

Appendix H

Built Heritage Audit

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

During the development phase of the Landscape Partnership Scheme an audit of the Built heritage features within Lagan Valley Regional Park was undertaken. This entailed reviewing a wide range of publications and maps. The Regional Park contains a unique concentration of early industrial archaeology nearly all of which are associated with the river corridor and in particular the Lagan Navigation. This audit does not intend to provide detailed descriptions of all built heritage assets within LVRP, but rather to identify their type and location and where possible provide additional details.

The Environment and Heritage Service (EHS) are charged with the protection and recording of built heritage features throughout Northern Ireland. The EHS maintain a Monuments & Building Records (MBR) database which holds information on a range of scheduled heritage features. A review of a review of this database is included within this audit. In addition a range of publications prepared by organisations such as the Ulster Architectural Heritage Society, Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan 2015 and the Lisburn Historical Society were also consulted.

In 1997, Lisburn City Council prepared an application to the Heritage Lottery Fund for the Lagan Navigation Restoration Project. During this application a historical report on the Lagan Navigation was completed by Ballinderry De Pauillac which provided a brief of the important historical features and sites associated with the Canal network. Elements of that report are also detailed within this audit. Within that report the history of the construction of the canal network is examined which details its function in the transportation of goods between Lisburn and Belfast. In addition the report reviewed archaeological sites of interest within the Lagan Navigation, which is examined in Section 2.2.

1.1 Scheduled historical features

Important buildings within Northern Ireland are governed by the Built Heritage element of the Environment and Heritage Service. This government department recognises the legacy that has been left from the industrial era such as mills and canals. Under the 1991 Planning (NI) Order, important monuments and buildings have been afforded various levels of protection through the process of scheduling. The purpose of scheduling a historical feature is to ensure that it is maintained in good condition. The primary aim of applying a schedule is to safeguard the scientific information contained within.

A range of classifications designations have been established and these are:

Grade A

Buildings of national importance including both outstanding grand buildings and the fine, little altered example of some important style or date.

Grade B+

Buildings that might have merited A status but for relatively minor detracting features such as impurities of design, or lower quality additions or alterations. Also buildings that stand out above the general mass of grade B1 buildings because of exceptional interiors or some other features.

Grade B1 and Grade B2

Buildings of local importance or good examples of some period of style. Some degree of alteration or imperfection may be acceptable.

References are made throughout this audit report to a range of scheduled monuments, buildings and historical features, using the above designations.

2.0 BUILT HERITAGE ASSETS

As noted in 'The Lagan Navigation Canal Historical report'¹ the Lagan basin '*represents perhaps the most important site of continuous pre-historic settlement in Ulster*'. This yields a wide range of built heritage assets throughout the Regional Park which includes standing stones, early Christian Rathes, and important burial sites.

In addition important archaeological sites are present within the Lagan Valley Regional Park such as the well known Giant's Ring at Ballynahatty, '*an immensely impressing sub-circular enclosure 200 metres in diameter defined by a four meter tall bank*'².

The development of the Lagan Navigation Canal in the eighteenth century also contributed heavily to the intense array of built heritage assets within Lagan Valley Regional Park. As noted in Section 2.4 the canal network served as a vital commercial link between Belfast, Lisburn and the Lough Neagh basin during the eighteenth century and its demise during the 1950's leaving a rath of important industrial heritage features.

¹ Report by Ballinderry De Pauillac

² 'the Lagan Navigation Canal': Historical Report by Ballinderry De Paullic

The audit identified a range of built heritage features throughout the Regional Park, which includes scheduled monument and buildings, sites of archaeological interest, gardens, demesnes and features associated with the Lagan canal. The heritage features are present throughout the LVRP with land managers being comprised of church groups, local and central government, housing associations, education boards, along with commercial and private individuals.

2.1 Scheduled Monuments / Buildings / Property

During a review of the Monuments and Records database of the Environment and Heritage Service, approximately 288 scheduled monuments / properties/ buildings were recorded within and surrounding Lagan Valley Regional Park. This list was then examined and limited to the assets specifically within the Park boundary. This yielded 59 separate designated objects, which are presented in Table 1. This also accounts for records noted in the Northern Ireland Heritage Gardens Inventory. The table presents the assets divided into town lands, detailing the specific details and location of each asset along with the appointed designation.

Table 1: List of scheduled monuments / buildings / properties within LVRP

TOWNLAND	DESIGNATION HB REF NUMBER	SCHEDULED BUILDING/MONUMENT/PROPERTY	DETAILS
Ballydollahagan	B2 HB25/17/007	Belvoir Park Hospital	Hospital
Blaris	B2 HB19/08/005	Lock House, 146 Hillsborough Road, Lisburn	House.
	B1/IA HB19/08/008	Union Locks, Hillsborough Road, Lisburn	Canal Structure.
Derryaghy	B2 HB19/18/001	Bridge, Kilmakee, Dunmurry	Bridge.
Drumbo	B HB19/23/019	Edenderry House, Drumbo	House.
	B HB19/23/033	Holy Trinity Church, Drumbo, Ballylesson	Church & Mausoleum
	B HB19/23/002	Lych Gate at St. Patrick's Church, 260 Upper Malone Road, Drumbeg	Gates/ Screens/ Lodges.
	B HB19/23/030	New Grove House, 191 Ballylesson Road, Ballycarn	House.
	B HB19/23/001	St. Patrick's Church, 260 Upper Malone Road, Drumbeg	Church.
	B1 HB19/23/039	76 Ballylesson Road, Drumbo	House.
	B1 HB19/23/003	Drum House, 254 Upper Malone Road, Drumbeg	House.
	B2 HB19/23/019	Outbuildings at Edenderry House,	Outbuildings.
Dunmurry	A HB19/20/005	First Presbyterian Church (Non- Subscribing) Dunmurry	Includes Gates and Walling.

