

## Appendix 14-3- Protected Structures and NIAH Structures within the surrounding area of the proposed wind farm site



### 14.3 PROTECTED STRUCTURES AND NIAH STRUCTURES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA OF THE PROPOSED WIND FARM SITE

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310021
Date	1955-1960
Original Use	Building misc
In Use as	
Townland:	Aghamore
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	200818,269303
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached multiple-bay two-storey water treatment plant associated with Lanesborough Power Station (13310014), built 1958, having water tank and trough to front. Single-storey section to one end. Flat roof. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings to first floor having fixed glazed windows. Square-headed window openings to ground floor with cast-iron casement windows all with concrete sills. Square-headed door opening with steel concertina door. Located to the south part of the complex.</p> <p>The water treatment station retains its original form and structure. The station purifies the water for use in the turbines. The architectural style of the structure is in keeping with that of the adjacent structures.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310014
Date	1955-1985
Original Use	Turf/Peat fired power station
In Use as	
Townland:	Aghamore
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	200807,269386
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached multiple-bay multiple-storey milled peat power station, turbine hall and administration block on complex-plan, built in three phases, Unit 1 was commissioned in 1958 and was</p>

Appendix 14.3 Protected Structures and NIAH Structures within the Surrounding Area of the Proposed Windfarm Site

	<p>fired by sod peat with a capacity for 20MW. Unit 2 was commissioned in 1966 with a capacity for 40MW. Unit 3 was commissioned in 1983 with a capacity for 45MW electrical. Flat-roofed Unit 1 generating main building comprises multiple-bay two-storey elevation having roughcast rendered walls with recessed entrance front. Metal sheet clad walls and glazed curtain walling to power station. Vertical strip curtain wall glazing to upper floors. Gantry crane to interior of turbine hall. Administration block to south constructed of brick with square-headed openings having glazed aluminium windows. Control room to second storey of administration block. Square-headed concrete opening with cantilevered roof having half-glazed timber panelled doors with flanking square-headed windows. Metal chimneystack to rear. Unit 1 includes turbine hall with auxiliary bay and adjacent offices, switch and a boiler house with bunker bays. Unit 2 and unit 3 are of steel structure and metal cladding, the pedestal to the turbo-alternator is constructed in reinforced concrete. Aluminium conveyor belts to rear. Two-storey steel-framed complex of offices, workshops and switch bay attached to south end of turbine hall. Located to the north of Lanesborough.</p> <p>Lanesborough power plant, which was built in three stages, owes its construction to the establishment of the Turf Development Board in 1934. The State relied heavily on turf as a source of energy during the 1930's and on local farmers who derived part of their living by cutting and supplying sod turf to ESB. In 1946 the Government decided to embark on a programme of expansion and consequently founded a new semi-state body, Bord na Móna. It was given extensive powers to acquire and develop bog land for use as an indigenous fuel. The Lanesborough plant is a fine example of mid-to-late twentieth century Government sponsored functional architecture and it is, perhaps, the largest structure ever built in County Longford. The functional design of the power plant owes much to the early twentieth century architectural styles of the Bauhaus and the work of Le Corbusier and it is constructed using the most modern materials available at the time. The flat-roofed forms and the strong horizontal emphasis of the strip glazing are also typical of the date of construction. This power station dominates the town of Lanesborough and represents an interesting element of the built heritage of Longford and the social history of the Lanesborough area.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	

## Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310015
Date	1965-1970
Original Use	Chimney
In Use as	
Townland:	Aghamore
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	200874,269355
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Pair of detached reinforced concrete chimneystacks on circular-plan associated with Lanesborough Power Station, built 1966. Now in disuse. Square-headed openings with cast-iron doors. Aluminium vents to south chimneystack. Located to the rear of Lanesborough Power Station (13310014).</p> <p>These chimneystacks form an impressive and striking silhouette in the landscape. The chimneystacks formed an integral and indispensable part of the process of generating power at the Lanesborough Power Station complex (13310014). They are probably the tallest structures ever built in County Longford and they are an interesting addition to the civil engineering heritage of the county.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310016
Date	1965-1960
Original Use	Building Misc
In Use as	
Townland:	Aghamore
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	200883,269442
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Pair of metal-clad peat wagon tippers associated with Lanesborough Power Station (13310014), built 1958, with single-pitched lean-to to west. Now disused. Pitched-roofed corrugated-metal shells over cast-iron tippers with segmental-headed openings. Train tracks to tippers. Traffic lights to west tippler.</p>

	The tipplers and tracks form part of the fuel handling system of the Lanesborough Power Plant (13310014) complex. The tipplers rotate to empty the carriages of their cargo of peat and send it for further processing, and eventual to be burnt to generate power. The tipplers and tracks are in good condition and retain many interesting features such as the traffic lights. They are an interesting part of the Board na Mona narrow gauge railway network, which is a network that is almost unique to the Irish midlands.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310001
Date	1835-1845
Original Use	Bridge
In Use as	Bridge
Townland:	Lanesborough
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	200548,269364
Classification:	
Description:	Six-arch road bridge over River Shannon, built c. 1835 – 1843. Original metal swivel section to the northwest end replaced c. 1975 by fixed concrete span with concrete piers. Original parapets removed and road/footpaths widened with cantilevered reinforced concrete sections/decks to either side c. 1993. Original round-headed pedestrian arch and walkway built into squared limestone rubble abutment to the west end. Constructed of ashlar limestone with segmental arches having ashlar limestone voussoirs. Rusticated/rock-faced limestone piers with rounded/U-shaped cutwaters to upstream and downstream elevations. Located to the northwest end of Lanesborough, linking County Longford with County Roscommon. Spans border between Leinster and Connaught. Despite recent alterations, this fine bridge represents a significant mid-nineteenth century engineering achievement and is an important element of the built heritage of Longford. It is well built using high quality ashlar limestone masonry, while the graceful profile of the arches identifies the civil engineering heritage significance of the site. The rounded/U-shaped cutwaters are typical of the many bridges built across the River Shannon by the Shannon Navigation Commissioners during the mid-nineteenth century. It was probably built to designs by Thomas Rhodes (1789 – 1868), the chief engineer with the

	Shannon Navigation Commissioners at the time of construction and the engineer responsible for a number of elegant bridges over the Shannon. This bridge formerly had a metal swivel section to the west end, which was built to allow for the passage of river traffic along the Shannon Navigation. It was later replaced by a fixed span, c. 1975. The present bridge replaced an earlier nine-arch stone bridge on this site, which was erected Sir George Lane in 1667. This bridge was described in 1682 by Nicolas Dowdall as 'in length and breath the largest in the kingdom'.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Bridge

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310003
Date	1800-1830
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	Lanesborough
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	200629,269278
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Semi-detached two-bay three-storey with attic storey house, built c. 1815, one of a pair with the building adjacent to the southeast (13310004). Pitched slate roof with limestone coping to gable end, two rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls, roughcast to northwest gable elevation, with render quoins to the corner. Square-headed window openings with limestone sills, replacement timber windows to second floor, six-over-six pane timber sliding sash windows to first floor and replacement window to ground floor. Round-headed door opening with replacement door, fanlight and having dressed limestone block-and-start surround with carved limestone cornice to lintel. Slightly set back from the street with rendered boundary walls to road-frontage. Shared pedestrian gateway having rendered piers and iron gate. Located to the northwest end of Lanesborough.</p> <p>This house, of late-Georgian appearance, retains its early form, character and much of its early fabric despite some alterations to the ground floor openings. Its tall form makes it an imposing and important feature on the streetscape. It retains interesting features such as the timber sliding sash windows and its façade</p>

