

Appendix 14-5- Description of SMR's and NIAH along the proposed Turbine Delivery Route



14.5 DESCRIPTION OF SMR'S AND NIAH ALONG THE PROPOSED TURBINE DELIVERY ROUTE

CORNASEER

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO049-004	Redundant record	NO
DESCRIPTION Marked only on the 1915 ed. of the OS 6-inch map as a curved hachured line (C c. 20m NE-SW), and situated on a slight E-facing slope. It is not visible at ground level in the lawn of a house. There is doubt about the validity of the hachuring, especially as it is so partial and has not appeared on earlier editions of the map.		

MOYVANNAN

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO048-053	Ringfort - rath	YES
DESCRIPTION Marked faintly as a D-shaped embanked enclosure (dims c. 55m NW-SE; c. 40m NE-SW) truncated by the NW-SE Athlone-Roscommon road (N 61) at NE on the 1837 ed. of the OS 6-inch map, and situated on a steep E-facing slope of Feamore Hill. It is not visible at ground level in pasture.		

CARROWNDERRY

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO045-155	Ringfort - rath	YES
DESCRIPTION Marked as an oval embanked enclosure (ext. dims c. 45m NE-SW; c. 30m NW-SE) on the 1837 ed. of the OS 6-inch map where it is overlain by the NNW-SSE Roscommon-Athlone road (N 61) but lying mostly W of it. Situated on a slight WSW-facing slope. A D-shaped grass-covered area (dims 30.5m NW-SE; 10.25m NE-SW) defined by a scarp (H 0.55m) S-NW survives. It is truncated by the road at E and only survives SW of this. Rath (RO045-154----) is c. 190m to the NE.		

CARROWNDERRY

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO045-225	Ringfort - rath	YES
DESCRIPTION On the crest of a low SW-facing slope of a NW-SE spur, overlooking a small basin. Triangular grass-covered area (dims 13m N-S; 9m E-W) defined by an earthen bank (at WNW: Wth 3.3m; int. H 0.45m; ext. H 1.2m) W-N and a scarp at the straight S edge, but it is truncated at E by the NNW-SSE Roscommn to Athlone road (N 61).		

CARRIGAN MORE

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO045-112	Ringfort - rath	YES
DESCRIPTION Marked as a small feature (diam. c. 20m) only on the 1915 ed. of the OS 6-inch map, and situated towards the bottom of a NE-facing slope in the lawn of a modern house. Subcircular grass-covered area (dims 18.4m NNW-SSE; 14.8m ENE-WSW) defined by an earthen bank (Wth 2.2m; int. H 0.3m; ext. H 0.4-0.6m) with four young oak trees planted		

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on it. It had a slight outer fosse or ditch (Gannon 1972) that is no longer visible. It might be a rath, and rath (RO045-147----) is c. 200m to the SSW.

KILLIAGHAN AND GORT

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO045-103003	Ringfort - rath	YES
DESCRIPTION Marked as a D-shaped embanked enclosure (ext. dims c. 40m NW-SE; c. 35m NE-SW) truncated at SW by a field boundary on the 1837 ed. of the OS 6-inch map, and situated on a rise in a low-lying landscape. The location is now occupied by St John's Roman Catholic church, which was built in the early 1840s (Beirne 2000, 279). Archaeological testing (O4E0305) c. 60m to SE failed to produce related archaeological material (Read 2007).		

KILLIAGHAN AND GORT

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO045-102	Ringfort - rath	YES
DESCRIPTION Towards the bottom of a slight E-facing slope in a low-lying landscape. Discovered in 1986 during the improvement of the N 61 Athlone-Roscommon road when the outer chamber was unroofed. It consisted of a corbelled subrectangular chamber (dims c. 3.5m NE-SW; 1.6m NW-SE; H c. 1.6m) with a blocked creep at the S end of the NW wall and an air vent in the SW wall. At the N end of the SE wall a creep (Wth 0.35-0.8m; H 0.6-0.9m; L 1.45m) led to the S end of the NW wall of a second corbelled subrectangular chamber (dims 3.9m NE-SW; 1.6m E-W; H 1.9m) which has an air vent in the S wall and a blocked creep at the N end of the NW wall. This led to a collapsed third chamber. The souterrain was filled with stones and survives under the road, but is inaccessible.		