TOWNLAND	DESIGNATION HB REF NUMBER	SCHEDULED BUILDING/MONUMENT/PROPERTY	DETAILS
	B1 HB19/20/008	Belfast Bible College, Glenburn House, Old Forge, Dunmurry	House.
Hilden	A HB19/16/015	Fountain, Castle Gardens, Lisburn	Fountain.
	B+ HB19/16/002	Gateway, Castle Gardens, Lisburn	Gates/ Screens/ Lodges.
	B1 HB19/16/011	20 Seymour Street, Lisburn	House. Conservation Area.
	B1 HB19/16/007	Drinking Fountain, Castle Gardens, Lisburn	Fountain.
	B1 HB19/16/008	Wallace Memorial, Castle Gardens, Lisburn	Memorial. Conservation Area.
	B2 HB19/16/009	Crimean Gun, Castle Gardens, Lisburn	Cannon.
Hillhall	B HB19/09/001	Chrome Hill, Lambeg	House
	B HB19/09/019	Iron Lattice Bridge, Lisnatrunk, Lambeg	Bridge
	B+ HB19/09/007	Ballyskeagh Bridge, Ballyskeagh, Lisburn	Bridge
	B1 HB19/09/015	Lambeg Old School, Hilden View, Tullynacross, Lisburn	Hall
	B1 HB19/09/003	Lock keepers House, Ballyskeagh, Lisburn	House
	B1 HB19/09/008	Wolfenden's Bridge, Ballyskeagh, Lisburn	Bridge
Lagan Valley	B HB19/12/008	Christ Church, Hillsborough Road, Lisburn	Church
	B1 HB19/12/002	Moore's Bridge, Hillsborough Road, Lisburn	Bridge
	B2 HB19/12/005	1 Manor Drive, Lisburn	House
	B2 HB19/12/006	Old Front Block, Lagan Valley Hospital, Hillsborough Road, Lisburn	Hospital Building
Lambeg	B HB19/17/004 C	Chrome Hill, Lambeg	House
	B1	Wolfenden's Tomb, Lambeg Parish Churchyard, Lambeg	Mausoleum
	B HB19/17/004 A	Barbour Tomb (inc.Railings), Lambeg Parish Churchyard, Lambeg	Mausoleum
	B HB19/17/010	Lambeg Parish Church, Church Hill, Lambeg North	Church. Includes Walling and Gates
	B HB19/17/009	Railway Bridge, Lambeg North	Bridge
	B HB19/17/007 B	Railway Bridge, Lambeg Road, Lambeg North	Bridge
	B1 HB19/17/008	29 Church Hill, Lambeg North	House
	B1 HB19/17/007 A	Glenmore House, 14 Lambeg Road, Lambeg	House
	B1 HB19/17/013	Lagan Lodge, 27 Church Hill, Lambeg North	House
	B1 HB19/17/026	Portions of the Barbour Campbell Threads Ltd. Mill Complex, Hilden	Mill
B1	Shop and Post Office, 25 Lambeg Road,	Post Office	

TOWNLAND	DESIGNATION HB REF NUMBER	SCHEDULED BUILDING/MONUMENT/PROPERTY	DETAILS
	HB19/17/004 B	Lisburn	
Minnowburn	B1 HB25/17/001	Shaw's Bridge	Bridge
Seymour Hill	B HB19/19/001	Seymour Hill House, Kilmakee, Dunmurry	House.
	B HB19/19/004	Willowdale, Ballybog Road, Kilmakee, Dunmurry	House
	B1/IA HB19/19/003	Mill (Charley's Bleach works), Kilmakee, Dunmurry	Mill
Upper Malone	B HB26/16/006	Lock-keeper's House, Drumbeg	House
	B HB26/16/007	Wilmont Cottage	House
	B1 HB26/16/014 B	Gate Lodge	Gates/Screens/Lodges
	B1 HB26/16/005 B	Gate Lodge Of Wilmont, Lady Dixon Park	Gates/screens/lodges
	B1 HB26/16/003	Huntley	House
	B1 HB26/16/001 A	Malone House	House
	B1 HB26/16/008	Oakhill	House.
	B1 HB26/16/011	The Weir	House. Includes Garage, stable block and gate piers.
	B1 HB26/16/014 A	Tudor Hill	House. Includes wall, gate piers, gates, garage and front boundary wall.
	B1 HB26/16/005 A	Wilmont, Lady Dixon Park.	House.
	B1/IA HB26/16/012	Drum Bridge and Canal Bridge	Bridge
	B2 HB26/16/010	Gate Lodge at Longhurst	Includes Gates/ Screens/ Lodges.
	B2 HB26/16/009	Victorian Gardeners Cottage, Malone Golf Club	House.
	Delisted HB26/16/001 B	Gate Lodge of Malone House	Gates/screens/lodges.

2.2 Archaeology

A review of the Archaeological Data Services (ADS) (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk>) was undertaken to ascertain the range of archaeological findings within Lagan Valley Regional Park. In addition the various databases available on the Environment and Heritage Services' Built Heritage were reviewed, which included the Monument and Buildings records and Historical Buildings. Within the Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan (BMAP) a comprehensive list is provided detailing archaeological sites and monuments, buildings of special architectural or historical

interest and a register of Historic Parks, Gardens and Demesnes. This was also cross – referenced in the preparation of this audit.

Section 2.2.1 outlines the recorded artefacts that fall within the Regional Park as recorded on the various databases reviewed during this audit. This includes details on some of the more well known archaeological sites throughout the Regional Park, which includes

- Giant’s Ring,
- Norman Motte
- Enclosures
- Rath
- Burial sites
- Graveyards
- Forts

The title, location and a brief description of each of the recorded features are presented in section 2.2.1.

Description	Town District	IHR	LOCATION	GRIDREF	FID
Corn Mill - Corn Mill & Kiln site	North East Division	07267:000:00	Antrim	J43538850	7551