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	is enlivened by the well-crafted cut stone doorcase and cornice, which is of artistic merit. It forms an interesting pair with its neighbour to the southeast (13310004) and represents an integral element of the built heritage of Lanesborough. Sensitively restored, this building would have a significant contribution to the historic character of the town. Either this building or its neighbour was in use as a post office in 1914 (Ordnance Survey third edition six-inch map).
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	House

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310002
Date	1850-1890
Original Use	Gates/Railings/Walls
In Use as	Gates/Railings/Walls
Townland:	Lanesborough
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	200655,269288
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Gateway, erected c. 1870, comprising a pair of dressed limestone piers (on square-plan) having chamfered plinths, cut limestone capstones, and with a pair of decorative wrought-iron double-leaf gates. Located to the northwest end of Lanesborough.</p> <p>This elegant gateway makes a positive contribution to the streetscape of Lanesborough. The piers are well-crafted using good quality limestone while the decorative wrought-iron gates add further aesthetic value to this composition. This gateway may have been moved to its present site from another location or formed the entrance to an earlier building to site.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Gates/Railings/Walls

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310007
Date	1855-65
Original Use	Church/Chapel
In Use as	Church/Chapel
Townland:	Lanesborough
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	200855,269261
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached Church of Ireland church, built or rebuilt between 1858 - 1862, having three-bay nave elevations, lower single-bay gabled chancel to the east, gabled single-bay single-storey porch to west end of the south elevation and lean-to vestry addition to north elevation. Cut stone gabled bellcote over west gable end with pointed arch opening and bell-metal bell having embossed harp, shamrocks and lettering. Pitched slate roofs with clay ridge crestings and rainwater goods, carved limestone corbel course and dressed limestone coping/verges to gable ends having cut stone kneeler stones. Carved limestone finials and brackets to belfry and porch. Snecked limestone walls over dressed limestone plinth with dressed limestone quoins. Pointed arch lancet openings, paired to nave and west elevations and tripled to chancel gable (east). All with chamfered dressed limestone block-and-start surrounds, cut limestone voussoirs and quarry glazed metal windows. Quatrefoil opening to west elevation with dressed limestone surround and quarry glazed metal windows. Pointed arch door opening to south face of porch with chamfered dressed limestone surround, limestone steps and timber battened door. Scissors truss roof. Retains interior features such as original timber battened door with cast-iron studs, carved limestone plaque with the coat of arms of the first Viscount Lanesborough (George Lane), carved fragments from earlier church(es) and timber altar furniture. Set in graveyard with rubble limestone boundary walls. Main entrance to the southeast having a pair of dressed limestone gate piers (octagonal-plan) with chamfered dressed limestone plinths, moulded capstones and with cast-iron double leaf gates. Set in graveyard to collection of cut stone grave markers, some dating to the end of the seventeenth century but mainly late-nineteenth and twentieth century in date. Located to the north of Lanesborough.</p> <p>This charming late nineteenth-century Church of Ireland church retains its early form character and fabric. It is typical of late nineteenth-century Church of Ireland churches in that it has a bellcote rather than a tower, a shallow chancel and an entrance porch attached to one side of the nave. It is well-built using snecked limestone and has good quality cut and dressed stone detailing throughout, particularly to the bellcote and to</p>



	<p>the openings. It was built to designs by Joseph Welland (1798 – 1860), architect to the Board of First Fruits (1711 - 1833) and subsequently to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners where he had responsibility for all Church of Ireland building projects from c. 1843 until his death. Casey and Rowan (1993) describe this church as a 'classic example of this architect's Puginesque work on a small scale'. The present church is built on the site of a number of earlier churches and/or an abbey. An 'abbey' here was converted into a church (apparently c. 1678, built by George Lane the first Viscount Lanesborough) and Farrell in his history of County Longford (1881, 333; taken from James Norris Brewer (1826) 'The Beauties of Ireland') records the nave of the present church was 'formed from the nave of an ancient structure'. This church was badly damaged in 1691 by factions returning from the Battle of the Boyne, with much of the nave and the tower being damaged. It was not repaired until 1740, at the direction of the bishop, and only partial repairs were carried out. However, there is no evidence in the present church to suggest that fabric from the earlier church was built into the present structure. There are a number of architectural fragments in the grounds from this earlier edifice, including an arch (LF017-003008-) built into the boundary wall, a graveslab (LF017-003006-) dated 1690, dedicated to Edmond Banan, to the south of the church and a carved plaque with the coat of arms of the first Viscount Lanesborough to the interior of the church. The present church was dedicated on the 23th April, 1862. The bell was cast by the firm Sheridan's at their Eagle Foundry in Church Street, Dublin. It was presented to the church by Col. Henry White M. P. (of Rathcline) in 1859. The words "Erin go Brath" are embossed around the harp. The attention to detail found at this church is carried through to the well-detailed gate piers and gates. The simple rubble limestone boundary walls and the fine collection of grave markers complete the setting of this appealing composition. Associated rectory to the south (13401706).</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Church/Chapel

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310009
Date	1890-1910
Original Use	Presbytery/Parochial/Curate's house
In Use as	Presbytery/Parochial/Curate's house
Townland:	Lanesborough
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	200944,269076
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached four-bay two-storey parochial house on L-shaped plan, built c. 1900, with projecting gabled end bay with box bay window to the northwest end of the front elevation (southwest) and a single-bay single-storey lean-to porch to front elevation. Three-bay two-storey lean-to return (northeast), with further single-bay single-storey lean-to addition. Pitched slate roofs with rendered chimneystacks and some remaining sections of cast-iron rainwater goods. Red brick chimneystack to rear. Snecked rock-faced limestone walls over dressed limestone plinth with flush dressed limestone quoins to the corners. Pointed-segmental-arched openings, paired to porch, with red brick block-dressings and voussoirs and limestone sills. Triple pointed-segmental-arched window opening to box bay window, divided by dressed limestone pilasters and with continuous limestone sill. Pointed-segmental-arched door opening to northeast face of porch with timber battened door, limestone step and threshold. Three-bay two-storey outbuilding to rear (northeast) flanked by single-bay single-storey garage additions with pitched roofs. Hipped slate roof and ridge capping. Rubble limestone walls with square-headed openings having metal louvers to first floor and one-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows to ground floor, all with limestone sills and red brick dressings surrounds. Square-headed loading bay opening to central bay of first floor with timber lintel, timber door, limestone sills and red brick dressings surround. Square-headed door opening to ground floor with timber battened door, red brick dressings and with limestone plinth blocks. Square-headed openings to flanking blocks with red brick surrounds and timber and metal doors. Set back from street with coursed rubble limestone boundary walls having concrete capping, rendered piers and decorative wrought-iron railings and gate. Located to the southeast end of Lanesborough, adjacent to Roman Catholic church (13310010).</p> <p>This substantial parochial house retains much of its early form and character, despite the recent loss of early fittings to the window openings. The juxtaposition between the rock-faced limestone masonry and the red brick dressings helps create an appealing textural and tonal contrast to the exterior facades. The pointed-segmental-headed window openings and the</p>

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	gable-fronted projection give this building a vaguely Gothic Revival character that is, perhaps, appropriate for a building of its type and date. The variety of materials used in its construction adds interest to the building and streetscape and help emphasise its form and openings. It forms an interesting pair of related structures with the associated Roman Catholic church (13310010). The contemporary outbuilding to the rear is largely in its original condition and adds substantially to this site. The simple boundary wall, railings and gateway complete the setting.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Presbytery/Parochial/Curate's house

