

Chapter 15

Architectural Heritage

15.1 Introduction

This report has been produced as an assessment of the potential effects of the N5 Ballaghaderreen to Scramoge Proposed Road Development on built heritage.

The building survey examines forty-eight structures on or near the line of the proposed road and its junctions and local roads. Each of these is assessed for its built heritage significance and for the potential effect of the proposed road on the structure itself or on its setting. Where a potential impact on the structure is identified mitigation is recommended where necessary and in some instances structures that are of significant age, but are not of heritage significance, it is recommended that these be recorded before they are removed.

15.2 Background

The route was inspected for the purposes of preparing this report on 13th March, 14th and 15th April, 12th May and 21st June 2015, and 19th January 2016, on which occasions the photographs incorporated in the report were taken and the buildings and other structures along the route examined to prepare the descriptions contained therein.

This report has been carried out in accordance with the *Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes* produced by the National Roads Authority (Now Transport Infrastructure Ireland).

Historical research was carried out on the background history of properties along the route or in close proximity and the results are set down below. The Roscommon Historical and Archaeological Society was consulted to assist in gathering historical background information in relation to structures examined. Consultations were also held with the Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht (now the Department of Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs) throughout the planning phase of the project.

While this report contains comment on aspects of the condition of the buildings it is not a condition report or a structural report and must not be read as such.

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15.3 Methodology

The built heritage assessment examines buildings and other structures along the route of the proposed road and assesses the architectural significance of those structures with the anticipated effect of the road on their character. This includes designated architectural heritage, such as protected structures, and other significant architectural heritage comprised of structures that are not included in the Record of Protected Structures but are nonetheless of some heritage value. The emphasis is on structures still standing. Where a building or other structure has been destroyed it no longer has architectural significance on the landscape, though it may leave traces that fall within the ambit of the archaeological assessment. It may also have had an importance that remains through the historical record, though this is not of concern to

the present task. For a structure to have architectural significance it need not survive intact and ruins, or even fragments of buildings may be of importance.

The identification of buildings and structures to be assessed for impact was based in the first instance on an analysis of current Ordnance Survey maps. The potential for any building or other structure along the route to have special architectural significance was also gauged through examination of the following sources:

- Roscommon County Development Plan 2014-2020
- Elphin Area Plan 2014-2020
- Strokestown Area Plan 2014-2020
- Ordnance Survey six-inch maps of 1837-38
- Ordnance Survey 1:2500 maps of 1911-13
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage
- NIAH Survey of Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes of Ireland

Any buildings on or close to the proposed route that were identified on the earlier Ordnance Survey maps were then checked against the current Ordnance Survey maps to ascertain which were still extant.

Those structures noted in the desktop survey were then visited to assess them for their architectural quality. The possibility of finding structures of architectural significance not identified from the desktop assessment was kept in mind during the site work and any potential additional structures were examined.

The entries in the Records of Protected Structures (RPS) for County Roscommon were also checked, along with those listed in the Strokestown Area Plan 2014-2020.

The structures identified along the route were examined to assess the potential effects of the proposed road and to consider potential for mitigation where necessary. In each case the structures identified are rated in accordance with the system adopted by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) wherein a structure is rated as being of International, National, Regional or Local interest, or, if a structure is of no special interest, the NIAH includes a category of "Record only".

The definitions for each of these categories are as follows:

- **International**
Structures or sites of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be considered in an international context. Examples include St Fin Barre's Cathedral, Cork. These are exceptional structures that can be compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries.
- **National**
Structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland. These are structures and sites that are considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context. Examples include Ardnacrusha Power Station, Co. Clare; the Ford Factory, Cork; Carroll's Factory, Dundalk; Lismore Castle, Co. Waterford; Sligo Courthouse, Sligo; and Emo Court, Co. Laois.
- **Regional**
Structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within their region or area. They also stand in comparison with similar

structures or sites in other regions or areas within Ireland. Examples would include many Georgian terraces; Nenagh Courthouse, Co. Tipperary; or the Bailey Lighthouse, Howth. Increasingly, structures that need to be protected include structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within their own locality. Examples of these would include modest terraces and timber shop fronts.

- **Local**

These are structures or sites of some vintage that make a contribution to the architectural heritage but may not merit being placed in the RPS separately. Such structures may have lost much of their original fabric.

- **Record only**

These are structures or sites that are not deemed to have sufficient presence or inherent architectural or other importance at the time of recording to warrant a higher rating. It is acknowledged, however, that they might be considered further at a future time

The legislation relating to the protection of architectural heritage is set down in the Planning and Development Act 2000 (as amended) and this defines architectural heritage as including structures which are of special interest under the headings of architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. Wherever the phrase “special architectural interest” is used in this report it should be taken as including special interest in any one or more of these eight categories.

In this assessment each building or structure that is considered is assigned a rating in accordance with the NIAH system, or is stated to be not of special architectural interest. Where the rating is deemed to be higher than “Record only” the category of special interest is noted.

It should be noted that the term “special architectural interest” applies only in the context of this assessment of architectural heritage and does not imply that those buildings and other structures that are not considered to be of special architectural interest are in any way inferior or are of lower value.

15.4 Baseline Environmental Study

15.4.1 Statutory Position

Record of Protected Structures

The list of structures on the Record of Protected Structures (RPS) for County Roscommon includes a small number of buildings in the vicinity of the proposed N5 Ballaghaderreen to Scramoge Road Project. The point at which the proximity of a protected structure to the route begins to have an effect on the character of the protected structure will vary according to the nature of the structure. For the purpose of this report protected structures are included in the assessment where they are close enough to the route to be seen from it, or to have a view of it, except where the distance is substantial. The relevant protected structures are listed below with the reference number from the RPS.

Conservation Areas

The route of the proposed N5 Ballaghaderreen to Scramoge Road Project does not run through any Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA).

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH)

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage for County Roscommon was compiled in 2003 and is available on-line at www.buildingsofireland.ie. None of the buildings included in the survey are in the vicinity of the proposed route, though buildings at Strokestown Park, 1km from the proposed road, have been included in this assessment.

15.5 Building Survey

In the section below each structure or group of structures is examined to assess whether it is of special interest as built heritage, taking a distance of 50m on either side of the centre line of the proposed route, or an equivalent distance from Junctions or realigned side roads. This is the distance recommended at Environmental Impact Assessment stage in the National Roads Authority's *Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes*, paragraph 5.2. In line with those guidelines a greater distance is taken where a structure is of particular significance. Buildings are included where they potentially have a special interest for their architectural, historic, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical interest. This list of potential interests is derived from section 10(2)(f) of the Planning and Development Act, 2000, which sets down the obligation of a planning authority to include objectives for the protection of structures in its development plan. The list also includes special archaeological interest, but this is not included in this Chapter of the Environmental Impact Assessment Report as it is considered separately in Chapter 14.

Where a structure or group of structures is found to be of special interest this assessment includes an examination of the potential effects of the proposed road development on the structure or group of structures. In each of these cases the structure is given a number prefixed with "BH" for Built Heritage and with a letter to denote the section of the road project.

In each case the survey includes a brief description of the structure or group of structures and an approximate date of construction. In the case of the older structures the survey includes some background information about the structure to elaborate on the historical background given above.

The survey commences on the western end of the proposed road development at the eastern terminus of the N5 Ballaghaderreen Bypass and progresses eastwards to Scramoge. Where the structure is not deemed to be of special architectural interest the predicted impacts and the effects on the setting are given as "n/a", signifying "not applicable".

There are many stone walls throughout the area affected by the proposed road. These are a feature of Roscommon and many other areas of the west. Those that are considered to be of cultural significance are included in Chapter 14, which deals with Archaeology and Cultural Heritage.

BH-A01: McCowan Memorial



Plate 15.1 McCowan Memorial

Description

The memorial to Captain John J McCowan stands on the southern side of the present N5 to the east of the Junction with the proposed route at Glebe East. The Junction of the existing N5 with the local road to the north (LS-5597) will be realigned, though the works will not come closer than 40m from this memorial.

Reference number:	BH-A01 on Figure 15.2
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.1
Address:	McCowan memorial, Glebe East
Co-ordinates:	569247 792961
Chainage:	1+600
Site type & location:	Cross situated in the verge on the southern side of the existing N5.
Description:	Stone cross on pedestal
Approximate date:	Early 20 th century
Sources:	Inscription
Special interest:	n/a
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	40m from end of the local road realignment
Type of impact:	None
Extent of impact	None
Nature of impact:	None
Quality of impact:	Neutral

Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-A02: House at Portaghard



Plate 15.2 House at Portaghard

Description

Derelict single-storey, four-bay house with projecting porch. Walls built of stone, roughcast rendered externally and plastered internally. Roof timbers are rectangular-section and ceilings are timber sheeted. Roof covering is of concrete tiles. Southern gable is falling away. A ruined stone outbuilding stands to the rear.

Reference number:	BH-A02 on Figure 15.2
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.2
Address:	Portaghard
Co-ordinates:	M 6977 9259
Chainage:	2+240 (Junction 3)
Site type & location:	Derelict house on the eastern side of local road. (LS-5632)
Description:	Derelict single-storey house.
Approximate date:	Mid- to late-19 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 15, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 15-1.
Special interest:	n/a
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	7m at Ch 2+240.
Type of impact:	Direct
Extent of impact:	Main route would run through property, necessitating demolition.
Nature of impact:	Demolition
Extent of impact	Removal of building

Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	Record by measured drawings, photographs and written descriptions
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-A03: Dr Douglas Hyde Centre, Portaghard



Plate 15.3 Dr Douglas Hyde Centre, Portaghard

Description

Church of Ireland church used as the Dr Douglas Hyde Centre; the former President of Ireland is buried in the churchyard. The building is a simple 18th century country church, with a small north transept and a larger south transept. Entry is via a porch on the western end.

Reference number:	BH-A03 on Figure 15.3
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.3
Address:	N5 at Portaghard
Co-ordinates:	570317 792605
Chainage:	2+770
Site type & location:	Church on southern side of the existing N5
Description:	Small country church
Approximate date:	1742
Sources:	Leslie, 2008.
Special interest:	Historical, social
Special interest rating:	Regional
Conservation status:	Protected structure
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	130m from centre line and 30m from new link road
Type of impact:	Indirect
Nature of impact:	Slight visual intrusion at rear and side, significant reduction in traffic passing on present N5 to the front of the building.

Extent of impact:	n/a
Quality of impact:	Positive
Magnitude of impact:	Low
Impact significance:	Slight
Mitigation measures:	None
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-A04: Shed and Stile



Plate 15.4 **Shed and Stile at Mullen**

Description

Single-storey shed with loft. Roughcast rendered façade and corrugated iron roof. Shed is set back from the road adjacent to site of former house at roadside. Stone walls abut the shed at either end, each of which is crossed by a stone stile adjacent to the shed.

Reference number:	BH-A04 on Figure 15.4
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.4
Address:	Mullen
Co-ordinates:	M 7165 9134
Chainage:	4+600 on side road
Site type & location:	Shed, situated on road margin on northern side of local road to west of termination of local road improvement – Junction 5 LS-5629 (South).
Description:	Simple gable-ended shed with stone stile in walls adjacent.
Approximate date:	Mid-19 th century.
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 15, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 15-5.
Special interest:	Stile - social
Special interest rating:	Stile - local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	3m from termination of local road improvement, Junction 5 LS-5629 (South)
Type of impact:	Indirect
Nature of impact:	Visual. The stile is close to the point where

	the local road improvement will terminate.
Extent of impact:	n/a
Quality of impact:	Neutral
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-A05: House at Dungar



Plate 15.5 **House at Dungar**

Description

Single-storey, stone-built house in ruins, standing to eaves height.

Reference number:	BH-A05 on Figure 15.4
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.5
Address:	Dungar, formerly in townland of Corskeagh
Co-ordinates:	M 7193 9135
Chainage:	4+650
Site type & location:	Derelict house situated to the north east of Junction 5 LS-5629.
Description:	Walls of a stone-built house.
Approximate date:	Early 19 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 15.
Special interest:	n/a
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	50m at Ch 4+790
Type of impact:	Direct
Extent of impact:	Located within Material Recovery Area.
Nature of impact:	Demolition
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	Record by measured drawings, photographs and written descriptions
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-B01: Hermitage House and Demesne



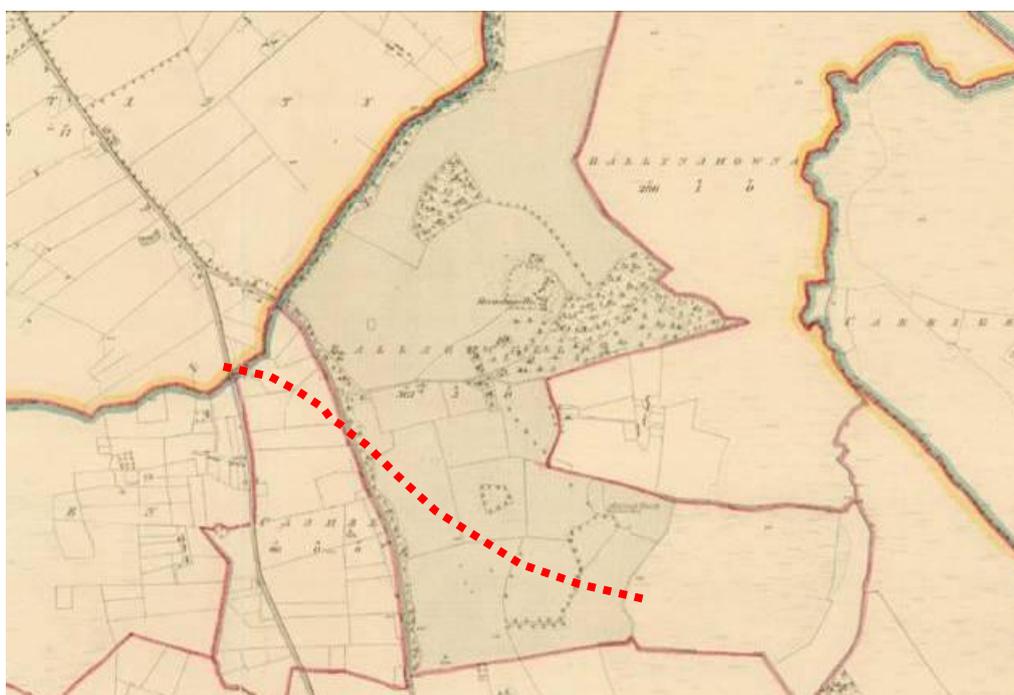
Plate 15.6 Hermitage House

Description

Vacant large farmhouse at a distance from the existing N5 and from the proposed new road. An area of land was denoted as demesne in the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1837-38. The NIAH gardens survey comments that “few features of the designed landscape shown on the OS map are visible in aerial photography” and concludes that the main features are unrecognisable, while peripheral features are visible. In essence, the few surviving elements of the demesne landscape are on the northern fringes of the former demesne, which will be unaffected by the present road. The southern section of the demesne is not recognisable as a former demesne and all features have disappeared other than planting around a rath to the east of the proposed main line.

Reference number:	BH-B01 on Figure 15.6
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.6
Address:	Hermitage House and demesne, Ballaghcullia
Co-ordinates:	M 7471 8880 to M 7543 8839
Chainage:	13+400 on side road (LS-5641)
Site type & location:	Former demesne at Ballaghcullia
Description:	Former demesne now redivided into fields and with a road running through it. No surviving demesne features in the vicinity of the proposed road. House has not been in residential use for about forty years.
Approximate date:	c.1760
Sources:	-
Special interest:	None
Special interest rating:	Record only

Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed in buildings survey
Distance from centre line:	Road will pass through former demesne from Ch 13+080 to Ch 14+000
Type of impact:	Direct
Extent of impact:	n/a
Nature of impact:	Road will run through former demesne
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a



Map 15.1: Hermitage Demesne in 1837

The demesne at Hermitage is seen as the grey-stippled area in the extract from the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1837, reproduced above. The route of the proposed road through the former demesne is shown by a broken red line. The map suggests that in 1837 the southern half of the demesne was set out in fields. The parkland associated with the demesne was in the northern area, near to the house.

Virtually all of the features in the southern section of the former demesne have disappeared, as have most features in the northern section. The land through which the route will pass is laid out in a rectilinear array of fields and are in use for agricultural purposes. Because of the absence of demesne features remaining the likely impact of the road development would be imperceptible.

BH-B02: Mantua Demesne



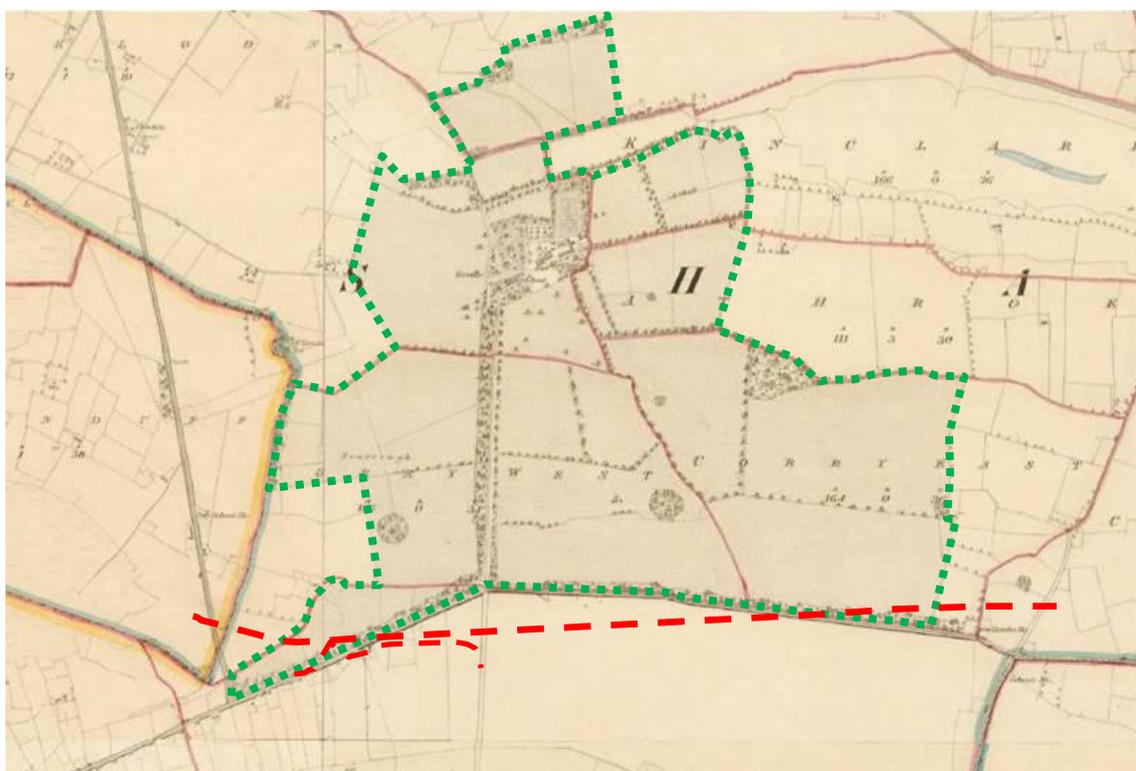
Plate 15.7 Part of Mantua Demesne, to Left of R369 (Travelling Towards Elphin)

Description

Mantua House lies at a distance of approximately 850m to the north of the existing R369 and is well clear of the proposed road development. The house had an extensive demesne, which included a narrow strip running along the northern boundary of the R369 for a distance of 700m to the west of the gateway to the demesne. This strip is shown as fields on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1837-38, with a belt of planting along the road margin. The entire tract of land to the west of the driveway to Mantua House and to the north and south of the R369 is now under conifer plantation. A single line of deciduous trees has been maintained along the road frontage, though the conifers dominate the vista along the road, particularly when the broadleaved trees are not in leaf. The NIAH garden survey comments that the network of drives and lanes on this demesne show little change, while much of the character of the structural woodland shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map survives. The site status is noted as “main features substantially present, peripheral features unrecognisable”.