2.2.1 Archaeological records

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	ADS RECORD ID
RATH: DUNMURRAY FORT	On a fairly gentle S-facing slope 200m SW of Dunmurry House. The rath consists of a circular earthen bank, planted with trees, enclosing a level interior 31m in diameter. An external ditch running E-W-S is probably not original. The bank is 1.6m high internally, 10m wide & 2.25m above the ditch, which is 7.5m wide & 1.2m deep. A gap at E, 2m wide, does not go right to the base of the bank & is not original. There are no other gaps.	DUNMURRY FORT, DUNMURRY, DRUMBEG, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	NISMR- ANT064:00 3
MOTTE: DUNMURRY MOUND	On top of a low hill in the landscaped grounds of Dunmurry house. The motte consists of a circular earthen mound with a flat summit, with a deep modern ditch cut all around the site, with a berm 1-3m wide between it & the motte. The motte is 4m high, 38m x 33m across the base & 21m x 20m across the summit. The ditch, which was probably dug as part of landscaping in C19th, is 5m wide & 1.5m deep. The motte was badly affected by landscaping & clearance c.20 years ago, but the protective vegetation cover has since grown back.	DUNMURRY MOUND, MARY MOUNT, DUNMURRY, DRUMBEG, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	NISMR- ANT064:00 4
PLATFORM RATH	On a commanding height on the W bank of the River Lagan. This rath consists of a sharply defined earthen platform, sharpened on the W & N sides by a road & a field fence. The platform is 36m across N-S & 30.5m E-W & 5m high at S. The ground falls away steeply at S giving the already high platform even greater height. The summit has been planted with Beech & Sycamore trees.	MALONE UPPER, SHANKILL, BELFAST, Northern Ireland	NISMR- ANT064:00 5
ENCLOSURE	Alternative grid. Ref. is J3082 6780. The OS memoirs record a rath in Wilmont Demesne, which means one of the tree rings at least began as an antiquity. There is now no visible trace of this site.	MALONE UPPER, OLD FORGE, SHANKILL/DRUMBEG , BELFAST, Northern Ireland	"NISMR- ANT064:00 7
TREE RING	Not an antiquity - this is a tree ring set on the summit of a round hill. It consists of an earthen mound, 1.35m high, with an outer ditch S-W-NW. The summit of the mound is 8m diam. & the base is 13m x 12m. At S, the mound stands 3.5m above the ditch, which is 3.5m wide & 0.9m deep.	OLD FORGE, DRUMBEG, BELFAST, Northern Ireland	"NISMR- ANT064:00 8
CHURCH (site of), GRAVEYARD & BULLAUN: CLONCOLMOE	According to Reeves (1847), the site of this medieval church & graveyard was 'well known', but under tillage; the OS memoirs record '...large quantity of bones, coffin fragments, lengths of wall found from time to time in the last 50 years...' at the site. It is located near Oak hill; there are no visible remains of the church.	CLONCOLMOE, OLD FORGE, DRUMBEG, BELFAST, Northern Ireland	NISMR- ANT064:03 6
ENCLOSURE:	This is now a convert school 'Rathmore'. The grounds are intimately known to the biology	RATHMORE, DUNMURRY,	"NISMR-

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	ADS RECORD ID
RATHMORE	teacher who has never noticed the rath, despite searching for it.	DRUMBEG, BELFAST, Northern Ireland	ANT064:037"
FRANCISCAN FRIARY (site of) & GRAVEYARD: CLOUGOLIMOC, NUNS GARDEN	The modern church of Ireland church is on the site of a medieval Friary of the Franciscan 3rd Order, founded c.1500 by Phelim O'Neill. This was probably one of the monasteries destroyed by Shane O'Neill in 1572. The site is traditionally thought to be on the E side of the present building. APs of the site shown a roughly circular enclosure, part cropmark, part curving hedge boundary, 270m x 300m across, around the church.	CLOUGOLIMOC, NUNS GARDEN, LAMBEG NORTH, LAMBEG, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-ANT064:042"
GRAVEYARD (O.S. memoir site, un-located)	This graveyard is recorded in the OS memoirs as 'an ancient burial ground, in reclaiming it a some former period there was a large quantity of human bones, decayed pieces of coffins & pieces of rough headstones found...'. The site can not now be located.	KILMAKEE, DERRYAGHY, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-ANT064:067"
ENCLOSURE (O.S. memoir site, un-located)	This site is recorded in the OS memoirs as a destroyed fort. It can not now be located.	KILMAKEE, DERRYAGHY, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-ANT064:068"
MOUND (O.S. memoir site, un-located)	This site is described in the OS memoirs as '...ruins of a mound about 15ft high in some parts ... at present under a crop of corn'. It can not now be located.	KILMAKEE, DERRYAGHY, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-ANT064:070"
PREHISTORIC BURIALS: THE BURIAL FIELD	In 1849, 'pagan remains' were found in a sandhill, in a field always known as 'burial field', near a river. Three Bronze Age urns with bones were found & in 1855, a chamber 'hollowed out of earth, large enough for a man, but containing only a slate implement [javelin head?]. Much flint was uncovered each year after ploughing. The site can not now be precisely located.	THE BURIAL FIELD, KILMAKEE, DERRYAGHY, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-ANT064:071"
TREE PLANTATION	This oval tree plantation is situated S of Ant 064:008, on a steep S-facing slope. It comprises a small oval bank, aligned across the slope, enclosing an area 17.6m x 9.6m across. The bank is 0.55m high internally, 0.2m externally & 1.5m wide. There is no sign of a ditch.	OLD FORGE, DRUMBEG, BELFAST, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-ANT064:074"
TREE PLANTATION	S of Ballydrain Lake. A circular area of rough grass with young conifers is probably an old circular tree plantation re-used.	MALONE UPPER, SHANKILL, BELFAST, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-ANT064:076"
RATH PAIR	On the summit of a low hill, this conjoined Rath pair showed up on APs. The smaller, W rath consisted of a level, circular interior, 30.7m across, surrounded by the remains of a low bank & outer ditch. The bank was 0.3m high internally, 6.5m wide & 0.6m above the ditch, which was 3.5m wide & 0.5m deep. The 2nd, larger rath was very badly damaged by construction	BALLYFINAGHY, DRUMBEG, BELFAST, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-ANT064:079"