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310010
Date	1830-1915
Original Use	Church/Chapel
In Use as	Church/Chapel
Townland:	Lanesborough
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	200956,269048
Classification:	
Description:	Detached gable-fronted Roman Catholic church, built 1834, remodelled or rebuilt c. 1859 and remodelled c. 1915. Comprises three-bay nave elevations, chancel to the northeast with canted apse, central four-stage tower on a square-plan to entrance gable (southwest) with gabled entrance porch and with flanking single-bay two-storey flat-roofed blocks/vestibules to either side. Gabled single-bay single-storey porches to side elevations and two-bay single-storey sacristy addition with hipped and pitched roofs to northwest elevation. Pitched artificial slate roof with terracotta ridge crestings, carved limestone cross finial over chancel gable and with dressed limestone coping to verges and cut limestone eaves course. Dressed limestone chimneystack to sacristy. Dressed limestone pinnacles on octagonal-plan to corners of tower and to flanking blocks. Crenellated parapet to tower with dressed limestone cornice and with central cross finial over. Wrought-iron cross finials over pinnacles to vestibules. Roughcast rendered walls with dressed limestone quoins, plinth and platbands. Snecked limestone walls to sacristy and chancel. Dressed limestone cornice and brackets to central entrance porch. Square-headed window openings to nave, vestibules

	<p>Carved limestone bracket with engaged column having carved limestone cap to front elevation, over main entrance porch. Square-headed window openings with hoodmouldings above, limestone sills and stained glass timber windows with trefoil tracery, those to the nave having stained glass windows. Square-headed openings to tower at belfry level with timber louvers and limestone sills. Shouldered square-headed window openings to sacristy with dressed limestone surrounds and lintels and timber windows. Pointed arch openings to chancel with chamfered dressed limestone surrounds, cut limestone sills and pictorial stained glass windows. Round-headed door openings to central porch and to the side elevations of vestibules with timber battened double doors having cast-iron strapping and dressed limestone surrounds. Shouldered square-headed door opening to sacristy with timber battened door, chamfered dressed limestone surround and lintel, approached by flight of limestone steps. Base cruck roof. Retains interior features such as stained glass windows, marble altar table and timber gallery. Set slightly back from the street with snecked limestone boundary walls having concrete capping, rendered snecked limestone piers with decorative wrought-iron railings and gate. Rubble limestone boundary wall to the northwest boundary. Located to the southeast end of Lanesborough.</p> <p>This curious Roman Catholic hall and tower church dominates the southeast end of Lanesborough. Its unusual form is probably due to a number of phases of construction creating a distinctive structure. The tower is balanced by the flanking blocks/vestibules and the symmetry is continued in its corner pinnacles, the porches and the quoins with only the later sacristy to the rear breaking the symmetrical form. It is embellished with extensive cut and dressed limestone detailing, including the octagonal pinnacles, hoodmouldings, the detailing to the tower parapet, to the apse and to the statue plinth and canopy. The statue of Mary and the pictorial stained glass windows to the apse add artistic interest to the site. A church was built here in 1834 on a site donated by Luke White, a local landlord (Rathcline House 13401704). A church is indicated on this site on the Ordnance Survey first edition six-inch map of the area in 1838. The 1859 construction or remodelling has been attributed to William Hague Senior (1806 – 1888), a Cavan builder and father of the famous architect of the same name. This 1859 work probably resulted in the church taking on the familiar hall and tower form. The church was reworked during the early part of the twentieth century and the sacristy to the rear may have been added at this time.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	<p>ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC SOCIAL</p>

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Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Church/Chapel

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310012
Date	1950-1960
Original Use	Worker's House
In Use as	House
Townland:	Lanesborough
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	200904,269015
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached multiple-bay two-storey Bord na Mona worker's house, built c. 1952, with circular-plan block/turret to the northeast corner and single-bay two-storey block to the rear (northwest). Single-storey lean-to addition to the southwest elevation. One of a complex of sixty one houses (see record 13310022 for other buildings). Conical and hipped tiled roofs with overhanging eaves having exposed timber rafter ends/brackets, clay ridge capping and with a circular red brick chimneystack to the apex of circular roof. Painted roughcast rendered walls over smooth render plinth. Square-headed with openings, grouped in fours to southwest and northeast sides of circular block, with replacement windows, render reveals and concrete sills. Square-headed door opening to southeast side of circular-plan block with glazed timber door and with brick pilasters supporting concrete canopy over. Set back from street to the southeast end of Lanesborough with rendered boundary walls and piers and wrought-iron/steel gate.</p> <p>This distinctive building makes a positive contribution to the streetscape of Lanesborough. It incorporates materials and features typical of Modernist buildings such as the flat façade, grouped window openings, continuous concrete sills and concrete canopy. The conical roof and circular-plan chimneystack are unusual features and enhance the façade of the structure. It forms part of a complex of sixty one houses in a complex of Bord na Mona workers houses at Lanesborough. This housing development is one of a number of similar developments built throughout the midlands following the Turf Development Act (1950), which were an important landmark in public housing in Ireland. Designed by Frank Gibney (1905 - 1978) and containing a number of different housing types, they provided simple but modern accommodation. Gibney's ideas were derived from various sources including the English Garden City movement and 1930s architecture in the Netherlands. His distinctive style involved the use of enclosure, coherent design and varied building types within the schemes. This particular</p>

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	complex was built to house workers employed in Bord na Mona works at Lanesborough to the north. This building is an interesting addition to the twentieth century built heritage of County Longford. The main contractor involved was P.J. McLoughlin & Co.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310006
Date	1740-1760
Original Use	Mill
In Use as	
Townland:	Lanesborough
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	201131,268673
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Remains of windmill on circular-plan, built c. 1750. Constructed with rubble limestone with remains of lime render over. Remains of two doorways, one to the south face and one to the north face. Three narrow loop-like openings to each face. Opening/niche/possible fireplace to the interior at first floor/second stage level having stone lintel over. Located on top of a small rise to the southeast of Lanesborough</p> <p>This conspicuous ruined former windmill (corn) stands proudly on an elevated site to the southeast of Lanesborough. It is one of a number of windmills along the east/northeast shores of Lough Ree and environs (there is another windmill at Elfeet (13402109) to the south). It was extant and in use by 1764. Although out of use for a considerable period of time (marked as 'in ruins' in 1912), it remains a local landmark, adding historical interest to the local landscape. It is an interesting addition to the industrial heritage of County Longford and acts as an historical reminder of the great boom experienced in the Irish milling industry during the mid-to-late eighteenth century.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401202
Date	1950-1970
Original Use	Bridge
In Use as	Bridge
Townland:	KILNACARROW (RATHCLINE BY.)
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	201032, 272314
Classification:	
Description:	Multiple-span Board na Mona railway bridge carrying narrow gauge railway line over the River Shannon. This large-scale bridge forms part of an interesting collection of structures associated with Lanesborough Power Station. It is a notable example of mid-to-late twentieth century Government sponsored engineering, and it is a conspicuous feature in the rural landscape to the north of Lanesborough. Its construction utilises modern building materials such as (precast) reinforced concrete in the piers and structural steel for the deck, and it is an interesting addition to the twentieth century built heritage of Longford. It forms part of an extensive network of narrow gauge railway associated with Bord na Mona in this part of Longford, which is known as the Mountdillion Group of Bogs network. The railway line was originally used by Bord na Mona to transport sod peat from County Roscommon to Lanesborough Power Station to the south. The Bord na Mona narrow gauge railway network, and ancillary structures such as this bridge, are an important element of the twentieth century industrial and economic heritage of Ireland.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Bridge

## Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401701
Date	1790-1810
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	CLOONBONY
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	201597, 270096
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c. 1800, having two-storey block, and modern single- and two-storey extensions to rear (northwest), and modern glazed sunroom/conservatory attached to southwest elevation. Complex of single- and two-storey outbuildings to the rear (northwest), c. 1810, having pitched natural slate roofs and random rubble limestone walls. Rubble limestone boundary walls to site. Pair of partially reconstructed dressed limestone gate piers (on square-plan) giving access to outbuildings to rear. Long approach avenue to house from the south. Although altered and extended to the rear, this pleasing well-proportioned middle-sized house retains much of its early form and character. The front elevation (southeast) is enlivened by the well-executed, if unusual, cut stone doorcase, which provides a central focus and adds artistic interest to main elevation. The cut decorative petal fanlight to the doorcase adds further additional interest. The cut limestone quoins to the corners and the central pair of ashlar limestone chimneystacks emphasise the formal qualities of this building. The margin timber sliding sash windows are a later addition, but do not detract substantially from the architectural expression of this building. The complex of outbuildings to the rear, and the good quality entrance gate to the south add considerably to the setting and complete this composition. The gateway to the south may have been moved from another location and rebuilt in this present location. This building has a long approach avenue to the south and formerly had a gate lodge to at the entrance close to the village of Lanesborough, now no longer extant. Cloonbony House was the residence of a Capt. Davis, Longford Yeomanry, in 1824. This house is an integral element of the built heritage of Longford, and is an attractive feature in the rural landscape to the north of Lanesboro.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC HISTORICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Cloonbony House



## Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310013
Date	1920-1940
Original Use	Gateway
In Use as	Gateway
Townland:	CLOONBONY
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	201774, 269361
Classification:	
Description:	Vernacular gateway, erected c. 1900, comprising a pair of cut limestone gate posts and a wrought-iron flat bar gate having horizontal bars supported by vertical bars and a semi-circular bar. Located at the entrance to a field to the east of Lanesborough. Simple vernacular entrance gates of this nature were once very common features of the rural landscape of Longford but are now becoming increasingly rare due to clearance to accommodate modern agricultural needs and road widening schemes etc. Although construction was primarily functional, they exhibit visual appeal in the rural countryside.
Categories of Special Interest:	TECHNICAL
Rating:	Local
Reference:	Vernacular Gateway

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401339
Date	1750-1770
Original Use	Country House
In Use as	Country House
Townland:	MIDDLETON
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	205962, 272703
Classification:	
Description:	Detached four-bay two-storey house, built c. 1760, with recent two-bay single-storey lean-to extension to rear (west). Rubble stone boundary wall (probably part of walled garden) to site with dressed limestone quoins and loop hole openings, probably originally part of an outbuilding. Main entrance gates to the northeast of house comprising a pair of chamfered carved limestone gate posts with wrought-iron double-leaf gates and wrought-iron pedestrian turnstile. Long approach avenue to the east of house. Although altered with the loss of some original fabric, this interesting house retains much of its early character. The long narrow appearance of this house, with the stocky chimneystacks and the pitched roof would appear to indicate an

## Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

	early date for the structure. While a house was indeed built on this site in the 1700s (local information), the structure as it appears today is said to be a latter addition to an earlier portion (south end; map information) which was demolished in the early twentieth-century. The two-storey outbuilding to the rear and the attractive entrance gateway and pedestrian turnstile to the northwest of the house add considerably to this interesting composition. The rubble stone wall to the rear with loop hole openings is probably part of a partially demolished outbuilding, perhaps associated with a walled garden.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC HISTORICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Middleton Country House

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401340
Date	1870-1900
Original Use	Water pump
In Use as	Water pump
Townland:	CLOONBROCK
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	205254, 271264
Classification:	
Description:	Freestanding cast-iron water pump, erected c. 1885. A typical late nineteenth-century water pump, of a standard design encountered throughout rural Longford. This attractive cast-iron water pump is located in its original position in the small settlement of Cloonbrock and would have once acted as a communal water source. The banding and fluting are well executed and along with the elegantly curved handle, add artistic interest to this utilitarian object. Although the area is now served by the mains water supply, this pump is well maintained by the local people and still functions. This cast-iron pump now serves as an attractive piece of street furniture, aesthetically enhancing the rural landscape to the south of Cloondara
Categories of Special Interest:	TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Water pump

## Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401341
Date	1870-1900
Original Use	Water pump
In Use as	Water pump
Townland:	KILEENY
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	205854, 271402
Classification:	
Description:	Freestanding cast-iron water pump, erected c. 1885. A typical late nineteenth-century water pump, of a standard design encountered throughout rural Longford. This attractive cast-iron water pump is located in its original position in the small settlement of Killeeny and would have once acted as a communal water source. The banding and fluting are well executed and along with the elegantly curved handle, add artistic interest to this utilitarian object. Although the area is now served by the mains water supply, this pump is well maintained by the local people and still functions. This cast-iron pump now serves as an attractive piece of street furniture, aesthetically enhancing the rural landscape to the south of Killeeny.
Categories of Special Interest:	TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Water pump

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401810
Date	1780-1860
Original Use	Lynam's Mill
In Use as	
Townland:	GRILLAGH (MOYDOW BY.)
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	206809, 269290
Classification:	
Description:	Detached two-storey former corn mill complex, built c. 1800 and extended c. 1860, comprising a multiple-bay two-storey former corn mill, c. 1800, to the west and a two-storey former corn drying kiln to the east, built c. 1860. Now out of use. This important small-scale corn mill complex retains its early form, character and fabric despite being out of use since the mid-twentieth century. The small-scale of this complex indicates that it was a vernacular corn mill, rather than a large-scale merchant corn mill as is found at Shrule and Clynan, for

	<p>example. The corn mill provided a basic service to local farmers in grinding and milling their corn (and possibly oats), and was also an important source of employment for the local community. This complex probably dates to the late-eighteenth or the early-nineteenth century, a period that saw a great boom in the Irish corn milling industry. Of significance is the rare survival of much of the early machinery and equipment to the interior of both the corn mill and to the associated corn drying kiln to the northeast. The survival of the original fittings provides an interesting historical insight into early technical and industrial processes, and represents one of the most important survivals of its type in the midlands. There was formerly a mill pond to the south, now silted-up, the complex consisted of a 'house, offices, corn mill and land (including a turf bog)'. The remaining structures on this site, and particularly the survival of a large amount of the early machinery, represent an important part of the social, technical and architectural heritage of the Killashee area.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	<p>ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL</p>
Rating:	<p>Regional</p>
Reference:	<p>Corn Mill Complex</p>

## PROTECTED STRUCTURES AND NIAH STRUCTURES WITHIN THE SURROUNDING AREA OF DERRYADD BOG

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401707
Date	1780-1820
Original Use	House
In Use as	Currently disused
Townland:	TURREEN
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	202823, 265424
Classification:	
Description:	Detached five-bay single storey vernacular house, built c.1800, having later flat-roofed single-bay entrance porch to the front elevation (northeast), added c.1940. Although now disused, this modest vernacular house retains much of its early character, fabric and form. The steeply pitched roof suggests that this building was formerly thatched. The asymmetrical layout of the window openings is a characteristic feature of the vernacular heritage of Ireland. This building is aligned at a right-angle to the road alignment, another characteristic feature of building of this type. Buildings of this type were once ubiquitous feature of the rural Irish landscape but are now becoming increasingly rare.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	House

