the surface or dug from shallow quarries to construct the numerous, circular stone forts found throughout County Clare.

The Early Christian Period to the late Mediaeval saw quarries opened up in practically every townland, to build churches, abbeys, round towers, castles and tower houses and this industry continued to expand, with time, as Georgian Houses, Bridges, Schools, Quays, Workhouses and many public works projects were completed into the twentieth century.

Slate quarries also operated from the mediaeval period, the most important being those at Doolin, Liscannor, Knockerra near Kilrush and Broadford in East Clare. These produced very high quality roofing slates during the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, much of them for export to England and Scotland, where Killaloe slates were known as “Penny Greens” due to their colour and standard cost.

The former village at Doonnagore is now a windswept and remote spot. However at the beginning of the 20th century it was a busy village servicing the local quarry run by an Englishman, Mr. G. O. Watson. Watson, took over the quarry works in the area in 1899, including the nearby quarries at Luogh. His quarries were the largest in the area and their works at Doonnagore covered thirty acres with three workings. The Doonnagore stone was marketed as Shamrock stone. However with the onset of the First World War, the demand for the stone reduced and Watsons pulled out.

A Lawrence Collection photograph, circa 1870-1914, shows part of the village at Doonnagore showing quarry office, shops and accommodation. The extreme right hand side of the photograph shows three of the surveyed structures.

However the terrace of two-storey gable-fronted and single-storey cottages visible in the foreground have long since disappeared.



Plate 9: Lawrence Coll. *circa* 1870-1914, showing quarry offices, shop & accommodation at Doonagore



Plate 10: Derelict remains of houses at Doonagore

With the expansion of the railway systems, cheaper “Blue Bangor” slates from Wales became more popular during the late 19th century, resulting in the gradual demise of our local slate quarries. With the growing popularity of natural slate and the rising cost of oil, maybe some day our local slate quarries will again become profitable and replace the huge amount of slate presently imported from as far away as China and Brazil.

5.6 Mines

The development of mining in County Clare can be topographically confined to the mid Clare region. Much of Ireland’s mining in general was operated on a small scale basis, however some of the County’s mineral resources became the focus of British interest. Mining essentially was very much a market driven industry and when interest in specific areas became apparent and supplies subsequently manifested, investment was expressed. Mining however proved itself to be a temporary industrial development in Clare and sustainable long term investment never manifested. Productivity can be largely attributed to the mid to late 19th century period.

Tangible evidence of mining in Clare is not a common feature of the county’s overall architectural heritage however it is in existence. Ballyhickey Mine is a fine example of the remains of the mining industry and was discovered and operated by John Taylor & Co. during the course of explorations to discover an extension to the already established Kilbricken Mine. The presence of such structures today is testament to the economic prosperity of mining in rural locations of county Clare. Unfortunately a number of sites associated with the development of the mining industry in the county were inaccessible at time of survey but their existence was recorded.



Plate 11: Ballyhickey Mine

5.7 Water Towers

Water Towers both modern and those of more historical merit are evident throughout the county and are testament to the development of industry on a more local and rural level. These features are often striking and a number of the earlier water towers are of distinct architectural merit.



Plate 12: Corbally Water Tower

5.8 Lime & Corn Kilns

Lime first became popular as a bedding mortar in the Early Christian Period for building stone churches and round towers. The process of burning limestone to produce lime was copied from the Romans who had developed it to such a degree that their hydraulic limes could be used underwater in the construction of bridges and harbours.

During the early mediaeval period limekilns were small and temporary, constructed only for the duration of a particular project e.g. a church or tower house. As the furnace was invariably built of stone it eventually collapsed due to the intense heat and reverted back into the landscape. For this reason few mediaeval kilns survive.

Limekilns needed fuel such as coal, wood or peat and early examples are often found where both fuel and limestone were easily available, locally.

During the 18th century brick was used to construct the fire-boxes and flues and the increase in larger projects and public works programmes meant that much greater amounts of good quality lime were required for building and fertilizer. This led to the construction of large, permanent, brick-built limekilns establishing local industry throughout the County with many satellite industries, such as transportation, charcoal production, fuel provision and quarrying also benefitting.



Plate 13: Derryveagh Corn Kiln

However during the early 20th century, cheaper Portland cement, from England became popular as a building material leaving most of our industrial limekilns as interesting, overgrown curiosities, in the landscape. Agricultural limekilns continued in use up to the 1950s when burned lime was replaced by new fertilisers from the Industrial Chemical Plants throughout Ireland and Britain.

5.9 Canal Structures

The development of the Shannon Navigation Canal c.1790 and the Shannon Hydro-Scheme Canal in 1926 resulted in the construction of impressive locks and canal bridges in South East Clare. These have been surveyed to highlight the importance of infrastructural development and more specifically the development of canals as an aid to the industrialisation of the county. There is an element of overlap here with the development of Ardnacrusha Power Station as the culmination of the Shannon Hydro Electric Canal Scheme. (See 'Power Stations' section).

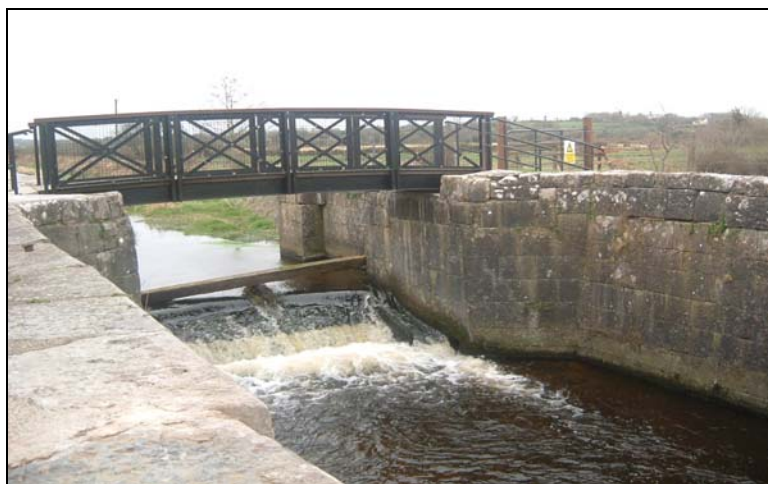


Plate 14: Newtown Lock

5.10 Miscellaneous

A number of structures were included in this survey which may not appear to be of significant industrial merit however these structures still form a substantive component of the surviving visual elements of the measured industrialisation of a country. Often their visual merit in a streetscape or rural setting is today their most complimentary attribute. These features are however important reminders of a cultural and economic progression through industrial developments. Some of the structures features include ice houses, post boxes and forges.

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www.clarelibrary.ie Clare County Library Website

www.steam-museum.com/iahi Industrial Association of Ireland

A Review of Industrial Structures of County Clare

7.1 Bridges



Registration number	IS001		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Aghy Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	039
<i>Town</i>	Quilty	<i>NGR</i>	107444, 175219
<i>Townland</i>	Kildeema South		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road bridge over river		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1780-1820		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical, Material and Setting	
<i>Condition</i>	Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Two-arch road bridge built over River Annagh constructed of rubble limestone with evidence of repointing. Cut stone limestone voussoirs exist and triangular cut-waters are also evident to up-stream side. Soffits are constructed of rubble stone with rendered patches. Parapet walls are constructed of rubble limestone and bear large limestone capstones however concrete repair is evident throughout. The bridge was significantly repaired and renovated circa 1990.			
Appraisal			
This bridge is early in date but unfortunately some inappropriate repairs have detracted from its original character.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	181
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	20.08.2008



Registration number	IS002		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Aughaderren Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	020
<i>Town</i>	Feakle	<i>NGR</i>	158154, 189587
<i>Townland</i>	Gortavrulla		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1840-1860		
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical and Material		
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Four-arch hump back road bridge over Graney river. Constructed of rubble limestone and lime mortar with impressive voissures stonework from arches. Some modern repairs are evident on parapet walls c. 1995. Soffits are in good repair with little evidence of rendering. Arches are of differing heights, form and date.			
Appraisal			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	182
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	12.04.08



Registration number	IS003		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Ballycorick Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	050
<i>Town</i>	Ballynacally	<i>NGR</i>	128352, 165589
<i>Townland</i>	Ballycorick		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1800-1840		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical and Material	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Five-arch rubble stone road bridge situated in Ballycorick Creek. Voussoirs are constructed of cut limestone and are in good condition. Soffits are constructed of rubble limestone also and little evidence of rendering is apparent. Cut waters are triangular and constructed of cut limestone with large capstones also evident and buttresses on approach.			
Appraisal			
This bridge across Ballcorrick estuary is evidence of the importance of bridges in providing infrastructural links all across the county of Clare.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	183
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	20.08.2008



Registration number	IS004		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Bealaclogga Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	030
<i>Town</i>	Spanish Point	<i>NGR</i>	103722, 177125
<i>Townland</i>	Dough		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1822-1826		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical, Material, Setting, Personality or Association	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Single-arch road bridge over Annagh River. Constructed of fine ashlar limestone circa 1824. Arch is Gothic with advanced ashlar abutments. Voussoirs are also constructed of cut ashlar limestone. Soffits are in excellent condition and there appears to be little evidence of rendering. Designs on abutments of bridge are both unique and impressive. Ornate parapet walls and end piers are constructed of limestone blocks with mortar joints and display mock loopholes.			
Appraisal			
This bridge is highly impressive in both its design and construction. Forms an integral and striking feature in the landscape and illustrates the skill and craftsmanship of architects, engineers and tradesmen during the early 19 th century.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	185
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	20.08.2008



Registration number	IS005		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Bleach Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	013
<i>Town</i>	Caher	<i>NGR</i>	157020, 195721
<i>Townland</i>	Islandmore		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1820-1860		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical & Material	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Single-arch road bridge over Bleach River. Constructed of large cut limestone blocks. Voussoirs are cut-stone and parapet walls are constructed of coursed limestone measuring circa 1.5 metres high. Impressive capstones exist on parapet ends and are constructed of cut limestone also.			
Appraisal			
Very impressive bridge market on 1 st edition (1842) OS Ordnance maps			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	187
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	12.04.08

Registration number	IS006		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	046
<i>Town</i>	KilmurryMcMahon	<i>NGR</i>	108604, 156248
<i>Townland</i>	Breaghva		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>			
Categories of Special Interest			
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
<p>This road bridge is stone built with a single semi-circular arch. There are no cut-waters. The ring-stones are in good order, but there is vegetation intrusion. The bridge is built from coursed snecked limestone. The soffits are as built without rendering. There are two stone parapets, capped with rusticated limestone. They are original; however, evidence of impact damage and repair survives. The bridge is not listed as a protected structure; however it is an excellent example of vernacular engineering and industrial archaeology and deserves to be offered protection.</p>			
Appraisal			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	12.04.08



Registration number	IS007		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Bridgetown Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	054
<i>Town</i>	Bridgetown	<i>NGR</i>	164694, 168067
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1850		
Categories of Special Interest			
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Two arch stone road bridge in good repair constructed of rubble limestone with coursed lime mortar joints. No capping exists on parapets however parapets are raised to the centre over arches. Voussoirs are in good repair and are constructed of cut limestone in segmented arches. Cutwaters are constructed of huge cut limestone blocks with capping evident. Soffits are in fair repair however there is significant evidence of rendering. Limestone cut steps located down to river in poor condition.			
Appraisal			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	190
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21/05/08



Registration number	IS008		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Bunratty Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	062
<i>Town</i>	Bunratty	<i>NGR</i>	145176, 160834
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1804		
Categories of Special Interest			
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Single arch road bridge in good repair constructed of rubble limestone with coursed lime mortar joints. Parapet walls are constructed of rubble limestone with cut limestone slab capping. Bridge itself is constructed of dressed limestone. Voussoirs are in good repair and are constructed of cut limestone arranged in a segmented arch. Soffit is in good repair however there is evidence of render.			
Appraisal			
Bunratty translates Bun Raite meaning The mouth of the river Raite, which may have been the ancient name of the river O'Garney. The bridge likely replaces an earlier bridge.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	191
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21/05/08



Registration number	IS009		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Bunshoon Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	020
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	156909, 1906969
<i>Townland</i>	Knockbeha		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1800-1840		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical & Setting	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Five-arch road bridge over Caher river constructed of cut limestone. Very impressive bridge with cut-stone voussoirs, large cut-waters rising almost the full height of the bridge and buttresses. Some repair is evident specifically to parapet walls and one of the arches which has been remodeled.			
Appraisal			
This impressive bridge is testament to the skill and craftsmanship of those who constructed it and is also an important component of industrial heritage within the county.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	192
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	11.06.2008



Registration number	IS010		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Clondagad Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	050
<i>Town</i>	Ballynacally	<i>NGR</i>	127189, 165752
<i>Townland</i>	Knockalehid		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1790-1810		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical and Material	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Single-arch road bridge over Owenslieve River constructed circa 1800 of erratically coursed limestone. Voussoirs are cut-stone also and are in good condition. Soffits display some evidence of concrete render but for the most part are in good condition. Parapet walls are constructed of cut ashlar limestone blocks. Capstones have been painted in recent years. Sections of bridge are overgrown with vegetation.			
Appraisal			
This bridge is in remarkable condition considering its early construction and this is testament to the materials used to construct it.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	196
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	20.08.2008