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	ADS RECORD ID
	work & is best preserved at N where a broad ditch enclosed a slightly raised interior approx. 40m diam. The ditch was 6.5m wide, 1m below the interior & 0.7m deep. Construction work had already begun on the site at the time of survey & sections of the W rath were drawn; souterrain ware was found & the section showed 3 possible features within an occupation layer. The construction work was monitored as it progressed, but nothing else was found.		
RATH: FORTH FIELD (un-located)	Described as the 'forth field' in a map of Malone Demesne. On a S-facing slope with what would have been a good view over the River Lagan to S, at the S edge of Malone Playing fields. There are now no visible remains of this enclosure, the site of which could not be precisely located. The area of the site is densely planted with trees & covered with scrub.	FORTH FIELD, MALONE UPPER, SHANKILL, BELFAST, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-ANT064:081"
FINDSPOT of FLINT TOOLS dating to LATE MESOLITHIC, NEOLITHIC & BRONZE AGE	Numerous collections of flints have been made in this area; finds have included Bann Flakes, microliths, barbed & tanged arrowheads, 3 porcellanite axes, hollow scrapers & many other worked flints. Much of this material was recovered by field walking during construction & drainage work.	OLD FORGE, DRUMBEG, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-ANT064:089"
ARTILLERY FORT, FORTIFIED HOUSE & BAWN (site of)	On top of a hill in quite a conspicuous position, with good views all round. The site was described in 1611 as '...a stronge forte buylte upon a passage on the playnes of Moylon with a stronge palisade & a drawbridge called Hilsbrowe. Within it is a fayre timber house walled with bricks & a towre slated...'. There are now no visible remains of the house, bawn or 'fort', described in the report & the site is now occupied by a modern Regency house rebuilt after it was almost destroyed by a bomb in the 1970s. According to Careton, the house described above was destroyed in 1641.	MALONE UPPER, SHANKILL, BELFAST, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-ANT064:091"
ENCLOSURE	UNDER/AROUND THE LOCK HOUSE - no further information available.	BALLYSKEAGH, LAMBEG, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-DOW008:001"
ENCLOSURE	PARISH: Blaris and Lambeg. Close to/on rd. Boundary with Tullynacross - no further information available at present.	LISNATRUNK, SEE SITE DESCRIPTION, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-DOW008:002"
ENCLOSURE	The site is marked 'Fort' on the 1st edition OS 6' map, and not shown on any later editions. It has since been built over.	TULLYNACROSS, LAMBEG, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-DOW008:003"
ENCLOSURE	The 1938 OS 6' map shows a 'Fort' designation close to a small stream as it enters the River	GALWALLY	"NISMR-

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	ADS RECORD ID
	Lagan. The site is a low earthen bank of dubious antiquity. The 1834 OS 6' map depicts a 'Fort' with double circular convention in this area. The likely location for this site is just to N of the rectangular earthen bank of a plateau of higher ground. The semi-circular field boundary may mark the edge of the site with the land falling c.5m to the flood plane.	(BELFAST),KNOCKBREDA, BELFAST, Northern Ireland	DOW009:001"
MOTTE: BELVOIR PARK MOUND	The motte is site on a rise of high ground at a sweeping band on the Lagan. It has an oval, flat top, 17.5m N-S x 13.5m E-W & is 6.7m high. The views from the motte are mostly obscured now by trees & bushes in all directions except S, including a number of mature trees around its top edge. Reports of 1940 recorded a bailey to the NE which had been damaged by constructing a path & building an ice house. No trace of this now survives.	BELVOIR PARK MOUND, BALLYLENAGHAN, KNOCKBREDA, CASTLEREAGH, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-DOW009:002"
GRAVEYARD & site of MEDIEVAL CHURCH: BRADACH	A disused, walled graveyard, identified by Reeves as listed in the 1306 taxation as the church of 'Bradach' & he notes a section a church wall surviving. The wall encloses a rectangular area 33m N-S & 44m W-E. The full extent of the enclosure can be traced beyond the fence as an earthen bank which swings round to complete the enclosure. At NE it is 2m high & 3m wide. Its antiquity is uncertain. There are a number of C18th & C19th grave stones within the walls. See SM7 file for further details.	BRADACH, BREDA, KNOCKBREDA, CASTLEREAGH, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-DOW009:003"
STANDING STONE	A standing stone associated with the ritual complex at the Giant's Ring which includes cists, a cairn, a henge with a possible passage tomb and a huge oval timber enclosure (c.90m long) with a circular timber structure towards the E end.	BALLYNAHATTY, DRUMBO, LISBURN ,Northern Ireland	"NISMR-DOW009:012"
MOUND - RATH/BARROW ?	A circular, flat-ish mound, 18m in diam, surrounded by a substantial ditch & planted with trees. There does not seem to be a perimeter bank. At W the ditch is 2.5m wide, 2.5m below the interior & 2m below the exterior. It is interrupted at S by a 9m wide modern causeway. S-W-N, the ditch has a bank-like edge, c.6m wide & 1.2m high. The immediate surroundings of the ditch are planted with mature trees. It is uncertain whether this site is some form of rath, barrow or landscape feature. It is locally known as a rath.	BALLYDOLLAGHAN,DRUMBO & KNOCKBREDA, CASTLEREAGH, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-DOW009:032"
ENCLOSURE	The site was noted on the 1834 OS 6'map as an undesignated circular enclosure with trees. A recently planted semi-circular arc of conifers acts as a boundary, with ground falling to W. Close to the trees, forming a break of slope, is a curving platform which may be associated to the site. However, it is difficult to be certain if this is a man-made feature & it is more likely to be natural. This general area is well maintained. This is a recent site & should not be confused with DOW 009:032 just E of it.	BALLYDOLLAGHAN,DRUMBO & KNOCKBREDA, CASTLEREAGH, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-DOW009:033"
ENCLOSURE	Presumed to be in the vicinity of Arnavally scout centre. The area is much altered & there are no remains of the site. It is difficult to get an exact fix for the site. It is shown on the 1834 OS	BALLYNAVALLY, DRUMBO, CASTLEREAGH, Northern	"NISMR-DOW009:0