Reference number:	BH-B02 on Figure 15.9
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.7
Address:	Killvoy
Co-ordinates:	M 7903 8735 to M 7969 8764
Chainage:	17+650 to 18+200
Site type & location:	Former demesne, on northern side of R369.
Description:	Conifer plantation with thin line of deciduous trees along road margin.
Approximate date:	Not known
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6” Roscommon sheet 16, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 16-13
Special interest:	Historical, social
Special interest rating:	Local

Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Main line runs through a narrow corridor on the periphery of the demesne, while the realignment of the R369 at Junction 10A R369 (South) and 10C will also run through this feature. A material deposition area will also be located within the south western corner of the former demesne.
Type of impact:	Direct
Extent of impact:	Planting will be removed
Nature of impact:	Removal of a belt of planting
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	Medium
Impact significance:	Slight
Mitigation measures:	Replant broadleaf trees at margins of new roads and around material deposition area.
Magnitude with mitigation	Medium
Impact significance after mitigation:	Slight



Map 15.2: Mantua Demesne in 1837

The map above shows the extent of Mantua demesne in 1837, outlined in green, with the proposed road and the junction with the R369 indicated in red.

BH-B03: Mantua House



Plate 15.8 Entrance Gates to Mantua House

Description

The demesne of Mantua House lies on the northern side of the R369, with a straight north-south driveway running from the house to the road. A local road runs southwards from the gateway on the same alignment as the drive. The gateway consists of rendered masonry piers flanking the driveway and curved wing walls, also rendered and painted, terminating in piers. The gateway appears to date from the 20th century.

Reference number:	BH-B03 on Figure 15.9
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.8
Address:	Corry West
Co-ordinates:	M 7969 8764
Chainage:	18+300 on side road
Site type & location:	Demesne
Description:	Demesne of Mantua House, with gateway facing R369.
Approximate date:	18 th century, with twentieth century gateway.
Sources:	Site inspection
Special interest:	Social, historical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed in buildings survey
Distance from centre line:	Gateway will face Junction 10C R369 (North).
Type of impact:	Indirect
Nature of impact:	Visual.
Extent of impact:	n/a

Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	Low
Impact significance:	Imperceptible
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-B04: Mantua Demesne



Plate 15.9 Eastern End of Mantua Demesne

Description

Southern boundary of demesne of Mantua, running along northern side of R369. This is marked by a low stone wall with a hedgerow with mature trees. Parallel with this and at a distance of about 8 to 10m from the road, is an earth bank, along which there is a belt of mature broadleaf trees.

Reference number:	BH-B04 on Figure 15.10
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.9
Address:	Corry East
Co-ordinates:	M 8048 8758 to M 8093 8752
Chainage:	19+000 to 19+600
Site type & location:	Margin of demesne on R369.
Description:	Stone wall, earth bank and two lines of trees.
Approximate date:	18 th century or early 19 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 16, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 16-13.
Special interest:	Historical, social
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Main line runs through the southern boundary of the demesne over a distance of approximately 600m.
Type of impact:	Direct
Nature of impact:	Planting, wall and bank will be removed
Extent of impact:	Removal of a belt of planting, wall and bank
Quality of impact:	Negative

Magnitude of impact:	Moderate
Impact significance:	Slight
Mitigation measures:	Provide low sinuous earth bank and tree and hedge planting about 370m long, set back from new margin of demesne to match remaining parts of removed feature.
Magnitude with mitigation	Low
Impact significance after mitigation:	Slight

BH-B05: House at Corry East



Plate 15.10 House at Corry East

Description

Late 20th century single-storey house on northern side of R369.

Reference number:	BH-B05 on Figure 15.10
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.10
Address:	Corry East
Co-ordinates:	M 8095 8756
Chainage:	19+600
Site type & location:	House on northern side of R369
Description:	House.
Approximate date:	20 th century
Sources:	Survey
Special interest:	None
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	No historic building status.
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	7m
Type of impact:	Direct
Extent of impact:	Demolition
Nature of impact:	n/a
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	None in relation to historic environment
Impact significance:	None on historic environment
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-B06: Yambo House



Plate 15.11 Yambo House

Description

Ruined stone-built structures on northern side of R369, including wrought iron gates and ruined outbuildings.

Reference number:	BH-B06 on Figure 15.10
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.11
Address:	Cloonyefferr
Co-ordinates:	M 8098 8754
Chainage:	19+620
Site type & location:	Ruined house on northern side of R369
Description:	Remnants of stone-built structures.
Approximate date:	18 th or early 19 th century.
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 16, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 16-13
Special interest:	n/a
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed.
Distance from centre line:	35m
Type of impact:	Direct
Extent of impact:	Demolition
Nature of impact:	Demolition
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	Record structures by measured drawings, photographs and written description.
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-B07: Gortnacrannagh House



Plate 15.12 **Gortnacrannagh House**

Description

Two-storey, three-bay house on eastern side of N61. Hipped slate roof and walls rendered and painted. Low boundary wall set back from road margin.

Reference number:	BH-B07 on Figure 15.13
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.12
Address:	Gortnacrannagh
Co-ordinates:	M 8535 8664
Chainage:	30+000. On N61 upgrade between of N61 Roundabout and Shankill Roundabout.
Site type & location:	Farm house
Description:	Two-storey, three-bay mid 19 th century farmhouse with projecting single-storey porch.
Approximate date:	Mid-19 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 22, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 22-3
Special interest:	Social, historical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Faces on to realigned N61 at Junction 13B N61 (North). Revised local access also provided to the property.
Type of impact:	Indirect
Extent of impact:	Slight visual
Nature of impact:	Visual.
Quality of impact:	Neutral

Magnitude of impact:	Low
Impact significance:	Imperceptible
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-B08: House at Gortnacranagh



Plate 15.13 House at Gortnacranagh

Description

Two-storey, three-bay double-pile farmhouse with projecting flat-roofed porch and with outbuildings to the rear. Rubble stone wall on front boundary appears to be of relatively recent date.

Reference number:	BH-B08 on Figure 15.13
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.13
Address:	Gortnacranagh
Co-ordinates:	M 8527 8655
Chainage:	30+000 on N61
Site type & location:	Farmhouse and outbuildings on western side of N61.
Description:	Two-storey, three-bay, double-pile farmhouse and outbuildings.
Approximate date:	Mid- to late-19 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 22, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 22-3
Special interest:	Social, historical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Faces on to local road improvement at Junction 13B N61 (North). Revised local access also provided to the property.
Type of impact:	Indirect
Extent of impact:	Slight visual
Nature of impact:	Visual
Quality of impact:	Neutral

Magnitude of impact:	Low
Impact significance:	Imperceptible
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-B9: Shankill Abbey



Plate 15.14 **Burial Ground at Shankill Abbey**

Description

Burial ground at corner of N61 and R369. Boundaries are partly mass concrete plinth wall with wrought iron railing, partly mass concrete and partly stone. There are no standing remains of the abbey building.

Reference number:	BH-B09 on Figure 15.14
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.14
Address:	Shankill
Co-ordinates:	M 8548 8762
Chainage:	At junction of N61 and R369 (Shankill Roundabout)
Site type & location:	Grave yard on western side of N61
Description:	Graveyard with 19 th and 20 th century memorials and 20 th century boundary walls.
Approximate date:	Medieval abbey site with more recent burials
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 16, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 16-15
Special interest:	Social, historical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Faces on to roundabout on local road improvement at N61 Shankill Roundabout. Works will not impinge on boundaries of grave yard.

Type of impact:	Indirect
Extent of impact:	Slight
Nature of impact:	Visual
Quality of impact:	Neutral
Magnitude of impact:	Low
Impact significance:	Slight
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-B10: Memorial at Shankill



Plate 15.15 Memorial at Shankill

Description

High pedestal of limestone with figures in mass concrete, set in a walled garden area, enclosed from the road by railings.

Reference number:	BH-B10 on Figure 15.14
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.15
Address:	Shankill
Co-ordinates:	M 8562 8776
Chainage:	On R369 near Junction with N61 Shankill Roundabout (Junction 13E R369 East)
Site type & location:	Memorial on northern side of proposed realignment of R369. An access to the memorial will be provided.
Description:	Substantial monument set in enclosed area.
Approximate date:	Mid 20 th century
Sources:	Local information
Special interest:	Social, historical, technical
Special interest rating:	Regional
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	25m from realigned R369
Type of impact:	Indirect
Extent of impact:	Slight

Nature of impact:	Visual, access.
Quality of impact:	Positive – access improved
Magnitude of impact:	Low
Impact significance:	Slight
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-B11: Bettyfield Demesne



Plate 15.16 Field on Site of Former Bettyfield Demesne

Description

Fields on the site of the former demesne of Bettyfield. The house at Bettyfield is shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1837-38 and this map also shows the land around the house as a demesne. However, no house of any significant size is listed in Griffith's Valuation, compiled in 1857 and the demesne appears to have reverted to use as fields in agricultural use. Bettyfield is not listed in Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*, published in 1837.

Reference number:	BH-B11 on Figure 15.14
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.16
Address:	Shankill
Co-ordinates:	M 8555 8751
Chainage:	On N61 near Junction with R369 (Shankill Roundabout).
Site type & location:	Former demesne.
Description:	Agricultural fields with trees and hedgerows on field boundaries.
Approximate date:	Possibly 18 th century
Sources:	Ordnance Survey maps, Griffith's Valuation
Special interest:	None
Special interest rating:	n/a
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed in the historic gardens section of the NIAH website, www.buildingsofireland.ie
Distance from centre line:	Adjacent to realigned N61

Type of impact:	Direct
Extent of impact:	Loss of fields to road line
Nature of impact:	Realigned N61 would run through the fields to a new junction with the R369 (Shankill Roundabout).
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-C01: House at Lugboy



Plate 15.17 House at Lugboy

Description

Single-storey, four-bay, stone-built, three-roomed house on southern side of local road. Façade is rendered with sand and cement. Windows are largely missing, but surviving remnants are of two-over-two timber sashes with quadrant horns. Window opes have moulded timber architraves, as have doorways. Original roof structure largely survives and is of paired rafters and collars in the round, supporting purlins and runners in the round, on which is straw thatch. Roof has been reconstructed at one end with sawn timber rafters, collars and purlins. Main hearth has large hearth and a chimneypiece of brick and tile; other 2 hearths have cast iron hob grates and remnants of timber chimneypieces.

A stone outbuilding has a replacement roof of sawn timber and corrugated iron.

Reference number:	BH-C01 on Figure 15.17
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.17
Address:	Lugboy
Co-ordinates:	M 8987 8660
Chainage:	On R368 near 34+500
Site type & location:	Traditional farmhouse on LP-1410.
Description:	Single-storey farmhouse with thatched roof covered with corrugated iron.
Approximate date:	Circa early 19 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-1 and site survey.
Special interest:	Social, architectural, historical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None

NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	35m from end of realigned section of R368
Type of impact:	Indirect
Extent of impact:	Slight
Nature of impact:	Visual
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	Low
Impact significance:	Imperceptible
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-C02: Farm House and Outbuildings at Lugboy



Plate 15.18 Farm House and Outbuildings at Lugboy

Description

Two-storey, three-bay farm house with roughcast render to façade and with slate roof. Windows to front are timber sliding sashes. Timber sheathed front door has small-paned over-light. Front door surround and window sills are of dressed limestone. Substantial range of stone outbuildings to western side, arranged around an enclosed yard.

This farm complex had not been built at the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map in 1837 and it was probably constructed around 1860. The house is vacant and in poor condition, though capable of being refurbished. The farm outbuildings are in use, though also in poor condition.

Reference number:	BH-C02 on Figure 15.17
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.18
Address:	Lugboy
Co-ordinates:	M 8978 8654
Chainage:	On R368 near 34+500
Site type & location:	Farm complex on western side of R368
Description:	Three-bay, two-storey house with outbuildings.
Approximate date:	ca.1860
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-1
Special interest:	Architectural, social, historical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed

Distance from centre line:	350m and 100m from realignment of R368
Type of impact:	Indirect
Extent of impact:	Slight
Nature of impact:	Visual
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	Low
Impact significance:	Imperceptible
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance with mitigation:	n/a

BH-C03: Farm Gateway at Lugboy



Plate 15.19 Farm Gateway at Lugboy

Description

Gateway to substantial farmhouse (BH-C02) at Lugboy, consisting of two cut stone piers with pyramidal tops, supporting a pair of wrought iron gates with cast iron bosses and finials. The piers are flanked by flared wing walls that are a continuation of the boundary walls along this side of the road.

Reference number:	BH-C03 on Figure 15.17
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.19
Address:	Lugboy
Co-ordinates:	M 8988 8655
Chainage:	On R368 near 34+500
Site type & location:	Gateway to farmhouse on western side of R368
Description:	Pair of iron gates supported on stone piers flanked by splayed wing walls.
Approximate date:	ca.1860
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-1
Special interest:	Historical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	At northern end of improvements to R368.
Type of impact:	No direct impact
Extent of impact:	None
Nature of impact:	n/a.

Quality of impact:	n/a
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	None.
Magnitude with mitigation:	n/a
Impact significance with mitigation:	n/a

BH-C04: Remnants of Building at Lugboy



Plate 15.20 Gable End of Building at Lugboy

Description

Fragment of late 19th century house, consisting of rubble stone end wall.

Reference number:	BH-C04 on Figure 15.17
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.20
Address:	Lugboy
Co-ordinates:	M 9001 8641
Chainage:	On R368 near 34+500
Site type & location:	Remnants of house on western side of R368
Description:	Gable end wall of former house.
Approximate date:	ca.1860
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-1
Special interest:	Historical
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	In path of improvements to R368.
Type of impact:	Direct
Extent of impact:	Profound
Nature of impact:	Gable would be removed due to realignment of road.
Quality of impact:	Negative

Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	Record by photography and written description
Magnitude with mitigation:	n/a
Impact significance with mitigation:	n/a

BH-C05: Gateway at Cregga



Plate 15.21 Gateway at Cregga



Plate 15.22 House at Cregga (House Included for Information Purposes Only)

Description

House is two-storey and gabled with rendered façade and projecting porch to front. Windows are replacement uPVC. Gate piers with wing walls and outer piers, rendered and painted and with wrought iron gates. Boundary walls flanking gateway are of mass concrete.

Reference number:	BH-C05 on Figure 15.17
Photo reference number:	Plates 15.21 and 15.22
Address:	Cregga
Co-ordinates:	M 9020 8603
Chainage:	35+000
Site type & location:	Gateway on northern side of R368 at

	Cregga
Description:	Two-storey house with concrete gateway and wing walls.
Approximate date:	Circa early- to mid-20 th century
Sources:	1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-1 and site survey.
Special interest:	n/a
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Gateway is on centre line
Type of impact:	Direct
Extent of impact:	Profound effect on gateway
Nature of impact:	Gateway will be demolished.
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-C06: House at Lugboy



Plate 15.23 House at Lugboy

Description

Two-storey, three-bay house with gable to front and with roughcast render to façade. Fibre-cement roof. Windows to front are uPVC casements. Timber sheeted front door in herringbone pattern. Front boundary of concrete blockwork.

Buildings were shown at this location on the first edition Ordnance Survey map, though the present house is of a later date and is shown on the early 20th century 1:2500 map.

Reference number:	BH-C06 on Figure 15.17
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.23
Address:	Lugboy
Co-ordinates:	M 9019 8593
Chainage:	35+100 on side road
Site type & location:	House on Clooncullaan Lane (LT-6030 to west of R368 at Junction 15C
Description:	Three-bay, two-storey house with outbuildings.
Approximate date:	Late 19 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-1
Special interest:	Social
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	30m from realigned R368 and approximately 75m from the proposed N5, which will be on a high embankment to the side of house

Type of impact:	Indirect
Extent of impact:	Slight
Nature of impact:	Visual
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	Low
Impact significance:	Imperceptible
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-C07: House at Clooncullaan



Plate 15.24 **House at Clooncullaan**

Description

Single-storey, four-bay, stone-built, house on western side of Clooncullaan Lane. Façade is roughcast rendered over rubble stone. Windows are timber sashes with quadrant horns. Roof covering is corrugated iron, but this may conceal the original roof structure beneath.

Reference number:	BH-C07 on Figure 15.17
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.24
Address:	Clooncullaan
Co-ordinates:	M 8987 8660
Chainage:	35+100 on Clooncullaan Lane (LT-6030 to west of R368 at Junction 15C).
Site type & location:	Traditional farmhouse
Description:	Single-storey farmhouse with roof covered with corrugated iron.
Approximate date:	ca. early 19 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-1 and site survey.
Special interest:	Social, architectural, historical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	15m from realigned local road L6030
Type of impact:	Indirect
Extent of impact:	Slight
Nature of impact:	Visual.
Quality of impact:	Negative

Magnitude of impact:	Low
Impact significance:	Imperceptible
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-C08: Former Clooncullaan School



Plate 15.25 Former School at Clooncullaan

Description

Two-storey, five-bay, former school on southern side of R368. Façade is roughcast rendered and roof is slated. Windows are uPVC casements. There is a plaque on the gabled front extension.

Reference number:	BH-C08 on Figure 15.18
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.25
Address:	Clooncullaan
Co-ordinates:	M 9030 8581
Chainage:	35+200 on R368
Site type & location:	Former school facing R368
Description:	Two-storey house.
Approximate date:	1886
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-1 and plaque.
Special interest:	Social, historical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	15m from realigned R368
Type of impact:	Indirect
Extent of impact:	Slight
Nature of impact:	Visual

Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	Low
Impact significance:	Imperceptible
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-C09: House at Cregga



Plate 15.26 House and Outbuilding at Cregga

Description

Single-storey, four-bay farmhouse built of stone, roughcast rendered externally and plastered internally. Roof covering is of corrugated iron over thatch; roof structure is of timber in the round, repaired with rafters and collars of sawn timber. Ceilings in two rooms are timber sheeted, plywood in the third room. Windows to front are timber casements, rear window is a two-over-two sash with curled horns. The principal hearth is open, with wrought iron bars to front. Hearth in main bedroom has cast iron hob grate.

A stone-built outbuilding near the house has been re-roofed with concrete, sawn timber and corrugated iron. Another stone-built shed stands on the field boundary 100m to the north-west and is in ruins.

Reference number:	BH-C09 on Figure 15.18
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.26
Address:	Cregga
Co-ordinates:	M 9062 8583
Chainage:	35+495 off the LT-60312.
Site type & location:	Farmhouse and outbuildings on the northern side of old road (LT-60312) through Cregga, that was replaced in early 19 th century by the present R368. (Junction 15D)
Description:	Single-storey, stone-built farmhouse with original thatch covered with corrugated iron. Two stone outbuildings.
Approximate date:	Late 18 th or early 19 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-1 and site survey.
Special interest:	Social, historical

Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	50m, 15m from edge of cutting; in path of realigned Cregga Lane (Junction 15D)
Type of impact:	Direct
Extent of impact:	House and outbuilding would be demolished
Nature of impact:	Demolition
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	Very high
Impact significance:	Significant
Mitigation measures:	Record house and outbuilding by measured drawings, photographs and written description.
Magnitude with mitigation	Very high
Impact significance after mitigation:	Significant

BH-C10: Gateway at Cregga



Plate 15.27 Gates and Gate Piers at Cregga

Description

A pair of stone gate piers, square in plan, constructed with squared limestone rubble and carrying a pair of wrought iron gates consisting of vertical flat bars with rounded heads, rivetted onto horizontal flat bars at base and near top and without diagonal bracing.