Registration number	IS011		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Corofin Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	017
<i>Town</i>	Corofin	<i>NGR</i>	124169, 180892
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1760-80		
Categories of Special Interest			
<i>Condition</i>	Excellent	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
<p>Three arch stone road bridge in good repair constructed of rubble limestone with coursed lime mortar joints. Limestone capping exists on parapets. Voussoirs are in excellent repair and are constructed of cut dresses limestone with cutwaters existing to south with raised ring stones over segmented arches. Cutwaters are in excellent condition and are also constructed of cut dressed limestone. Soffits are in good repair however there is slight evidence of render. This bridge passes over the River Fergus which connects the lakes of Atedaun and Inchiquin.</p>			
Appraisal			
<p>“One hundred and fifty years ago Corofin was described as a small market and post-town containing 900 inhabitants about three-quarters of a mile south-east of Inchiquin Lake and near the western extremity of Lough Atedaun. The two lakes were connected by the Fergus River, which flowed through them and was crossed here by a stone bridge. The above description is still true of the village. In 1837 Corofin contained about 140 houses, mostly thatched. It consisted of one main street, commencing near the bridge, and a shorter one branching off towards the east” (www.clarelibrary.ie)</p> <p>“It occupies a romantic site between the lakes of Tedano and Inchiquin, on the very brief stream which connects these lakes, and on the plain which lies between the rocky hills of Inchiquin and Burren.”(Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland 1845)</p> <p>This bridge recently underwent significant repairs using hydraulic lime.</p>			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	197
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21/05/08



Registration number	IS012		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Creegh Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	047
<i>Town</i>	Creegh	<i>NGR</i>	103413, 166855
<i>Townland</i>	Ballynagun East		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1800-1840		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical, Streetscape and Material	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Three-arch road bridge over Creegh River constructed c. 1820 of rubble limestone and lime mortar. Parapet walls constructed of rubble limestone with capstones evident. Parapet walls have been painted with road safety markings. Voussoirs are constructed of rubble limestone. Significant repairs are evident and soffits have been completely rendered. Stepped triangular cut waters have also been repaired and one cut-water is higher than the other.			
Appraisal			
Bridge has been largely repaired in recent years and now forms part of amenity area in Creegh village. A Holy Well is situated adjacent to the bridge.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	198
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	22.08.2008



Registration number	IS013		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	D'Esterre's Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	052
<i>Town</i>	Sixmilebridge	<i>NGR</i>	147337, 162888
<i>Townland</i>	Rossmanagher		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge & Toll Gates over river		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1784-1794		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Social, Historical and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
<p>Single arch hump back stone road bridge largely overgrown with vegetation. Constructed of rubble limestone with coursed lime mortar joints. Vertical limestone capping exists on sections of parapets with dressed cut limestone horizontal capping to centre. Cut stone voussoirs in good repair where visible and cut-waters exist on up-stream face. Soffits are in good repair with evidence of slight rendering to base of abutments. Two free-standing, single-bay, two-storey toll houses exist c. 20 metres from the bridge (CL052-074). They are built on a square plan with crow-stepped roof parapet walls. Restored in recent years under the Conservation Grants Scheme by Clare County Council as were structurally unsafe. The bridge and the tollhouses were built in 1784 by Henry Vassall D'Esterre to charge tolls to boats travelling up the Owenagarney River. Two large limestone plaques located in parapet walls state that the bridge was built by Henry D'Esterre at his own expense.</p>			
Appraisal			

River trade was an important factor in the development of Sixmilebridge. It is known that boats from as far away as Amsterdam sailed up the Owenagarney River almost as far as Sixmilebridge itself in the 17th and early 18th centuries. When this bridge and tollhouses were constructed in the late 18th century, river trading in the area was in major decline and largely came to an end with the construction of the bridge and tollhouses here (www.clarelibrary.ie). Negative reaction by locals to the construction of the bridge by Landlord D'Esterre was highlighted in a notice which appeared in the Ennis Chronicle on the 17th February, 1785. D'Esterre reacted by placing a military garrison on the bridge during its construction to protect his interests. It is likely that a wooden bridge or perhaps a footbridge may have predated this bridge in the early 18th century. Local anger was also heightened when D'Esterre constructed the bridge in such a manner that it made it impossible for larger trade boats to travel up the river towards Sixmilebridge thus ceasing river trade in the area. The construction of the bridge also affected the water flow and as it is quite narrow it was said to be difficult to navigate for the smaller boats which could access it. In any case the bridge's construction seriously hampered and eventually destroyed the river trade in the area. (Liddy (Ed.), 1979)

<i>RMP</i>	CL052-074	<i>RPS</i>	199
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21/05/08



Registration number	IS014		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Doolin Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	008
<i>Town</i>	Doolin	<i>NGR</i>	107551, 197027
<i>Townland</i>	Doonmacfelim		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1750-1800		
Categories of Special Interest		Technical, Unique and Setting or Streetscape	
<i>Condition</i>	Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Twelve-span road clapper bridge over River Aille constructed of rubble limestone with cut stone cutwaters and lintels. Parapet walls are constructed of limestone with capstones arranged in an irregular fashion.			
Appraisal			
This bridge is significant particularly because of its early date circa 1775 and its archaic design and role in the unique character and streetscape of Doolin village.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	200
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	14.05.2008



Registration number	IS015		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Doonbeg Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	047
<i>Town</i>	Doonbeg	<i>NGR</i>	97119, 165504
<i>Townland</i>	Doonbeg		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1800-1840		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical, Material and Streetscape.	
<i>Condition</i>	Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Six-arch hump back road bridge over Doonbeg River constructed circa 1820 of rubble limestone with cut-stone voussoirs. Soffits highlight significant evidence of rendering. Triangular cutwaters exist to up-river side only. Parapet walls are constructed of cut limestone arranged in an irregular fashion with vertical capstones also evident. Sections of parapet walls are painted.			
Appraisal			

This bridge now forms part of an amenity area in the village of Doonbeg and its visual importance is evident in the streetscape and setting of the vicinity. There is a vaulted chamber under the bridge, entered by a lintelled doorway. According to local tradition it was once the home of a poor woman known locally as “Mary Belfast”.

<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	201
<i>Inspected By</i>	G.O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	20.08.2008



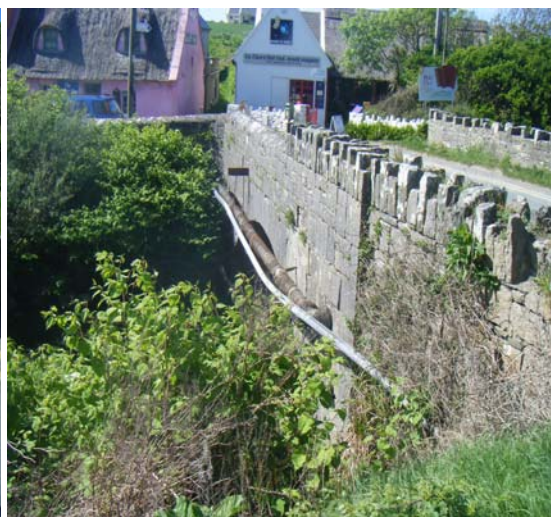
Registration number	IS016		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Fanore Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	001
<i>Town</i>	Fanore	<i>NGR</i>	113186, 206473
<i>Townland</i>	Murroogh		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road bridge over river		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1800-1840		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical & Setting	
<i>Condition</i>	Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			

Single-arch road bridge over Caher River constructed of coursed limestone rubble bedded in lime mortar. Voussoirs are constructed of cut-stone and are in good condition. Soffits show evidence of rendering. Parapet walls are constructed of rubble limestone and have been extensively repaired in recent years. No cut-waters exist.

Appraisal

This bridge is located in an area of outstanding beauty and it contributes to the character and setting of this area.

<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	204
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	12.09.2008



Registration number	IS017		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Fisherstreet Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>	Fisherstreet	<i>Map Sheet</i>	008
<i>Town</i>	Doolin	<i>NGR</i>	107084, 196620
<i>Townland</i>	Doonmacelim		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1840-1860		
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical, Streetscape and Material		
<i>Condition</i>	Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Single-arch road bridge over Aille River constructed of coursed limestone with cut-stone voussoirs. Soffits are in fair condition however repair is evident. Impressive castellated parapet walls in existence to the south section. Remainder of bridge has rounded capstones on parapet walls.			
Appraisal			
The cut limestone used in the construction of this bridge is impressive and highlights the technique of the craftsmen who constructed bridges such as this.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	205
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	14.05.2008



Registration number	IS018		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Kells Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	017
<i>Town</i>	Corofin	<i>NGR</i>	131527, 189415
<i>Townland</i>	Kells/Caherlough		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Late Medieval		
Categories of Special Interest			
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Triple-arched humpbacked stone road bridge with cut waters to west side. Recent repairs evident to west side. Bridge has been repointed and render applied to underside of arches. A river no longer flows under the bridge except in times of flooding (as at time of site inspection). The bridge is marked on the 1 st edition as 'Kells Bridge' and larger loughs are evident to the west of the bridge. After the Ballyhee (a famine relief scheme near Ballyallia) works to the River Fergus, the water level in the area dropped. (Pers. Comm. Risteard UaCroinin)			
Appraisal			
Kells Bridge is situated near Thornville House. Bridge is marked on 1 st & 2 nd edition OS map			
<i>RMP</i>	CL017-089 (nearby)	<i>RPS</i>	Proposed
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21/05/08



Registration number	IS019		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Kilbane Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	044
<i>Town</i>	Kilbane	<i>NGR</i>	162020, 172611
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1820-1840		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Material, Historical and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Single arch stone road bridge over river in good repair. Constructed of rubble limestone with coursed lime mortar joints. Large cut dressed limestone capping exists on parapet walls. Parapet walls are three courses high with capping on top. Cut stone voussoirs in good repair with cut ring stones over segmented arches. Soffits are in good repair with no evidence of render.			
Appraisal			
Bridge marked on 1 st edition (1842) map. Old Mill also marked in village not shown the on 2 nd edition Ordnance maps.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	188
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21/05/08



Registration number	IS020		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Killaloe Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	045
<i>Town</i>	Killaloe	<i>NGR</i>	170404, 173017
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Late medieval to 1840s		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Thirteen-arched stone road bridge in good repair. Constructed of rubble limestone with coursed lime mortar joints. Concrete capping exists on parapets. Voussoirs in good repair with cut ring stones over segmented arches. Cutwaters exist to south of voussoirs. Soffits are in good repair with little evidence of render.			
Appraisal			

Today this bridge continues to act as a strategic route between the counties of Clare and Tipperary. Marked on Pelham's Grand Jury Map (1787) and 1st edition (1842) OS maps.

Above and below the bridge there were numerous eel weirs as well as a salmon fishery. A spirit of cheerful industry and enterprise seemed to promise much for the increasing prosperity of the town. The Shannon Steam Navigation Company had their headquarters here and had established a regular communication by steam packets for goods and passengers up the Shannon, through Lough Derg to Portumna, Athlone, and Banagher, and from Banagher by canal boats to Dublin. The company also afforded employment to a great number of people in the construction and repair of docks and warehouses. Below the bridge was a ridge of rocks over which the river rushed with a great noise. Many a Viking raider must have cursed this obstacle but the thought of all the plunder to be had along the shores and islands of the Shannon would have spurred these hardy pirates on. The Shannon Steam Navigation Company, however, constructed a canal through the bishop's demesne, avoiding the rocks, and joined the river beyond the falls. From there their steam boats continued down river to the pier head above O'Briens Bridge.