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	ADS RECORD ID
	6' map as an undesignated circular enclosure with trees.	Ireland	34"
MOTTE	The motte is sited to overlook the River Lagan to W & has a distinctly flat, circular top, 22m in diam. To E the mound stands c.4m above the surrounding land, while on the river side to W, the drop is over 9m. Parts of the bank have become eroded & do not slope as abruptly as in other mottes. There is no evidence for a bailey & the small ditch recorded in ASCD was not clear at the time of visit. The summit & slopes of the site are planted with mature deciduous trees.	EDENDERRY, DRUMBO, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-DOW009:035"
HENGE & PASSAGE TOMB: THE GIANT'S RING	A henge monument, 180m in diam., enclosed by a bank & inner ditch, with a megalithic tomb E of its centre. Excavation in 1954 showed that the bank is made of gravel, boulders & clay, taken from a shallow scoop in the interior. It is unknown which of the several breaks in the bank are original. The burial chamber is a polygonal space surrounded by 5 large stones, covered by a huge capstone & is probably the remains of a passage tomb. It is part of a ritual complex in this area, including cists, barrows & a huge timber enclosure with structures & burials to NW.	THE GIANT'S RING, BALLYNAHATTY, DRUMBO, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-DOW009:036"
MEGALITHIC TOMB	A 'subterranean chamber' discovered in 1855 NW of the Giant's Ring DOW 009:036. It was circular, 7ft in diam., with a floor & roof of flagstones. The interior was divided into a central area with 6 'cist like enclosures' around the sides. These contained human & animal bones, some burnt, some not and cinerary urns. The entrance, at E, was 2ft wide & closed with loose flags. Two intact human skulls were among the bones found, both of female adults. The precise location of the chamber is not now known.	BALLYNAHATTY, DRUMBO, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-DOW009:037"
RATH	The W part of this rath has been destroyed by New Grove house to give access to the interior of the rath which is used as a garden. It has a flat appearance, 24m N-S & is surrounded by an earthen bank irregularly planted with trees, 3m wide, 1m above the interior & 4m above ground level at S. A previous report noted a 15ft wide ditch at S, though much silted. This area is now overgrown & the ditch difficult to define.	BALLYCARN, DRUMBO, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-DOW009:038"
ENCLOSURE	The site is bounded by a stream to S & overlooked by higher ground to SW. It consists of an oval, raised platform 30m N-S x 38m E-W. The interior is irregular & has been planted around the edge with beech trees. To NE, the platform sits only 0.5m above the field, but elsewhere is substantially higher, over 2m high at S. There is no evidence for a bank or ditch. This may be a landscaping feature. The rath DOW 009:038 is just N of this site.	BALLYCARN, DRUMBO, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-DOW009:039"
CHURCH (site of; poss.	The modern Church of Ireland church now occupies this site, which was probably a medieval parish church. Drum church is listed in the 1306 taxation & on the 2nd edition OS 6' map the	DRUM, DRUMBEG, DRUMBEG, LISBURN,	"NISMR-DOW009:0

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	ADS RECORD ID
Medieval): DRUM	church is shown set within an oval enclosure.	Northern Ireland	49"
MEGALITHIC TOMB	The site is said to be a chambered tomb similar to DOW 009:037 in a field adjacent to the Giant's Ring. It has not been precisely located.	EDENDERRY, BALLYNAHATTY, DRUMBO, BELFAST, Northern Ireland	"NISMR- DOW009:0 50"
MEBALITHIC TOMB - PORTAL TOMB?	The site was described in 1855 as three stones is a mound over an urn burial ina field near to the Giant's Ring. It cannot now be precisely located.	EDENDERRY?, BALLYLESSON?, DRUMBO, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR- DOW009:0 51"
MULTIPLE CIST CAIRN	The site is said to be in a field adjacent to the Giant's Ring. It cannot be precisely located.	EDENDERRY, DRUMBO, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR- DOW009:0 52"
SHORT CISTS	The sites were said to be found particularly in the area NW of the Giants Ring. Neither the numbers found nor the exact locations of the sites are not known.	BALLYNAHATTY, DRUMBO,LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR- DOW009:0 53"
WELL	The general area in which the well was formerly recorded now forms the boundary between Belvoir forest & the golf course. Known as the Priest's Well, it was located beside a small stream S of the graveyard [DOW 009:003] & formerly consisted of a stone-lined cavity with a capstone. There is now no evidence for the well in this area though the vegetation is thick, making it impossible to search properly. There is also the possibility that it may have been washed away.	BREDA,KNOCK BREDA, CASTLEREAGH, Northern Ireland	"NISMR- DOW009:0 55"
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SITE	The site was observed on Aerial photographs as a rectangular cropmark c.30m x 37.5m of a ditch. The site has now been converted into playing fields & there are no visible remains.	BALLYLENAGHAN, KNOCKBREDA,CASTLEREAG H, Northern Ireland	"NISMR- DOW009:0 58"
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SITE	A small circular cropmark, c.10m in diam, observed on Aerial photographs on the E side of the main entrance to Belvoir Forest. This area of grassland has had some recent tree planting, with one substantial mature oak at or near the possible cropmark location. Besides this, there are no visible remains, or any explanation for the feature.	BALLYLENAGHAN, KNOCKBREDA, CASTLEREAGH, Northern Ireland	"NISMR- DOW009:0 59"
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SITE	There are now no visible remains of this site which showed up on Aerial photographs as a circular cropmark 15m in diam., consisting of a bank with flanking ditch. This area is now part of the Cooke rugby club complex & has been converted into playing fields.	BALLYNAVALLY, DRUMBO, CASTLEREAGH, Northern Ireland	"NISMR- DOW009:0 60"
AERIAL	An Aerial photograph revealed a circular cropmark c.30m in diam., 560m SE of the Giant's	BALLYCOWAN, DRUMBO,	"NISMR-