Reference number:	BH-C10 on Figure 15.18
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.27
Address:	Cregga
Co-ordinates:	M 9083 8560
Chainage:	35+800
Site type & location:	Gates and piers on northern side of old road (LT-60312) through Cregga, that was replaced in early 19 th century by the present R368. (Junction 15D).
Description:	Pair of wrought iron gates held on rubble-stone piers.
Approximate date:	Late 19 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-1 and site survey.
Special interest:	n/a
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Near centre line
Type of impact:	Direct

Extent of impact:	Profound
Nature of impact:	Demolition
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	n/a.
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	Record through measured drawings, photography and written description
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-C11: Cregga Demesne



Plate 15.28 Cregga Demesne

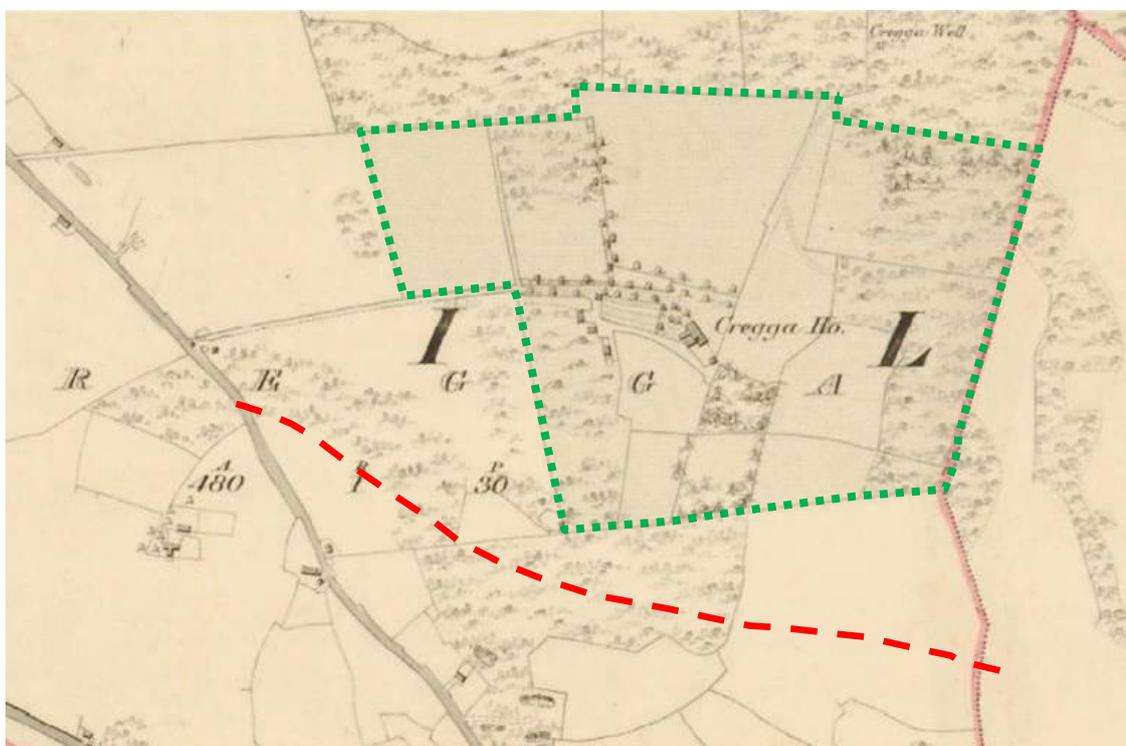
Description

The first edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map shows a house named Cregga House in the townland of Cregga and surrounded by a small demesne. The house is thought to have been built soon after 1661 when the land changed hands. The house had gone by the time of the first edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map in 1911, leaving only two returns that had projected to the rear of the house. These structures survive, though in ruins, as does a dovecote and the base of a former tower house. Some field boundaries that were shown on the first Ordnance Survey map survive, though the land is now a combination of grazing land and scrub, with gorse, blackthorn and woodland, with limestone outcrops.

Reference number:	BH-C11 on Figure 15.18
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.28
Address:	Cregga
Co-ordinates:	M 9120 8541 at the nearest point to the road line.
Chainage:	36+000 to 36+500
Site type & location:	Former demesne at Cregga
Description:	Grassland with scrub.
Approximate date:	Late 17 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-6, www.archaeology.ie database
Special interest:	Historical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed as building or demesne
Distance from centre line:	Nearest point of demesne will be 70m from the centre line and at the edge of the

cutting. House site will be 230m from the edge of the cutting on the opposite side of a hill.

Type of impact:	Indirect
Extent of impact:	Slight
Nature of impact:	Visual
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	Low
Impact significance:	Imperceptible
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a



Map 15.3: Former Cregga Demesne in 1837

The map above shows the former demesne of Cregga House as it was in 1837, outlined in green. The broken red line shows the approximate alignment of the centre line of the proposed road.

BH-C12: Enclosure at Lettreen



Plate 15.29 Enclosure at Lettreen

Description

A sub-rectangular depression in the ground surrounded by a dry-stone wall on three sides, with a bank alongside the local road (LT-60443 North). The road dates from the 20th century. On the first edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map this depression is shown as a pond or sink hole. The latter seems more likely, as the water feature is fed by two streams leading down from the north-east and east, while there is no stream exiting from the area. On the first edition 1:2500 map of 1911 the depression is elongated and not rectangular. A double line borders it to the east and may be a pathway that has since been absorbed into the local road. This map shows a ditch or stream leading away from the feature towards the south-west in a straight line.

Reference number:	BH-C12 on Figure 15.20
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.29
Address:	Lettreen
Co-ordinates:	M 9284 8324
Chainage:	39+100
Site type & location:	Enclosure on west side of local road LT-60443 (North) (Junction 16B)
Description:	Depression in the ground with a perimeter dry-stone wall.
Approximate date:	Early 19 th century, or earlier as a natural feature, walled in 20 th century.
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-10
Special interest:	n/a
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	60m, but adjacent to realigned local road at Junction 186 LT-60443 (North).

Type of impact:	Indirect
Extent of impact:	Slight
Nature of impact:	Visual
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-C13: House at Lavally



Plate 15.30 Gateway of House at Lavally

Description

Two-storey, three-bay house set back from road. House has an early 20th century style, but has been totally refurbished in recent times, with fibre-cement roof covering, uPVC windows and new render. Gateway is unaltered and is in a gothic style, with gate piers and outer piers, between which are wing walls. The gateway, wing walls and piers are constructed of concrete.

Reference number:	BH-C13 on Figure 15.21 and 15.22
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.30
Address:	Lavally
Co-ordinates:	Gateway: M 9393 8221
Chainage:	On local road (LS-6121) near 50+000 (Strokestown Roundabout)
Site type & location:	House
Description:	House with gothic gateway.
Approximate date:	Early 20 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-14
Special interest:	n/a
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Gateway is adjacent to Junction 17F local access
Type of impact:	Possible direct impact
Extent of impact:	Road level is to be raised to the front of this gateway and this may result in the need for the gateway to be reset.
Nature of impact:	Visual and possible resetting at a new level.

Type of impact:	Indirect
Extent of impact:	Slight
Nature of impact:	Visual.
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	Possible resetting of gateway and altered level.
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-C14: House at Lavally



Plate 15.31 House at Lavally

Description

Single-storey, four-bay house on northern side of local road. Dutch barn and outbuildings to rear. Former estate cottage associated with Strokestown Park House and demesne.

Reference number:	BH-C14 on Figure 15.21 and 15.22
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.31
Address:	Lavally, Strokestown
Co-ordinates:	M 9376 8206
Chainage:	Ch0+750 on Strokestown Link Road.
Site type & location:	House on northern side of existing LP-1405 road.
Description:	Single-storey, four-bay house with outbuildings.
Approximate date:	ca.1900
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-14 and site survey.
Special interest:	Social, historical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	45m from realigned local road at Junction 17B proposed Strokestown Link Road.
Type of impact:	Direct
Extent of impact:	Profound

Nature of impact:	House will be demolished.
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	Very high
Impact significance:	Significant
Mitigation measures:	Record house by measured drawings and written and photographic description.
Magnitude with mitigation	Very high
Impact significance after mitigation:	Significant

BH-C15: Shed at Kildalloge



Plate 15.32 Shed at Kildalloge

Description

A small, single-storey, stone-built shed with a corrugated iron roof, set back slightly from the road margin. This structure appears to have been associated with a house, now gone, which was shown in the first edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map of 1837. This structure seems to be present on that map.

Reference number:	BH-C15 on Figure 15.21 and 15.22
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.32
Address:	Kildalloge
Co-ordinates:	M 9370 8201
Chainage:	On local road near 50+000. Ch. 0+700 on Strokestown Link Road.
Site type & location:	Stone-built shed on northern side of existing LP-1405 road
Description:	Stone-built shed.
Approximate date:	Early 19 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-14
Special interest:	n/a
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Within footprint of local road at Junction 17 LP-1405 (South).
Type of impact:	Direct
Extent of impact:	Structure will be demolished
Nature of impact:	Demolition

Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	Record structure by measured drawings and written and photographic description.
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-C16: House at Kildalloge



Plate 15.33 House at Kildalloge

Description

Single-storey vacant house on northern side of existing local road, set back from road margin behind a garden and with a wall along road frontage. Wrought iron pedestrian gate at road side. Windows are two-over-two sashes with quadrant horns. Front door is a late 20th century replacement and is set behind a flat-roofed porch. Former estate cottage associated with Strokestown Park House and demesne.

Reference number:	BH-C16 on Figure 15.21 and 15.22
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.33
Address:	Kildalloge
Co-ordinates:	M 9363 8196
Chainage:	On local road near 50+000. Ch. 0+650 on Strokestown Link Road.
Site type & location:	House at Kildalloge on northern side of existing LP-1405 road. Vacant.
Description:	Single-storey house
Approximate date:	Mid-19 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-14
Special interest:	Social, historical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Within footprint of local road at Junction 17 LP-1405 (South).
Type of impact:	Direct

Extent of impact:	House will be demolished
Nature of impact:	Demolition.
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	Very high
Impact significance:	Significant
Mitigation measures:	Record house by measured drawings, photographs and written description.
Magnitude with mitigation	Very high
Impact significance after mitigation:	Significant

BH-C17: House at Kildalloge



Plate 15.34 House at Kildalloge

Description

Single-storey, four-bay house with sand and cement rendered façade and corrugated iron roof. Chimney stacks are built of brick. A masonry-built shed stands at the rear of the house. The first edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map of 1837 shows a house at the road edge on this site, while the first 1:2500 map of 1911 shows the present building set back from the road. Former estate cottage associated with Strokestown Park House and demesne.

Reference number:	BH-C17 on Figure 15.21 and 15.22
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.34
Address:	Kildalloge
Co-ordinates:	M 9359 8192
Chainage:	On local road near 50+000. Ch. 0+550 on Strokestown Link Road.
Site type & location:	House on northern side of existing LP-1405 road at Kildalloge
Description:	Single-storey house with shed at rear.
Approximate date:	Late 19 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-14
Special interest:	Social, historical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	12m from centre of realigned local road at Junction 17 LP-1405 (South).
Type of impact:	Indirect

Extent of impact:	Slight
Nature of impact:	Visual
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	Low
Impact significance:	Imperceptible
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-C18: Stone Walls at Kildalloge and Lavally



Plate 15.35 Stone Walls at Kildalloge

Description

Stone walls run along both sides of the local road running through Kildalloge and Lavally. The height of the wall varies, up to about 1.6m, while the style also varies. Part of the wall formerly marked the north-western boundary of the Strokestown demesne, while the rest simply defines the edge of the road. The wall is constructed of limestone rubble.

Reference number:	BH-C18 on Figure 15.21 and 15.22
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.35
Address:	Kildalloge and Lavally
Co-ordinates:	Between M 9339 8170 and M 9267 8198 approximately
Chainage:	On local road LP-1405 (south) near junction 17B.
Site type & location:	Walls alongside local road (LP-1405) at Kildalloge and Lavally.
Description:	Dry-stone walls.
Approximate date:	Eighteenth or early 19 th century
Sources:	Ordnance Survey maps and site survey.
Special interest:	Cultural, social, historical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Within footprint of improved local road at Kildalloge and Lavally
Type of impact:	Direct
Extent of impact:	Profound

Nature of impact:	Roadside walls will be removed along parts of the local road.
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	Very high
Impact significance:	Significant
Mitigation measures:	Record walls with photographs and written description. Rebuild sections of stone wall to be removed alongside new LP-1405 (Strokestown Link Road) roadside.
Magnitude with mitigation	Medium
Impact significance after mitigation:	Slight

BH-C19: Stone Stile at Kildallogge



Plate 15.36 Stone Stile at Kildallogge

Description

Stone stile, built in to dry-stone wall at road margin. Located directly opposite entrance to house on opposite side of road. The stile would have facilitated workers from the cottages accessing the lands of Strokestown Park House and demesne.

Reference number:	BH-C19 on Figure 15.21 and 15.22
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.36
Address:	Kildallogge
Co-ordinates:	M 9360 8191
Chainage:	On local road near 50+000. Ch. 0+550 on Strokestown Link Road.
Site type & location:	Stile in wall at roadside margin existing LP-1405.
Description:	Dry-stone stile.
Approximate date:	Early 19 th century
Sources:	Assumed to have served previous house that was shown on first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1837, as well as present house.
Special interest:	Cultural, social, historical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Within footprint of improved local road at Junction 17B LP-1405 (South)
Type of impact:	Direct

Extent of impact:	Profound
Nature of impact:	Roadside wall will be removed, with stile.
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	Very high
Impact significance:	Significant
Mitigation measures:	Record stile with photographs and written description. Rebuild into new roadside wall.
Magnitude with mitigation	Medium
Impact significance after mitigation:	Slight

BH-C20: Well at Kildalloge



Plate 15.37 Well at Kildalloge

Description

The well is below ground level and has been enclosed by stone walls and vaulted over. Access is via a flight of stone steps down to water level. The vaulting is fronted by a lintel of hammer-dressed limestone, dressed to a three-centred curve. A paved area runs alongside the well on two sides and the assemblage is enclosed by stone walls with a well-formed mass concrete coping along part of the wall. A flight of stone steps descends from the stone wall at the roadside margin. The boundary wall over the well has been rebuilt roughly following a presumed collapse. There appears to have been a corrugated iron roof over some or all of the enclosure and one sheet of iron remains.

The well is marked as a rectangle on the first edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map of 1911. The first edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map of 1837 does not show a rectangular feature, but the road margin projects towards the field at this point, suggesting that the well may have been in a set-back at the roadside.

This is not a holy well and was used only as a source of domestic water supply.

Reference number:	BH-C20 on Figure 15.21 and 15.22
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.37
Address:	Kildalloge
Co-ordinates:	M 9354 8185
Chainage:	On local road near 50+000. Ch. 0+500 on Strokestown Link Road.
Site type & location:	Well on south side of existing LP-1405 road at Kildalloge
Description:	Well, enclosed by stone-built structure.
Approximate date:	ca. late 19 th century

Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-14
Special interest:	Cultural, social, historical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Within footprint of local Strokestown Link Road (LP-1405)
Type of impact:	Direct
Extent of impact:	Upper structure would be removed. The well itself would be covered over with a slab to retain it in situ.
Nature of impact:	Well will be encroached upon.
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	Very high
Impact significance:	Significant
Mitigation measures:	Record by measured drawings, photographs and written description.
Magnitude with mitigation	Very high
Impact significance after mitigation:	Significant

BH-C21: Gates at Kildalloge



Plate 15.38 Gateway on Eastern Side of Road



Plate 15.39 Gateway on Western Side of Road

Description

On either side of the road as it runs across the valley at Kildalloge there is a pair of gate piers. The first edition Ordnance Survey six-inch map of 1837 shows the land to the east of the road as being part of the demesne of Strokestown Park, while that to the west was not. The gate piers on the eastern side are substantial, though not high, and are square in section and constructed with rectangular blocks of limestone ashlar, capped with a single capstone of limestone with tooled margins and a rock-faced upper surface. The space between the piers has been infilled with stone walling to match the field boundaries on either side of the gateway.

The western gate piers are not quite so large and are constructed of limestone rubble; the cappings are missing. The gates are in place and are of wrought iron.

The road surface between the gateways has been raised, leaving the entrances below road level.

Reference number:	BH-C21 on Figure 15.21 and 15.22
Photo reference number:	Plates 15.38 and 15.38
Address:	Kildalloge
Co-ordinates:	M 9342 8172 and M 9341 8172

Chainage:	On local road near 50+000. Ch. 0+325 on Strokestown Link Road.
Site type & location:	Gateways on local existing LP-1405 road at Kildalloge
Description:	Two gateways with stone piers, one with wrought iron gates.
Approximate date:	Late 19 th century
Sources:	Site survey, based on style
Special interest:	n/a
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Within take line for local road improvement It is the intention to retain the eastern gateway in situ however it will be recorded in case of damage during construction due to the proximity to the works.
Type of impact:	Direct on western gateway. Indirect on eastern gateway.
Extent of impact:	Profound impact on western gateway
Nature of impact:	Western gateway will be removed
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	Record western gateway with photographs and written description prior to removal.
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-C22: Walls and Gates at Cemetery



Plate 15.40 **Entrance to Cemetery**

Description

The front boundary walls at the cemetery are of mass concrete. The main gateway has piers of limestone ashlar with recessed panels in the front faces and with a fluted top section of the shaft, below a projecting capstone. On either side of each pier the rear section of the face is recessed. The boundary wall meets the pier at this recess; on the opposite side the gates are hung in the recess, giving them some protection from the projecting hubs of cart wheels. The gates are of wrought iron. To the east of the gateway is a wrought iron pedestrian stile.

The cemetery at Kildalloge was opened in the 20th century. In the early 19th century a driveway was opened up from the Strokestown Park demesne northwards to the local road at Kildalloge and this met the road at the same location as the present gateway to the cemetery. The limestone gate piers were made in 1803 for this gate, known as Lady's Gate, and hence predate the cemetery.

Reference number:	BH-C22 on Figure 15.22
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.40
Address:	Kildalloge
Co-ordinates:	M 9329 8153
Chainage:	On local road near 50+000. Ch. 0+100 on Strokestown Link Road.
Site type & location:	Gateway on existing LT-14054 at Kildalloge (Junction 17E)
Description:	Limestone ashlar gate piers with wrought iron gates, set in walls of mass concrete.
Approximate date:	Gateway early-19 th century; cemetery opened in 1925.
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-14, local information.
Special interest:	Architectural, historical

Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Adjacent to Junction 17E local access.
Type of impact:	Indirect
Extent of impact:	Slight
Nature of impact:	Visual
Quality of impact:	Low
Magnitude of impact:	Imperceptible
Impact significance:	Slight
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-C23: Stile at Road Junction, Kildalloge



Plate 15.41 Stile at Road Junction

Description

Stile set into stone boundary wall of field on north-eastern side of road Junction. Stile consists of a gap in the wall, with a stone slab as a sill and with two horizontal wrought iron bars spanning the gap. The upper bar is larger and is an axle from a small vehicle. The Elphin road was regraded in the 19th century or earlier and runs to a significant level below the adjacent land. The stile stands above road level and is approached by rough steps.

Reference number:	BH-C23 on Figure 15.22
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.41
Address:	Corner of Elphin Street, Kildalloge
Co-ordinates:	M 9313 8153
Chainage:	R368. Kildalloge Roundabout.
Site type & location:	Stile at corner of field
Description:	Stone walls and sill with wrought iron bars closing the gap.
Approximate date:	ca.19 th century
Sources:	Site survey
Special interest:	n/a
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Within take for Kildalloge Roundabout (Junction 17D R368 (South)).
Type of impact:	Direct
Extent of impact:	Wall and stile will be removed

Nature of impact:	Demolition.
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	Record stile with photographs and written description
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-C24: House at Elphin Street, Kildalloge



Plate 15.42 House at Elphin Street, Kildalloge

Description

Two-storey labourer's cottage of ca. 1900, subsequently altered and extended and now forming only a small part of a modern bungalow. The house has been altered externally, though it still retains the essence of the original appearance, with windows only at ground floor level to the front, a window to the side at first floor level and a steep roof to give adequate ceiling height on the upper level.

Reference number:	BH-C24 on Figure 15.22
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.42
Address:	Elphin Street, Strokestown
Co-ordinates:	M 9308 8159
Chainage:	R368, Kildalloge Roundabout.
Site type & location:	Former labourer's cottage
Description:	Two-storey, three-bay house.
Approximate date:	ca.1900
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-14 and site survey
Special interest:	n/a
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	20m from centre line of realignment of Elphin Road at) Kildalloge Roundabout (Junction 17D R368 (South)). Retaining wall on eastern side of the realigned R368 Elphin Road.
Type of impact:	Indirect

Extent of impact:	n/a
Nature of impact:	Visual
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-C25: Former Labourer's Cottage at Elphin Street, Strokestown



Plate 15.43 **Former Labourer's Cottage at Elphin Street**

Description

Two-storey, three-bay house, built as labourer's cottage in about 1900. Upper floor is partially in roof space, with side-facing windows only, the walls above ground floor to front and rear having no windows. Roughcast rendered and with slate roof. Windows have been replaced. Gable-fronted porch projects to front of main door.