“Two miles from hence is the Bishoprick and ancient city of Killaloo. This Bridge parteth ye County of Tipperary and Clare”

(The History and Topography of the County of Clare by James Frost - Part II. History of Thomond Chapter 28 - The Journal of Thomas Dineley, 1681 O'Brien's Bridge, Killaloo, Castle Connell, Parteen)

“The **town** is pleasantly situated on a rising ground on the western bank of the Shannon, near the noted falls of Killaloe, and about a mile from Lough Derg, and is connected with the county of Tipperary by an ancient bridge of nineteen arches.”(A History and Topography 1837 by Samuel Lewis)

<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	210
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21/05/08



Registration number	IS021		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	067
<i>Town</i>	Kilrush	<i>NGR</i>	99260, 154868
<i>Townland</i>	Cappagh/Kilrush		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1870-1875		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Single-arch stone bridge, erected 1873, with ashlar limestone walls with cut stone voissiors to arch with string course, ashlar piers and cut stone coping. Flanked by rubble walls of local thin-bedded sandstone. Date plaque to west side of bridge reads <i>1873, built under the superintendence of John Hill Esq. C.E. by Michl Walsh, Foynes</i> . A sluice gate is located to the east side of the bridge.			
Appraisal			
Finely executed stone work is a notable feature of this bridge, its ashlar limestone walls complement the rubble stone walls and slipway of the adjacent merchants quay.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Sarah Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	07.06.07



Registration number	IS022		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	067
<i>Town</i>	Kilrush	<i>NGR</i>	99208, 154849
<i>Townland</i>	Kilrush/Cappagh		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Railway bank & bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Pedestrian walkway		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1890-1900		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Section of former railway bank and bridge abutments, built c.1897, part of South Clare Railway, now in use as pedestrian walkway. Steep sided rock-faced bank is now partially grass covered. Rock-facing comprises local thin-bedded sandstone. The bank leads to the abutments of a former railway bridge, now gone. Abutments are composed of snecked rock-faced limestone with dressed cut stone kerbing. A modern pedestrian bridge now links the Kilrush activity centre to the park and marina.			
Appraisal			
This railway bank is part of the South Clare Railway which once brought travellers and holiday makers to Kilrush and Cappagh Pier. With the nearby former engine house and station building, it stands as a reminder of the once thriving railway system in south Clare.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Sarah Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	07.06.07



Registration number	IS023		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Meelick Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	062
<i>Town</i>	Meelick	<i>NGR</i>	154196, 159445
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1820-1840		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Two arch stone road bridge in good repair. Constructed of cut dressed limestone with coursed lime mortar joints. Limestone slab capping exists on parapets. Voussoirs in good repair with cutwaters existing to south with cut ring stones over segmented arches. Soffits are in good repair with little evidence of render.			
Appraisal			
Marked on 1 st edition (1842) OS maps and 2 nd edition maps. Partly owned by Limerick County Council. Listed as a proposed structure for inclusion on the County Development Plan Record of Protected Structures. Described in the Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland 1845 as “A hamlet in the parish of Killeely, barony of Lower Bunratty, Co. Clare, Munster. It is situated south of the centre of the parish, and 3¼ miles north-west of Limerick; and it has a constabulary station, and a branch of the Cratloe dispensary. Adjacent to it is the seat of Meelick-house.”			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21/05/08



Registration number	IS024		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Moananagh Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	024
<i>Town</i>	Ennistimon	<i>NGR</i>	118000, 186750
<i>Townland</i>	Moanreel South		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1780 – 1840		
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical and Technical		
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Four arch stone road bridge in good repair. Constructed of rubble limestone with coursed lime mortar joints. Some damage to approach wall to the northwest. Concrete capping exists on north parapets. Voussoirs in good repair with stepped cutwaters existing to south with cut ring stones over segmented arches. Soffits are in good repair with no evidence of render. Interesting animal passage exists to the eastern end.			
Appraisal			
Marked on 1 st edition (1842) Os map and also on 2 nd edition OS maps.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	212
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21/05/08



Registration number	IS025		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Nutfield Bridge/ Drumconora Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	025
<i>Town</i>	Ennis	<i>NGR</i>	134311, 183300
<i>Townland</i>	Drumconora		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1663 – 1800		
Categories of Special Interest			
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Three arch stone road-bridge over the River Fergus. Constructed from coursed, snecked limestone blocks. The two stone parapets are in good condition and capped with rusticated limestone. There are chamfered, raised, voussoirs around each arch. Triangular cut-waters exist on the up-river side. The soffits show evidence of rendering, probably with cement. Some of the bridge is overgrown with vegetation. A plaque presumed from the original bridge was incorporated in the southern parapet during re-construction or repairs to the present bridge. Although worn, this plaque, dated 1663, records the patrons and overseers responsible for the earlier construction			
Appraisal			

The bridge probably dates from around 1800; however, there is evidence, from a plaque incorporated in the present-day bridge that a stone-built bridge existed on this site from 1663. A bridge is recorded on the 1787 Grand Jury Map, and on the 1st Edition 1840 OS 6-inch map. The present bridge was damaged in the mid-20th century during the Black and Tan war. A contemporary illustration suggests a section of the road over an arch was “blown out” or removed. While evidence suggests the bridge has been repaired over time, the lower fabric of the bridge may date from the 17th century. This bridge is listed as a Protected Structure and is of some character. It is an excellent example of vernacular engineering and early industrial archaeology.

<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	214
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	12.04.08



Registration number	IS026		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	O'Brien's Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	015
<i>Town</i>	Liscannor	<i>NGR</i>	109094, 189338
<i>Townland</i>	Ballyellery		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1834-1838		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical & Streetscape	
<i>Condition</i>	Excellent	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Three-arch cut limestone road bridge over estuary where Inagh River and Dealagh River meet Liscannor Bay. Voussoirs are constructed of cut limestone blocks with paired pilasters and ashlar cut-waters to river. Parapet walls are constructed of rubble limestone arranged in an irregular fashion with cut limestone capstones. Soffits are in good condition with little evidence of rendering.			
Appraisal			
This bridge is highly impressive and forms an integral component of the industrial heritage of North Clare. It's presence between Liscannor and Lehinch at the mouth of Liscannor Bay contributes to the character and setting of the area. This architectural design would not be out of place in any European city.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	22.08.2008




Registration number	IS027		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	054
<i>Town</i>	O'Briensbridge	<i>NGR</i>	166359, 166901
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1695 to 1844		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Twelve arch stone road bridge in excellent repair. Constructed of cut dressed limestone arranged in an irregular fashion. rubble limestone with coursed lime mortar joints. Has undergone various stages of repair. Limestone slab capping exists on parapet walls. Voussoirs in good repair with cutwaters existing and cut ring stones over segmented arches. Soffits are in good repair. Capstan still in evidence.			
Appraisal			

“This place, which is situated on the Shannon, derives its name from a bridge of 14 arches built over that river by one of the O’Briens, which for several centuries has withstood the violent impetuosity of the current. The arches vary in span from 19 to 28 feet, and four of them at the north end have been taken down by the Government engineers, who have replaced them by two cast-iron arches, each 60 feet span, and dredged the river to the depth of 7 feet.” (**County Clare: A History and Topography 1837 by Samuel Lewis**)

“The bridge which gives name to the village stands across the Shannon, and has at its east end, in Co. Limerick, the village of MONTPELIER. The arches of the bridge are 14 in number, and of various forms and sizes, from 19 to 28 feet in span; the piers are from 7 to 9 feet in thickness, and appear to have been founded upon the surface of the bed of the river, without any piling, and at different depths; and the roadway is 18 feet in width, roughly paved with pebbles, and protected by a parapet varying from 3 to 4 feet in height. The whole bridge is built of rubble stone, in rude workmanship; yet it has, for several centuries, withstood the action of both the current and the atmosphere. "The velocity of the current at this bridge during the month of November last," says an official report of the engineer, Mr. Rhodes, in 1832, "was upwards of 3 miles per hour, calculating 800 feet above and 750 feet below the bridge, which was performed in six minutes. Immediately under the bridge, the velocity was 5 miles per hour, and the fall about 10 inches. The 4 arches next the north abutment being so very narrow (viz. 19, 23, 23, and 26 feet), renders the navigation exceedingly dangerous to lives and property, and it is surprising that no more accidents happen. Vessels laden with merchandise are obliged to stop here for a considerable time, for the purpose of being warped up through the arches by a capstern, which is placed upon a pier projecting into the river 50 feet; and by means of a block affixed to a floating buoy in the river, leading in a line with the large or fourth arch: a rope is dropped through this arch and fastened to the vessel, and being already attached to the capstern, she is by 8 or 10 men (according to the resistance of the water), hauled through the arch; this mechanical operation causes great delay, and not without serious risk. To remedy this great inconvenience and risk to lives and property, I would propose taking down the four arches at the north end of the bridge with the land abutment, and the three intermediate piers towards the centre; to dredge the bed of the river to at least 7 feet below the lowest summer-water, and build the land abutment and track-way for horses, and a centre pier, capable of receiving two arches of 60 feet span each, composed of timber or iron. These arches should be flat, and the segment of an ellipse which would be capable of allowing the canal vessels to pass at all heights of the river: I should also propose to take away the capstern and its pier, deepening the side of the river from the bridge to about 200 feet above this pier, and bringing the retaining wall forwards, or into the river 10 feet at the bridge, and diminishing to the present line at 700 feet upwards." All these recommendations have not been carried into effect; but, in the course of 1844, 7 arches at the Co. Limerick end of the bridge were removed, and 6 of 27 feet span each substituted for them.” (**Parliamentary Gazeteer of Ireland 1845**)

<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	215
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21/05/08


			
Registration number	IS028		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Quin Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	042
<i>Town</i>	Quin	<i>NGR</i>	141752, 174422
<i>Townland</i>	Madara		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1775-1825		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical and Streetscape or Setting	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Three-arch hump-back road bridge over River Rine constructed of rubble limestone arranged in an irregular fashion. Built circa 1800. Voussoirs are cut-stone with keystones and triangular cutwaters. Soffits show evidence of rendering and bridge was largely renovated in 1997.			
Appraisal			
Bridge forms integral component in the streetscape and adds to the character of this attractive village.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	218
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	22.09.2008



Registration number	IS029		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Quinspool Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	063
<i>Town</i>	Parteen	<i>NGR</i>	157409, 159783
<i>Townland</i>	Quinspool South		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Possibly 18 th Century		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Eighteenth century road bridge comprised of a single narrow arch with parapet wall with a large stone plaque stating in Latin that it was erected by the citizens and Mayor of Limerick city in the year 1635. Parapet wall largely repaired but plaque is still in existence. Soffits appear to be in reasonable repair with little evidence of render.			
Appraisal			
The translation of the stone plaque (the last figure is defaced) reads as follows; “Peter Creagh, son of Andrew, Mayor of Limerick, had this bridge and street made at the expense of the city of Limerick, the year of Our Lord 1635”. (“Irish Stone Bridges, History and Heritage”, O’Keefe and Simington. 1991 p.78). Although the present bridge may not be the one built in 1635 it nevertheless is of great historic and architectural significance. Site of bridge is an RMP site, due to earlier 1635 bridge.			
<i>RMP</i>	CL063-007	<i>RPS</i>	Proposed
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor / S. Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21/05/08



Registration number	IS030		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Roadford Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	008
<i>Town</i>	Doolin	<i>NGR</i>	107998, 197287
<i>Townland</i>	Roadford		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>			
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical and Streetscape	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Six-arch road bridge over River Aille constructed of rubble limestone and lime mortar. Voussoirs are constructed of cut limestone and soffits are in good condition with little evidence of rendering. Parapet walls are constructed of rubble limestone with vertical capstones. Cut waters are also in good condition and are constructed of cut limestone.			
Appraisal			
Impressive bridge situated in the village of Doolin. Forms an integral component of the character and streetscape of the village and it's industrial heritage.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	219
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	14.05.2008

			
Registration number	IS031		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Scariff Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	028
<i>Town</i>	Scariff	<i>NGR</i>	164172, 184284
<i>Townland</i>	Ballyminoge		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1840-1880		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical and Streetscape or Setting	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Single-arch road bridge over Scariff River constructed of coursed limestone arranged in an irregular fashion. Voussoirs are cut-stone and in good condition. Soffits are largely intact however some evidence of rendering is apparent. Parapet walls are constructed of coursed limestone with large slab capstones evident.			
Appraisal			
This bridge provides an infrastructural link across the River Scariff and between the towns of Scariff and Tuamgraney.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	220
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	02.10.2008



Registration number	IS032		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Sixmilebridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>	Main Street	<i>Map Sheet</i>	052
<i>Town</i>	Sixmilebridge	<i>NGR</i>	147824, 165885
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1650-1750		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Three arch stone road bridge in good repair. Various stages of repair are evident. Constructed of rubble limestone with coursed lime mortar joints. Voussoirs over segmented arches in good repair with rounded cutwaters existing to up-stream face. Soffits in good repair and have been recently completely rendered. Rough rubble stone parapet walls without formal capstones appear to be original. Unattractive slate hoarding to cover iron service pipes has been erected on the down-stream side of the bridge in the late 20 th century.			
Appraisal			

The village of Sixmilebridge came into existence on this pass or crossing place on the O'Garney River. River trade was a hugely important factor in the development of Sixmilebridge as a centre and when the importance of the river diminished so to did the importance of trade. Early development in the town was linked to traders of Dutch origin who firmly believed that the river posed very suitable conditions for milling. Boats from Amsterdam sailed up the O'Garney River within a half a mile of the town itself in the 17th and 18th centuries. River trade was irrevocably ceased by the building of D'Esterre's Bridge at Rosmanagher further upstream (see IS004).

<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	496
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21/05/08



Registration number	IS033		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Spectacle Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	008
<i>Town</i>	Lisdoonvarna	<i>NGR</i>	112347, 197905
<i>Townland</i>	Knockaunvickteera		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1840-1860		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical, Unique or Rarity and Setting	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Single-arch road bridge over River Aille constructed of coursed limestone with cylindrical void over arch. Voussoirs are constructed of ashlar limestone with splayed piers. Parapet walls are constructed of cut ashlar limestone arranged in a regular fashion.			
Appraisal			
Bridge is located over gorge and at time of survey access was difficult due to volume of traffic on road.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	221
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	14.05.2008



Registration number	IS034		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Stackpole's Bridge (South)	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	030
<i>Town</i>	Spanish Point	<i>NGR</i>	107110, 178150
<i>Townland</i>	Knockloskeraun		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Road bridge over river		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1700-1800		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical and Setting	
<i>Condition</i>	Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Double-arch, hump-back, rubble stone bridge over Annagh River. Voussoirs are cut-stone and in good condition. Soffits appear to be constructed of rubble stone also and no rendering is evident. This bridge's most impressive feature are its cut-waters which are triangular and constructed of rubble stone. The cut-water on the west side of this bridge reaches a level equal with the voussoirs whilst on the opposite side of the bridge the cut-water extends to the parapet wall and incorporates a pedestrian refuge to the centre. The parapet walls are constructed of rubble stone and display some evidence of mortar repair. Sections of the parapet walls bear large cut capstones.			
Appraisal			

This bridge highlights the craftsmanship and design that went into its construction. The pedestrian refuge to the centre of the bridge is an attractive and unusual feature of this industrial structure. Based on its design and materials it is likely to be an early bridge, possibly dating from the late 17th century.