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	ADS RECORD ID
PHOTOGRAPH SITE	Ring [DOW 009:036]. There area no visible remains of the site located in the vicinity of an elongated ridge running NE-SW commanding an impressive location particularly with ground falling to N & W.	LISBURN, Northern Ireland	DOW009:061"
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SITE	Sited at the junction of several field boundaries & revealed as a circular cropmark c.30-38m wide. It occupies a high point of land which slopes W commanding an impressive location. Looking N, it is just possible to trace an arcing break of slope which could possibly be the remains of the site. It must be pointed out that this is not distinct or necessarily connected & the chances of detecting it may depend on the crop conditions. Besides this, there is no other indication for the site.	KNOCKBRECKAN, DRUMBO & KNOCKBREDA, CASTLEREAGH, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-DOW009:063"
RATH: DUNMURRAY FORT	On a fairly gentle S-facing slope 200m SW of Dunmurry House. The rath consists of a circular earthen bank, planted with trees, enclosing a level interior 31m in diam. An external ditch running E-W-S is probably not original. The bank is 1.6m high internally, 10m wide & 2.25m above the ditch, which is 7.5m wide & 1.2m deep. A gap at E, 2m wide, does not go right to the base of the bank & is not original. There are no other gaps.	DUNMURRY FORT, DUNMURRY, DRUMBEG, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-ANT064:003"
MOTTE: DUNMURRY MOUND	On top of a low hill in the landscaped grounds of Dunmurry house. The motte consists of a circular earthen mound with a flat summit, with a deep modern ditch cut all around the site, with a berm 1-3m wide between it & the motte. The motte is 4m high, 38m x 33m across the base & 21m x 20m across the summit. The ditch, which was probably dug as part of landscaping in C19th, is 5m wide & 1.5m deep. The motte was badly affected by landscaping & clearance c.20 years ago, but the protective vegetation cover has since grown back.	DUNMURRY MOUND, MARY MOUNT, DUNMURRY, DRUMBEG, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-ANT064:004"
PLATFORM RATH	On a commanding height on the W bank of the River Lagan. This rath consists of a sharply defined earthen platform, sharpened on the W & N sides by a road & a field fence. The platform is 36m across N-S & 30.5m E-W & 5m high at S. The ground falls away steeply at S giving the already high platform even greater height. The summit has been planted with Beech & Sycamore trees.	MALONE UPPER, SHANKILL, BELFAST, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-ANT064:005"
TREE PLANTATION	This tree ring is situated S of Ant 064:008 on a steep S-facing slope overlooking the Lagan. It consists of a circular bank with outer ditch enclosing an interior 18m in diam., which slopes down to S. The bank is planted with Scots pine & sycamore trees & is 0.4m high internally, 2m wide & 0.4m above the ditch, which is 3m wide & 0.2m deep.	OLD FORGE, DRUMBEG, BELFAST, Northern Ireland	"NISMR-ANT064:075"
CANAL LOCK, part of the LAGAN	This C18th canal lock is part of the Lagan Navigation & is an IHR site, given an SMR no. for protection reasons. See IHR 2680:72 for details.	LOCK 12, THE ISLAND, LARGYMORE, LISBURN, BLARIS, LISBURN,	"NISMR-ANT068:500"

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	LOCATION	ADS RECORD ID
NAVIGATION - C.F. IHR 2680:72: LOCK 12		Northern Ireland	
CHURCH?, GRAVEYARD, RECTANGULAR ENCLOSURE & HOLY WELL: KILRUSH	On the N bank of the River Lagan is an irregular graveyard. At the NE end is a rectangular mound 28m N-S x 31m E-W, 1.5m high at N & 2.2m high at S. Some of the gravestones date to C18th, but most are C19th.	KILRUSH,LISNAGARVEY, BLARIS, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	NISMR-ANT068:005
LARGE RITUAL ENCLOSURE, CIST BURIAL, CREMATION BURIALS etc.	The site initially appeared on Aerial photographs & was subsequently excavated by QUB. The perimeter of the enclosure, which is 90m long, was defined by large paired post pits, on average 2m deep. No artefacts were recovered from them, but large amounts of charcoal within the fill dated them to the later Neolithic period. Within this was a smaller pen annular enclosure, also of paired post pits & within this was a rectangular setting, matched by a similar setting to E. Finds from the area include worked flint & Late Neolithic pottery.	BALLYNAHATTY,DRUMBO, LISBURN, Northern Ireland	NISMR-DOW009:062

2.3 Historical Parks /Gardens & Demesnes

There are a range of historical parks, gardens and Demesnes that lie within Lagan Valley Regional Park, which includes:

- Malone House
- Belvoir Estate
- Wilmont (Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park)
- Ballydrain (Malone Golf Course)
- Oak Hill
- Lisburn Castle Gardens

These are all detailed in Append 2 D of the Belfast Metropolitan Area Plan, relevant extracts of which are presented in this section (extracts are denoted in Italics). Specific scheduled items within these demesnes are noted, with their specific identification noted. Further information on the scheduled items are presented in Sections 2.2.1 and in Table 1.

Malone House (Barnett's Demesne)

The demesne dates from the 17th century and today is centred on the present house of 1982, a replica of the 1825 building (HB 26/16/1). An earlier house of c.1665 was near the existing stable block. The layout retains an early 19th century 'landscape' style, which was developed round the site of the present house. The position of the house affords excellent views to and over the River Lagan valley. The view back across to the house is depicted by Molloy in Proctor's, Belfast Scenery in Thirty Views, of 1832.

There are good stands of mature trees set in parkland, which is maintained and replanted as an informal landscape. The last private owner, Mr Barnett "... had bequeathed Malone House and approximately 103 acres to the City to be preserved as a public park for the recreation of the public" (from Craig Wallace and Robert Scott in Malone House, 1983). The area of c41ha was opened as a park in 1951 and an avenue of commemorative trees was planted. The gate lodge was rebuilt in 1921 to the designs of Blackward and Jury (HB 26/16/1b). SMR ANT 64:81 fort, 64:91 site of house and bawn on the site of Malone House. Public access is possible. The adjoining Clement Wilson Park was acquired as a public park in 1975. It was already laid out as a recreational area for employees of Wilson's factory, to which the public latterly had access.

Wilmont (Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park)

The property was given to the Belfast Corporation by Lady Dixon in 1959. The c.53ha were part of a demesne founded in the 18th century for a house of 1740, which is now gone. The

present Wilmont House, built to the designs of Thomas Jackson, dates from 1859 (HB 26/16/6) and the grounds retain many features from the gardens for this house and many subsequent developments added by the City Council. There are fine mature trees in undulating woodland and parkland, with the River Lagan adding interest.

A large part of the park contains the International Rose Trial grounds, set up in 1964 and remodelled from the late 1980's. Judging takes place over a long period but the highlight is Rose Week, which has been marked every year in July from 1975. Camellia trials have taken place since 1981. A Japanese Garden was added in 1991. The walled gardens have been redesigned from their traditional layout and contain interesting plant material. There are also remains from former times, for example, an icehouse, gate lodge (HB 26/16/6b) stable block and a yew walk. The recreational facilities take the form of picnic benches, children's playground, lawns, good planting, band concerts, café and shop. This is not a park designated for organised sports, though part of the original holding is now a private golf course. SMR ANT 64:7 enclosure, 64:8 tree ring, 64:36 church and graveyard, 64:74 tree 'oval', 64:75 tree ring. Public access is possible.