Reference number:	BH-C25 on Figure 15.22
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.43
Address:	Elphin Street, Strokestown
Co-ordinates:	M 9310 8154
Chainage:	R368, Kildallogge Roundabout.
Site type & location:	House, Elphin Street
Description:	Two-storey former labourer's cottage.
Approximate date:	ca.1900
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-14 and site survey
Special interest:	n/a
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	10m from the end of local access at Kildallogge Roundabout (Junction 17D R368 (South)).
Type of impact:	Indirect
Extent of impact:	n/a
Nature of impact:	Visual. Road will be lowered below present level to the front of the house with retaining

wall on eastern side of the realigned R368
Elphin Road.

Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-C26: Houses at Elphin Street, Strokestown



Plate 15.44 Houses at Elphin Street

Description

Row of four houses, three of which are two-storey and three-bay and the fourth, at the southern end, is single-storey and four bay. There were houses on these sites in the early 19th century, and probably since the 18th century, and these are shown on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1837. The present houses are of later date, probably late 19th century, though some could date from the early 20th century.

Reference number:	BH-C26 on Figure 15.22
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.44
Address:	Elphin Street, Strokestown
Co-ordinates:	M 9311 8151 to M 9311 8146
Chainage:	R368, Kildalloge Roundabout.
Site type & location:	Four houses on west side of Elphin Street
Description:	Three two-storey houses and one single-storey.
Approximate date:	ca. late 19 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 23, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 23-14 and site survey
Special interest:	n/a
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	Facing on to local road improvement at Junction 17D R368 (South).
Type of impact:	Indirect
Extent of impact:	n/a
Nature of impact:	Visual

Quality of impact:	Neutral
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-D01: Urney Church



Plate 15.45 Urney Church

Description

Urney Church survives as a ruin, with the two gable ends and much of one long wall standing, while the other long wall has collapsed. The building is in a very precarious state; at the eastern end a section of the inner face of the gable wall has collapsed and a significant area appears to be on the point of falling. A similar situation pertains at the western gable, where an area of the inner face below the high-level window has collapsed. On the outer face of the church this is expressed as an outward bulge in the masonry, with significant levels of cracking.

The main line of the proposed road will run on a course from north-west to south-east where it runs nearest to the church building and will be at a distance of 600m at its closest point.

Reference number:	BH-D01 on Figure 15.23
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.45
Address:	Vesnoy, with in the demesne of Strokestown Park.
Co-ordinates:	M 9407 8094
Chainage:	51+100
Site type & location:	Medieval church at Vesnoy.
Description:	Ruined shell of a church building, in poor condition.
Approximate date:	Medieval
Sources:	webgis.archaeology.ie
Special interest:	Architectural, historical
Special interest rating:	National
Conservation status:	Record of Monuments and Places, reference. Sites and Monuments Record

	reference RO023-177001-
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	600m
Type of impact:	None apparent. The church is deemed to be located at a sufficient distance from the proposed road development that the levels of vibration associated with the likely construction works will be orders of magnitudes below the levels appropriate for the protection of vibration sensitive structures. (See Appendix 15.1)
Extent of impact:	None
Nature of impact:	None
Quality of impact:	Neutral
Magnitude of impact:	None
Impact significance:	None
Mitigation measures:	A condition survey and vibration analysis of the structure has been undertaken which concluded that the church is deemed to be located at a sufficient distance from the proposed road development that the levels of vibration associated with the likely construction works will be orders of magnitudes below the levels appropriate for the protection of vibration sensitive structures. (See Appendix 15.1)
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-D02: Strokestown Park



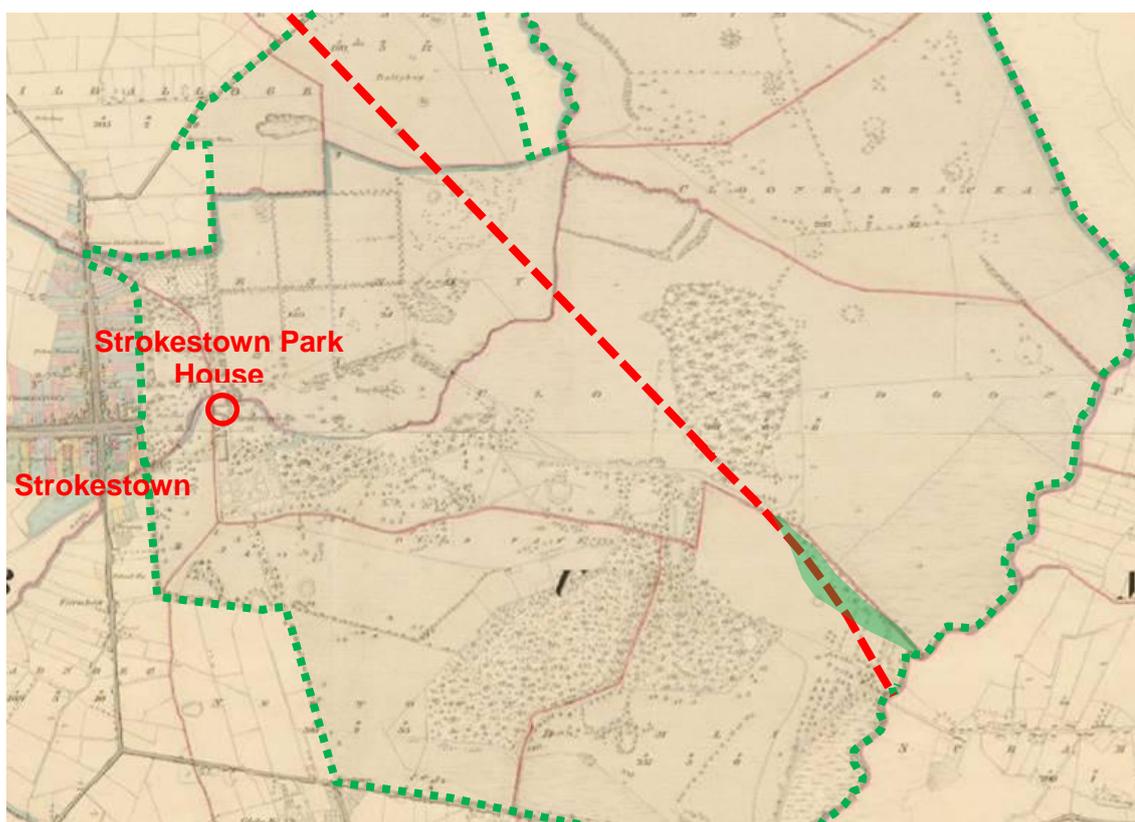
Plate 15.46 **Strokestown Park House**

Description

Seven-bay, three-storey over basement Palladian house with wing walls connecting to two-storey over basement pavilions. Set in a large demesne, for which see below. The central section of the house was built in the 1690s and was altered, with the wings added, c.1730, apparently to the designs of Richard Castle. The house was altered again in the early 19th century.

Reference number:	BH-D02 just off Figure 15.23. Full extents of land ownership on Figure 15.26.
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.46
Address:	Strokestown Park, Strokestown
Co-ordinates:	M 9354 8085
Chainage:	West of Ch.51+000
Site type & location:	Country house, Strokestown
Description:	Palladian house in substantial demesne.
Approximate date:	Central section of the house built in 1690s, modified and wings added in c.1730s.
Sources:	Bence-Jones, 1978, 267
Special interest:	Architectural, historical, artistic, social.
Special interest rating:	National
Conservation status:	The Record of Protected Structures includes Strokestown Park House as a protected structure; the description reads: "Palladian mansion & demesne features".
NIAH	Strokestown Park House (Reg. No. 31811028) is included, as are the gates and gate lodge, a bridge, outbuildings and stables and the walled garden.
Distance from centre line:	Approximately 1100m
Type of impact:	None apparent.
Extent of impact	None
Nature of impact:	None

Quality of impact:	Neutral
Magnitude of impact:	None
Impact significance:	None
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a



Map 15.4: Map of 1837, Showing Strokestown Demesne Outlined in Green

At its greatest extent in the mid 19th century, the demesne of Strokestown Park House measured about 3km from east to west and a little over 3km from north to south. The extract from the Ordnance Survey map that is reproduced above shows the demesne, except for its most northerly and southerly extremities. Strokestown Park House is almost at the western boundary of the demesne, close to the town of Strokestown. The line of the proposed road is shown as a broken red line, running through the former demesne lands at a distance of approximately 1100m from the main house and other buildings. Photomontages have been prepared (See Figures 14.54-14.57 in Volume 3) and a Landscape and Visual Analysis is included in Chapter 11.

BH-D03: Strokestown Park Demesne



Plate 15.47 **Strokestown Park Demesne, Seen from Near the House**

Description

The demesne at Strokestown was laid out in the 18th century and covered a substantial tract of land. This had a walled garden, ornamental pond, woodland walks, a deer park and parkland.

The NIAH garden survey concludes that the main features of the demesne are substantially present, though with some loss of integrity. The more detailed comments are that the “woodland is still present, though structural woodland has been lost” and “parkland trees have been lost from parkland east of the principal building. Other sections of the peripheral landscape are indistinguishable from surrounding farmland”.

The NIAH survey does not note that much of the area of the demesne has been subdivided into fields for grazing and parkland has thus been given over to enclosed land without many of the clumps of trees and woodland that formerly dotted the demesne. Other parts of the land have been given over to conifer plantations, residential development and industrial uses, while a section along the southern margin of the demesne is now laid out as a golf course, with a significant degree of loss of the parkland landscape.

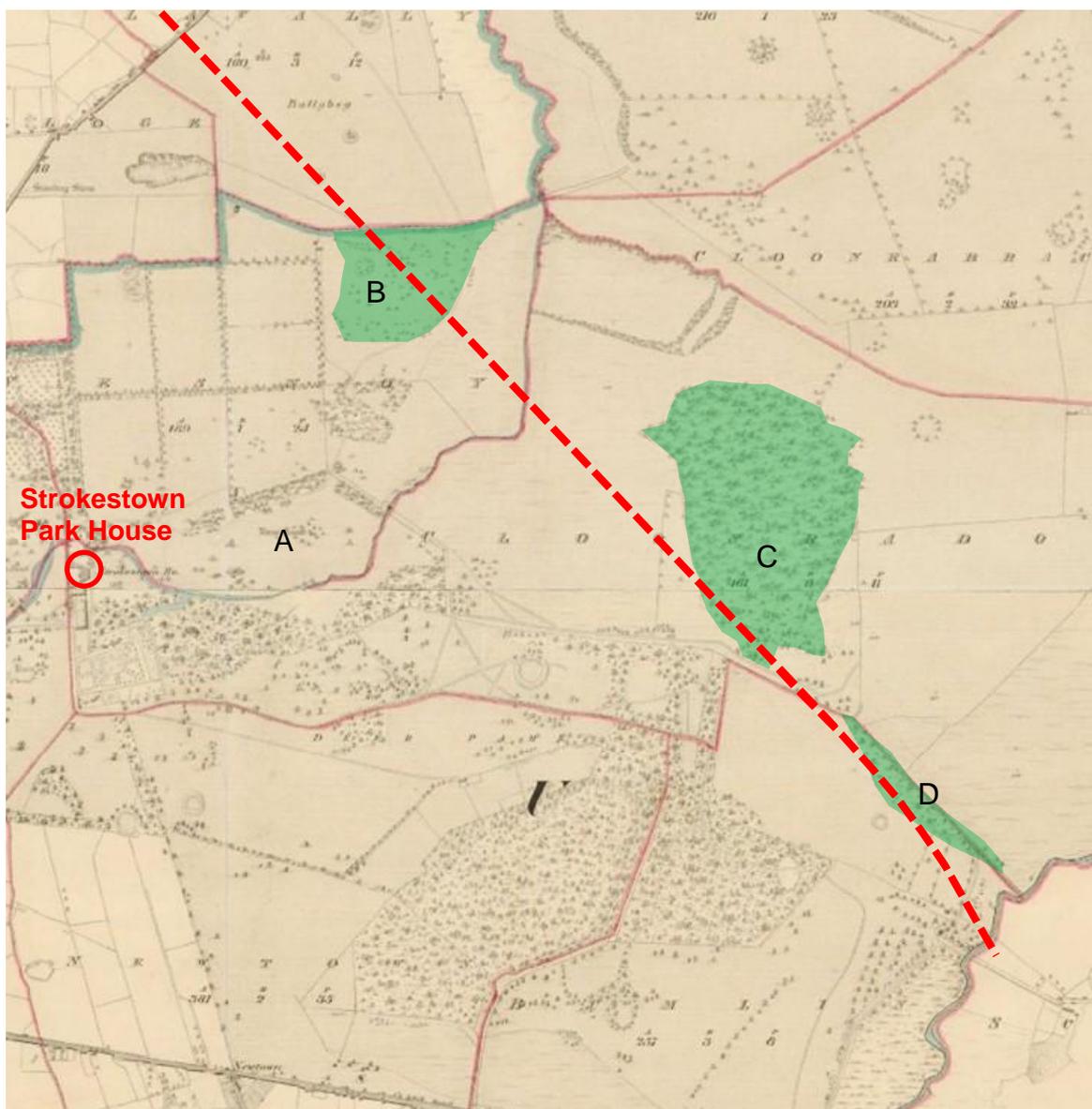
The line of the proposed road through the demesne will run approximately north-west to south-east at a distance of approximately 1100m from the house at Strokestown Park. This line will run almost entirely within enclosed grassland fields, while most of the areas of trees or woodland that will be affected are not parts of the surviving demesne landscaping. The proposed road will lie outside the current demesne of Strokestown Park, managed by the Irish Historical Trust, which has been reduced significantly from its original extent.

Reference number:	BH-D03 on Figures 15.22 to 15.26
Photo reference number:	Plates 15.47 to 15.51
Address:	Lavally, Vesnoy, Cloonradoon and Bumlin
Co-ordinates:	M 9382 8213 to 9558 8002
Chainage:	50+000 to 52+800

Site type & location:	Demesne at Strokestown Park
Description:	Demesne of large country house, now partially given over to fields and plantations.
Approximate date:	Early 18 th century
Sources:	Bence-Jones, 1978, 267
Special interest:	Architectural, historical
Special interest rating:	Regional
Conservation status:	The Record of Protected Structures includes Strokestown Park House as a protected structure; the description reads: "Palladian mansion & demesne features".
NIAH	The demesne is included in the NIAH garden survey.
Distance from centre line:	Main line runs through the demesne over a distance of 2800m.
Type of impact:	Direct
Extent of impact	The route will cut through the former demesne.
Nature of impact:	No effect on setting of house. Path of route will run mainly through land that has been subdivided into fields. .
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	Low
Impact significance:	Slight
Mitigation measures:	Replacement planting in a mix of native species, such as hawthorn, whitebeam and ash.
Magnitude with mitigation	Low
Impact significance after mitigation:	Slight

While there was a big house at Strokestown from the late 17th century and the present house was built in the 1730s, the present demesne dates from a later period. The naturalistic style of gardens, as opposed to the earlier, strictly geometrical gardens of earlier times, began with the work of William Kent in the 1730s, though the style did not become widespread until the middle of the century, when it was made more popular through the work of Capability Brown. The style included parkland with individual trees, groups of trees and belts of woodland, all planted with curved outlines and avoiding straight lines as far as possible. Features were introduced into this landscape, including ornamental lakes, waterfalls, bridges and eye-catchers such as statuary and follies.

The first edition Ordnance Survey map of Roscommon, published in 1837, shows the demesne as it was at its fully-developed stage. This is seen in the extracts from this map that are reproduced above and below and is discussed in the pages following. The map extract shows part of the demesne, while map 15.4 above shows a wider extent, with the demesne boundary indicated.



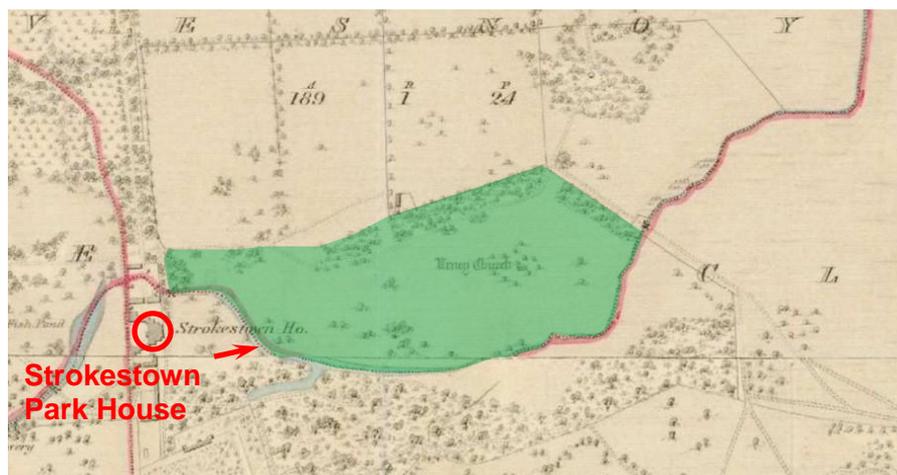
Map 15.5: Ordnance Survey map of 1837, Showing Strokestown Demesne

In the map extract the line of the proposed road is shown by the broken red line. The green areas highlight the belts of trees and woodland along this alignment and the letters refer to the sections that are discussed further below.

Map 15.5 above shows that the most heavily-landscaped part of the demesne was in the area in the vicinity of the house and to the south-east of it, into the townlands of Newtown and Bumlin. Examination of the landscape today indicates that a great deal of the original demesne planting and other features survive in that area, including the belt of trees to the rear of the house – now the woodland walk – and the substantial woodland at Newtown and Bumlin.

The map also shows that the eastern part of the demesne was less intensively landscaped, mainly being laid out as fields, though with the three belts of trees and woodland that have been highlighted in the map and labelled B, C, and D.

A. Parkland at rear of Strokestown Park House



Map 15.6: Parkland to Rear of House in 1837

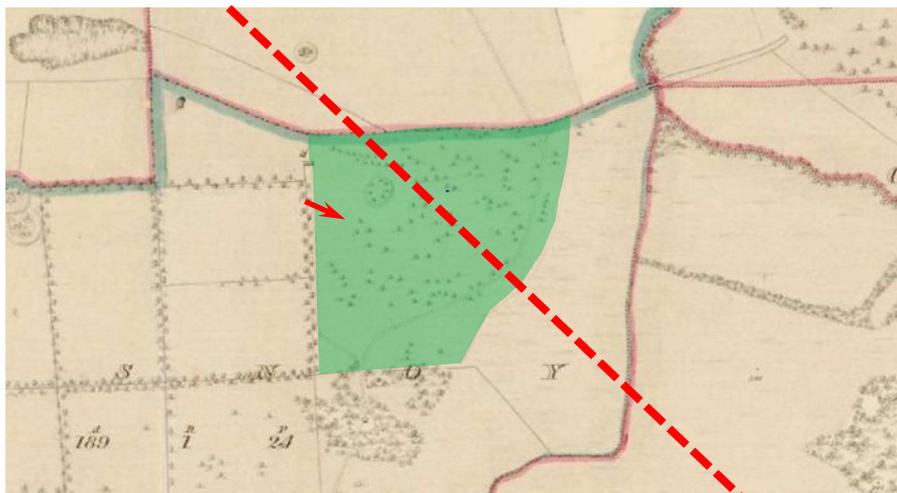
The map extract above shows the parkland at the rear as it was shown on the Ordnance Survey map of 1837. This shows an area with parkland trees and the ruined Urney Church, while the view is closed at the eastern end by a dense belt of trees, which also continues along the northern fringe. The arrow shows the direction of view in the photograph below.



Plate 15.48 Parkland at Rear of Main House

Plate 15.47 shows the parkland to the rear of Strokestown Park House from ground level, while the photograph above (Plate 15.48) shows a similar view, but from the top floor of Strokestown Park House. The old Urney Church is visible in the distance near the centre of the view. It should be noted that the church is approximately 500m from the main house, while the road would be approx. 1100m. The majority of the parkland trees have gone and the two dense belts of trees in the distance have been reduced to single lines.