<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	222
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	22.08.2008

A Review of Industrial Structures of County Clare

7.2 Mills




Registration number	IS035		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Ballincurrig Mill	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	028
<i>Town</i>	Bodyke	<i>NGR</i>	161638, 180962
<i>Townland</i>	Ballincurrig		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Mill		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	c.1835		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Ruin	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Former corn and tuck mill identified on 1 st edition OS maps (1842). Now completely overgrown and no longer visible. Located adjacent to former corn kiln and former mill race.			
Appraisal			
The town land of Ballincurrig has a long standing tradition with the process of milling. Two tuck mills, two corn mills, two corn kilns and a mill race and pond are recorded as existing in the vicinity of this site (Hogg, 2000). Conversations with the landowner revealed that the mill pond has long since dried up and all that remains is marshy ground. However the landowner did state that his father spoke of the corn kiln still being in use in the early 1900s.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G.O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	02.10.2008



Registration number	IS036		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	015
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	111506, 191221
<i>Townland</i>	Caheraderry		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Former mill		
<i>In Use As</i>	Out building associated with house		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1650 – 1850		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical, Archaeological & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Derelict	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Former two-storey, two-bay mill house with remains of mill race to west side, now in use as an outbuilding, multi-period building, shown on down survey map, on 1842 Ordnance Survey map as <i>Cloth Mills</i> and 1916 Ordnance Survey map as <i>Derry mill (corn)</i> . Pitched slate roof with Bitumen repairs, parging to interior of south pitch. Plastic rainwater goods. Rubble sandstone walls with square-headed openings with timber sash windows with concrete sills and timber-battened door. Small narrow looped opening on the west side of the front elevation gives view interior revealing rotting timber operating mechanisms. Full access was not possible. The interior is full height with split level floor to west side, with first floor rear doorway giving access to higher exterior ground level. Head-race appears to be blocked off and only timber shaft of mill wheel now remains. Tail-race appears to be culverted and continues south towards stream. A four-bay, single-storey cottage with attic and outbuildings are located to the south of the former mill house, these are first shown on the 1916 Ordnance Survey map.			
Appraisal			
This small mill is of archaeological and technical interest as it still retains some timber milling machinery to the interior. Its age and preservation warrant further study into this rare survival of a building type that is rapidly disappearing from the rural landscape.			
<i>RMP</i>	CL015-067	<i>RPS</i>	



Registration number	IS037		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Derry Mill	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	044
<i>Town</i>	Kilbane	<i>NGR</i>	159170, 172392
<i>Townland</i>	Derry		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Corn & Tuck Mill		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1835-1842		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Ruins	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Detached, single storey, former tuck and corn mill located adjacent to Ath Leathan River. Constructed of rubble stone with Broadford slate roof. Building is now in agricultural use and is largely overgrown.			
Appraisal			
This mill is recorded in William E. Hogg's <i>Millers and The Mills of Ireland</i> of about 1850 as having been used to mill tuck and corn. A mill race was also in existence here. The miller was a gentleman known as George MacDonald.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	23.09.2008

			
Registration number	IS038		
Location			Map Information
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	067
<i>Town</i>	Kilrush	<i>NGR</i>	98623.80
<i>Townland</i>	Leadmore West		154695.92
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Distillery & Quay		
<i>In Use As</i>	Timber Yard, quay no longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1790-1830		
Categories of Special Interest		Historical & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Poor	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Remains of former distillery and quay (to west of former custom house & quay), built c. 1810, comprising rubble stone boundary walls to former distillery with arched entranceway and remains of rubble stone distillery buildings. Cobbled yard to front still largely intact. Grain store shown on 1 st edition OS map, long since demolished. Quay to south is no longer in use. Quay walls display construction of thin-bedded local sandstone with later rubble stone and concrete repairs.			
Appraisal			
Though largely masked by its use as a timber yard, this complex still boasts a number of attractive industrial structures. The complex serves as a valuable reminder of Kilrush's industrial and mercantile past.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Sarah Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	07/06/07




Registration number	IS039		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Gaurus Flour Mill	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Town</i>	Ennis	<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Townland</i>	Newpark	<i>Map Sheet</i>	034
Classification	<i>NGR Co-ordinates</i>		136126, 178210
<i>Original type</i>	Flour Mill, mill pond, mill race and bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge still in use		
<i>Date</i>	Late 18 th century		
<i>NGR Coordinates</i>	136000.82, 178277.65		
Categories of Special Interest		Historical, Social & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Bridge: Fair; Mill: Derelict	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
<p>Detached 18th century two-storey, two-bay derelict flour mill comprised of rubble stone walls with Killaloe slate roof. Cut stone mill race/head race (now filled in) directly south of bridge. Remains of stone axle shaft grooves to mill race. Bridge is comprised of a single arch rubble stone bridge with cut stone arch. Parapet wall with upright stone coping. Parapet wall shows a number of concrete repairs. Metal plate with the letters AV on it has been inserted into the north parapet wall. Using the NIAH criteria for assessing architectural heritage, this complex is considered to be of Regional importance and is therefore being considered as a candidate for inclusion in the Clare County Council Record of Protected Structures.</p>			
Additional Information			
<p>Bridge marked on 1787 Grand Jury Map. Marked <i>flour mill</i> and <i>Gaurus Bridge</i> on 1st edition (1842) OS map. No longer marked as mill on 1920 OS map suggesting that mill had fallen into disuse at an early date.</p>			



Registration number	IS040		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	015
<i>Town</i>	Kilmaley	<i>NGR</i>	125807, 174387
<i>Townland</i>	Lecarrow		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Site of former mill		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1740-1840		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Extinct	<i>Rating</i>	Record only
Summary Description			
Site of former tuck mill located outside Kilmaley village on Kilmaley River. On date of inspection no remains of the former mill were visible however the mill is marked on the 1 st edition (1842) Ordnance maps as 'tuck mill'.			
Appraisal			
This site although it no longer contains any remains of the industry which operated on it, records would suggest that Kilmaley once had a thriving milling industry with two tuck mills being located in the vicinity of the village. The principle miller was named as Patrick Nellan. Wheel measurements for the mill were as follows 12ft x1ft with a fall of water of 7 feet (Hogg, W.E., 2000). This mill is recorded in the Valuation Office Mill Book (1835-1845).			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected by</i>	G.O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	24.09.2008



Registration number	IS041		
Location		Map Information	
Name		County Code	Clare
Number		Map Type	6 inch
Street Name		Map Sheet	067
Town	Kilrush	NGR	99214, 154937
Townland			
Classification			
Original type	Flour Mill		
In Use As	Residential		
Additional Use			
Historical Use			
Date	1760-1840		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical and Material	
Condition	Good	Rating	Regional
Summary Description			
Detached five-storey multi-bay former flour mill now under refurbishment as residential units. Constructed of rubble stone bedded in lime mortar with dressed stone quoins and features. Until recently the building contained components of its milling machinery powered by a diesel engine which replaced an original steam engine from the mid 19 th century.			
Appraisal			
This impressive five storey structure is only one of many similar corn stores still existing near Frances Street in Kilrush. Constructed during the late 18 th and early 19 th centuries they were used to export corn from West Clare to Britain and the Continent. These are evidence of the extensive tillage farming which was practiced in West Clare during this time and the extensive corn export trade which resulted from it.			
RMP		RPS	
Inspected By	G. O Connor	Date of Inspection	30.09.2008

			
Registration number	IS042		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Merchants Quay	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	067
<i>Town</i>	Kilrush	<i>NGR</i>	99096, 154848
<i>Townland</i>	Kilrush		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Quay wall & two slipways		
<i>In Use As</i>	Quay (incorporated into Kilrush marina)		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1860-1900		
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical & Technical		
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
<p>Stretch of quay wall and slipway, circa 1880, on north side of Kilrush creek. Constructed from local thin-bedded Namurian sandstone. Walls are constructed in rough courses of thin-bedded local sandstone. Kerbing and remnants of cobbled surface of thin sandstone blocks laid on long axis. Two slipways are located at east end of quay and are constructed in a similar style to the quay. Seven cast-iron mooring posts are located along the quay. The western end of the quay has been extended and forms part of a marina. Marina building (built 1991) is constructed on a concrete extension to the quay wall. The quay edge is surmounted by a modern chain link fence. Infilling of land to the north of the quay has also occurred in recent years. Not shown on 1st edition (1842) OS map, shown on 3rd edition (1915) OS map.</p>			
Appraisal			
<p>This quay now forms part of Kilrush marina, reconstructed in 1991, and is still in use by people traversing or holidaying in the area. Its stone walls and two slipways are still in good condition and its mooring posts are still in situ. It forms a visually appealing and technically important group of structures with the adjacent quays to the west.</p>			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Sarah Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	31.08.06



Registration number	IS043		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	063
<i>Town</i>	Parteen	<i>NGR</i>	159417, 162450
<i>Townland</i>	Parkroe		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Site of former mill		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1740-1840		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Demolished	<i>Rating</i>	Record only
Summary Description			
Site of former corn and flour mills located outside Parteen village adjacent to Blackwater River. On date of inspection no remains of the former mill were visible however the mill is marked on the 1 st edition (1842) Ordnance maps as 'corn mill'.			
Appraisal			
This site although it no longer contains any remains of the industry which operated on it, records would suggest that this mill along with the mills at Rosmadda West were once thriving industries and had associations with Blackwater Estate. Both mills are marked on the 1 st edition (1842) Ordnance maps.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected by</i>	G.O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	24.09.2008



Registration number	IS044		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	028
<i>Town</i>	Feakle	<i>NGR</i>	156514, 185999
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Tuck Mill		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1830-1842		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical and Material	
<i>Condition</i>	Ruins	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Ruins of detached tuck mill constructed of rubble stone and located adjacent to Owenwillin River. Very little remains of this former mill except one wall and an interesting quern-stone which is located to the south east of the ruins.			
Appraisal			
Marked on the 1 st edition (1842) OS maps as 'tuck mill'. The Gaelic name Owenwillin (Abhann á Mhuillin) suggests that a mill existed on this River many centuries ago.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	02.10.2008



Registration number	IS045		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	028
<i>Town</i>	Feakle	<i>NGR</i>	156703, 186200
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Tuck Mill		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1830-1842		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Ruins	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Detached rubble stone former tuck mill located on Owenwillin River further north east of another tuck mill. Almost completely overgrown and little evidence remains of what was once a working mill.			
Appraisal			
Marked on the 1 st edition (1842) OS maps as 'tuck mill' and referred to in William E. Hogg's 'The Millers and the Mills of Ireland of about 1850' as a working tuck mill.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G.O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	02.10.2008



Registration number	IS046		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	024
<i>Town</i>	Corofin	<i>NGR</i>	124047, 185066
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Waterwheel		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Early 20th century		
Categories of Special Interest		Technical, Unique or Rarity and Material	
<i>Condition</i>	Derelict	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Redundant domestic early 20 th century hydro-electric generator in river to rear of cottage.			
Appraisal			

Although no longer in use this vestige of an early amateur electrical generator retains an interesting memory of a time when the provision of electrical power was not widespread during the infancy of the Irish state. With the construction of the Shannon Hydro Scheme and the Rural Electrification Project such individual generators became obsolete.

<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	22.08.2008



Registration number		IS047	
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	035
<i>Town</i>	O'Callaghan Mills	<i>NGR</i>	153841, 176795
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Corn Mill		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1820-1950		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural and Historical	
<i>Condition</i>	Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Former six-bay, two-storey watermill, wheel and machinery, with site now granted planning permission for restoration of mill workings and construction of townhouses. Marked on the 1842 Ordnance map as <i>Corn and Tuck Mill</i> and on the 1921 Ordnance maps as <i>Corn Mill</i> . Roof is no longer in existence but walls are in fair condition and are constructed of cut limestone blocks with square headed openings however windows have been removed. Chimneystacks are apparent and are constructed of red brick. Large squared opening on the northern section of the side elevation in good repair. Full access was not possible and site appears to be under construction. Original mill machinery is however known to be in existence and is to be repaired and conserved as a condition of grant of planning permission on site, which was granted in recent years.			
Appraisal			
Located on the Mill River. Guy's Directory in 1893 states that a certain M.J. Lynch was recorded in the area as a grocer, miller and general merchant.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	508
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	22/09/2008



Registration number	IS048		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Annagore Mill	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	035
<i>Town</i>	Sixmilebridge	<i>NGR</i>	147702, 167590
<i>Townland</i>	Sooreeny		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Flour Mill		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Late 18 th century		
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural and Historical		
<i>Condition</i>	Poor	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Former three-storey watermill, wheel and machinery. Marked on the 1842 Ordnance map as <i>Mill in Ruins</i> however on the later 2 nd edition maps the mill is marked as 'Woollen Mill' with additional buildings visible illustrating that the mill must have gone through renewed success in later periods. The roof is no longer in existence but walls are in fair condition and are constructed of cut limestone blocks with square headed openings however windows have been removed. Full access was not possible and site appears to be under renovation. Original mill machinery is visible on site as is remains of head race and the tail race. Ruins of what appears to be mill keepers cottage also visible on site.			
Appraisal			
Located on the Owenogarney River. This mill is noted in Healey Duttons publication 'Statistical Survey of County Clare, 1808' in which a tuck mill is recorded at 'Anacoragh'. The mill is also referred to in The Valuation Office Mill books as a 'paper mill' (1835)			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	23/09/2008



Registration number	IS049		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>	George Street	<i>Map Sheet</i>	052
<i>Town</i>	Sixmilebridge	<i>NGR</i>	147863, 165993
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Flour Mill		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Late 19 th century		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural and Historical	
<i>Condition</i>	Poor	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Former three-storey watermill, wheel and machinery. Marked on the 1842 Ordnance map as 'Woollen Mills' however on the later 2 nd edition maps the mill is marked as 'Woollen Mill. Now completely restored and renovated into apartments and retail units. Two mill races located to the rear of the building. A number of pieces of machinery including one water turbine and transmission shafts once associated with the mill are in situ here. Aside from these components no other remains of the mill which once existed are evident. Paper is also noted to been produced at one time at this mill.			
Appraisal			

Sixmilebridge boasts a number of mills in its vicinity and these industrial structures were integral to the economic development of the town. A number of these mills were inaccessible at time of survey due to a number of reasons. Ballintlea Mill, located close by, was home to the first rape seed oil mills in 1664. Located on the Owenogarney River the former woollen mills in the town are now home to a new residential/retail development.