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401708
Date	1835-1840
Original Use	School
In Use as	House
Townland:	TULLYVRANE
Parish:	Rathcline
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	202199, 267870
Classification:	
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey national school on T-plan, built c.1836, having two-storey projection to the centre of the southeast elevation. Later in use as a dance hall, sports hall and technical school. Possibly also originally in use as a school master's residence, now in use as a private dwelling. Set back from road in own grounds to the southeast of Lanesboro adjacent to road junction. Rendered boundary to road-

	frontage. It is of social importance to Lanesborough as one of the earliest school buildings still extant in the locality. It was reputedly built between 1836-38, and it was one of the many rural schools built throughout rural Ireland following the establishment of the Board of Education in 1831. The costs, construction and the site were donated by Luke White of Rathcline House, a short distance to the south and of Luttrellstown Castle, County Dublin. A school roll from 1841 states that there were 318 children attending this school at this time. School rolls from immediately after the great famine (1845-1849) show less than half of the 1841 number attending this school. The building was reputedly used for old IRA meetings c.1919 (local information), later in use as a dance hall, a technical school and a sports hall and boxing club. This building occupies a prominent site along the main approach road to Lanesborough from the southeast and is an integral element of the built heritage and social history of the area.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Tullyvrane National School

## Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401702
Date	1800-1840
Original Use	House
In Use as	Currently disused
Townland:	DERRYLOUGHBANNOU
Parish:	
Barony:	
NGR:	203155, 268642
Classification:	
Description:	Detached four-bay single storey vernacular house, built c.1820, pitched corrugated-metal roof with two rendered chimneystacks. Set back from road in own grounds to the east of Lanesborough and close to the shores of Lough Bannow to the west. Although disused, this vernacular house retains much of its early character and form. This building also retains much of its early fabric, including timber sash windows and a large tooled limestone fireplace to the interior. The asymmetrical layout of the window openings is a characteristic feature of the vernacular heritage of Ireland, while the form of this building hints that the building was extended to the northeast by a bay at some stage. The steeply pitched corrugated-metal roof suggests that this structure was formerly thatched. This building is an integral element of the built heritage of the local area, with the outbuilding, rubble stone walls and wrought-iron gate adding to the setting.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	House

## NIAH AND PROTECTED STRUCTURES LOUGH BANNOW BOG

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13311001
Date	1835-1840
Original Use	Killashee Church of Ireland Church
In Use as	Church/Chapel
Townland:	TEMPLETON GLEBE
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	207765, 2770066
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached Gothic Revival Style Church of Ireland church, built or rebuilt c. 1837 - 40, having six-bay elevations to nave with two-bay gabled section to centre of each elevation (northeast and southwest) and battered two-stage tower on square-plan to the entrance gable (southeast) with corner pinnacles, clasping corner buttresses with pinnacles over and battlemented parapet. Built in a Board of First Fruits hall and tower form, with Gothic and Tudor Revival style influences, this building substantially retains its original appearance including an elegant tower with skilfully carved pinnacles, Tudor style chimneystacks and cast-iron windows.</p> <p>The decorative rather than functional buttresses add further interest to the façade; they are finely carved and aptly illustrate the quality of early nineteenth-century masons. The excellent quality gate piers, cast and wrought-iron gates, and the boundary walls add to the setting and enhance this composition. The graveyard to site and the graveyard addition the southwest has an interesting collection of recumbent and upstanding grave markers, some of artistic merit and a number retaining cast-iron railings. The earliest legible grave is dated 1710. The presence of early grave markers and the early rectory to the north suggests that the present edifice occupies the site of an earlier church building. This building forms a good pair of related structures with the associated rectory and is an integral element of the built heritage of the Killashee area.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Gothic Revival Style Church



## Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401810
Date	1780-1860
Original Use	Lynam's Mill
In Use as	
Townland:	GRILLAGH (MOYDOW BY.)
Parish:	
Barony:	
NGR:	206809, 269290
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached two-storey former corn mill complex, built c. 1800 and extended c. 1860, comprising a multiple-bay two-storey former corn mill, c. 1800, to the west and a two-storey former corn drying kiln to the east, built c. 1860. Now out of use. This important small-scale corn mill complex retains its early form, character and fabric despite being out of use since the mid-twentieth century. The small-scale of this complex indicates that it was a vernacular corn mill, rather than a large-scale merchant corn mill as is found at Shrulle and Clynan, for example. The corn mill provided a basic service to local farmers in grinding and milling their corn (and possibly oats), and was also an important source of employment for the local community. This complex probably dates to the late-eighteenth or the early-nineteenth century, a period that saw a great boom in the Irish corn milling industry. Of significance is the rare survival of much of the early machinery and equipment to the interior of both the corn mill and to the associated corn drying kiln to the northeast. The survival of the original fittings provides an interesting historical insight into early technical and industrial processes, and represents one of the most important survivals of its type in the midlands. There was formerly a mill pond to the south, now silted-up, the complex consisted of a 'house, offices, corn mill and land (including a turf bog)'. The remaining structures on this site, and particularly the survival of a large amount of the early machinery, represent an important part of the social, technical and architectural heritage of the Killashee area.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Corn Mill Complex

## Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401815
Date	1825-1830
Original Use	Bridge
In Use as	Bridge
Townland:	CLOONSHEERIN
Parish:	
Barony:	
NGR:	209644, 269557
Classification:	
Description:	Single-arch humpbacked canal accommodation bridge carrying road over Royal Canal (Longford Branch), built c.1829. A typically well-built canal bridge, which is a valuable part of the architectural and industrial heritage of County Longford. Although humble in form, this structure has a simple and functional elegance. It is robustly built in fine stone masonry, which is testament to the long-term ambitions of the Royal Canal Company at the start of the nineteenth century. Although the canal is currently disused, the towpath provides a recreational amenity and this bridge affords interesting views to the pedestrian as well as being a notable feature and landmark in the landscape. This bridge forms part of an extensive collection of canal-related structures in County Longford, and is an integral element of the built heritage of the Killashee area. The bridges along the Longford Branch of the Royal Canal have a finer finish than many earlier counterparts over the main Royal Canal in County Longford. This is the first bridge along the Royal Canal (Longford Branch) heading to Longford Harbour to the northeast.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Hump back bridge over the Royal Canal

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401813
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Bridge
In Use as	Bridge
Townland:	LYNEEN
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	209896, 267704
Classification:	

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Description:	<p>Single-arch humpbacked canal accommodation bridge carrying small road over Royal Canal, built c. 1815. Located to the southwest of Killashee. Road re-aligned with modern road and culverted crossing adjacent to north.</p> <p>A typically well-built canal bridge, which is a valuable part of the extensive canal-related built and industrial heritage of County Longford. Although humble in form, this structure has a simple and functional elegance. It is robustly built in good-quality stone masonry, which is testament to the long-term ambitions of the Royal Canal Company at the start of the nineteenth century. Although the canal is currently disused, the towpath provides a recreational amenity and this bridge affords interesting views to the pedestrian as well as being a notable feature and landmark in the landscape. Visible from the nearby road, it brings architectural and historical interest to the Lyneen area to the southeast of Killashee.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Single arch canal bridge