B. Trees at Vesnoy



Map 15.7: Trees at Vesnoy in 1837

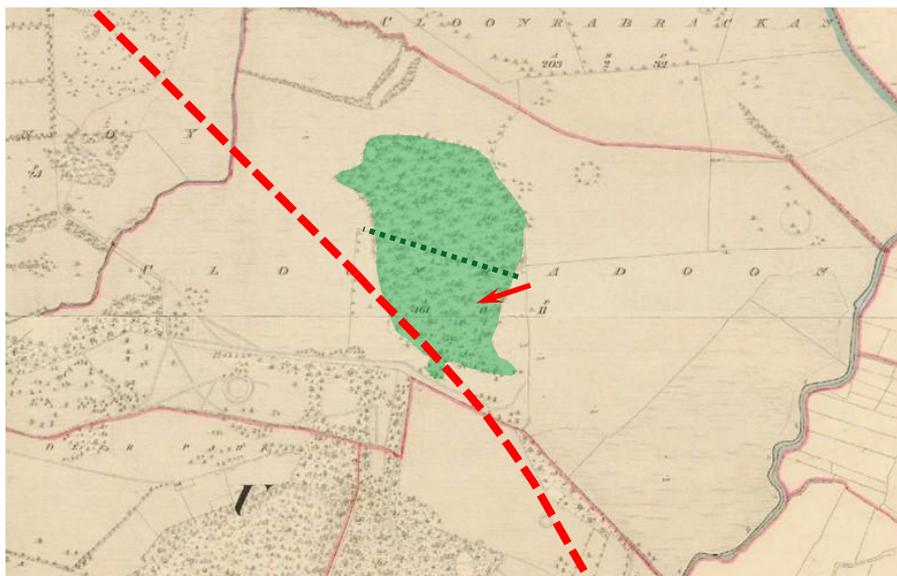
The 1837 Ordnance Survey map shows a scatter of trees spread over a hillside below an archaeological enclosure, which itself is planted with trees. This spread of trees is too dispersed to be a woodland and seems to be a deliberate planting at low density. The arrow shows the direction of view in the photograph below, the approximate camera position being at the base of the arrow.



Plate 15.49 Hill Slope at Visnoy

The photograph above shows a view over this hillside from near the top; there are no trees remaining on the slopes and the land has been laid out in fields for grazing.

C. Woodland at Clonradoon



Map 15.8: Woodland at Clonradoon in 1837

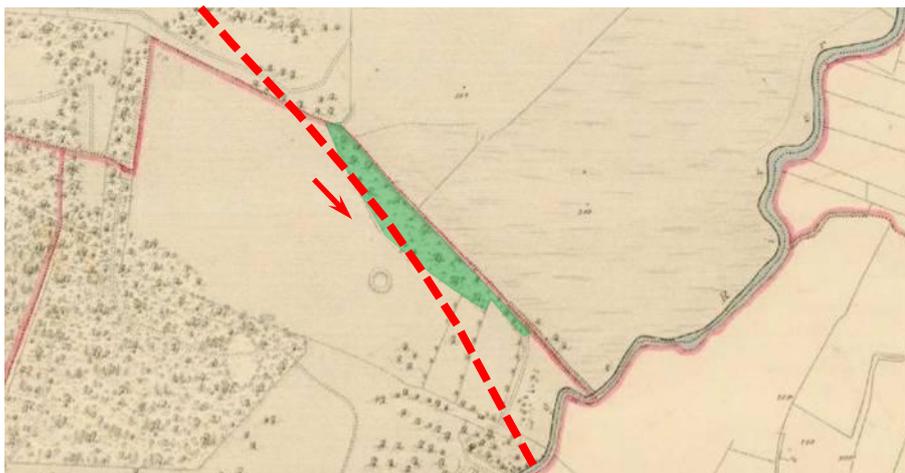
The 1837 Ordnance Survey map shows a large, dense clump of woodland in the middle of the townland of Clonradoon. This woodland has an irregular outline, much of which is curved. The arrow shows the direction of view in the photograph below, the approximate camera position being at the base of the arrow.



Plate 15.50 Former Woodland at Clonradoon

The photograph above shows a view looking west across the former woodland. The northern part of this woodland is still extant, north of the green broken line on the map extract above. South of this line the area has been cleared and laid out in fields for grazing, with hedgerow trees planted along the field boundaries.

D. Woodland at Bumlin



Map 15.9: Woodland at Bumlin in 1837

The map extract from the 1837 Ordnance Survey sheet shows a narrow strip of woodland running alongside the northern boundary of the townland of Bumlin. The arrow shows the direction of view in the photograph below, with the approximate position of the camera being at the base of the arrow.



Plate 15.51 Woodland at Bumlin

This strip of woodland is largely intact today, though the westernmost part of it has receded somewhat. The woodland is seen in the photograph above, with the adjacent land used for grazing.

What has been seen in the photographs and map extracts above is that the two larger areas of trees that formed part of the demesne planting in 1837 are no longer extant, at least in the section through which the proposed road will run. The strip of woodland at Bumlin still exists, though slightly reduced. This part of the demesne was originally laid out in fields, interspersed with trees and woodlands and was not part of the designed landscape, which was to be found to the south and south-east of Strokestown Park House.

BH-D04: Building at Bumlin



Plate 15.52 Shed at Bumlin

Description

A single-storey, stone-built shed with a corrugated iron roof. Divided internally into two compartments by a stone wall and this is expressed externally by two doorways.

The building was noted in Griffith's valuation as a herd's house.

Reference number:	BH-D04 on Figure 15.24
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.52
Address:	Bumlin
Co-ordinates:	M 9549 8008
Chainage:	52+700
Site type & location:	Stone-built shed at Bumlin
Description:	Single-storey stone-built shed with corrugated iron roof, which is partially collapsed.
Approximate date:	Early 19 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 29, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 29-3 and Griffith's Valuation, at http://www.askaboutireland.ie/griffith-valuation
Special interest:	n/a
Special interest rating:	Record only
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	30m from centre line.
Type of impact:	Indirect
Extent of impact	No direct impact

Nature of impact:	Visual
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	n/a
Impact significance:	n/a
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-D05: House at Bumlin



Plate 15.53 House at Bumlin

Description

Single-storey house with rectangular element at eastern end and an octagonal element at the western end. Projecting porch to the north-west of octagonal portion, near which is a single-storey shed. Roof covering is of quarry slates.

The house was built as a gate lodge or a toll house alongside a road that formerly crossed the Scramoge River and ran westwards. The line of the road is visible running up from the bridge and to the south of the house.

Reference number:	BH-D05 on Figure 15.24
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.53
Address:	Bumlin
Co-ordinates:	M 9548 8003
Chainage:	52+750
Site type & location:	House
Description:	Single-storey house.
Approximate date:	Possibly 18 th century
Sources:	OS 1 st edition 6" Roscommon sheet 29, 1837-38, 1:2500 Roscommon sheet 29-3; local information.
Special interest:	Architectural, social, historical
Special interest rating:	Regional
Conservation status:	Protected structure, reference 02900760
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	55m from centre line.
Type of impact:	Indirect

Extent of impact	Slight
Nature of impact:	Visual.
Quality of impact:	Neutral
Magnitude of impact:	Low
Impact significance:	Slight
Mitigation measures:	None
Magnitude with mitigation	n/a
Impact significance after mitigation:	n/a

BH-D06: Bridge at Bumlin



Plate 15.54 Bridge at Bumlin/Scramoge

Description

Remnants of bridge on either bank of the Scramoge River. Western abutment is set back from the river and the spring of the arch survives, overgrown with grass and vegetation. On the eastern side the remnants are concealed under growth, including trees. The line of the road running westwards from the river is visible on the ground and runs to the south of the house described above (BH-D05). The road would not be close to the proposed route, the bridge being the closest point to the road on the western side of the river.

Reference number:	BH-D06 on Figure 15.24
Photo reference number:	Plate 15.54
Address:	Bumlin and Scramoge
Co-ordinates:	M 9554 7997
Chainage:	52+800
Site type & location:	Bridge, Scramoge River
Description:	Remnants of bridge on two banks.
Approximate date:	Probably pre-18 th century
Sources:	Site inspection, local information
Special interest:	Historical, technical
Special interest rating:	Local
Conservation status:	None
NIAH	Not listed
Distance from centre line:	35m from centre line, c.7m from embankment.
Type of impact:	Indirect – new river crossing will be adjacent to old bridge ruin. The remnants of the bridge will need to be safeguarded during construction.

Extent of impact	Slight.
Nature of impact:	Visual.
Quality of impact:	Negative
Magnitude of impact:	Low
Impact significance:	Imperceptible
Mitigation measures:	The bridge should be protected during construction.
Magnitude with mitigation	Low
Impact significance after mitigation:	Imperceptible

15.6 Impacts

The findings of the above survey of the buildings and other structures on which there is a possible impact is summarised in Table 15.2 below. The table starts with the site number and location.

In each case the structure is given a rating as to its importance and, if higher than "Record only" the nature of its special interest is given. The rating definitions are in accordance with those given above. The special interest is based on the categories set down in the Planning and Development Act, 2000. While that Act gives no criteria for assigning a special interest to a structure, the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) offers guidelines to its field-workers. This offers guidance by example rather than by definition, and is the system adopted for the present assessment. There are eight categories set down in the Act, viz. archaeological, architectural, historical, technical, cultural, scientific, social and artistic, and the NIAH guidance for each is as follows:

15.6.1 Archaeological

It is to be noted that the NIAH is biased towards post-1700 structures. Structures that have archaeological features may be recorded, providing the archaeological features are incorporated within post-1700 elements. Industrial fabric is considered to have technical significance, and should only be attributed archaeological significance if the structure has pre-1700 features.

15.6.2 Architectural

A structure may be considered of special architectural interest under the following criteria:

- An aspiration of aesthetic appeal to its design.
- Good quality or well executed architectural design
- The work of a known and distinguished architect, engineer, designer, craftsman
- Modest or vernacular structures may be considered to be of architectural interest, as they are part of the history of the built heritage of Ireland.
- Well designed decorative features, externally and/or internally

15.6.3 Historical

A structure may be considered of special historical interest under the following criteria:

- A significant historical event associated with the structure
- An association with a significant historical figure
- Has a known interesting and/or unusual change of use, e.g. a former workhouse now in use as a hotel
- A memorial to a historical event.

15.6.4 Technical

A structure may be considered of special technical interest under the following criteria:

- Incorporates building materials of particular interest, i.e. the materials or the technology used for construction
- Incorporates innovative engineering design, e.g. bridges, canals or mill weirs

- A structure which has an architectural interest may also merit a technical interest due to the structural techniques used in its construction, e.g. a curvilinear glasshouse, early use of concrete, cast-iron prefabrication.
- Mechanical fixtures relating to a structure may be considered of technical significance.

15.6.5 Cultural

A structure may be considered of special cultural interest under the following criteria:

- An association with a known fictitious character or event, e.g. Sandycove Martello Tower which featured in Ulysses.

15.6.6 Scientific

A structure may be considered of special scientific interest under the following criteria:

- A structure or place which is considered to be an **extraordinary** or **pioneering** scientific or technical achievement in the Irish context, e.g. Mizen Head Bridge, Birr Telescope.

15.6.7 Social

A structure may be considered of special social interest under the following criteria:

- A focal point of spiritual, political, national or other cultural sentiment to a group of people, e.g. a place of worship, a meeting point, assembly rooms.
- Developed or constructed by a community or organisation, e.g. the construction of the railways or the building of a church through the patronage of the local community
- Illustrates a particular lifestyle, philosophy, or social condition of the past, e.g. the hierarchical accommodation in a country house, philanthropic housing, vernacular structures.

15.6.8 Artistic

A structure may be considered of special artistic interest under the following criteria:

- Work of a skilled craftsman or artist, e.g. plasterwork, wrought-iron work, carved elements or details, stained glass, stations of the cross.
- Well designed mass produced structures or elements may also be considered of artistic interest.

In the evaluation of the special interest of a structure it is possible for the structure to have a special interest under more than one of the above categories.

The impact is stated as being either Direct or Indirect and the level of this impact, insofar as it relates to the architectural heritage, is given in accordance with the following criteria:

Table 15.1 Definitions of Level of Impact

Impact	Definition
Imperceptible	An impact capable of measurement but without noticeable consequences
Slight	An impact that causes noticeable changes in the character of the environment without affecting its sensitivities
Moderate	An impact that alters the character of the environment in a manner that is consistent with existing or emerging trends
Significant	An impact which, by its character, magnitude, duration or intensity alters a significant aspect of the environment
Profound	An impact that obliterates sensitive characteristics

It should be noted that this assessment relates to architectural heritage and no comment is offered on effects on aspects such as property rights or effects on property that are not pertinent to architectural heritage.

The TII/NRA *Guidelines for the Assessment of Heritage Impacts on National Road Schemes* sets down the criteria for determining the significance of an impact based on the magnitude of the impact and the importance of the architectural heritage. This is reproduced in table 15.2 below.

Table 15.2 Schedule of Significance

Magnitude of Impact		Importance of Architectural Heritage			
		Local	Regional	National	International
Negative: a change that reduces the quality of the environment	Very high	Significant	Significant	Profound	Profound
	High	Moderate	Significant	Significant	Profound
	Medium	Slight	Moderate	Significant	Significant
	Low	Imperceptible	Slight	Moderate	Significant
Neutral: a change that does not affect the quality of the environment		No impact			
Positive: a change that improves the quality of the environment	Low	Imperceptible	Slight	Moderate	Significant
	Medium	Slight	Moderate	Significant	Significant
	High	Moderate	Significant	Significant	Significant

Finally, the table states whether any mitigation measures are required to address the effects of the proposal and the magnitude of the impact after mitigation. It should be noted that where a structure is rated as “Record only” the impact following mitigation is not assessed. In all cases where mitigation is required it is considered more fully in the following section.

Table 15.3 Summary of Impacts

Site	Location	Rating	Interest	Impact on Structure	Impact on Setting	Mitigation Required	Impact After Mitigation
BH-A01	Glebe East	Record only	n/a	None	n/a	No	n/a
BH-A02	Portaghard	Record only	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	n/a
BH-A03	Portaghard	Regional	Historical, social	None	Slight positive	No	n/a
BH-A04	Mullen	Local	Social	None	None	No	n/a
BH-A05	Dungar	Record only	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	n/a
BH-B01	Ballaghcullia	Record only	n/a	None	n/a	No	n/a
BH-B02	Killvoy	Local	Historical, social	Slight	Slight	Yes	Slight
BH-B03	Corry West	Local	Historical, social	None	Slight	No	n/a
BH-B04	Corry East	Local	Historical, social	Slight	Slight	Yes	n/a
BH-B05	Corry East	Record only	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	n/a
BH-B06	Cloonyeffe	Record only	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	n/a
BH-B07	Gortacrannagh	Local	Historical, social	None	Slight	No	n/a
BH-B08	Gortacrannagh	Local	Historical, social	None	Slight	No	n/a
BH-B09	Shankill	Local	Historical, social	None	Slight	No	n/a
BH-B10	Shankill	Regional	Historical, social, technical	None	Slight	No	n/a
BH-B11	Shankill	Record only	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	n/a
BH-C01	Lugboy	Local	Architectural, historical, social	None	Slight	No	n/a
BH-C02	Lugboy	Local	Architectural, social, historical	None	Slight	No	n/a
BH-C03	Lugboy	Local	Historical	None	n/a	No	n/a
BH-C04	Lugboy	Record only	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	n/a
BH-C05	Cregga	Record only	n/a	n/a	n/a	No	n/a
BH-C06	Lugboy	Local	Social	None	Slight	No	n/a
BH-C07	Cloonculla	Local	Architectural, historical, social	None	Slight	No	n/a
BH-C08	Cloonculla	Local	Historical, social	None	Slight	No	n/a
BH-C09	Cregga	Local	Historical, social	Significant	n/a	Yes	Significant
BH-C10	Cregga	Record only	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	n/a
BH-C11	Cregga	Local	Historical	None	Slight	No	n/a
BH-C12	Lettreen	Record only	n/a	None	n/a	No	n/a
BH-C13	Lavally	Record only	n/a	None	n/a	Yes	n/a
BH-C14	Lavally	Local	Historical, social	Significant	n/a	Yes	Significant
BH-C15	Kildallog	Record only	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	n/a
BH-C16	Kildallog	Local	Historical, social	Significant	n/a	Yes	Significant
BH-C17	Kildallog	Local	Historical, social	None	Slight	No	n/a
BH-C18	Kildallog & Lavally	Local	Cultural, historical, social	Significant	Slight	Yes	Slight
BH-C19	Kildallog	Local	Cultural, historical, social	Significant	n/a	Yes	Slight
BH-C20	Kildallog	Local	Cultural, historical, social	Significant	n/a	Yes	Significant
BH-C21	Kildallog	Record only	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	n/a

Site	Location	Rating	Interest	Impact on Structure	Impact on Setting	Mitigation Required	Impact After Mitigation
BH-C22	Kildalloge	Local	Architectural, historical	None	Slight	No	n/a
BH-C23	Kildalloge	Record only	n/a	n/a	n/a	Yes	n/a
BH-C24	Kildalloge	Record only	n/a	None	n/a	No	n/a
BH-C25	Elphin Street	Record only	n/a	None	n/a	No	n/a
BH-C26	Elphin Street	Record only	n/a	None	n/a	No	n/a
BH-D01	Vesnoy	National	Architectural, historical	None	None	No	n/a
BH-D02	Strokestown	National	Architectural, artistic, historical, social	None	None	No	n/a
BH-D03	Strokestown	Regional	Architectural, historical	None	Slight	Yes	Slight
BH-D04	Bumlin	Record only	n/a	None	n/a	No	n/a
BH-D05	Bumlin	Regional	Architectural, social, historical	None	Slight	No	n/a
BH-D06	Bumlin/ Scramoge	Local	Historical, technical	None	Slight	Yes	Slight

15.6.9 Do-Nothing Scenario

In the event of a Do-Nothing Scenario there will be no adverse effect on cultural heritage. All protected structures considered in this study are outside the site of the proposed development and their future existence will not be affected by a decision to do nothing with the site. Such features as have been identified within the site will remain in place were no development to go ahead.

15.7 Proposed Mitigation & Residual Impacts

Nineteen structures have been identified above as being affected by the proposed road to the extent that mitigation is required to protect or record the structure. This is considered below and the nature of the required mitigation is discussed.

Site BH-A02

A later 19th century derelict house will be demolished to facilitate the construction of the main line.

Mitigation – The house and associated structures are to be recorded by means of measured drawings, photographs and written descriptions.

The house is rated as “Record only”. The impact after mitigation is not measured.

Site BH-A05

Single-storey, stone-built house in ruins, standing to eaves height.

Mitigation – The building is to be recorded by means of measured drawings, photographs and written descriptions.

The house is rated as “Record only”. The impact after mitigation is not measured.

Site BH-B02

The main line of the proposed road will pass through part of the former demesne of Mantua at Killvoy, while the realignment of the R369 will also pass through the former demesne. This will require the removal of a belt of planting.

Mitigation – The margins of the new roads are to be replanted with broadleaf trees. Following mitigation the impact will be slight.

Site BH-B04

The main line of the proposed road will pass through a small stretch of the former demesne of Mantua at Corry East, requiring the removal of a section of an earth bank, a stone wall and two lines of trees.

Mitigation – A new section of a sinuous earth bank and tree and hedge planting is to be undertaken to the north of the new road alignment to replace the section that is to be removed. This is to follow the sinuous pattern of the existing bank at the northern margin of the planted strip and continue to the eastern end of the road frontage of the demesne. .

Following mitigation the impact will be slight.

Site BH-B06

The remnants of a ruined house at Cloonyeffery will be demolished to facilitate the proposed road.

Mitigation – The affected structures should be recorded by means of photographs and written description prior to the commencement of the works.

The house is rated as “Record only”. The impact after mitigation is not measured.

Site BH-C04

A surviving fragment of a 19th century house will be affected by improvements to R368.

Mitigation – The structure is to be recorded by means of written and photographic description.

The house is rated as “Record only”. The impact after mitigation is not measured.

Site BH-C09

Single-storey house at Cregga will be removed to facilitate the realignment of the local road.

Mitigation – The structure is to be recorded by means of measured drawings and written and photographic description.

Following mitigation the impact will be significant.

Site BH-C10

Pair of stone gate piers and wrought iron gates will be removed to facilitate the proposed road.

Mitigation – The structure is to be recorded by means of measured drawings and written and photographic description.

The gateway is rated as “Record only”. The impact after mitigation is not measured

Site BH-C13

Nineteenth century gateway at Lavally may need to be reset at a revised level as the roadway to the front of the gateway is to be raised by approximately 300mm, reducing in height back towards the gates.