<i>RMP</i>	CL052-016	<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	23/09/2008



Registration number	IS050		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	017
<i>Town</i>	Corofin	<i>NGR</i>	126568, 189044
<i>Townland</i>	Cliften		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Flour Mill		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1820-1950		
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Technical and Historical		
<i>Condition</i>	Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			

Former one-bay, four-storey watermill, wheel and machinery. Marked on the 1842 Ordnance map as *Flour Mill* and on the 1916 Ordnance maps no mill is marked however *Sluice* and *Weir* are identified. Part of Clifden House complex, which is a protected structure. Roof is no longer insitu but walls are in good condition and are constructed of cut limestone blocks with square headed openings however windows have been removed. Chimneystacks are overgrown and not visible.

Appraisal

Located on the River Fergus

<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	433 (Clifden House)
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	11/09/2008

A Review of Industrial Structures of County Clare

7.3 Water Pumps



Registration number	IS052		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	057
<i>Town</i>	Kilrush	<i>NGR</i>	98858, 154864
<i>Townland</i>	Kilrush		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Water Pump		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Mid to late 19 th century		
Categories of Special Interest		Artistic, Social and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Free-standing cast-iron water pump located in Kilrush town. Located set back off roadway in green area on concrete slab. Possibly erected in the late 19 th century. Not marked on the 1 st edition (1842) Ordnance Maps. Comprises of thin cylindrical shaft with raised banding. Upper section is not fluted and internal mechanisms are visible. Spout and attractive cow-tail pumping arm also in situ.			
Appraisal			
This industrial feature adds to the artistic visual character of the area and is well maintained.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	30.09.2008



Registration number	IS053		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	067
<i>Town</i>	Kilrush	<i>NGR</i>	99084, 155006
<i>Townland</i>	Kilrush		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Water Pump		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Mid to late 19th century		
Categories of Special Interest		Artistic, Social and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Free-standing cast-iron water pump located in Kilrush town. Set back off footpath into section of wall. Constructed of cyndrical shaft with raised banding and fluted upper section with spout. Pumping arm is no longer in situ.			
Appraisal			
This water pump and its location in a section of stone wall is an example of how industrial architecture when maintained can form a visually attractive component of the character of an urban area such as Kilrush. Not marked on the 1 st edition (1842) OS maps.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	30.09.2008



Registration number	IS054		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>	Toler Street	<i>Map Sheet</i>	067
<i>Town</i>	Kilrush	<i>NGR</i>	99319, 155117
<i>Townland</i>	Kilrush		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Water Pump		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Mid to late 19 th Century		
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Social and Technical		
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Free-standing cast-iron water pump located in Kilrush town on raised concrete plinth on Toler Street. Constructed of cylindrical shaft with raised banding, fluted upper section with spout and attractive cow-tail pumping arm.			
Appraisal			
This water pump is well maintained and forms a visually attractive component of street furniture in Kilrush town.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	29.09.2008



Registration number	IS055		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Moyasta Water Pump	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	056
<i>Town</i>	Kilrush	<i>NGR</i>	96148, 158494
<i>Townland</i>	Moyasta		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Water Pump		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Mid to late 19 th century		
Categories of Special Interest		Artistic, Social & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Excellent	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Free-standing cast-iron water pump located in the vicinity of former Moyasta West Clare Railway Station. Set back off roadside and enclosed by concrete wall with access gate. Constructed of cylindrical shaft with raised banding, fluted upper section with spout and cow-tail pumping arm.			
Appraisal			
This water pump is well-maintained as a feature of Moyasta Station. It is not marked on the 1 st (1842) or 2 nd edition Ordnance maps.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	30.09.2008



Registration Number	IS056		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	051
<i>Town</i>	Hurlers Cross	<i>NGR</i>	143119, 162807
<i>Townland</i>	Clonmoney West		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Water Pump		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Mid to late 19 th century		
Categories of Special Interest	Artistic, Social & Technical		
<i>Condition</i>	Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Freestanding cast-iron water pump, erected circa 1875, now disused. Comprises cylindrical shaft with raised banding, fluted upper section with spout and cow tail pumping arm. Set back from the road. Bounded by random rubble limestone wall with later concrete repair to roadside with pedestrian entranceway. This water pump does not appear to be shown on the first edition (1842) Ordnance Survey map or the 1951 Ordnance Survey map.			
Appraisal			
This water pump exhibits artistic detailing in its design, with an elegantly curved handle and fluted neck. As an ornamental structure, it is a notable item of street furniture, which contributes to the character of the area.			
<i>RMP</i>			
<i>Inspected By</i>	Sarah Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	31.01.07

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7.4 Power Stations



Registration number	IS057		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Ardnacrusha Power Station	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	053
<i>Town</i>	Ardnacrusha	<i>NGR</i>	158630, 161729
<i>Townland</i>	Ballykeelaun		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Power Station		
<i>In Use As</i>	Power Station		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1924-1930		
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Cultural & Technical		
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	National
Summary Description			
<p>“Hydro-electric Power Station complex, built 1925-1929, comprising detached 12-bay, 6-storey, Germanic style power station with double attic over river with 9-bay, 2-storey flat-roofed projecting wing to front, two-bay advanced bay to left and four-bay side elevation; interior completed, c. 1940-1950, partly refenestrated, c.1985. Three turbines replaced, 1993-97; attached 20-bay, 3-storey flat-roofed dam/sluice house to rear on a t-shaped plan with 4 pen stock tubes. Single-arch cast concrete road bridge over river with pair of cast concrete pylons (one of four bridges over ‘canal’): pair of detached 4 and 6-bay, 3-storey flat roof weirs over river; group of detached 3-bay, single-storey, flat-roofed outbuildings (NIAH 2000, 53:8)</p>			

<i>Appraisal</i>			
This power station has been integral to the economic, social prosperity and electrification of the region over the past 80 years. It is still in use today as is an important component of the ESB's continued development in Ireland.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	311
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21/05/08



Registration number	IS058		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Money Point Power Station	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	067
<i>Town</i>	Killimer	<i>NGR</i>	163522, 151670
<i>Townland</i>	Moyne		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Power Station		
<i>In Use As</i>	Power Station		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Late 20 th century.		
Categories of Special Interest			
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	National
Summary Description			
Multi-bay, concrete fuel burning power generating station with high chimneys. Constructed during the late 20 th century, this electrical generating station burns coal and/or oil to produce electricity. It makes a significant contribution to the National Grid but may be downgraded in the future in an effort to reduce dependence on fossil fuels.			
Appraisal			
Located adjacent to the shoreline this power station is directly across the water from a similar industrial development in Tarbert, Co. Limerick.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	20.09.2008

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7.5 Quarries



Registration number	IS059		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	015
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	0760 9416
<i>Townland</i>	Doonnagore		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	End of terrace house		
<i>In Use As</i>	Holiday house		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1890-1920		
Categories of Special Interest		Historical, Cultural & Social	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
End of terrace, four-bay, single-storey former workers cottage, built circa 1900, now in use as holiday home. Lean-to shed to north side with corrugated aluminium roof. Pitched stone slate roof with clay ridge tiles and concrete pointing to stone slates. Rendered concrete coping to north gable end. Rendered chimneystack. Replacement uPVC rain water goods. Smooth rendered concrete walls with square-headed openings with replacement uPVC windows with original flagstone sills. Timber battened doors with glazed pane. Rubble stonewalls to garden with overgrown pedestrian entrance. Note: Has smaller windows than IS003-004.			
Appraisal			
This former quarry workers cottage is situated on a windswept isolated ridge overlooking Doolin and the Aran islands. Surrounded by boggy ground one may legitimately ask why would someone build a house here. The houses were actually built in the beginning of the 20 th century for workers of the Doonnagore quarries, which operated between 1890 and 1910/11. These houses stand as testimony to a time when this was a busy village servicing the local quarries.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Sarah Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	03/10/06



Registration number	IS060		
Location		Map Information	
Name		County Code	Clare
Number		Map Type	6 inch
Street Name		Map Sheet	015
Town		NGR	0761/9414
Townland	Doonnagore		
Classification			
Original type	Terraced former quarry workers cottage		
In Use As	Holiday cottage		
Additional Use			
Historical Use			
Date	1890-1910		
Categories of Special Interest		Historical, Cultural & Social	
Condition	Good	Rating	Regional
Summary Description			
Mid terrace, four-bay, single-storey, formers workers cottage, built circa 1900. Pitched stone slate roof probably of Doonnagore stone, clay ridge tiles and concrete pointing to stone slates. Rendered chimneystack. Replacement uPVC rain water goods. Smooth rendered concrete walls with square-headed openings with replacement uPVC windows, and concrete sills. Replacement timber battened half door. Dry stone rubble wall to front garden displaying upright stone coping with cast aluminium pedestrian gate with concrete path and pebbles to garden. Note: Has smaller windows than IS003-004.			
Appraisal			
This former quarry workers cottage is situated on a windswept isolated ridge overlooking Doolin and the Aran islands. The houses were actually built in the beginning of the 20 th century for workers of the Doonnagore quarries, which operated between 1890 and 1910/11. These houses stand as testimony to a time when this was a busy village servicing the local quarries.			
RMP		RPS	
Inspected By	Sarah Halpin	Date of Inspection	03/10/06



Registration number	IS061		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	015
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	0760 9408
<i>Townland</i>	Doonnagore		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Terraced former quarry workers cottage		
<i>In Use As</i>	Terraced house		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>			
Categories of Special Interest		Historical, Cultural & Social	
<i>Condition</i>	Poor	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Mid-terrace, four-bay, single-storey former quarry workers cottage, built circa 1900. Largely obscured by vegetation, stone slate roof, probably Doonnagore stone, clay ridge tiles, rendered chimneystack. Concrete pointing to roof. Plastic rain water goods. Smooth rendered concrete walls with flat-roofed porch to front. Square-headed openings with replacement timber-framed windows. Dry stone rubble wall to front garden partially removed for car parking. Note: Collection of concrete tiles to front garden. Appears not to be occupied.			
Appraisal			
This former quarry workers cottage is situated on a windswept isolated ridge overlooking Doolin and the Aran islands. The houses were actually built in the beginning of the 20 th century for workers of the Doonnagore quarries, which operated between 1890 and 1910/11. These houses stand as testimony to a time when this was a busy village servicing the local quarries.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Sarah Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	03/10/06



Registration number	IS062		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	015
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	0763 9411
<i>Townland</i>	Doonnagore		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	End of terrace former quarry workers cottage		
<i>In Use As</i>	Holiday house		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1890 – 1910		
Categories of Special Interest	Historical, Cultural & Social		
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
End of terrace, three-bay, single-storey former quarryworkers cottage, built circa 1900. Pitched stone slate roof, probably Doonnagore stone, clay and replacement ridge tiles. Rendered coping to gable end and concrete pointing to roof. Replacement uPVC rainwater goods. Smooth rendered concrete walls with square-headed openings with flagstone sills to windows. Replacement uPVC windows and door. Concrete path to front door. Rubble stone boundary wall and replacement pedestrian gate. House owned by Fr. Frawley			
Appraisal			
This former quarry workers cottage is situated on a windswept isolated ridge overlooking Doolin and the Aran islands. The houses were actually built in the beginning of the 20 th century for workers of the Doonnagore quarries, which operated between 1890 and 1910/11. These houses stand as testimony to a time when this was a busy village servicing the local quarries.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Sarah Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	03/10/06



Registration number	IS063		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	015
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	0778 9425
<i>Townland</i>	Doonnagore		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Mid terrace house		
<i>In Use As</i>	Now derelict semi-detached house		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1890 – 1910		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical, Cultural & Social	
<i>Condition</i>	Derelict	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
<p>One of a pair of two-bay, two-storey, originally mid terraced houses, constructed circa 1900 as part of the Doonnagore quarrying village. Rear return with remains of lean-to stone slate roof and chimney probably kitchen. Pitched stone slate roof with substantial chimneystacks to gable ends clay ridge tiles, some slate slippage evident, double course of slates at eaves. Rubble stone walls with remains of lime render to walls. Square-headed openings with large window openings (probably had Wyatt windows) to front elevation. No original windows or doors in evidence to front. Ground floor openings boarded up. Remains of rubble stone lean-to out buildings to rear site. Rubble boundary front walls with pedestrian opening. Flagstone front yard and flagstone pathway.</p>			
Appraisal			
<p>This structure is this exposed and windswept location is unusual due to its substantial size. Its design is more reminiscent of a town dwelling. It displays fine workmanship and a particularly fine Doonnagore stone roof. It formed part of village purpose built to service the workers of the former Doonnagore quarries which were worked at the beginning of the 20th century by Shamrock Stone, an English Company. This building is shown on the Lawrence collection photograph of the area (8755).</p>			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Sarah Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	03/10/06