Ballydrain (Malone Golf Course)

This demesne dates from the 17th century and occupies a fine undulating site dropping to the River Lagan on the east and south sides. The present house was built in 1835 to the designs of Blore (HB 26/16/2) and is the clubhouse for the golf club. A conservatory of 1880 has gone. There are fine mature trees, including a lime avenue, a stocked lake (probably natural), a walled garden – now used for bowling – with a garden house (HB 26/16/9) and a stable block. The site has been a golf club since 1961. SMR ANT 64:6 enclosure, 64:76 tree ring. Private.

Oak Hill

Begun in 1847, extended in the 1860's and including a conservatory, the house (HB 26/16/8) is surrounded by mature trees which shelter the maintained ornamental gardens. In 1998 part of the site was built over. Private.

Belvoir (Forest Park)

This Forest Park originated as a planned landscape in the early 18th century, when the demesne was established for the house of 1740, which was demolished in 1961. The site has a long history of occupation and there are remaining evidences of an Anglo- Norman motte in a prominent position overlooking the River Lagan. There are fine mature trees and the remains of an arboretum begun in the 1840's, which has been added to under the aegis of DANI.

The ornamental gardens and the walled garden are gone but there are many references such as that of 1744 by Harris in The Ancient and Present State of County Down, '... the Gardens are formed out of an irregular Glyn into regular Walks, beautified with Canals, Slopes, Terraces, and other Ornaments'. Early maps show fishponds and a bowling green. The great oak tree is a feature, it has been photographed by R Welch and is mentioned in J C Loudon's Arboretum et Fruiticetum Britannicum of 1844 as, 'The largest oak tree in Ireland Belvoir Park, near Belfast. It measures about 28 ft in girth at 6 ft from the ground; but it is split, and much damaged. It is supposed to be between two and three centuries old. It grows about 50 yards from the banks of the River Lagan, in rather moist soil.' Other remains from former times are an icehouse, stable block and graveyard. Belvoir Park Forest was designated in 1961 and is the only urban forest in Northern Ireland with this nomenclature. It occupies c.74ha and is run as a commercial forest as well as a public amenity. It is the site of origin of the tree, Cupressocyparis ,lellandii Robinson's Gold, discovered by the forester George Robinson in 1962, which now grows to the south of the stable block and is depicted on the Castlereagh Borough Council Coat of Arms. There are woodland and riverside walks and an emphasis on encouraging wildlife in the area. Part of the demesne is now a golf course and another part a housing estate. SMR DOWN 9:2 motte, 9:3 church and churchyard, 9:58 cropmarks, 9:59 cropmarks, Public access is possible.

Purdysburn House

Demesne for house of 1825 now demolished. There are institutional buildings next to the house site and recent incursions into the planned landscape. However there are remaining demesne walls along the road and mature trees in parkland. There is a part cultivated walled garden, which contains a maintained Union Jack layout, canal, dividing wall and castellated tower. Institutional, no access.

Lisburn Castle Gardens

An extensive area within the town of Lisburn forms a green space with paths and decorative planting. This site is a remaining part of the gardens for the Castle of 1622, which was destroyed by fire in 1707. As the Castle was never rebuilt some of the area was developed as a public pleasure ground, so there is a long tradition of public access.

The town map of 1640 shows a good garden for the Castle, which became, in the words of Henry Bayley in Topographical and Historical Account of Lisburn (1834), '... elegantly laid off, with walks and shrubberies which are always in the best order. The fine lofty plantations (beautifully foliated in almost all seasons) along the sides of the centre grant walk, give a majesty and a sweetness to the whole'. He also remarks on the fine views of the River Lagan from the terrace, which is steep and is maintained with grass and steps today, though the views are less majestic! There is a detailed reference in the Ordnance Survey Memoirs of the state of the gardens in 1837. The gardens on the top of the hill today, on a level with Castle Street, are much as Bayley describes. There is an avenue of mature trees, lawns and

flowerbeds. There are two fountains of note; a Wallace fountain (one of two in the town) of 1872 (HB 19/16/7) and the Egret Fountain of c1870 (HB 19/16/15). A portion of the Castle gate still exists (HB 19/16/2). There is a monument to Sir Richard Wallace of 1892 (HB 19/16/8) and a mounted gun, captured at Sebastapol and erected on the site in 1858. Public access. SMR ANT 62:2 artillery fort and gate.

2.4 The Lagan Navigation

The canal along the River Lagan was established to connect the Port of Belfast with Lough Neagh and the interior of the Province. At the time it was the most efficient way of moving goods and supplies between town and countryside. Construction commenced under the supervision of Thomas Omer (engineer) in 1756. The canal was completed in stages and important dates associated with the history of the Canal include:

1753	Legislation passed to allow work to begin on the Lagan Canal.
1756	Work begins on the canal. Thomas Omer appointed as engineer in charge.
1757	Canal is completed as far as Drum Bridge
1763	Canal is extended to Lisburn.
1765	The section from Lisburn to Sprucefield is completed. Construction then stops due to lack of funding
1782	Work begins to complete the link to Lough Neagh.
1793	Canal completed to Lough Neagh
1796	Union locks; a flight of five locks near Sprucefield is completed.
19 th Century	The busiest period of activity on the canal
20 th Century	Competition from road and rail transport causes a decline in canal traffic and there was no traffic beyond Lisburn from 1947.
1958	The Stranmillis to Lisburn section of the canal is closed to all traffic

During its development a number of lock houses were designed which would serve as manning stations for Lock keepers. A series of Locks were formed along the canal network and details on these are presented in Section 2.4.1.

2.4.1 Locks within Lagan Valley Regional Park

A total of 13 locks are located along the 16kms of the Lagan Navigation between Belfast and Union Locks, Lisburn.

Lock 1, is known as Molly Ward's, after the 18th century tavern. It was run by Molly and her husband William, a lock-keeper. It is a general misconception that the cottage on Hay Island close to the lock was "Molly Ward's" tavern a meeting place for United Irishmen involved in the 1791 rebellion. The actual site of Molly Ward's was quarter mile upstream and regrettably no trace exists.

Lock 2, known as Mickey Taylors' after one of the lock-keepers. Here the canal splits from the river and a small bridge adjacent to the lock links the towpath to the island, the lock keepers path and Moreland's Meadows.