Mitigation – If the change in levels at the gates is such that the gates cannot be operated it will be necessary to reset the gates to a revised level.

The gateway is rated as “Record only”. The impact after mitigation is not measured.

Site BH-C14

Single-storey house at Kildallogge dating from c.1900 will be removed to facilitate the realignment of the local road at Junction 17B.

Mitigation – The structure is to be recorded by means of measured drawings and written and photographic description.

Following mitigation the impact will be significant.

Site BH-C15

An early 19th century stone shed at Kildallogge will be removed to facilitate the realignment of the local road at Junction 17B.

Mitigation – The structure is to be recorded by means of measured drawings and written and photographic description.

The shed is rated as “Record only”. The impact after mitigation is not measured.

Site BH-C16

A derelict single-storey mid 19th century house at Kildallogge will be demolished to facilitate the realignment of the local road at Junction 17B.

Mitigation – The house will be recorded by means of measured drawings, photographs and written description prior to demolition.

Following mitigation the impact will be significant.

Site BH-C18

Stone walls on either side of local road LP-1405 would be demolished to facilitate the realignment of the road.

Mitigation – Walls which are removed are to be rebuilt adjacent to the realigned LP-1405 road.

Following mitigation the impact will be slight.

Site BH-C19

A stone stile in the dry-stone wall at the margin of the existing local road will be removed to facilitate the realignment of the Strokestown Link Road.

Mitigation – The stile is to be recorded prior to removal by means of photographs and written description and is to be rebuilt into the new roadside wall.

Following mitigation the impact will be slight.

Site BH-C20

A well that is enclosed by a stone-built structure lies within the footprint of the Strokestown Link Road. It is proposed to remove the upper structure and place a slab over the well to retain it in situ.

Mitigation – The well is to be recorded by means of measured drawings, photographs and written description prior to its removal.

Following mitigation the impact will be significant.

Site BH-C21

Two stone-built gateways stand within the take line for the local road improvement at Kildallogge. These gateways lie opposite each other, though they differ in style. One has a pair of wrought-iron gates. It is the intention to retain the eastern gateway in situ however it will be recorded in case of damage during construction due to the proximity to the works.

Mitigation – The gates and gate piers are to be recorded with photographs and written description prior to their removal. Following removal the pier caps are to be stored in a safe location.

The gateways are rated as “Record only”. The impact after mitigation is not measured.

Site BH-C23

A stone stile set into the field boundary adjacent to the road Junction at Elphin Street, Kildallogge will be removed to facilitate the construction of Junction 17D.

Mitigation – The stile will be recorded by means of photographs and written description prior to its removal.

The stile is rated as “Record only”. The impact after mitigation is not measured.

Site BH-D01

Urney Church is at a distance of 600m from the proposed road development. However, the fabric of the building is in very poor state at present and some parts of the walls are in danger of collapse. The church is deemed to be located at a sufficient distance from the proposed road development that the levels of vibration associated with the likely construction works will be orders of magnitudes below the levels appropriate for the protection of vibration sensitive structures.

Mitigation – A condition survey and vibration analysis of the structure has been undertaken which concluded that the church is deemed to be located at a sufficient distance from the proposed road development that the levels of vibration associated with the likely construction works will be orders of magnitudes below the levels appropriate for the protection of vibration sensitive structures (See Appendix 15.1 for further details). A thorough engineering inspection of the structure shall be undertaken immediately prior to construction (subject to the landowner’s consent). A programme of monitoring will be implemented to ensure that condition limits are not exceeded and that all the relevant recommendations are met.

Following mitigation the impact will be no impact.

Site BH-D03

The main line of the proposed road is to pass through the former demesne of Strokestown Park. The route will be remote from the historic main house. While the affected part of the demesne has been altered significantly over the years since it ceased to be part of the grounds of the house, there are some residual features, such as belts of trees, many of which are of late date.

Mitigation – Replacement planting is to be undertaken to supplement the trees that remain following the construction of the road.

Following mitigation the impact will be slight.

Site BH-D06

The proposed Scramoge River crossing will be close to the remnants of the bridge, with the embankments on which the road approaches the bridge being about 7m from each of the two surviving bridge abutments.

Mitigation – The two surviving parts of the bridge will be protected during construction.

Following mitigation the impact will be slight.

15.7.1 Summary of Residual impacts

The extent of any residual impacts is summarised in Table 15.3 below:

Table 15.3 Summary of Impacts on Sites of Architectural Interest Following Mitigation

Value of Site	Significance of Impact					
	None	Imperceptible	Slight	Moderate	Significant	Profound
National	2					
Regional	3		1			
Local	13	0	5		4	
Total	18	0	6	0	4	0

In addition, eight sites defined as “record only” will be mitigated by recording the structure.

It should be noted that wherever the mitigation set down above includes some level of recording, such as measured survey, photography or written description, the results of such recording should be lodged within the county library and in the Irish Architectural Archive, and should be available for the public record.

15.8 Conclusions

Following examination of the various structures within the CPO line and in the immediate vicinity, it is concluded that this road development will not have any significant effects on built heritage. The small number of structures that will be removed to facilitate construction of the proposed road are of minor interest and it will be sufficient to record them prior to removal. In other cases the proposed road development will be either at a significant distance such that there will be no appreciable effect, such as at Urney Church and Strokestown Park House or they have been so altered over time that little survives of their original character, such as at the demesnes of Hermitage, Bettyfield and Strokestown Park House.

It envisaged that following the recommended mitigation the proposed road development will have no significant effect on built heritage.

15.9 References

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APPENDIX 15.1

Urney Church – Review of Potential Construction & Operational Phase Vibration Impacts

**N5 BALLAGHADEREEN TO
STROKESTOWN ROAD
SCHEME**

URNEY CHURCH

**REVIEW OF POTENTIAL
CONSTRUCTION &
OPERATIONAL PHASE
VIBRATION IMPACTS**

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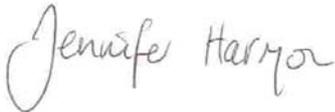
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Details	Written by	Approved by
Signature		
Name	Ronan Murphy	Jennifer Harmon
Title	Senior Acoustic Consultant	Senior Acoustic Consultant
Date	24 August 2016	24 August 2016

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AWN Consulting have been requested to address the potential vibration impacts arising during the construction and operational phase of the proposed N5 Ballaghadereen to Strokestown Road Project on Urney Church, Strokestown, County Roscommon.

In the first instance, a review of best practice guidance and standards on limits applicable to prevention of cosmetic damage for vibration sensitive buildings or structures was undertaken. This review identified that an appropriate limit sufficient to provide a high level of protection against cosmetic damage from construction works would fall in the range of 3mm/s PPV (<10Hz).

Reference was also made to the content of BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014 *Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites – Vibration* which outlines typical levels of vibration associated with rotary bored piling which is the most significant source of vibration expected to arise from the construction works.

In summary, the church is deemed to be located at a sufficient distance from the proposed road development that the levels of vibration associated with the likely construction works will be orders of magnitudes below the levels appropriate for the protection of vibration sensitive structures. It is important to note however that the condition of the church is such that collapse due to inherent structural instabilities may be imminent and may occur in the absence of any increased levels of either ambient or construction related vibration.

Ground vibration produced by road traffic is unlikely to cause perceptible structural vibration in properties located near to well maintained and smooth road surfaces.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

AWN Consulting have been requested to address the potential vibration impacts arising during the construction phase of the proposed N5 Ballaghadereen to Strokestown road development on Urney Church, Strokestown, County Roscommon.

The church is located on the grounds of the Strokestown Demesne and is approximately 580m from the nearest point of the proposed road development. For reference, the location of the church relative to the proposed road development and the Strokestown House is illustrated in Figure 1.

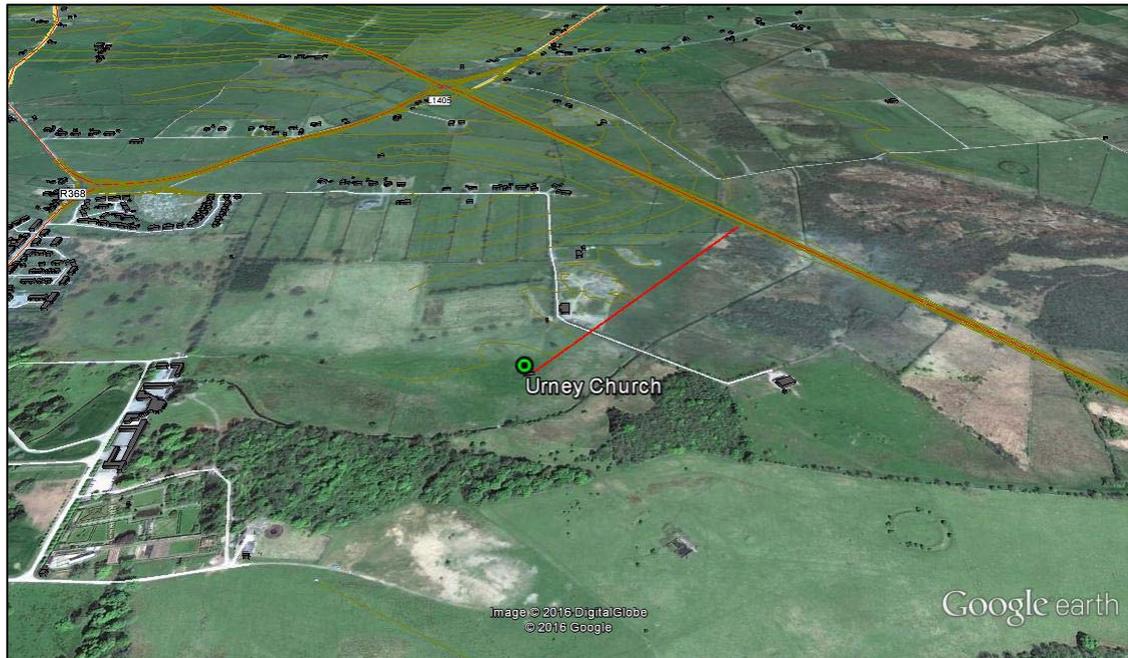


Figure 1 Site Location and Context

2.0 GUIDANCE ON THE ASSESSMENT OF VIBRATION IMPACTS

In the first instance, due to the uninhabited nature of the Church, only vibration guidelines relative to cosmetic or structural building damage have been referenced. In all instances, it is appropriate to consider the magnitude of vibration in terms of Peak Particle Velocity (PPV). Peak Particle Velocity is defined in BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014 *Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites – Vibration* as:

‘Instantaneous maximum velocity reached by a vibrating element as it oscillates about its rest position.’

2.1 Guidance and Standards

2.1.1 TII Guidelines for the Treatment of Noise & Vibration in National Road Schemes, Rev 1, October 2004

With regards to construction vibration, the Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) Guidelines for the Treatment of Noise & Vibration in National Road Schemes (2004) outline the following limits in respect of ensuring that no cosmetic damage occurs to buildings in the vicinity of construction works.

Allowable vibration (in terms of peak particle velocity) at the closest part of sensitive property to the source of vibration, at a frequency of		
Less than 10Hz	10 to 50Hz	50 to 100Hz (and above)
8 mm/s	12.5 mm/s	20 mm/s

Table 1 Allowable vibration during road construction

2.1.2 British Standard BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014: Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites – Vibration.

BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014 recommends that, for soundly constructed residential property and similar structures that are generally in good repair, a threshold for minor or cosmetic (i.e. non-structural) damage should be taken as a peak component particle velocity (in frequency range of predominant pulse) of 15 mm/s at 4 Hz increasing to 20mm/s at 15Hz and 50mm/s at 40Hz and above. Below these values minor damage is unlikely. Where continuous vibration is such as to give rise to dynamic magnification due to resonance, the guide values may need to be reduced by up to 50%. BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014 also comments that important buildings which are difficult to repair might require special consideration on a case by case basis.

2.1.3 British Standard BS 7385-2: 1993: Evaluation and Measurement for Vibration in Buildings Part 2: Guide to Damage Levels from Ground Borne Vibration

BS 7385-2:1993 states that there should typically be no cosmetic damage if transient vibration does not exceed 15mm/s at low frequencies rising to 20mm/s at 15Hz and 50mm/s at 40Hz and above. These guidelines relate to relatively modern buildings and should be reduced to 50% or less for more critical buildings.

2.1.4 German Standard DIN 4150-3 (1999-02) Structural Vibration - Effects of Vibration on Structures

German Standard DIN 4150-3 (1999-02) Structural Vibration - Effects of Vibration on Structures outlines lower limits for the protection of vibration sensitive structures. These limits have been presented in Table 2 for reference.

Allowable vibration (in terms of peak particle velocity) at the closest part of sensitive property to the source of vibration, at a frequency of		
Less than 10Hz	10 to 50Hz	50 to 100Hz (and above)
3 mm/s	3 – 8 mm/s	8 – 10 mm/s

Table 2 DIN 4150-3 (1999-02) Vibration Guideline for Sensitive Buildings During Construction

2.2 Research Papers

Another document that warrants reference is the US National Cooperative Highway Research Program (NCHRP) 25-25/Task 72 study report *Current Practices to Address Construction Vibration and Potential Effects to Historic Buildings Adjacent to Transportation Projects* (September 2012) which outlines a comprehensive literature review of typical guideline limits.

Whilst the review identifies two document that reference a limit of 2mms PPV, typically, the review confirms that the most conservative guideline vibration values for sensitive historic or protected structures falls into the range of 3 to 5mms PPV. Although frequency dependency is only listed the guideline document, it is assumed

that these limits are intended to apply to the lower frequencies which are most likely to result in structural or cosmetic damage.

The full table has been reproduced in Appendix A for reference.

2.3 Summary of Appropriate Limits

In the context of Urney Church, the most appropriate limits based on the nature and sensitivity of the church as well as a review of best practice, would be deemed to fall in the range of 3mm/s PPV similar to those outlined in *DIN 4150-3 (1999-02)*.

The vibration limits outlined above are intended for the purposes of preventing cosmetic damage to vibration sensitive buildings primarily. It is important to note that a Structural Survey and Assessment Report prepared by Architectural Conservation Professionals (April 2016) (Appendix C) identified the structure as being in a very poor condition (Figure 2 for reference) and the Local Authority has recently notified the property owner of its instability. Bearing this in mind, it is important to note that collapse due to the inherent instability may be imminent. In such a case, no limit on vibration would be sufficient to prevent this.



Figure 2 Urney Church circa 2006 (Source: *The Mulvihill Voice – Summer 2006*)

3.0 POTENTIAL VIBRATION IMPACTS

3.1 Operational Phase

Ground vibration produced by road traffic is unlikely to cause perceptible structural vibration in properties located near to well maintained and smooth road surfaces. Operational vibration has not been considered further in this document.

3.2 Outline of Proposed Construction Works

The potential for elevated levels of vibration at neighbouring sensitive locations during construction is typically limited to piling and excavation works including rock-breaking and blasting operations. In this instance as no blasting is proposed within 4km of the Church, the most significant potential source of vibration will be in relation to piling operations. It is envisaged that rotary bored piling will be utilised in the section of the proposed N5 passing closest to Urney Church.

Table D.6 of *BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014* outlines a summary of data on vibration levels measured during rotary bored piling. This data would indicate that vibration levels associated with rotary bored piling for piling diameters up to 1050mm, across a range of substrate, typically reduces to the order of less than 1mm/s PPV at a distance of 10 to 20m from the piling site. This includes activities which give rise to greater levels of vibration including the auger hitting the base of the hole as well as the dollying of the casing. Of all the data, the maximum vibration level measured was 3.2mm/s PPV at a plan distance of 7m.

3.3 Discussion of Vibration Impacts

A review of empirical data associated with rotary bored piling indicates that the level of vibration associated with the works typically reduces to levels well below the proposed limit of 3mm/s PPV within 10 to 20m of the piling site. In the context of the potential impact of piling on Urney church, considering that the distance of the church is of the order of 580m to the nearest potential source of vibration associated with the proposed construction activities, the levels of vibration expected to arise at this distance shall be negligible and orders of magnitude below the limits outlined for the prevention of cosmetic damage for sensitive structures.

It is also important to highlight that levels of ambient vibration such as the movement of agricultural machinery over rough ground in relative proximity to the structure, would likely be significantly higher than those likely to be generated by the proposed road construction.

In summary, the church is deemed to be located at a sufficient distance from the proposed road development that the levels of vibration associated with the likely construction works will be significantly below the levels appropriate for the protection of vibration sensitive structures. It is important to note however that the condition of the church is such that collapse due to inherent structural instabilities may be imminent and may occur in the absence of any increased levels of vibration.

In any case, a range of mitigation measures have been implemented to ensure that vibration from construction activities are minimised. These measures have been outlined and discussed in Section 4.0 for reference.

4.0 VIBRATION MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Selection of Appropriate Construction Techniques and Plant

At the outset, it is important that the selection of appropriate construction techniques are selected to minimise the level of vibration generated. In this context, it would be recommended rotary bored piling methods are utilised for sections of the proposed road development closest proximity to the church. This method of piling generates the lowest levels of vibration typically.

4.2 Inspection and Vibration Monitoring

In the first instance, a thorough engineering inspection of the structure should be undertaken immediately prior to construction.

Additionally, a programme of monitoring should be implemented to ensure that condition limits are not exceeded and that all the relevant recommendations are met.

5.0 CONCLUSION

AWN Consulting have been requested to address the potential vibration impacts arising during the construction and operational phase of the proposed N5 Ballaghaderreen to Strokestown Road Project on Urney Church, Strokestown, County Roscommon.

In the first instance, a review of best practice guidance and standards on limits applicable to prevention of cosmetic damage for the vibration sensitive buildings or structures was undertaken. This review identified that an appropriate limit sufficient to provide a reasonable level of protection against cosmetic damage from construction works would fall in the range of 3mm/s PPV (<10Hz).

Reference was also made to the content of *BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014 Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites – Vibration* which outlines typical levels of vibration associated with rotary bored piling which is the most significant source of vibration expected to arise from the construction works.

In summary, the church is deemed to be located at a sufficient distance from the proposed road development that the levels of vibration associated with the likely construction works will be significantly below the levels appropriate for the protection of vibration sensitive structures. It is important to note however that the condition of the church is such that collapse due to inherent structural instabilities may be imminent and may occur in the absence of any increased levels of either ambient or construction related vibration.