Registration number	IS064		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	015
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	0778 9425
<i>Townland</i>	Doonnagore		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Mid terraced houses		
<i>In Use As</i>	Now semi-detached derelict house		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1890 – 1910		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical, Cultural & Social	
<i>Condition</i>	Derelict	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Semi-detached, two-bay, two-storey, derelict house, built circa 1900 as part of Doonnagore quarrying village, originally formed part of terrace. Rear return with remains of lean-to stone slate roof with substantial chimneystacks to gable ends. Clay ridge tiles and concrete coping to northeast gable. Some slate slippage evident. Double course at eaves. Rubble stone walls with remains of lime render. Square-headed openings with large window openings to front elevation. Openings largely boarded up. Remains of lean-to outbuildings to rear site. Rubble stonewalls to front yard with pedestrian opening. Flagstone yard and pathway.			
Appraisal			
This structure is this exposed and windswept location is unusual due to its substantial size. Its design is more reminiscent of a town dwelling. Its displays fine workmanship and a particularly fine Doonnagore stone roof. It formed part of village purpose built to service the workers of the former Doonnagore quarries which were worked at the beginning of the 20 th century by Shamrock Stone, an English Company. This building is shown on the Lawrence collection photograph of the area (8755).			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Sarah Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	03/10/06



Registration number	IS065		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	015
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	0781 9427
<i>Townland</i>	Doonnagore		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	End of terrace house		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>	Post Office		
<i>Date</i>	1890 – 1910		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical, Cultural & Social	
<i>Condition</i>	Derelict	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
End of terrace, two-bay, two-storey house once formed part of Doonnagore quarrying village. Dates to circa 1910, and was lived in up to 25 years ago. It is still owned by descendants of the 'Hayes' Family who once had a shop here. Pitched stone slate roof, which is in very good condition and is pointed in places. Later concrete coping to southwest gable. Double course of slates visible to eaves. Rendered substantial chimney to northeast gable. Lime rendered walls with square-headed openings with stone sills. Replacement uPVC windows, some timber sash windows survive to rear elevation. Replacement timber and glass panelled front door. Large window opening to ground floor with three fixed glass panes. Flagstone yard. Rubble stone boundary wall with some render surviving in places. Flagstone pathway to front of houses (IS005-007). Remains of cobbled side access-way. Remains of rubble stone lean-to outbuildings to rear site. Building next door is in a ruinous state and is partially demolished. This building is shown on the Lawrence collection photograph of the area (8755).			
Appraisal			
This structure is this exposed and windswept location is unusual due to its substantial size. Its design is more reminiscent of a town dwelling. Its displays fine workmanship and a particularly fine Doonnagore stone roof. It formed part of village purpose built to service the workers of the former Doonnagore quarries which were worked at the beginning of the 20 th century by Shamrock Stone, an English Company.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Sarah Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	03/10/06



Registration number	IS066		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Broadford Quarry	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	044
<i>Town</i>	Broadford	<i>NGR</i>	158396, 172990
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Quarry		
<i>In Use As</i>	Quarry		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Late medieval		
Categories of Special Interest	Technical, Cultural & Social		
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Quarry still in use dating to late medieval period. Produced high quality roofing slates during the 18 th and 19 th century. Much of the material from this quarry was exported to Scotland and England and was noted for its quality and durability.			
Appraisal			
Quarry still in operation today and over the years has contributed significantly to the economic and cultural development of the area.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	22.09.2008




Registration number	IS067		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Knockerra Quarry	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	070
<i>Town</i>	Kilrush	<i>NGR</i>	105923, 157019
<i>Townland</i>	Knockerra		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Quarry		
<i>In Use As</i>	Quarry		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Late medieval		
Categories of Special Interest		Technical and Cultural	
<i>Condition</i>	Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Late medieval quarry producing slate. Worked on a smaller scale than the quarries at Liscannor and Broadford. Still in use today on a small scale basis. Located to the north east of Knockerra village.			
Appraisal			
The development of the settlement of Knockerra can be largely attributed to the quarrying activities in the area. A number of residents in the 1901 census as recorded as having been occupied as 'Quarry Laborer'.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	23.09.2008



Registration number	IS068		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Liscannor Quarry	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	014
<i>Town</i>	Liscannor	<i>NGR</i>	105307, 193298
<i>Townland</i>	Luogh		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Quarry		
<i>In Use As</i>	Quarry		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Late medieval		
Categories of Special Interest		Technical and Cultural	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
The quarries of north Clare are famous for their flagstone. There are three specific flag varieties; Moher flag, Hag's Head and Doonagore flagstone or Liscannor stone. These famous commodities derived from Liscannor and its environs were exported all over the world and are synonyms with traditional Irish design. This quarry is still in existence today			
Appraisal			
It is noted by Healy Dutton in his Statistical Survey of the County Clare, 1808 that ' <i>Large blocks of limestone have been lately discovered in Liscannor bay, and burned for lime</i> '. It is believed that almost 500 men worked at the quarries of North Clare at one time (www.clarelibrary.ie). Moher stone was used extensively for pavement stone both in Ireland and the UK. Picture above shows Liscannor Quarry and Machinery (Copyright National Library of Ireland)			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	22.09.2008

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7.6 Mines

			
Registration number		IS069	
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Ballyhickey Silver & Lead Mines	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	034
<i>Town</i>	Clooney	<i>NGR</i>	141708.81
<i>Townland</i>	Ballyhickey		176879.61
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Silver & Lead Mines		
<i>In Use As</i>	In Ruins		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1834-1840		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical, Technical	
<i>Condition</i>		<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Former mine complex, dating to c.1834-1840, comprising rubble stone and brick chimneystack, built c.1837 and rubble stone ruin of engine house. Open pit now filled with water with masonry plinths/piers on either side probably used for mounting extraction gantry.			
Appraisal			
This mine was operated by John Taylor and Co. and was discovered during the course of exploration to discover extensions of the Kilbreckan Lode (information from Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland website). Like the Kilbreckan silver mines (RPS321), this site is an important aspect of the county's 19 th century industrial heritage. It is believed to have been one of the richest and most important mines in County Clare. It has been proposed as a candidate for inclusion in the RPS.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	S. Halpin/G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	11/06/07



Registration number	IS070		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Crowhill Mine	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	034
<i>Town</i>	Ennis	<i>NGR</i>	13597, 17702
<i>Townland</i>	Crowhill		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Mine		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1850-1860		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Derelict	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Former mine complex dating to 1853. Very little evidence of this mine remains today apart from what appears to have been an office building constructed of rubble limestone arranged in an irregular fashion. Building is largely overgrown today. A shallow hole exists adjacent to this building and this may have been the shaft of the mine.			
Appraisal			
This mine extracted lead deposit and was financed by a London based company between 1853-1845 (Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland)			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21.08.2008



Registration number	IS071		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Kilbricken Mine	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	034
<i>Town</i>	Ennis	<i>NGR</i>	13700, 17629
<i>Townland</i>	Kilbricken		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Mine		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1830-1856		
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical and Technical		
<i>Condition</i>	Derelict	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Former mine complex dating from 1833. Existing remains include a smithy, pitmans house, a chimney stack, carpenters shops, and engine house.			
Appraisal			
‘The Kilbricken lead and silver mines were discovered by chance during drainage works in 1833. John Taylor & Co. operated and leased the mine at Kilbricken until 1840 when they sold it to Henry Crockford. Crockford operated the mine at Kilbricken until 1850 until it began to record serious deficits. It was sold in 1856 for £825’ (The Mining Heritage Trust of Ireland)			

<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	321
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21.08.2008



Registration number	IS072		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Miltown Mine	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	035
<i>Town</i>	Tulla	<i>NGR</i>	146607, 179941
<i>Townland</i>	Miltown		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Mine		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1497-1959		
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical and Technical		
<i>Condition</i>	Derelict	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Former mine complex with distinct historic importance as suggestions state that works at Miltown may date to the late 15 th century. Remains of fire setting are evident on site suggesting very extensive ancient works. Remains visible on site today include underground working, now filled with water and also what appears to be remains of an office building constructed of rubble limestone.			
Appraisal			
Former office building is an attractive structure and merits further investigation.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21.08.2008

Not accessible at time of survey.			
Registration number	IS073		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Moyriesk Mine	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	034
<i>Town</i>	Ennis	<i>NGR</i>	14097, 177583
<i>Townland</i>	Moyriesk		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Mine		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1835-1845		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Derelict	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Former mine complex situated circa 100metres west of Moyriesk House. No evidence apparent on site inspection.			
Appraisal			
Located within a cluster of mining operations in Mid-Clare and circa 1.5km from Castletown Mine, this former mining operation may have links with John Taylor & Co. operations which were prosperous in the area at that time. Mine is marked on the 1 st edition (1842) Ordnance Map.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21.08.2008



Registration number	IS074		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Spancill Hill Mine	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	14013, 18078
<i>Town</i>	Ennis	<i>NGR</i>	034
<i>Townland</i>	Spancill Hill		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Mine		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1945-1965		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Derelict	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			

Former mill complex dating to the mid 19th century. All that remains of this once successful mining operation is the original mining pit, a derelict crane machine and a structure which appears to have once been a powder magazine, which acted as a store house for explosives. A concrete sealed shaft also remains.

Appraisal

This mine is the latest complex in an array of remains of mining operations in mid-Clare.

<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21.08.2008



Registration number	IS075		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Ballyvergin Mine	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	026
<i>Town</i>	Ennis	<i>NGR</i>	142133, 181758
<i>Townland</i>	Ballyvergin		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Mine		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1852-1854		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historic and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Derelict	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Former mine complex dating to 1853 comprising of rubble stone chimney stack now covered in ivy. This mine is now set in thick vegetation and chimney stack is only remaining component of this once thriving enterprise. This mine extracted, at its peak in the mid 1800s, copper, lead and mundic. These minerals were then exported and sold. Topography of area is karst limestone.			
Appraisal			
This mine was operated by a 38 member partnership under the proprietorship of D.T. McDonald. The mine ceased production in 1861. The site and its surrounding areas were subject to significant research and exploration in the 1960s by <i>Irish Base Metal</i> (www.mhti.com). This mine is marked on the 2 nd edition (1920) maps.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G.O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	10.09.2008



Registration number	IS076		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Carrahan Mine	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	026
<i>Town</i>	Carrahan	<i>NGR</i>	143376, 181330
<i>Townland</i>	Ballyvergin		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Mine		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1840-1880		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historic and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Derelict	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Former mine complex of which very little evidence remains. The mine at this location extracted large quantities of lead and zinc. Two pits and two shafts are evident on site today. A trench is also evident and the topography of the immediate vicinity which consists of small mounds is almost certainly attributed to 'spoil heaps' (www.mhti.com). Remains of a small rubble limestone building also exists and this may be related to the mine complex here.			
Appraisal			
Marked on the 1 st edition (1842) as 'Silver Mine'. This mine formed part of the Clare United Silver-Lead Mines in 1851 and subsequently the Carrahan Silver Lead Company from the period 1879-1880 (www.mhti.com). This mine may have formed part of Classagh House Complex.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G.O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	10.09.2008

In accessible at time of survey.			
Registration number	IS077		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Castletown Mine	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	034
<i>Town</i>	Ennis	<i>NGR</i>	No exact location.
<i>Townland</i>	Castletown		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Mine		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1830-1845		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historic and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Derelict	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Former mine complex dating to 1830 of which nothing remains. Was largely connected with Kilbricken Mines but Castletown was abandoned in 1845.			
Appraisal			
This mine was said to have been excavated by John Taylor and Company in 1838 in efforts to expand their operations at Ballyhickey and Kilbricken. It is believed that up to 20 men worked at these mines in 1844. (www.mhti.com). Not accessible at time of survey.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G.O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	10.09.2008

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7.7 Water Towers



Registration number	IS078		
Location			Map Information
<i>Name</i>	Ballyleaan Water Tower	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	059
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	12445, 16013
<i>Townland</i>	Ballyleaan		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Water Tower		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1840-1860		
Categories of Special Interest	Technical, Setting and Material		
<i>Condition</i>	Disused	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Free-standing single bay three-storey water tower constructed of rubble limestone with cut-stone quoins surmounted by cast-iron water tank. Tower was constructed circa 1850 and renovated in c. 1920. Two farm rubble stone out-buildings are located adjacent to the tower.			
Appraisal			
Tower and adjacent buildings are now derelict and used as agricultural buildings.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	312
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	20.09.2008