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401814
Date	1780-1820
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	CLOONTAMORE
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	207221, 265294
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached three-bay single-storey thatched house, built c. 1800, having single-bay single-storey extension attached to the southeast gable end and modern projecting flat-roofed single-bay single-storey extension/porch to front façade (southwest). Pitched thatch roof with raised rendered verge to northwest gable end and ropework to ridge. Despite some alteration and extension, this vernacular house retains much of its early form, and character. This building also retains much of its early fabric and materials including timber sliding sash windows. The flat-roofed entrance porch to the front elevation detracts somewhat from its visual appearance. Of significance is the survival of the thatched roof, which are become increasingly rare survivals. Buildings of this type were, until recently, a characteristic feature of rural Irish countryside but are becoming increasingly rare. This building is aligned at a right angle to the road-alignment, a characteristic feature of the Irish</p>

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	vernacular tradition. This modest vernacular structure adds historic incident to the rural landscape to the south of Killashee, and is an integral element of the built and vernacular heritage of the local area.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Cloontamore Thatched Cottage

No:	
NIAH No:	13402202
Date	1870-1910
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	DERRAGHAN BEG
Parish:	Cashel
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	207532, 262859
Classification:	
Description:	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1890. Set back from road in own grounds to the west of Keenagh. Single-storey outbuilding to southeast with pitched corrugated-metal roof and roughcast rendered walls. Rendered boundary wall to road-frontage to the northeast. Pedestrian gateway to the northeast of house comprising a pair of rendered gate piers (on square-plan) having a wrought-iron flat bar gate. It represents a late example of the enduring popularity of the three-bay two-storey house with central doorway in rural Ireland, examples of which can be found dating from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century. This building is prominently sited along the main approach road to Keenagh from the west, and is an addition to the built heritage of the local area. The present house occupies the site of an earlier building (Ordnance Survey first edition six-inch map 1838) and some of the outbuildings to the rear might be associated with this earlier building (or could be converted dwellings).
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	House

## Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

PS No:	
NIAH No:	13402218
Date	1870-1900
Original Use	Water pump
In Use as	Water pump
Townland:	CORLEA
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	208797, 263019
Classification:	
Description:	Freestanding cast-iron water pump, erected c. 1885. A typical late nineteenth-century water pump, of a standard design encountered throughout rural Longford. This is one of the better surviving examples of its type in rural County Longford, and is one of several examples still extant in this part of County Longford. The banding and fluting are well-executed and, along with the elegantly curved handle, add artistic interest to this utilitarian object. Water pumps played an important social role in the late-nineteenth and early-twentieth centuries by providing a communal water source before the development of the mains water supply. This cast-iron pump now serves as an attractive piece of street furniture, aesthetically enhancing its rural location. It is located adjacent to a rural road junction, which is a common location for water pumps for obvious reasons.
Categories of Special Interest:	TECHNICAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Water pump

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13402203
Date	1800-1840
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	CORLEA
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	208821, 262962
Classification:	
Description:	Detached four-bay two-storey vernacular house, built c. 1820, having single-bay flat-roofed porch (c. 1930) to front elevation (west) and adjoining single-storey outbuildings to rear (east). Set back from road adjacent to the south of Corlea Crossroads and to the east/southeast of Keenagh. Although now altered, this modest vernacular house retains some of its

	early character and its early form. Modest in scale and form, this house exhibits the simple and functional form of vernacular building in Ireland. The steeply pitched corrugated-metal roof indicates that this building was formerly thatched. Buildings of this type were once a ubiquitous feature of the rural Irish landscape but are now becoming increasingly rare. Sensitively restored, this modest building would be an integral element of the built heritage of the local area. This building is a modest addition to the built heritage of the local area, adding incident to the south of Corlea Crossroads.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL
Rating:	Local
Reference:	House

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13313001
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Lock Keeper's House
In Use as	House
Townland:	COOLNAHINCH (MOYDOW BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	210892, 264617
Classification:	
Description:	Detached three-bay single-storey lock keeper's house c.1815, now in use as a private house, having multiple-bay single-storey extension to the rear (west). Located adjacent to lock 41 and Coolnahinch Bridge, and to the northwest of Keenagh. Though extended to the rear, this lock keeper's cottage retains its overall original form and character. The quality of the construction is indicative of the grandiose ambitions of the Directors General of Inland Navigation (who took over responsibility for the Royal Canal following the dissolution of the Royal Canal Company in 1813) during the early part of the nineteenth century. Constructed by a single authority, it is not surprising that lock keeper's houses along the Royal Canal follow a standard plan. This cottage is sited alongside the Royal Canal at Coolnahinch Bridge (13313002), beside the associated 41st lock (13313003). This group of canal structures is an important reminder of the optimism and industriousness of the canal building era prior to the demise of this transport system in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Lock keepers House (Lock 41)

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RPS No:	271
NIAH No:	13313002
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Bridge
In Use as	Bridge
Townland:	COOLNAHINCH (MOYDOW BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	210911, 264635
Classification:	
Description:	Single-arch canal accommodation bridge carrying small road over Royal Canal, built c. 1817. A typically well-built canal bridge, which is a valuable part of the architectural and industrial heritage of County Longford. Although humble in form, this structure has a simple and functional elegance. It is robustly built in fine stone masonry, which is testament to the long-term ambitions of the Royal Canal Company at the start of the nineteenth century. It was probably built to designs by John Killaly (1766 - 1832), the engineer responsible for the construction of the Royal Canal through County Longford. The fine construction of Coolnahinch Bridge and the associated canal structures on the site, including a lock keeper's house (13313001) and lock (13313003), are an important reminder of the confidence the canal building era prior to the demise of this transport system in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Bridge

RPS No:	272
NIAH No:	13313003
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Lock 41
In Use as	Lock
Townland:	COOLNAHINCH (MOYDOW BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	210908, 264614
Classification:	
Description:	Canal lock associated with Royal Canal, built c. 1815, consisting of pair of timber and steel breast gates with timber footboards and balance beams. Set within ashlar limestone lock chamber with ashlar limestone capstones with bevelled edges. This well-built canal lock that forms part of an important group of

	structures associated with the Royal Canal at Coolnahinch. The quality of the ashlar limestone is indicative of the grandiose ambitions of the Directors General of Inland Navigation (who took over responsibility for the Royal Canal following the dissolution of the Royal Canal Company in 1813) during the early part of the nineteenth century. This lock has been designed and constructed with an important level of expertise indicating the importance of its role in the past and it represents a principal element of the architectural and industrial heritage of County Longford. It forms part of a coherent scheme along with Coolnahinch Bridge (13313002) and the associated lock keeper's house (13313001), forming a group of canal structures that serves as an important reminder of the heyday of the canal building era prior to the demise of this transport system in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Lock 41



## Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401813
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Bridge
In Use as	Bridge
Townland:	LYNEEN
Parish:	Killashee
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	209896, 267704
Classification:	
Description:	Single-arch humpbacked canal bridge carrying road over Royal Canal, built c. 1815. Located to the southwest of Killashee. Road re-aligned with modern road and culverted crossing adjacent to north. A typically well-built canal bridge, which is a valuable part of the extensive canal-related built and industrial heritage of County Longford. Although humble in form, this structure has a simple and functional elegance. It is robustly built in good-quality stone masonry, which is testament to the long-term ambitions of the Royal Canal Company at the start of the nineteenth century. Although the canal is currently disused, the towpath provides a recreational amenity and this bridge affords interesting views to the pedestrian as well as being a notable feature and landmark in the landscape. Visible from the nearby road, it brings architectural and historical interest to the Lyneen area to the southeast of Killashee.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Lyneen Bridge

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401818
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Lock
In Use as	Lock
Townland:	ARDS
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	210113, 266818
Classification:	
Description:	Canal lock associated with Royal Canal, built c. 1815, consisting of pair of (restored) timber and steel breast gates with timber footboards and balance beams. Located to the southwest of Killashee. Canal now dry. This well-built canal lock that forms part of an interesting group of structures associated with the