APPENDIX A NCHRP REVIEW OF VIBRATION STANDARDS

Reference Source	Remarks on Vibration	Source Remarks on Building or Structure	Remarks on Type of Damage	Vibration Limit PPV (mm/sec)	Additional Notes
BS 7385 Part 2 (1993)	All (including blasting)	Unreinforced or light framed structures	Cosmetic	15.2 to 50.8	Frequency dependant criteria, (historic buildings may require special consideration)
Sedovic (1984)	All	Historic buildings in good state of maintenance	--	12.7	--
New York City TPPN 10/88 (1988) (source: Esrig and Ciancia, 1981)	Blasting, pile driving and vehicular traffic	Structures which are designated NYC landmarks, or located within an historic district or listed on the NHRP	--	12.7	--
Whiffin and Leonard	Traffic	Buildings with plastered walls and ceilings	Architectural damage and risk of structural damage	10.2 to 15.2	--
FHWA-RD-78-166 (1978)	Traffic	All	Structure damage possible	10.2	--
City of Toronto Bylaw 514 (2008)	All (blasting not mentioned)	All buildings	--	7.6 to 25.4	Frequency dependant criteria, (lower limits may be identified by professional engineer)
Konon and Schuring (1985)	Transient	Historic buildings	Cosmetic	6.3 to 12.7	Frequency dependant criteria,

Reference Source	Remarks on Vibration	Source Remarks on Building or Structure	Remarks on Type of Damage	Vibration Limit PPV (mm/sec)	Additional Notes
SN 640 312a (1992)	All	(blasting, construction equipment, and road traffic)	Historic and protected buildings	5.1 to 12.7	Frequency dependant criteria
FTA (2006)	All	Non-engineered timber and masonry buildings	--	5.1	--
Sedovic (1984)	All	Historic or architecturally important buildings in deteriorated state of maintenance	--	5.1	--
Whiffin and Leonard	Traffic	Buildings with plastered walls and ceilings	Threshold of risk of architectural damage	5.1	--
IBMS Holland (according to Feilden)	All	All buildings	Threshold for structural damage	5.1	--
FHWA-RD-78-166 (1978)	Traffic	All	Minor damage possible	5.1	--
Konon and Schuring (1985)	Steady state	Historic buildings	Cosmetic	3.3 to 6.3	Frequency dependant criteria
DIN 4150-3 (1999)	All	Buildings of great intrinsic value	Any permanent effect that reduces serviceability	3 to 10.2	Frequency dependant criteria
FTA (2006)	All	Buildings extremely susceptible to vibration	--	3	--
AASHTO R 8-81 (1980)	All	Historic sites and other critical locations	Threshold for cracks (cosmetic)	3	--
Esteves (1978)	Blasting	Special care, historical	--	2.5 to 10.2	Depending on soil type and frequency

Reference Source	Remarks on Vibration	Source Remarks on Building or Structure	Remarks on Type of Damage	Vibration Limit PPV (mm/sec)	Additional Notes
FHWA-RD-78-166 (1978)	Traffic	All	Threshold of structural damage	2.5	--
Whiffin and Leonard	Traffic	Buildings with plastered walls and ceilings	Virtually no risk of architectural damage	2.5	--
IBMS Holland (according to Feilden)	All	All buildings Threshold for plaster cracking	--	2	--
Whiffin and Leonard	Traffic	Ruins and ancient monuments	--	2	--

APPENDIX B VIBRATION MONITORING DATA – BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014

Table D.6 Summary of historic case history data on vibration levels measured during rotary bored piling (including casing dollies)

Ref. no.	Year and location	Soil conditions	Pile dimensions	Mode	Measured peak particle velocity (PPV) at various plan distances						Remarks	
					Theoretical energy per blow	Plan distance	PPV	Plan distance	PPV	Plan distance		PPV
					kJ	m	mm-s ⁻¹	m	mm-s ⁻¹	m		mm-s ⁻¹
100 ♦	1974 London W6	Fill/gravel/London clay	N/R	Driving casing		7	3.2					Horizontal
				With 3 t dolly		7	1.0					Vertical
101	1981 London EC3	Fill/dense ballast/London clay	1 050 mm ϕ	Augering		20	0.05					Listed building nearby
				Auger hitting base of hole		20	0.23					
102	1982 Cheltenham (Glos.)	Fill/wet sand/lia clay	900 mm ϕ	Augering		9	0.2					Listed building adjacent to site
				Hammering casing with Kelly bar		9	0.8					
103	1983 Romford (Greater London)	Fill clay	350 mm ϕ 14.5 m depth	Augering		10	0.38	20	0.3	30	0.03	
				Dollying casing	11.8	10	1.1	20	0.55			2 t dolly
				Auger hitting base of hole		10	0.96					
				Spinning off		10	0.57	20	0.44			
104	1985 London W1	Fill/sand/clay	500 mm ϕ	Augering		10	0.4	15	0.1	26	0.02	
				Auger hitting base of hole		14	0.3	26	0.1			
				Mudding in		10	0.3	14	0.2			
				Spinning off		10	0.3					
				Dollying casing	11.8	10	1.0	14	0.8			2 t dolly
105	1985 St. Albans (Herts)	Sands and gravels over chalk	600 mm ϕ 12 m depth	Augering		3.5	0.23	8	0.04			
				Auger hitting base of hole		3.5	2.4	8	1.7			
				Spinning off		6	0.08	8	0.06			

APPENDIX B

VIBRATION MONITORING DATA – BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014 (CONTD)

Table D.6 Summary of historic case history data on vibration levels measured during rotary bored piling (including casing dollies) (continued)

Ref. no.	Year and location	Soil conditions	Pile dimensions	Mode	Measured peak particle velocity (PPV) at various plan distances						Remarks	
					Theoretical energy per blow	Plan distance	PPV	Plan distance	PPV	Plan distance		PPV
					kJ	m	mm-s ⁻¹	m	mm-s ⁻¹	m		mm-s ⁻¹
106	1985 Portland (Dorset)	6 m of soft ground over rock	600 mm ϕ 7 m depth	Augering		5	0.54					Sensitive equipment in adjacent building
				Surging casing		5	0.36					
				Twisting in casing		5	0.22					
				Spinning off		5	0.42					
				Boring with rock auger		5	0.43					
107	1985 Uxbridge (Greater London)	Fill including pockets of gravel over London clay	350 mm ϕ 7 m depth	Augering		5.5	0.13				Preboring for a driven pile	

**APPENDIX C STRUCTURAL SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT REPORT FOR
URNEY CHURCH, STROKESTOWN CO ROSCOMMON”
PREPARED BY ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION
PROFESSIONALS – 25TH APRIL 2016**

Architectural Conservation Professionals



Structural Survey and Assessment Report

For

Urney Church, Strokestown Co Roscommon

Client: Roscommon County Council



Date: 25th Oct 2016



Authorship:

This Report has been prepared by:-

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**Copies of this report
have been presented
by ACP to:**

Roscommon County Council

Acknowledgements:

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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. ACA

An Architectural Conservation Area is a place, area, group of structures or townscape that is of special architectural, scientific, social or technical interest, or that contributes to the appreciation of a protected structure, whose character it is the objective of a development plan to preserve - Section 52 (1) (b) of the 2000 Act.

2. Area of Special Planning Control

Areas of Special Planning Control provide powers to planning authorities not alone to give protection to the character of certain qualifying areas, but also to enhance that character, that is, to restore it and to require owners and occupiers to conform to a planning scheme – Section 84, of the 2000 Act

3. NIAH

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. NIAH surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS)

4. Protected Structure

A “**protected structure**” is defined as any structure or specified part of a structure, which is included in the Record of Protected Structures. The term “structure” is defined by Section 2 of the 2000 Act to mean ‘any building, structure, excavation or other thing constructed, or made on, in or under any land, or any part of a structure so defined, and where the context so admits, includes the lands on, in, or under which the structure is situate’. – Section 2 (1) of the 2000 Act

5. Section 57 Declaration

Section 57 Declaration Owners or occupiers of a protected structure may request a ‘declaration’ under Section 57 of the 2000 Act. The purpose of which is for planning authorities to clarify in writing the kind of works that would or would not materially affect the character of that structure or any element of that structure which contributes to its special interest. Declarations guide the owner as to what works would and would not require planning permission in the context of the protection of the architectural heritage. This is because the character of a protected structure cannot be altered without first securing planning permission to do so.

6. RMP

Archaeological sites are legally protected by the provisions of the National Monuments Acts, the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997 and the Planning Acts. The National Record of Monument & Places (RMP) is a statutory list of all known archaeological monuments provided for in the National Monuments Acts. It includes known monuments and sites of archaeological importance dating to before 1700AD, and some sites which date from after 1700AD.

7. RPS

Record of Protected Structures. A Protected Structure is a structure which is considered to be of special interest from an architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical



point of view. The Record of Protected Structures (RPS) is a list of the buildings held by a Local Authority which contains buildings considered to be of special interest in its operational area. Section 51 (of the 2000 Act) requires that the development plan shall include a Record of Protected Structures and that the Record shall include every structure which is, in the opinion of the Planning Authority, of special interest.

Levels of significance – NIAH Definitions 2006

<i>International Significance</i>	Structures of sufficient importance to indicate the architectural heritage of Ireland in an international forum (<i>e.g.</i> Custom House, Dublin; Casino at Marino; St Fin Barre's Cathedral, Cork; Carroll's factory, Dundalk)
<i>National Significance</i>	Structures which make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage across the country at large (<i>e.g.</i> Leinster House; Athlone Castle; Kilmainham Jail)
<i>Regional Significance</i>	Structures which make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of their own region or area (<i>e.g.</i> many Georgian terraces; successful works by well-known architects; well designed historic shopfronts)
<i>Local Significance</i>	Structures which make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within their own locality (can be significant if part of a 'group' of similar structures or as part of architectural conservation areas)
<i>Record only</i>	Records of structures within a survey area which are not classified under any of the above headings. It is expected that structures rated 'Regional', 'National' or 'International' would be included on the Local Authority's 'Record of Protected Structures'. In addition, items which are visually intrusive and which damage the character and spatial quality of the site may have 'intrusive' added to their assessment. While the preferred treatment of such items would be removal or modification, some may be necessary to the function of the place. Action may thus be deferred until changes of use or new developments make them redundant or make suitable alteration possible.

Penalties for Offences

Architectural Heritage Protection

A Protected Structure and built fabric within its curtilage is protected by law under Part IV of the Planning and Development Act 2000. The penalties for breaches of this Act are severe¹.

¹ **156.**—(1) A person who is guilty of an offence under *sections 58(4), 63, 151, 154, 205, 230(3), 239 and 247* shall be liable—

(a) on conviction on indictment, to a fine not exceeding £10,000,000, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 2 years, or to both, or

(b) on summary conviction, to a fine not exceeding £1,500, or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 6 months, or to both.



1.0 Scope of Study

This Report has been carried out following a request by Roughan & O'Donovan Consulting Engineers on behalf of Roscommon County Council to visit the ruinous monument and prepare a structural assessment of its condition. The church is located approximately 600m from the proposed route of the N5 Ballaghaderreen to Scramoge Road Scheme. There are concerns that the construction works may destabilize the ruin.

1.1 Other Related Studies

AWN Consulting undertook a vibration assessment and issued a report dated 24th August 2016 which is referenced in this report.

2.0 Method of study

The following methods and resources were used in the preparation of this report.

- The subject site was studied, visited and inspected on the 15th April 2016 by a qualified Chartered Building Engineer/Chartered Building Surveyor accredited by the SCSI/RICS in Building Conservation.
- The Record of Protected Structures constraint maps and lists (RPS) and the sites were studied.
- The findings of AWN Consulting's report (24th August 2016) are taken account of in this report when arriving at our conclusions and recommendations.

3.0 History of the site and vicinity

3.1 Historical Background²

Situated in the Strokestown estates rolling demesne, Urney church is likely one of the oldest structures in the locality and a site of local legend and mythology for over a thousand years. The current structure dates to the 13th century, but legend records the site as a place of worship and spirituality since the last century BC.

The earliest known story related to the site forms part of the Táin Bó Cúailnge, or Cattle Raid of Cooley. This famous Irish epic records the brutal honour war between Queen Maebh of Connacht and her husband over the ownership of a prized bull, and is often considered the greatest story of Ireland's mythological cycles. As Maebh set out, so the legend goes, one of her soldiers, named Nissi died in an accident, and was buried by his brother Caillin on the site where Urney Church now stands. At the time it would have been an island in the centre of a remote lake, which he named Urnaidh, which means to pray, or place of prayer. Some believe this marked the founding of a settlement in Strokestown, as the grave became a place of pagan worship around which a village grew.

² Provided by John O'Driscoll, Manager Strokestown House.



In more concrete historical terms, Urney was built and consecrated by the Mulvihill (or MulMitchell) family in 1236, and may have been named after the 7th C. Irish Saint Urnaith. The Mulvihill clan at the time ruled the area known as Corca Achlann, which stretched from Carrick on Shannon to Ballyclare, and encompassed the area of Strokestown, and would rule it into the 15th century, until they were driven from the lands by their former allies, the MacBranans. The land later came under the control of the MacBranans former allies the O'Connor Roes, who built a tower fort where Strokestown house now stands. In the 1660s their land was transferred to Nicholas Mahon during the Restoration of the British and Irish Monarchy in return for his swearing fealty to the Stuart King Charles II. Around this time the water surrounding the church was drained to create the scenic demesne we have today. During the drainage process a number of items were discovered that reinforce Urney's status as a site of pagan importance, as well as a sword and crown relating to the Mulvihill family, which are currently in possession of the National Museum.

The Church then fell out of use until the end of the 17th C., when Magdalene French, the wife of Nicholas Mahon asked her husband for a place to carry on her Roman Catholic religion. He told her she could have a church if she could find a priest for it, which she did in the form of one Father Kelly, the local priest of Canlan Hill. Her husband built up the collapsed wall of Urney, and she used it as a place of worship for the remainder of her life. She was last Catholic member of the family, and after her the church was converted into a folly. She is buried in the family mausoleum.



4.0 Existing Environment

Urney is located to the east of Strokestown House and is within viewing distance of the house. Strokestown is an 18th c town built adjacent to Strokestown House and Demesne. The house is a Palladian house modified circa 1730 to a design of Richard Castle (Architect) and conceals an earlier seventeenth century structure. The house and immediate grounds are now open to the public. Urney church is on private grounds and not accessible to the public.



Photograph 1 View of Strokestown House from Urney



Photograph 2 View from House Interior – Urney in distance

4.1 Location

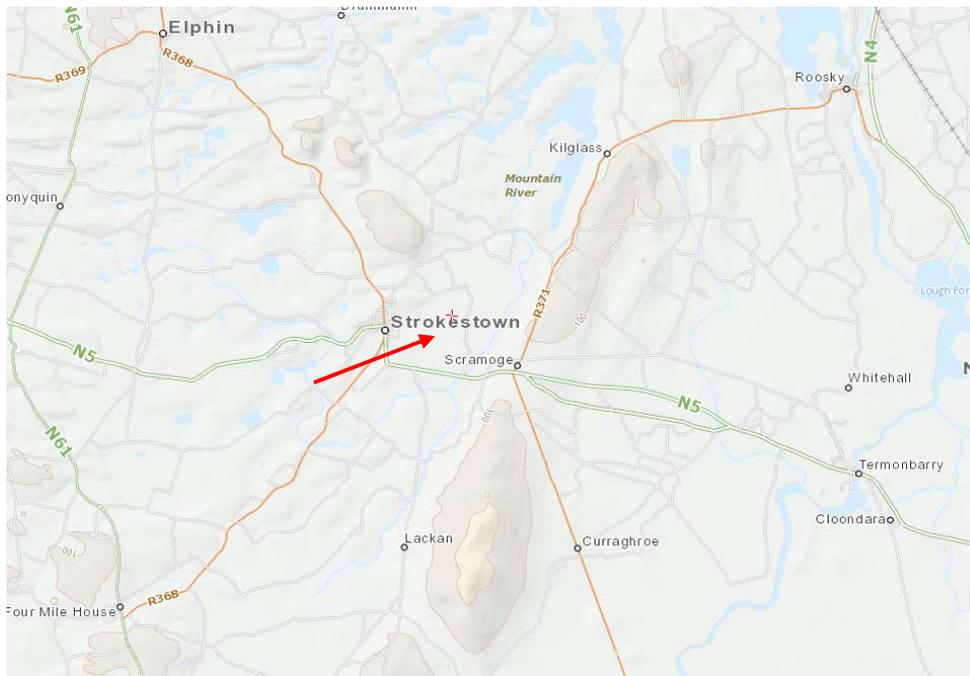


Figure 1 Location Plan

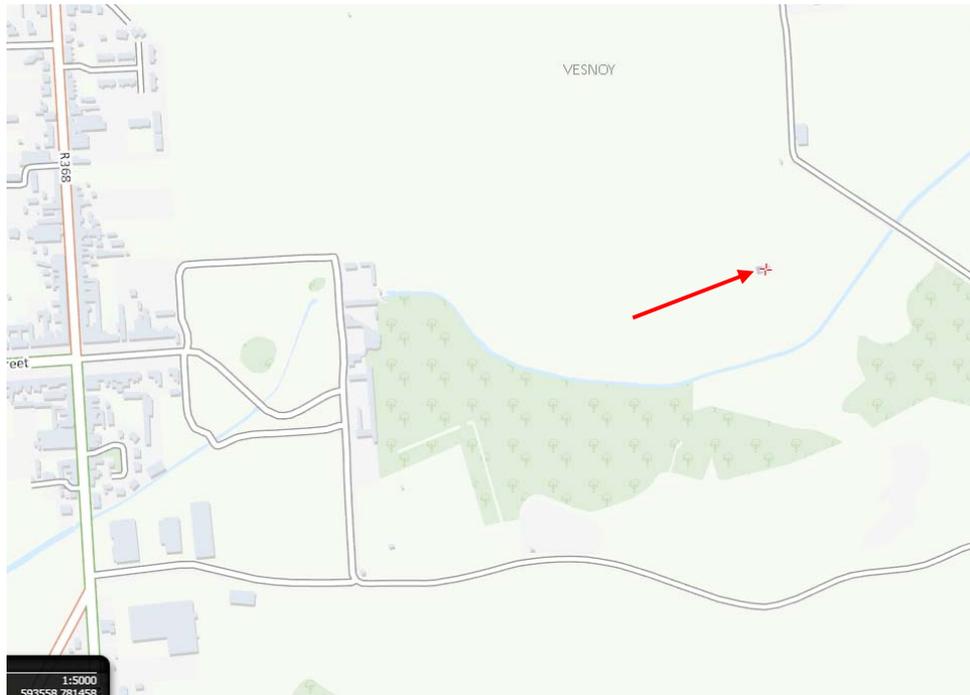


Figure 2 Detail Location Plan

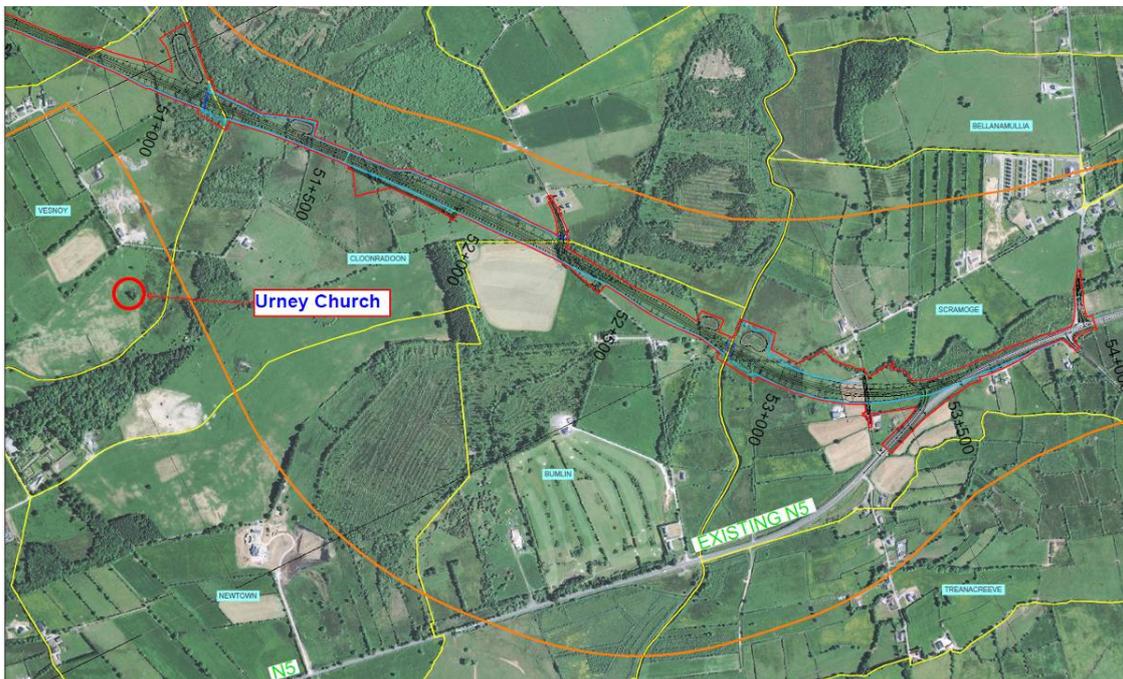


Figure 3 Draft Plan provided by Roughan & O'Donovan Consulting Engineers



4.2 Protection Status

Protection Status	Y/N	Details
Record of Protected Structures	Y	Probably within curtilage/attendant grounds ³ of Strokestown House RPS 02300141. although the curtilage/attendant grounds was not identified by the planning authority prior to or since the inclusion of Strokestown House in the RPS
Recorded Monument	Y	RO023-177001-

Table 1 – Protection Status list

4.2.1 Record of Protected Structures Description⁴:

Probably within the curtilage/attendant grounds of Strokestown House – Palladian Mansion & demesne Features.