Registration number		IS079	
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Corbally Water Tower	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	034
<i>Town</i>	Quin	<i>NGR</i>	14327, 17749
<i>Townland</i>	Corbally		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Water Tower		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	c.1870		
Categories of Special Interest		Technical, Setting and Material	
<i>Condition</i>	Derelict	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Three-storey single bay, free-standing water tower constructed of rubble limestone in coursed lime mortar. This stone structure now partly overgrown is designed in the form of a medieval tower house with crenellated parapet. Internal components of water tower are also visible and the cast iron reservoir tank exists on site.			
Appraisal			
This tower is testament to the skill and craftsmanship of those who constructed it and to the imagination of the engineer and architect who believed that functional industrial structures should be made attractive and sit well in the landscape.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	313
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	20.09.2008



Registration number	IS080		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Quin Water Tower	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	042
<i>Town</i>	Quin	<i>NGR</i>	141332, 174417
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Water Tower		
<i>In Use As</i>	Water Tower		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Late 20 th century		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural and Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Detached single-bay, three-storey, columnar, mass concrete water tower. The drum shaped concrete reservoir is supported on a mass concrete column surmounted by narrow concrete corbels over narrow loop windows.			
Appraisal			
This functional concrete monument is a distinctive feature and landmark in the locality for the past half century and contributes to the interest of the rural landscape.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	22.09.2008



Registration number	IS081		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Scariff Water Tower	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	028
<i>Town</i>	Scariff	<i>NGR</i>	16277, 184259
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Water Tower		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1840-1870		
Categories of Special Interest		Technical, Setting and Material	
<i>Condition</i>	Ruins	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Free-standing two bay six-storey water tower constructed of rubble limestone. Battlement roof parapet reflects a typical county Clare medieval tower house. The walls are supported on a battered base.. Tower was constructed circa 1860.			
Appraisal			
Former Tower of adjacent Scariff Union Workhouse now in ruins.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	20.09.2008

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7.8 Lime & Corn Kilns



Registration number	IS082		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	028
<i>Town</i>	Tuamgraney	<i>NGR</i>	163815, 182902
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Lime Kiln		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1750-1900		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical and Historical	
<i>Condition</i>	Excellent	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Single-bay, detached, single-storey, stone built lime kiln with brick fire-box and flue. Sloped delivery passage to rear level with top. Recently conserved and pointed.			
Appraisal			
This is a fine example of a small industrial lime kiln used during the 18 th /19 th centuries to produce lime by burning limestone for the agricultural and construction industries.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	20.09.2008



Registration number	IS083		
Location			Map Information
<i>Name</i>	Ballincurrig Corn Kiln	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	028
<i>Town</i>	Bodyke	<i>NGR</i>	161593, 180967
<i>Townland</i>	Ballincurrig		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Corn Kiln		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Circa 1835		
Categories of Special Interest		Technical, Material and Unique or Rarity	
<i>Condition</i>	Poor	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Former corn kiln no longer in use and almost completely overgrown with vegetation. Remains show that it was constructed of rubble limestone with hearth to front of kiln and opening on top which is still visible. Another corn kiln is recorded as being located in the vicinity of this site however no remains were found. Marked on the 1 st edition OS (1842) Map as 'corn kiln'.			
Appraisal			
Corn kilns were an important industrial structure in mid 19 th century Ireland and this kiln is remarkably intact given its remote location and date. These monuments are rare and should be			

granted wider acknowledgement in architectural and conservation records for the county.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	02.10.2008



Registration number	IS084		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Ballinruan Corn Kiln	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	018
<i>Town</i>	Ballinruan	<i>NGR</i>	144357, 189609
<i>Townland</i>	Ballinruan		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Corn Kiln		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1840		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural and Unique or Rarity	
<i>Condition</i>	Ruins	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Former corn kiln located in Balinruan village now completely overgrown and no longer visible. Marked on 1 st edition OS maps (1842) as 'corn kiln'			
Appraisal			
The site of this former corn kiln is located opposite the church in the village and is a reminder as to the importance of industry in rural areas.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G.O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	29.9.2008



Registration number	IS085		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Derrycalliff Corn Kiln	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	026
<i>Town</i>	Ballinruan	<i>NGR</i>	143536, 187357
<i>Townland</i>	Derrycalliff		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Corn Kiln		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Late Medieval-1840		
Categories of Special Interest		Technical and Unique or Rarity	
<i>Condition</i>	Ruins	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Possible site of corn kiln but now appears to be completely overgrown. Marked on 1 st edition OS (1842) maps but not marked on 2 nd edition. Corn and Tuck Mill are also marked in vicinity but no remains were apparent upon site inspection.			
Appraisal			
The record of these structures in such remote locations as indicated on the 1 st edition OS maps highlights the importance of such industrial activities for rural economies.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	29.09.2008





Registration number	IS086		
Location			Map Information
<i>Name</i>	Derryveagh Kiln	Corn	<i>County Code</i> Clare
<i>Number</i>			<i>Map Type</i> 6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>			<i>Map Sheet</i> 018
<i>Town</i>	Ballinruan		<i>NGR</i> 144647, 187041
<i>Townland</i>	Derryveagh		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Corn Kiln		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Late Medieval (1600-1700)		
Categories of Special Interest		Technical & Unique or Rarity	
<i>Condition</i>	Poor	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Former corn kiln located at end of remote agricultural laneway. Fine example of this type of industrial structure and is in remarkable condition for its date. Constructed of rubble stone stacked in a circular cone-like pattern. Hearth to front of kiln and circular opening to top for filling and smoke egress.			

<i>Appraisal</i>			
Marked on 1 st edition (1842) OS Maps as 'corn kiln'. These types of kilns were used extensively throughout Ireland for the drying of corn particularly during wet weather before storage or export.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	29.09.2008

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7.9 Canals

			
Registration number	IS087		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Plassy Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	63/63A
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	160857, 158658
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>			
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
<p>Narrow hump back bridge. Wooden bridge constructed originally in 1770 and replaced in 1975 by current single-arch limestone built bridge. Concrete repairs evident. Circa 1.2metres high. 'Constructed in 1975, to replace the original canal bridge constructed circa 1770', (CRDS, 2006).</p>			
Appraisal			
<p>Erina Canal runs from the Shannon to the northeast of Clonlara for a distance of circa 9km before re-entering the Shannon at Plassy to the northeast of Limerick City. The canal forms part of the Shannon Navigation and was constructed circa 1770 to bypass the falls at Castleconnell and Doonass (CRDS, 2006)</p>			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	CT20 (Limerick County)
<i>Inspected By</i>	Gráinne O'Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	29.11.07

			
Registration number	IS088		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Annabeg Lock	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	63/63A
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	160876, 158800
<i>Townland</i>	Garraun		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Lock		
<i>In Use As</i>	Lock		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1770		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Poor	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Constructed circa.1770. Ashlar limestone lock chamber. No longer with any lock gates. This section of the Errina Canal is now almost completely overgrown. Annabeg Lock is the most southerly of the locks on the Errina Canal.			
Appraisal			
Errina Canal runs from the Shannon to the northeast of Clonlara for a distance of circa 9km before re-entering the Shannon at Plassy to the northeast of Limerick City. The canal forms part of the Shannon Navigation and was constructed circa 1770 to bypass the falls at Castleconnell and Doonass (CRDS, 2006)			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Gráinne O'Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	29.11.07



Registration number	IS089		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>	Gilloge Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	63A
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	161380, 159508
<i>Townland</i>	Garraun		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1760		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Single arch limestone bridge built over canal c. 1760. Constructed of ashlar limestone with squared rubble limestone parapet walls and voussoirs. Soffits are constructed of ashlar limestone. A narrow towpath runs under the east side of the bridge and an earthen embankment runs along the west side of the canal.			
Appraisal			
This Bridge provides an access point to the East Clare Walkway trail. Somewhat overgrown but testament to the importance of the inland canal system in county Clare in the 1700s. Erina Canal runs from the Shannon to the northeast of Clonlara for a distance of circa 9km before re-entering the Shannon at Plassy to the northeast of Limerick City. The canal forms part of the Shannon Navigation and was constructed circa 1770 to bypass the falls at Castleconnell and Doonass (CRDS, 2006)			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Gráinne O'Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	29.11.07



Registration number	IS090		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Wooden Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	054
<i>Town</i>	Mountcatherine	<i>NGR</i>	161910, 161687
<i>Townland</i>	Springfield		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1770-1975		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Narrow hump back bridge. Wooden bridge constructed originally in 1770 and replaced in 1975 by current single-arch limestone built bridge. Concrete repairs evident. Circa 1.2metres high. 'Constructed in 1975, to replace the original canal bridge constructed circa 1770', (CRDS, 2006).			
Appraisal			
Erina Canal runs from the Shannon to the northeast of Clonlara for a distance of circa 9km before re-entering the Shannon at Plassy to the northeast of Limerick City.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Gráinne O'Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	29.11.07



Registration number	IS091		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Newtown Lock	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	053
<i>Town</i>	Cloonlara	<i>NGR</i>	162205, 162290
<i>Townland</i>	Newtown		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Lock		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1792		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural & Historical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Only lock on the Erina Canal with date carved 1792. Used to raise or lower the level of the canal to accommodate boat passage where levels of surrounding land change. The lock is constructed of ashlar limestone blocks set in lime mortar. Gates have been removed. Single storey lock keepers house adjacent with modern extension. Modern pedestrian bridge over canal also in situ.			
Appraisal			
Erina Canal runs from the Shannon to the northeast of Clonlara for a distance of circa 9km before re-entering the Shannon at Plassy to the northeast of Limerick City. Marked on the 2 nd edition (1939) OS maps and the 1 st edition (1842) Os map.			

<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Gráinne O'Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	21.02.08



Registration number	IS092		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Cloonlara Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	053
<i>Town</i>	Cloonlara	<i>NGR</i>	162839, 163576
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1770-1780		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural & Historical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Cloonlara Bridge is located on the Erina Canal. Extensively repaired in 1975 as a replacement to the original bridge, which was constructed circa 1770. Single arch limestone bridge built over canal. Constructed of ashlar limestone blocks with lime mortar arranged in an irregular fashion. Soffits are constructed of ashlar limestone blocks.			
Appraisal			
Erina Canal runs from the Shannon to the northeast of Clonlara for a distance of circa 9km before re-entering the Shannon at Plassy to the northeast of Limerick City. A narrow roadway exists to the west of the canal. Marked on the 1 st edition (1842) OS map and the 2 nd edition (1939) OS map.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Gráinne O'Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	08.01.08



Registration number	IS093		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Cloonlara Lock	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	054
<i>Town</i>	Cloonlara	<i>NGR</i>	162999, 163933
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Lock		
<i>In Use As</i>	Lock		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1770-1800		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical & Cultural	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Single chambered lock dating to circa 1770.			
Appraisal			
Erina Canal runs from the Shannon to the northeast of Clonlara for a distance of circa 9km before re-entering the Shannon at Plassy to the northeast of Limerick City. The canal forms part of the Shannon Navigation and was constructed circa 1770 to bypass the falls at Castleconnell and Doonass (CRDS, 2006)			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Gráinne O'Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	

Inaccessible at time of survey.			
Registration number	IS094		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Monaskeha Lock	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	053
<i>Town</i>	Cloonlara	<i>NGR</i>	163184, 164327
<i>Townland</i>	Coollisteige		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Lock		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1770-1790		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>		<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Single Lock dating to c. 1770.			
Appraisal			
Inaccessible at time of survey. Marked on Pelham's Grand Jury Maps 1787 and on 1 st edition (1842) OS maps. Erina Canal runs from the Shannon to the northeast of Clonlara for a distance of circa 9km before re-entering the Shannon at Plassy to the northeast of Limerick City (CRDS, 2006). The canal forms part of the Shannon Navigation and was constructed circa 1770.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Gráinne O'Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	29.11.07



Registration number	IS095		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Erina Lock	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	053
<i>Town</i>	Cloonlara	<i>NGR</i>	163972, 164727
<i>Townland</i>	Coollisteige		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Lock		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1770-1790		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
The lock at Erina was originally a triple-chambered lock, constructed circa 1770. The middle chamber was removed by William Chapman to form a double-chambered lock. The walls of the lock chamber are constructed of ashlar limestone. No longer in use and overgrown. (CRDS, 2006)			
Appraisal			
Marked on 1 st edition (1842) OS maps. Now forms part of the Lough Derg Walkway. Erina Canal runs from the Shannon to the northeast of Clonlara for a distance of circa 9km before re-entering the Shannon at Plassy to the northeast of Limerick City. The canal forms part of the Shannon Navigation and was constructed circa 1770 to bypass the falls at Castleconnell and Doonass (CRDS, 2006). Area referred to in <i>Parliamentary Gazetteer of Ireland, 1845</i> as being “A hamlet in the barony of Tullagh. It stands on the road from Limerick to Killaloe, and immediately west of the hill of Doonass”.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Gráinne O'Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	29.11.07