	Royal Canal at Ards. The quality of the ashlar limestone construction of the lock walls is indicative of the grandiose ambitions of the Directors General of Inland Navigation (who took over responsibility for the Royal Canal following the dissolution of the Royal Canal Company in 1813) during the first decades of the nineteenth century. This lock has been designed and constructed with a prominent level of expertise indicating the importance of its role in the past and it represents a principal element of the architectural and industrial heritage of County Longford. It forms part of a coherent scheme along with Ards Bridge (13401817) to the south and the associated lock keeper's house (13401819) adjacent to the west, forming a group of canal structures that serves as an important reminder of the heyday of the canal building era prior to the demise of this transport system in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Lock 42

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401819
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Lock Keeper's House
In Use as	House
Townland:	ARDS
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	210097, 266817
Classification:	
Description:	Detached three-bay single-storey lock keeper's house, built 1815, with single-storey lean-to extension to north and central projecting porch to main elevation (east). Now in use as a private house. Though extended to the rear and having a recent entrance porch to the front elevation, this lock keeper's cottage retains its overall original form. The modest form of this building is enhanced by the recessed arches containing the openings, which helps to give this appealing structure a formal architectural quality. The quality of the construction is indicative of the grandiose ambitions of the Directors General of Inland Navigation (who took over responsibility for the Royal Canal following the dissolution of the Royal Canal Company in 1813) during the early part of the nineteenth century. Constructed by a single authority, it is not surprising that lock keeper's houses along the Royal Canal follow a standard plan. This cottage is sited alongside the Royal Canal to the north of Ards Bridge (13401817), beside the associated 42nd lock

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	(13401818). This group of canal structures s an important reminder of the optimism and industriousness of the canal building era prior to the demise of this transport system in the mid-to-late nineteenth century.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Lock keepers House (Lock 42)

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401817
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Bridge
In Use as	Bridge
Townland:	ARDS
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Moydow
NGR:	210223, 266429
Classification:	
Description:	Single-arch humpbacked canal accommodation bridge carrying small road over Royal Canal, built c. 1815. Located to the southwest of Killashee. A typically well-built canal bridge, which is a valuable part of the extensive canal-related built and industrial heritage of County Longford. Although humble in form, this structure has a simple and functional elegance. It is robustly built in good-quality stone masonry, which is testament to the long-term ambitions of the Royal Canal Company at the start of the nineteenth century. Although the canal is currently disused, the towpath provides a recreational amenity and this bridge affords interesting views to the pedestrian as well as being a notable feature and landmark in the landscape. It adds architectural and historical interest to the Ards area to the southeast of Killashee.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Ards bridge

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13313021
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Keenagh Canal Harbour
In Use as	Closed
Townland:	ISLAND
Parish:	Kilcommock

Barony:	Rathcline
NGR:	211389, 263391
Classification:	
Description:	Harbour on the Royal Canal, built c. 1817, canal now closed. Dressed limestone walls with cut limestone coping over to the east bank of harbour. This well-executed canal harbour in the Royal Canal that, though now disused and overgrown, retains its original form. The quality of the ashlar limestone construction is indicative of the grandiose ambitions of the Royal Canal Company during the early part of the nineteenth century. It has been designed and constructed with a prominent level of expertise indicating the importance of its role in the past and it represents a significant element of the architectural and industrial heritage of County Longford. This structure is one of many important canal structures in the area, all of which serve as an important reminder of the industrial heyday of the canal building era. A canal store/warehouse is evident of the Ordnance Survey first edition six-inch map of the area (1838), demolished by 1913.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Mosstown Harbour (unused)

## Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	268
NIAH No:	13313005
Date	1800-1830
Original Use	Mosstown Mill
In Use as	House
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (RATHCLINE BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211079, 264171
Classification:	
Description:	Detached two-bay two-storey former house, built c. 1810, now disused. Possibly formerly in use as a miller's house or foreman's house associated with Mosstown Mill (13313004). Set adjacent to road and to the west of Mosstown Mill complex. Located to the west of Keenagh. This simple structure, unusual in its proportions, massing and roof structure, may have been associated with the large and impressive mill complex (13313004) to the east, possibly as a mill manager's house or a mill office etc. As such it represents an integral element of the social and architectural heritage of the Keenagh/Mosstown area.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Local
Reference:	Mosstown Mill House

RPS No:	96
NIAH No:	13313004
Date	1780-1820
Original Use	Mosstown Mill (water)
In Use as	Derelict
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (RATHCLINE BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211110, 264152
Classification:	
Description:	Detached multiple-bay four-storey former flour mill on L-shaped plan, built c. 1800, now disused. Roof now collapsed. The substantial remains of a large-scale former milling complex, which retains its enormous industrial scale and character despite its derelict condition. The remains of the millponds to the south and the millrace to the west provide an interesting historical insight into past industrial processes. It probably dates to the late-eighteenth or early-nineteenth century, which was a boom period for the Irish corn milling industry. It formerly had a breast water wheel, later replaced by

	a turbine. It was a source of employment for the town of Keenagh until 1912, when it accidentally burned down. The location of this mill adjacent to the east of the Royal Canal suggests that it may have availed of commercial opportunities associated with this transport amenity. Local landlords were often involved in the development of the canals and local industry and the location of a bathing house to the south of the site, accessible from the Mosstown Demesne, may indicate a landlord involvement in the development of this complex. This flour mill complex forms an attractive group in the landscape and represents an important part of the social history and the industrial and architectural heritage of the Keenagh/Mosstown area.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL SOCIAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Mosstown Mill House (water)

RPS No:	269
NIAH No:	13313006
Date	1820-1850
Original Use	Mosstown Gate Lodge
In Use as	Private House
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (RATHCLINE BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211140, 264153
Classification:	
Description:	Detached gable-fronted two-bay single-storey former gate lodge, built c. 1830, with recessed bay to south end of front façade under catslide roof, and additional lean-to extension to north elevation, built c. 1950. Now in use as private house. This simple single-storey building was probably originally built as a gate lodge serving a secondary entrance to Mosstown House, now demolished (Ordnance Survey first edition six-inch map 1838). Its proximity to Mosstown Mill (13313004) suggests that it may have had some connection with this industrial complex. Despite some alterations, including removal of render, this house largely retains its original character and form, most particularly in features such as the timber panelled entrance door and decorative timber bargeboards. Charmingly approached by a small dressed limestone bridge, it is one of the few surviving demesne structures on the former Mosstown estate, the seat of Viscount Newcomen in the seventeenth century and subsequently of Alexander Kingston. The remaining demesne structures form an interesting group in the landscape and are an important part of the social and

## Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

	architectural heritage of the area. It represents an attractive feature in the rural landscape to the west of Keenagh. The simple bridge completes the setting and adds to this composition.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL
Rating:	Local
Reference:	Mosstown Gate Lodge

RPS No:	289
NIAH No:	13313007
Date	1800-1840
Original Use	Lime Kiln
In Use as	Unused
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (MOYDOW BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211505, 264169
Classification:	
Description:	Freestanding single-bay lime kiln, built c. 1820, on a square-plan with splayed projecting walls to the front (north). Now out of use. Constructed of coursed limestone rubble. The interesting survival of a former lime kiln, probably built in the early-nineteenth century, which is of technical merit. It is well-built using local limestone and is an appealing and unassuming element of the agricultural/industrial and social heritage of County Longford. The embankment to the rear was built to allow for the easy loading of limestone through an opening in the roof structure. Lime kilns appear to have come into popular use in Ireland during the eighteenth century and were once quite a common feature in the rural landscape. They were used to burn limestone to produce lime, which was used in construction/building as a mortar and a render, or to produce a fertilizer, which was then spread on agricultural land. Lime was also used for lime-washing buildings, particularly farm buildings, as it was regarded as a cleansing agent at the time. Small rural lime kilns started to go out of common usage during the late nineteenth-century with the advent of industrial-scale lime production facilities and improvements in the transport network, particularly the development of the railways.
Categories of Special Interest:	SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Kiln

## Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13313008
Date	1915-1925
Original Use	Mosstown House Gates
In Use as	Gates
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (RATHCLINE BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	212001, 264122
Classification:	
Description:	Gateway serving Mosstown House (demolished), rebuilt c. 1920, comprising a pair of ashlar limestone gate piers (on square-plan) having carved limestone base/plinths with string course, moulded capstones and surmounted by carved sandstone eagle motifs. Located to the north of Keenagh and to the east of the site of Mosstown House. This fine gateway formerly served as the main entrance to Mosstown House, demolished in 1962. Fine stone craftsmanship is apparent in the ashlar limestone piers and the carved sandstone eagle finials. The gate piers were apparently built after the first World War by Belgian refugees, replacing (and possibly incorporating the fabric of) and earlier gateway to site. The ruinous gate lodge to the north, which has a Gothic Revival feel on account of the pointed arch openings, adds to the setting. It acts as an historical reminder of Mosstown House (built c. 1680) and is an interesting feature in the landscape of Keenagh.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC HISTORICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Mosstown House White Gates

RPS No:	290
NIAH No:	13313009
Date	1730-1770
Original Use	Mosstown House Boundary Wall
In Use as	Boundary wall - in ruin
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (MOYDOW BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211446, 264026
Classification:	
Description:	Rubble limestone boundary wall, built c. 1750, having projecting rubble limestone piers (on square-plan) at irregular intervals along length. Now partially collapsed and covered in vegetation. Formerly associated with Mosstown House (now demolished),



	acting as the southern boundary wall of former deer park. Located to the northwest of Keenagh and to the north of the site of Mosstown House. Few structures on the Mosstown estate survive but those still extant, including the remaining sections of the demesne wall, form an interesting group in the landscape and are an important part of the social and architectural heritage of the Keenagh area. Mosstown House was the seat of Viscount Newcomen in the late-seventeenth century and was subsequently the home of the Kingston family (home of Alexander Kingston by 1791).
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL HISTORICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Mosstown House Ruined Boundary Wall

RPS No:	292
NIAH No:	13313026
Date	1740-1780
Original Use	Mosstown House Walled Garden
In Use as	Boundary wall - in ruin
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (MOYDOW BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211482, 263915
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Walled garden complex on square-plan with sub-rectangular section attached to the north/northeast, built c. 1760 and extended c. 1860. Originally associated with Mosstown House (demolished), now in use for equestrian training. Random rubble stone boundary walls. Located to the west of Keenagh. This substantial complex of walled gardens was formerly associated with Mosstown House, now demolished. The original plan remains largely intact with well-built boundary walls, good cut stone detailing to several openings, a simple but pleasant gardener's shed and charming Tudor Revival style entrance doors to the northwest corner. It would seem likely that these Tudor Revival doors served as an entrance to the walled garden complex, perhaps via a garden room, and were visible from the main driveway into the now demolished Mosstown House. Its scale is testament to the former extent of the Mosstown demesne and it provides an interesting insight into the extensive resources needed to run and maintain a large country estate in Ireland during the nineteenth century. This complex is one of the surviving elements of the Mosstown Demesne. The house was later demolished c. 1962 and is a sad loss to the architectural heritage of County Longford. A linear feature to the south of this complex may have been an ornamental canal, a feature sometimes found on the larger country estates in</p>

Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

	Ireland dating from the late-seventeenth and early-eighteenth century.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC HISTORICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Mosstown House Ruined Walled Garden Complex

## Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	46
NIAH No:	13313010
Date	1730-1770
Original Use	Mosstown House Dovecote
In Use as	
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (RATHCLINE BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211624, 263877
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached three-storey former dovecote on octagonal-plan, built c. 1750. Formerly associated with Mosstown House (demolished) and now disused. Octagonal-profile hipped artificial slate roof with metal weather vane over lantern and some cast-iron rainwater goods. This impressive three-storey former dovecote\pigeon house dominates the landscape to the west of Keenagh. It represents one of the best examples of its type still extant in Ireland. It is well built and was obviously constructed to impress with elegant Georgian proportions and detailing throughout. It is unusually elegant for a functional structure with gracefully proportioned blind openings that give the appearance of a piano Nobile over basement storey. It probably also acted as an 'eye catcher', creating an interesting vista from the main house. Pigeon houses\dovecotes were used to provide a ready supply of eggs and meat, and were a relatively common feature in country demesnes in Ireland during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries but appear to have gone out of fashion by the start of the nineteenth century. They are now very rare survivals. This Pigeon House is one of the few surviving demesne structures on the former Mosstown estate. Mosstown House was the seat of Viscount Newcomen in the late-seventeenth century and was subsequently the home of the Kingston family (home of Alexander Kingston by 1791). This unusual structure is a key component of the architectural heritage of County Longford and of the history and social history of Keenagh.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC HISTORICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Mosstown House Ruined Dovecote

## Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	291
NIAH No:	13313020
Date	1820-1840
Original Use	Gate Lodge
In Use as	Private House
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (RATHCLINE BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211397, 263496
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached four-bay single-storey with attic level Tudor-Revival style former gate lodge on L-shaped plan, built c. 1830, having gable-fronted end bay to the south end of the main elevation (east), lean-to porch on corner of 'L' and single-storey extension to rear (west). An attractive Tudor-Revival style former gate lodge, which retains distinctive features including original timber framed leaded glass windows, decorative timber bargeboards and carved limestone detailing to the interior of the porch. This former gate lodge is one of the few surviving demesne structures on the former Mosstown estate. Mosstown House was the seat of Viscount Newcomen in the late-seventeenth century and was subsequently the home of the Kingston family (home of Alexander Kingston by 1791). It later passed, by inheritance, into the ownership of the Murray family (c. 1914). The house was later demolished c. 1962 and is a sad loss to the architectural heritage of County Longford. According to local sources, this building also functioned as a laundry serving Mosstown House. The remaining demesne structures form an interesting group in the landscape and are an important part of the social and architectural heritage of the area. This building adds to the historic feel of the Keenagh area and is an attractive feature in the rural landscape to the west of the village.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Gate Lodge House

## Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13313019
Date	1810-1820
Original Use	Canal Overflow
In Use as	Disused
Townland:	MOSSTOWN (RATHCLINE BY.)
Parish:	Kilcommock
Barony:	Rathcline/Moydow
NGR:	211225, 263564
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Overflow for Royal Canal, built c. 1817, now disused. Located to the west of Keenagh and to the northwest of Mosstown Harbour (13313020). A finely executed canal overflow that, though now disused and overgrown, retains its original form. The quality of the ashlar limestone construction is indicative of the grandiose ambitions of the Royal Canal Company during the early part of the nineteenth century. It has been designed and constructed with a prominent level of expertise indicating the importance of its role in the past and it represents a principal element of the architectural and industrial heritage of County Longford. It is one of the few remaining canal overflows in County Longford. This structure is one of many important canal structures in the area, all of which serve as an important reminder of the optimism and industriousness of the canal building era prior to the demise of this transport system in favour of rail and road transport.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional
Reference:	Canal Overflow