Location	RPS Ref:	Protected Structure	Address	Description	OS 6" Map Ref:	Photograph
Strokestown	02300141	Strokestown Park House	Strokestown	Palladian Mansion & Demesne Features	23	

Figure 4 RPS Description

4.2.2 Recorded Monuments Description⁵

Class: Church

Townland: VESNOY

Scheduled for inclusion in the next revision of the RMP: Yes

Description: The parish church of Kildallog, listed as Kildlog in the ecclesiastical taxation of Elphin in 1306 (Cal. doc. Ire., vol. 5, 223), and situated on a level low-lying landscape. Rectangular structure (ext. dims 14.6m E-W; 7.4m N-S) defined by roughly coursed limestone rubble core walls (T 0.9m) which

³ Definition of Curtilage and Attendant Grounds –Architectural Heritage Protection, Guidelines for Planning Authorities, page 191-192, Dept of environment Heritage and Local Government 2004

⁴ Roscommon County Development Plan – RPS List May 2014

⁵ <http://webgis.archaeology.ie/historicenvironment/>



survives complete (H of S wall 3.1m) with good quoins, except the W end of the S wall and the N wall which are reduced to the foundations. The re-built pointed doorway (Wth 0.87m; H 1.6m) with external chamfer in the W gable has a plain rectangular window with external chamfer overhead, and the E gable has a two-light cusped ogee-headed window with square hood moulding and decorated spandrels, but the centre of the head and the mullion are missing. It is within a subcircular enclosure (RO023-177002-) (dims 30.6m E-W; 27.4m N-S) planted with trees and defined by a grass-covered wall footing (Wth 0.8m) SE-SW and a scarp (H 0.4m) elsewhere, but there is no evidence of burial.

Reference: - (O'Connell, M. 2000 Urney Church. Journal of the Roscommon Historical and Archaeological Society, vol. 8, 140.)

Compiled by: Michael Moore



Photograph 3 General view of ruin in landscape looking west



5.0 Building/Fabric Inspection

The structure consists of an east/west orientated stone ruin approximately 14.5m x 7.5 m with the western and eastern gables standing. Walls are approximately 800mm in thickness. The southern wall is partly standing and the northern wall is almost completely collapsed except for a section near the east end that looks to have been rebuilt. The west elevation is recorded as being repaired at some stage in the past. There are a number of mature deciduous trees growing adjacent to the ruin and are causing some damage to the masonry due to branch fall etc. These trees were probably planted as part of a landscape development of the estate to emphasise the role of the ruin as a folly. There is a significant amount of fallen masonry around and within the ruin.

The survey involved a visual inspection of the building fabric on the 15th April 2016. This assessment is not a specification or method statement for works, and is not suitable for use in tendering of works purposes. It must be noted that no opening up was carried out on walls etc., and that this report is based on a visual inspection. We can only comment on those items which were both visible and accessible at the time of our inspection.

Each wall is separately assessed and its condition is categorised as follows:-

Dangerous – Serious health and safety issue. Immediate work required to be carried out for the safety of the fabric and users/public.

Poor - Health and safety issue. Urgent work required to prevent active deterioration of fabric, and safety of users/public

Fair – Necessary work needed. Work could be carried out at a later stage.

Good – There is no necessary work needed. Desirable work maybe carried out for aesthetic reasons or adaptive use.

Excellent – There is no work needed but item should be kept under observation.

Proposed works have been identified and these have been categorised into under five different headings:-

- **Immediate work** - is what must be done straight away to deal with work necessary for the safety of the fabric and/or its users.
- **Urgent work** - is that required to prevent active deterioration, i.e. attack by insect or fungus or penetration by rain water.
- **Necessary work** - is that required to the 'standard' appropriate for the building and its present or proposed use in the context of the client's resources and includes items of preventive maintenance. This category can be subdivided into 'good housekeeping' 'rolling programme' and 'major works'.
- **Desirable work** - is what is recommended to enhance the use or appearance of the building or what is necessary for re-evaluation or adaptive use of the building.
- **Items to be kept under observation** - are, for example, active movements and roofs or installations that are nearing the end of their life and may need renewal within 10 or 15 years.



5.1 East Gable

The east gable has a central window and stands almost to its original full height. There is some ivy growth on the southern part of the wall covering part of the wall top.

The inner face has collapsed with the loss of part of the window reveal (red line photograph 4). The stone arch (blue line in Photograph 4) over the window is collapsing. The stone is on the ground at the base of the wall.



Photograph 4 East Gable Inner face

The outer face is showing signs of structural failure partially due to the increased loading on the stone outer face where the inner face is gone. It is also possible to see through the stone works where mortar has been washed out.

There are a number of stones particularly around the window opening showing severe structural stresses where the stones have cracked and failed (green line photograph 5). A



number of stones have also fell out of position or been robbed in the outer face (red line photograph 5).

The wall top has ivy growth and water is ingressing into the fabric resulting in washing out of fines and mortar and also frost heave.



Photograph 5 East gable outer face

It was not possible to assess the wall top but it is likely that this is in need of significant repairs to prevent water ingress into the gable.



Photograph 6 Detail of Inner Face of East Gable



Photograph 7 Detail of Outer Face of East Gable



Photograph 8 Fallen Stone from Inner Face of East gable

Condition Assessment

Dangerous	The gable is in imminent danger of collapsing.
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Works Required

Immediate	The ruin needs to be fenced off and dangerous building signs erected to ensure the safety of the public and prevent access.
Urgent	<p>The gable needs to be propped and repairs undertaken to secure the fabric from falling. Works will include reinstating the inner face of the gable, removal of ivy, repairing the stone arch and rebuilding the inner window reveals. Repointing and re-grouting the wall and repairing the wall top.</p> <p>The fallen stone to be archaeologically assessed and sorted for reuse in the repairing of the gable.</p>

5.2 West Gable

The west gable has a central doorway and stands almost to its original full height. There is some vegetation growth on the wall top. The inner face has collapsed with the loss of part of the window reveal (red line photograph 9). The stone head to the window is supported by wrought iron bars which are rusting. There are other fallen stones on the inner face particularly near the door opening. This gable has undergone repairs at some point. The stone is on the ground at the base of the wall.

There is a significant bulge (photographs 10 & 11) on the outer face to the left of the door opening below the window – in line with the inner collapse. It was not possible to assess the wall top but it is likely that this is in need of significant repairs to prevent water ingress into the gable.



Photograph 9 West Gable Inner Face



Photograph 10 West Gable Outer Face



Photograph 11 Detail of Bulge on West Gable



Condition Assessment

Dangerous	The gable is in imminent danger of collapsing particularly around the section that has bulged and failed on the inner face.
-----------	---

Works Required

Immediate	The ruin needs to be fenced off and dangerous building signs erected to ensure the safety of the public and prevent access.
Urgent	<p>The gable needs to be propped and repairs undertaken to secure the fabric from falling. Works will include reinstating the inner face of the gable, removal of ivy/plant growth, repairing the bulged section, and rebuilding the inner window reveals. Repointing and re-grouting the wall and repairing the wall top. The wrought iron support needs to be assessed and repaired as necessary.</p> <p>The fallen stone to be archaeologically assessed and sorted for reuse in the repairing of the gable.</p>

5.3 North Wall

The north wall is almost completely collapsed with the stone on the ground. There is no evidence of any architectural features remaining. The eastern section looks to have been rebuilt at some point. The wall ends are acting as buttresses for both gables. The presence of the trees adjacent to the wall has caused damage to the upstanding wall.



Photograph 12 West Section of North wall



Photograph 13 East Section of North Wall (probably rebuilt)



Photograph 14 View of Part of North Wall



Condition Assessment

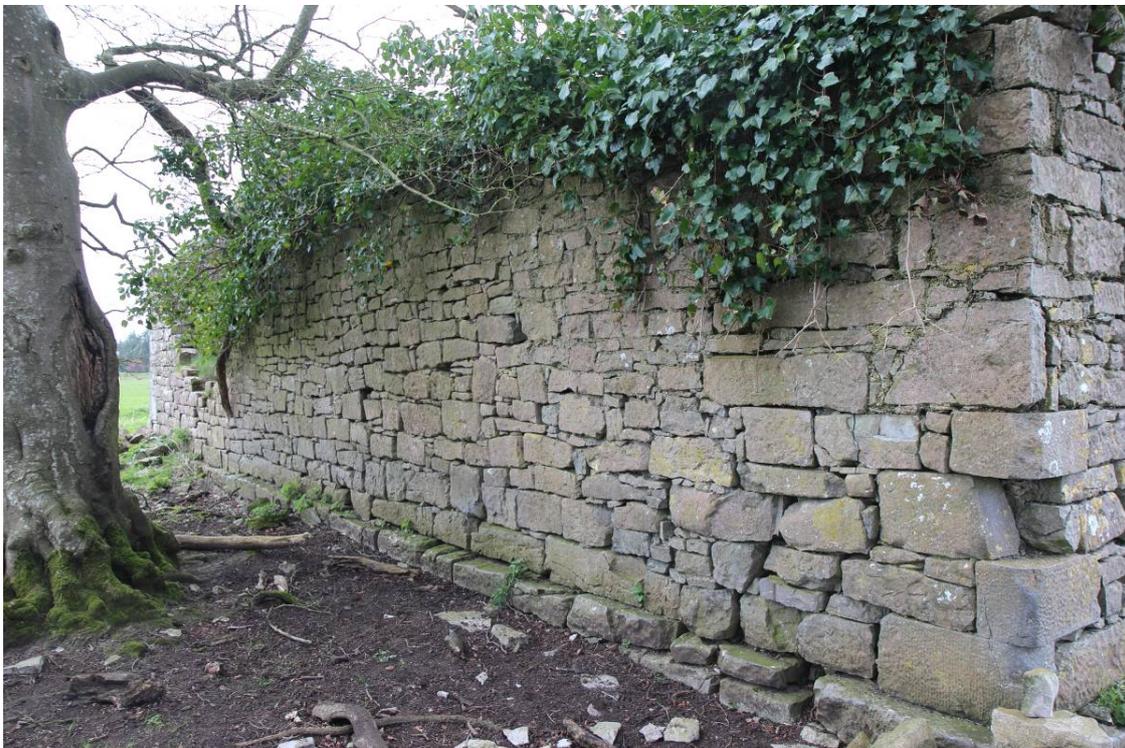
Poor	The wall has almost completely collapsed except for both ends. The rising wall in the centre is about 750mm high with fallen stone on either side. The ends are forming buttresses for the gables and need to be consolidated to help ensure the stability of the gables.
------	---

Works Required

Immediate	The ruin needs to be fenced off and dangerous building signs erected to ensure the safety of the public and prevent access.
Urgent	The wall needs to be consolidated to prevent further deterioration of the fabric. Works will include repointing and re-grouting the wall and repairing the wall top. The fallen stone to be archaeologically assessed and sorted for reuse in the repairing of the wall.

5.4 South Wall

The south wall is extensively covered in ivy and apart from the wall top and a collapsed section at the western end the wall is insitu. The ivy may be covering problems but the outer face indicates that the wall is in poor to fair condition. There is no evidence of any architectural features remaining. The wall ends are acting as buttresses for both gables. The presence of the trees adjacent to the wall has caused damage to the upstanding wall.



Photograph 15 South Wall for East



Photograph 16 West End of South Wall



Photograph 17 South Wall From West



Condition Assessment

Poor to Fair	The wall has partly collapsed except towards the west end. Ivy is covering a significant part of the wall. A further assessment is necessary once the ivy is removed. The wall is acting as a buttress for the gable wall and needs to be consolidated to help ensure the stability of the gables.
--------------	--

Works Required

Immediate	The ruin needs to be fenced off and dangerous building signs erected to ensure the safety of the public and prevent access.
Urgent	<p>The wall needs to be consolidated to prevent further deterioration of the fabric. Works will include repointing and re-grouting the wall and repairing the wall top.</p> <p>The fallen stone to be archaeologically assessed and sorted for reuse in the repairing of the wall.</p>



6.0 Review of Potential Construction and Operational Phase Vibration Impacts

AWN Consulting have undertaken a study issued on the 24th August 2016 (Appendix A). The executive summary of the study is set out below:-

RM/14/8090NR02

AWN Consulting Limited

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

AWN Consulting have been requested to address the potential vibration impacts arising during the construction and operational phase of the proposed N5 Ballaghaderreen to Strokestown Road Project on Urney Church, Strokestown, County Roscommon.

In the first instance, a review of best practice guidance and standards on limits applicable to prevention of cosmetic damage for vibration sensitive buildings or structures was undertaken. This review identified that an appropriate limit sufficient to provide a high level of protection against cosmetic damage from construction works would fall in the range of 3mm/s PPV (<10Hz).

Reference was also made to the content of BS 5228-2:2009+A1:2014 *Code of Practice for Noise and Vibration Control on Construction and Open Sites – Vibration* which outlines typical levels of vibration associated with rotary bored piling which is the most significant source of vibration expected to arise from the construction works.

In summary, the church is deemed to be located at a sufficient distance from the proposed road development that the levels of vibration associated with the likely construction works will be orders of magnitudes below the levels appropriate for the protection of vibration sensitive structures. It is important to note however that the condition of the church is such that collapse due to inherent structural instabilities may be imminent and may occur in the absence of any increased levels of either ambient or construction related vibration.

Ground vibration produced by road traffic is unlikely to cause perceptible structural vibration in properties located near to well maintained and smooth road surfaces.

They conclude that *“the church is deemed to be located at a sufficient distance from the proposed road development that the levels of vibration associated with the likely construction works will be orders of magnitudes below the levels appropriate for the protection of vibration sensitive structures. It is important to note however that the condition of the church is such that collapse due to inherent structural instabilities may be imminent and may occur in the absence of any increased levels of either ambient or construction related vibration”*.



7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Urney Church is a ruinous structure that has suffered significant changes over the millennia including collapse /robbing out of walls, damage by adjacent trees, repairs to the west gable and part of north wall and now is in imminent danger of major structural collapse particularly the east gable. It should be noted that the east gable could remain as is for some time, as it appears to have found a structural equilibrium which is very fragile.

The AWN Consulting report concludes that “the church is deemed to be located at a sufficient distance from the proposed road development that the levels of vibration associated with the likely construction works will be orders of magnitudes below the levels appropriate for the protection of vibration sensitive structures”.

They also state that “it is important to note however that the condition of the church is such that collapse due to inherent structural instabilities may be imminent and may occur in the absence of any increased levels of either ambient or construction related vibration”

In view of this we conclude that the risk of further collapse of the church remains a risk but that the proposed road development would not add to the risk due to vibrations etc.

Due to the very poor structural condition of the church and health and safety risk associated with it we advise that the owner of the church should be advised of its condition and that urgent works are required to make the structure safe.



8.0 Signing off statement

Conservation Company: ACP Architectural Conservation Professionals

Author(s): David Humphrey's, BAgrSc(Landscape), MSc, PGDipBAdmin(Project Mgmt),
DipBldgCons(RICS), C.Build.E., FCABE, BCAS, CMLI, MILI, MAPM, MIPM, IHBC, MRICS,
MSCSI
Chartered Building Engineer,
Chartered Building Surveyor
Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor

Client: Roscommon County Council

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D Humphrey's', written over a horizontal line.

Signed: _____
For Architectural Conservation Professionals

Dated: 25th October 2016



9.0 Appendices

1. Sketch Survey with Photographs

Legend:



Project Status:	
Revised:	1 -
	2 -
	3 -

STATUS KEY:
 SUP-SURVEY
 P-PROVISIONAL
 P-PLANNING APPLICATION
 DAC-DISABILITY ACCESS CERT
 TEN-TENDER
 CON-CONSTRUCTION
 ARC-ARCHIVAL

ALL WORKS SHALL BE DONE IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE APPLICABLE PLANNING REGULATIONS.

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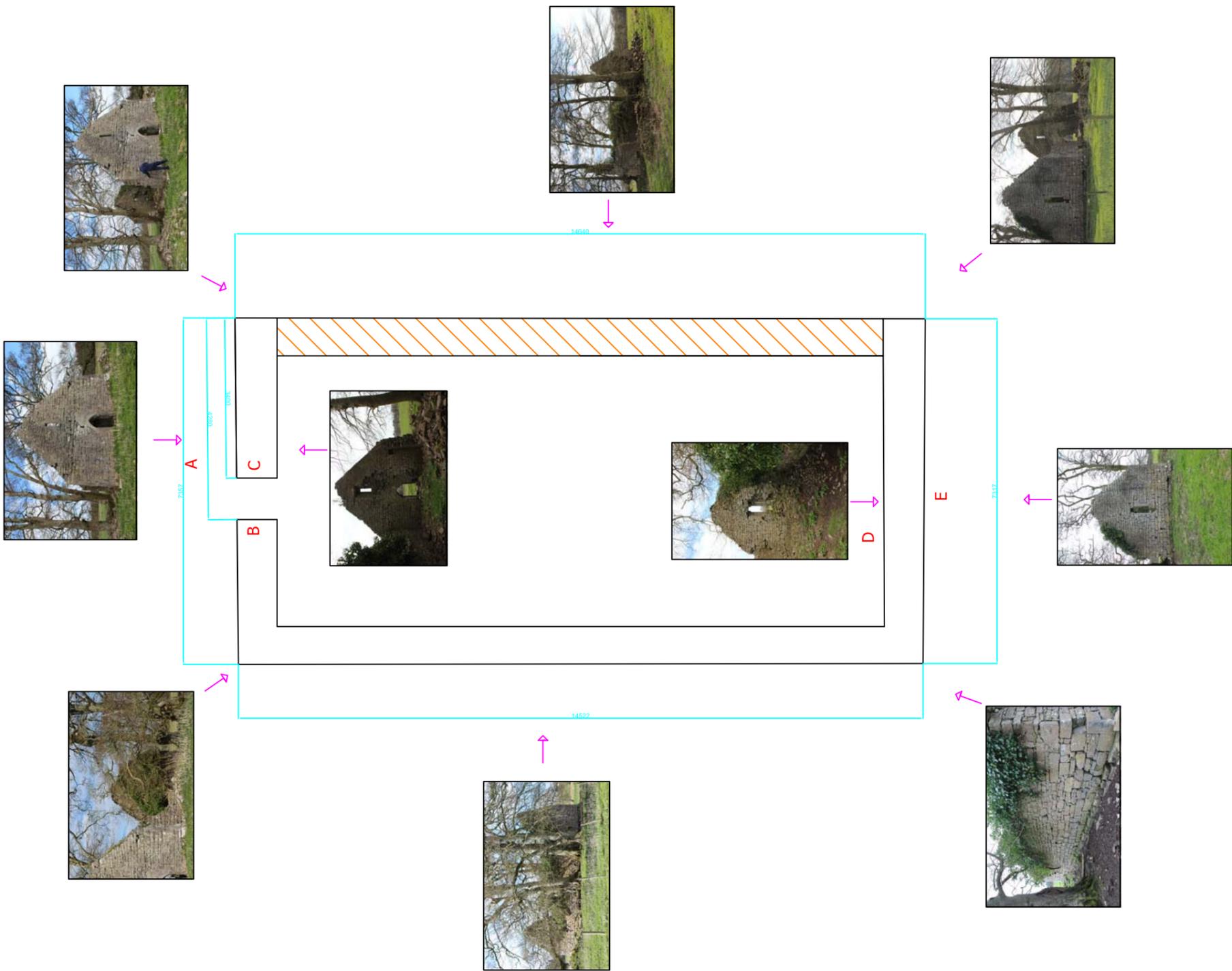
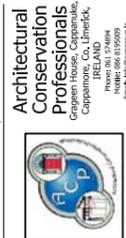
NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION
 SURVEY ONLY

Project: URNEY CHURCH

Title: STRUCTURAL SURVEY DRAWING

Client: ROSCOMMON COUNTY COUNCIL

Scale:	1:100 @A3	Date:	26/04/2016
Drawing By:	CHCN	Checked By:	DH
Drawing No:	J472D001	Revision:	



A =



BULGE IN WALL ABOVE DOOR ENTRANCE

B =



CRACKS ON DECORATIVE STONES IN DOOR ENTRANCE

C =



CRACKS ON DECORATIVE STONES IN DOOR ENTRANCE

D =



STONE HEAD EAST WINDOW FAILING SOUTHERN REVEAL COLLAPSED

E =



DRESSED STONES FROM OUTER ELEVATION CRACKING AROUND OPENING DUE TO STRUCTURAL FAILURE



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Architects & Conservation Architects

Building Surveyors (Conservation)

Conservation Engineers

Historic and Ecological Landscape Consultants

Project Managers

Quantity Surveyors and Building Economists

Historic Ironwork Consultants