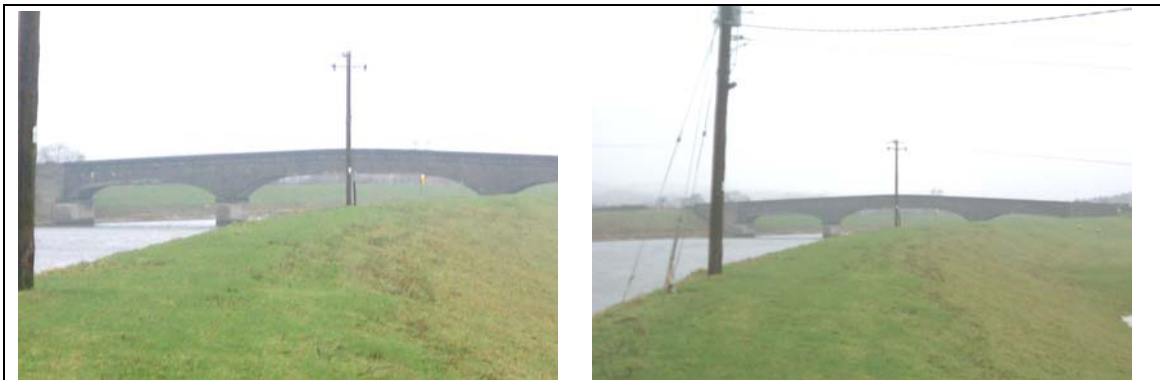
Registration number	IS096		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Errina Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	053
<i>Town</i>	Cloonlara	<i>NGR</i>	164015, 164752
<i>Townland</i>	Coollisteige		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1770-1800		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Errina Bridge is a single-arch bridge, constructed circa 1770, carrying a local road over Errina Canal, which at this point is in a deep rock cut. Rubble limestone parapet walls with what appears to be small viewing apertures.			
Appraisal			
Errina Canal runs from the Shannon to the northeast of Clonlara for a distance of circa 9km before re-entering the Shannon at Plassy to the northeast of Limerick City. The canal forms part of the Shannon Navigation and was constructed circa 1770 to bypass the falls at Castleconnell and Doonass (CRDS, 2006)			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Gráinne O'Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	29.11.07



Registration number	IS097		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Moys Lock	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	045
<i>Town</i>	Killaloe	<i>NGR</i>	170306, 171507
<i>Townland</i>	Moys		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Lock		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1790-1800		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical & Cultural	
<i>Condition</i>	Ruins	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Constructed circa 1790, fell into disuse following the completion of the Shannon Hydro-Electric Scheme. Now in bad disrepair and overgrown. Located down a cul-de-sac in what appears to be a boat-yard complex. Circa 0.3m high.			
Appraisal			
This lock at the mouth of Lough Derg is a testament to the importance of the canal waterways around east Clare. Marked on the 1 st edition (1842) OS map and on the 2 nd edition (1938) OS map.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Gráinne O'Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	08.01.08



Registration number	IS098		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Ardcloony Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	045
<i>Town</i>	Killaloe	<i>NGR</i>	167539, 169221
<i>Townland</i>	Ardcloony		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	Late 18 th – Early 19 th Century.		
Categories of Special Interest			
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Double-arched road bridge over Ardclony River. Late 18 th – Early 19 th Century. Constructed of dressed limestone voissors on dressed cut waters with crudely dresses stone spandrel and parapets. Square piers to parapet stops.			
Appraisal			
Marked on the 1 st edition (1842) OS map and 2 nd edition (1938) OS map.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Gráinne O'Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	08.01.08



Registration number	IS099		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	O'Briensbridge Canal Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	054
<i>Town</i>	O'Briensbridge	<i>NGR</i>	165812, 166956
<i>Townland</i>	O'Briensbridge		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Canal Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Canal Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	c. 1925		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Historical & Cultural	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
"Three-arched reinforced concrete hump-back road bridge over canal, c.1925; renovated c.1990". (NIAH, 2000). Bridge narrows towards centre. Renovated circa 1990 with inclusion of public walkway on one side. Connects O'Briensbridge with main R463.			
Appraisal			
Marked on 2 nd edition (1939) OS maps but not marked on 1 st edition (1842) OS maps.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Gráinne O'Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	08.01.08



Registration number	IS100		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Hydro-Scheme Canal Embankment	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	045
<i>Town</i>	Parteen-Killaloe	<i>NGR</i>	165597, 166765
<i>Townland</i>	N/A		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Embankment		
<i>In Use As</i>	Embankment		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1925-1930		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural and Historical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
High earthen banks running southwards from the town of Killaloe to Parteen. These banks were constructed c. 1925 as part of the Shannon Hydro-Electric Scheme. Their function was to assist in the prevention of flooding during heavy rainfall.			
Appraisal			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	193
<i>Inspected By</i>	Gráinne O'Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	08.01.08



Registration number	IS101		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Athlunkard Bridge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	045
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	158801, 159043
<i>Townland</i>	Athlunkard		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Bridge		
<i>In Use As</i>	Bridge		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	c. 1830		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural and Historical	
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Five-arch road bridge over river Shannon completed c. 1830 funded through the Directors general of Inland Navigation. The parapet walls are constructed of squared limestone masonry with a projecting string course. The five arches are segmented and have dressed stone voussoirs and keystones. The bridge has rounded cutwaters. The piers and soffits are constructed of square limestone blocks with a projecting string course. The bridge was initially tolled after construction but only for a short period. The toll house is still in existence on the west side of the bridge but is not a protected structure and is now derelict.			
Appraisal			
Walkway runs behind toll house and to the west of the River Shannon and is in regular use. The two-way carriage way above connects Clare with Limerick city.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	193
<i>Inspected By</i>	Gráinne O'Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	22.02.08

A Review of Industrial Structures of County Clare


7.10 Miscellaneous



Registration number	IS102		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	040
<i>Town</i>	Kilmaley	<i>NGR</i>	125459, 174547
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Forge		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>			
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical and Material	
<i>Condition</i>	Poor	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Detached single-storey single-bay former forge constructed of rubble limestone with concrete barges and corrugated iron roof. Many of the interior features are visible including the original fireplace.			
Appraisal			
This small rural forge/smithy retains a memory of local iron working which existed in most villages from the medieval era to the mid 20 th century.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Gráinne O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	22.09.2008



Registration number	IS103		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>	Kilkishen Forge	<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	043
<i>Town</i>	Kilkishen	<i>NGR</i>	149617, 173142
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Forge		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1800-1900		
Categories of Special Interest			
<i>Condition</i>	Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
Former single-storey one-bay detached forge constructed of rubble limestone bedded in lime mortar. Corrugated iron roof with concrete barges.			
Appraisal			
This little building in spite of inappropriate modern imaginative door-case retains the memory of 18 th and 19 th century local iron-working in the area.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	23.07.2008



					
Registration number	IS104				
Location		Map Information			
<i>Name</i>	Fountain	<i>County Code</i>	Clare		
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch		
<i>Street Name</i>	Main Street	<i>Map Sheet</i>	002		
<i>Town</i>	Ballyvaughan	<i>NGR</i>	123081, 207845		
<i>Townland</i>					
Classification					
<i>Original type</i>	Fountain				
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use				
<i>Additional Use</i>					
<i>Historical Use</i>					
<i>Date</i>	1874-1876				
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Design or Detail			
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional		
Summary Description					
<p>“Freestanding limestone ashlar public fountain, erected 1875, on a cut-stone base with inscribed plaques and cast-iron dressings” (NIAH, 2000). Plaque contains inscription which reads ‘The Water Supply to this Fountain was given by Col.The.Hon Charles White M.P., Tipperary, Lieutenant of Clare 1874’. Cast iron dressings consist of animal and handle mouldings.</p>					
Appraisal					
This structure is kept in very good condition and forms and integral part of the visual character of Ballyvaughan.					
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	319		
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	9/07/2008		



Registration number	IS105		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	030
<i>Town</i>	Quilty	<i>NGR</i>	104554, 175420
<i>Townland</i>	Annagh		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Post Box		
<i>In Use As</i>	Post Box		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1900-1920		
Categories of Special Interest		Rarity and Detail or Design	
<i>Condition</i>	Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Wall mounted cast-iron letter box located on cottage wall at Crosses of Annagh dating to circa 1901 with raised 'ER' monogram.			
Appraisal			
This post-box is an interesting feature of the cultural history of the Crosses of Annagh.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	22.08.2008



Registration number	IS106		
Location	Map Information		
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>	Abbey Street	<i>Map Sheet</i>	033
<i>Town</i>	Ennis	<i>NGR</i>	133677, 177527
<i>Townland</i>			
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Post Box		
<i>In Use As</i>	Post Box		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1900-1920		
Categories of Special Interest	Unique or Rarity, Streetscape and Historical		
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Local
Summary Description			
Freestanding cast-iron post box c. 1901 with raised 'ER VII' monogram.			
Appraisal			
This attractive circular 'pill box', post box although painted green since the foundation of the state still retains its Edwardian raised monogram and lettering and reminds us of the importance and resiliency of the postal system in spite of great political upheaval and change.			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	G. O Connor	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	23.06.2008

 			
Registration number	IS107		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	067
<i>Town</i>		<i>NGR</i>	96813, 152637
<i>Townland</i>	Scattery Island		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Ice House (shown on 2 nd edition map)		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>			
<i>Date</i>	1880-1920		
Categories of Special Interest		Historical & Technical	
<i>Condition</i>	Fair	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
<p>Detached single-bay, single-storey concrete icehouse, built circa 1900. Mass concrete walls, earth covered concrete barrel vaulted roof with hatch, now covered by flagstone. Square-headed door opening to west faces sea, concrete tank is located a short distance to the north. A number of other structures are shown on the 2nd edition OS map immediately to the north/north west. No sign of these structures survive today except for a short low section of rubble stonewall. Internally the icehouse measures approx 5m long by 3m wide by 2.15m in height.</p>			
Appraisal			
<p>On the 2nd edition OS map a salmon weir is shown directly west of the house. The ice house, tank and other structures shown probably relate to the local fishing industry carried out on the island in the early 20th century.</p>			
<i>RMP</i>	CL067-024	<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Sarah Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	31/08/07



Registration number	IS108		
Location		Map Information	
<i>Name</i>		<i>County Code</i>	Clare
<i>Number</i>		<i>Map Type</i>	6 inch
<i>Street Name</i>		<i>Map Sheet</i>	067
<i>Town</i>	Kilrush	<i>NGR</i>	98420, 154386
<i>Townland</i>	Cappagh		
Classification			
<i>Original type</i>	Quay & Patent Slipway		
<i>In Use As</i>	No longer in use a commercial shipyard. Slipway is used by residents for pleasure boating.		
<i>Additional Use</i>			
<i>Historical Use</i>	Shipyard		
<i>Date</i>	1800-1840		
Categories of Special Interest	Architectural, Historical, Social & Technical		
<i>Condition</i>	Good	<i>Rating</i>	Regional
Summary Description			
<p>Stone quay and slipway projecting out into Kilrush Creek, located immediately adjacent to tidal gates of Kilrush Marina (opened 1991). U-shaped quay wall is composed of rubble stone walls of local thin-bedded sandstone with larger stone blocks to kerb edge. The quay wall displays an interesting construction style with vertical laid sandstone and then horizontal laid pieces with upright vertical kerbstones. A number of mooring posts are located on the quay, most comprised of circular tapered mooring posts with domed top. Quay wall measures 2.85m high. The quay wall is stepped on its eastern side with slipway on this side. Slipway is bounded on its eastern side by a later rubble stone walls built by owners father, however remains remains of earlier quay was found during the construction of this wall. Iron patent slip (0.55m wide by 0.10m deep) runs down centre of slipway. The iron patent slip rests on a timber track. It is then replaced by a low limestone track (0.80m wide by 0.35 deep) which is flanked by two smaller tracks (0.60m wide by 0.35m deep). According to resident who lives in former boathouse/engine house, a large iron capstan was located within this structure.</p>			
Appraisal			
<p>This former shipyard is a rare survival and still retains much of its original features such as its patent slip and boathouse. Part of the patent slip forms part of garden area which displays the cut stone construction to good effect. The former engine house which housed the capstan is now a dwelling house. The quay walls and associated patent slip and in good condition and are of interesting design and form. The complex which includes the boathouse attests to the long tradition and continued importance of marine activities in the locality.</p>			
<i>RMP</i>		<i>RPS</i>	
<i>Inspected By</i>	Sarah Halpin	<i>Date of Inspection</i>	05.09.06



Registration number	IS109		
Location		Map Information	
Name		County Code	Clare
Number		Map Type	6 inch
Street Name		Map Sheet	039
Town	Clonlara	NGR	
Townland			
Classification			
Original type	Lime Kiln		
In Use As	No longer in use		
Additional Use			
Historical Use			
Date	1750-1900		
Categories of Special Interest		Architectural, Technical, Material and Setting	
Condition	Poor	Rating	Local
Summary Description			
Double-bay stone built limekiln with front opening of differing sizes with one possibly being of a later date. Some cracking has occurred to one of the kilns. Opening to top overgrown and covered up.			
Appraisal			
May have formed part of estate complex at one point. Fine example of an industrial venture at a rural location to produce lime for the agricultural and construction industries.			
RMP		RPS	
Inspected By	G. O Connor	Date of Inspection	17.07.2008

Appendix 2 – List of Plates

Plate 1: Sixmilebridge

Plate 2: D'Esterre's Bridge, Rossmanagher

Plate 3: Stackpole's Bridge (south), Spanish Point

Plate 4: Moananagh Bridge

Plate 5: Former Woollen Mills, Sixmilebridge

Plate 6: Anagore Mill, Sixmilebridge

Plate 7: Water Pump, Toler Street, Kilrush

Plate 8: Ardnacrusha Power Station

Plate 9: Doonagore Village (Lawrence Collection Picture)

Plate 10: Doonagore Derelict Village

Plate 11: Ballyhickey Mine

Plate 12: Corbally Water Tower

Plate 13: Derryveagh Corn Kiln

Plate 14: Newtown Lock

Appendix 3 – Map Inserts