Lock 3, is known as Mc Leave's Lock. One of the few places on the Lagan canal where the lock, the lock-keeper's house and stone bridge all remains intact.

Lock 4. The canal once again splits from the river forming an island. A footbridge leads to the picnic site where the Lagan races over Eel Weir.

Lock 5. The peaceful stretch of canal between the fourth and fifth locks provide important wetland habitat for birds. In early spring and summer mute swan, dabchick, ducks and moorhen nest along the canal.

Lock 6, known as The Drum. Drumbridge, a three arched stone bridge dating to the early 19th century. Relics of the navigation are evident at the sixth lock where tie up bollards to secure the barges still remain. One of the original lock houses can be seen from the bridge in the grounds of Sir Thomas and Lady Dixon Park. Drum Bridge car park offers another access point to the towpath via a short riverside path. Across the road from the car park is St. Patrick's Church framed behind a topiary archway. The first record of a church on the site is 1306.

Lock 7, known as McQuiston's, still has the original arch bridge. Though the lock house lies in ruin, its sandstone remains can be seen by crossing the small stone bridge. Here the motorway blocks the old canal system but the towpath continues underneath it through an underpass.

Lock 8. Continuing in a south-westerly direction the towpath passes the Seymour Hill Housing Estate above the river on the right, which can be accessed by the green footbridge bridge,

known as the rambler's bridge. To the left there are two access points from McIlory Park, one at the bridge, the other just past the eighth lock and island footbridge. Ballyskeagh High Bridge is a rather majestic sandstone bridge. The steps beside it lead to the road above and another of the lock houses that still remain, giving a rare glimpse of the architectural style of Thomas Omer, Lagan Navigation's engineer in charge.

Lock 9. The large buildings of the Coca Cola bottling plant, adjacent to the lock, dominates the edge of the towpath where it meets Tullynacross Road. The Lambeg Bleach Works formerly occupied this site. Both chose the location because of the deep underground aquifer that supplies large amounts of clean fresh water. A bleach green was first established here between the river and canal in 1626.

Lock 10. At Hilden the towpath approaches the tenth lock and crosses the road next to an old bridge. Just beyond the bridge is the site of one of the last working mills. It was originally known as Hilden Mill and was one of the largest in the area. Further upstream the mill quay can be seen, with the tie up rings for the barges still in place.

Lock 11. Following a bend in the river the towpath passes the eleventh lock, known locally as Scott's Lock. At this point three water courses run parallel with each other, the river, the canal and the mill race. The water from the mill race was used to power the machinery in the mill and factory. The towpath continues between two housing estates, Millbrook, and Hillhall, where waterfowl add life and colour to the river.

Lock 12, known as Hanna's lock, was restored as part of the Lagan Valley Island project. The towpath originally followed Canal Street to Union Bridge. However the path now veers northeast of the Island Civic Centre and on to a system of pedestrian crossings to rejoin the towpath on the other side of Union Bridge.

Lock 13. From here the lock, the weir and the sluice gate for the mill race were managed by the lock-keeper. It is often referred to as Becky Hogg's after the lady who worked the lock. The path that the mill race took is still evident in places between Hogg's weir and Lisburn, adjacent to the towpath.

This is the southern end of the Lagan Valley Regional Park. Although the river flows on, the canal channel has been built on and now lies beneath the motorway. It re-appears near Moira to continue towards its final destination at Ellis' Gut, Lough Neagh.

2.4.2 Bridges

Lagan Valley Regional Park prepared a series of booklets during the 1970's which addressed the various attributes within the Park. Booklet 4 prepared by the LVRP Committee addressed the historical Buildings and Monuments within the regional Park. Within this booklet a brief description of the various bridges within LVRP are noted and the relevant extracts are provided in this section.

Shaw's Bridge:

Shaw's Bridge is said to take its name from a captain in Cromwell's army who erected a wooden bridge over the river in the 1650's, which was replaced by the present stone bridge. *This (stone) bridge is believed to have been built in 1709 from the stones of the demolished Castle Carr. It has 5 masonry arches, one of which was damaged by an explosion but was subsequently sympathetically repaired. A new single span concrete bridge now serves as the main road.*

Drum Bridge

Situated on the Upper Malone road, the bridge is made of random masonry construction, with three arches and predates 1832. The canal at this point went under the road by a separate bridge.

Ballyskeagh Bridge

This high bridge of two arches is constructed of red sandstone and carries the Ballyskeagh Road over the Lagan Canal and Towpath. It was built around 1760 by Thomas Omer, engineer in charge of the canal.

Wolfenden's Bridge

This is a masonry bridge of 9 small arches, built pre-1833 which carries the Ballyskeagh Road over the Lagan near Lambeg Village. It is named after one of the pioneers of the Linen industry.

Lambeg Bridge is a similar bridge carrying the Tullynacross road.

Union Bridge, Lisburn carries Bridge Street over the Lagan. It was built in 1880 and replaced an earlier bridge which carried the main road to Dublin before the opening of Moore's Bridge

Moore's Bridge

This bridge was built in 1824 as part of the new Lisburn - Hillsborough Turnpike road of that year. It is a fine three arched bridge of dressed sandstone with black stone parapets. Steps have been constructed to give access to the towpath which passes underneath.

Lambeg Suspension Bridge

A bridge of a type unique in Lagan Valley Regional Park is the small iron suspension bridge which gives access from River Road to the premises which were formerly those of the Lambeg Weaving Company.

3.0 Conclusion

Lagan Valley Regional Park has served as a focal point for transport and industry over centuries and as a result has a wide range of built heritage assets located throughout. Many of these are well preserved and continue to function, albeit in differing purposes.

The Regional Park has important national archaeological features such as the Giant's Ring and its associated tombs and artefacts. A wide range of scheduled features are present which includes gates, houses, bridges and raths. The Park has a significant number of historical features which have been derived from the development and subsequent demise of the Lagan Navigation, which yields locks, lock keeper's cottages and weirs.

All of these built heritage assets are important and through the Landscape Partnership Scheme it is hoped to raise the profile and interest of them. The information contained within this audit will be utilised where appropriate within each of the 6 schemes of the Landscape Partnership Scheme.

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