KNOCKANYCONOR

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO045-053001	Megalithic tomb - portal tomb	YES
DESCRIPTION On a low-lying undulating karst landscape. A circular roofstone (diam. 2.2-3m; T 0.8m) is supported at E by two portal stones (N stone: 1m x 0.5m; H 1.65m; S stone: 1m x 0.7m; H 1.4m) but the base of the roofstone rests on the ground at W. Just to the W is a megalithic cist (RO045-053002-) (dims c. 2m E-W; c. 1m N-S) consisting of a rectangular roofstone (dims 2.5m E-W; 1.8m N-S; T 0.7m) resting on at least four boulders (dims c. 0.5m x 0.5m; H 0.5m). Barrow (RO045-054---) is c. 40m to the SW. (English 1969, 2)		

KNOCKANYCONOR

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO045-053002	Megalithic structure	YES
DESCRIPTION On a low-lying undulating karst landscape. Just to the W of portal tomb (RO045-053001-) is a megalithic cist (dims c. 2m E-W; c. 1m N-S) consisting of a rectangular roofstone (dims 2.5m E-W; 1.8m N-S; T 0.7m) resting on at least four boulders (dims c. 0.5m x 0.5m; H 0.5m). The barrow (RO045-054---) is c. 40m to the SW.		

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KILLEENREVAGH

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP	
RO042-100		Barrow - ring-barrow	YES
DESCRIPTION			
<p>At the bottom of a SW-facing slope and at the E edge of a broad, flat-bottomed NW-SE valley. Circular grass and scrub-covered mound (diam. of top 5m NE-SW; diam. of base 12.2m NE-SW; H 1.25-1.45m) separated by a fosse (Wth of top 6.2-8.7m; Wth of base 2.4m; D 0.4-0.6m) from an outer bank (at SW: Wth 5.2m; ext. H 0.45m) which has been truncated by a NE-SW field wall W-NNE (ext. diam. 23.5m NE-SW).</p>			

GALEY

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP	
RO042-067		Ringfort - rath	YES
DESCRIPTION			
<p>At the crest of a W-facing slope. Described as a subcircular area (dims 36m N-S; 32m E-W) defined by an earthen bank and outer fosse, with an entrance (Wth 2.5m) and causeway at SW (Gannon 1972). It is now visible as faint traces of a D-shaped grass-covered area (dims 40.5m N-S; 31.5m E-W) defined by faint traces of a fosse (Wth 4.1m; D 0.1-0.2m).</p>			

SRAH (Athlone North By.)

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP	
RO042-038		Ringfort - rath	YES
DESCRIPTION			
<p>On a rise in an undulating landscape. Circular grass-covered area (diam. 50m N-S) defined by an earthen bank and some bushes (at W: Wth 7.2m; int. H 0.75m; ext. H 0.75m) with slight traces of a fosse S-W-N, but the monument is truncated by a NW-SE roadway at NE and the perimeter is removed by quarrying E-S.</p>			

CORGARVE (Athlone North By.)

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP	
RO042-172001		Meeting-house	NO
DESCRIPTION			
<p>On a level landscape on the W side of the Athlone to Roscommon town road (N 61). The Ballymurry community of the Society of Friends (Quakers) was founded in 1719 by a group from Sligo, and a meeting house and burial ground had been established by 1721. It was strengthened by further members from Newport, Co. Mayo in 1739. Although in Connaught it was regulated by the Moate, Co. Westmeath, monthly meeting until Ballymurry was abandoned by the community in 1848 (Butler 2004, 16-7). Among the early families that attended were Burnes of Galey and Newtown, and Nevitts, Boates and Sinklars of Ballymurray. Later in the 18th century the Gaw, Peck, Barton, McLean and Alexander names appear in the records. In the 19th century the names Fairbrother of Galey, Lewis and Pellet of Ballymurray, and Beale of Churchpark near Athleague become associated with the Ballymurray meeting house. (Goodbody 2013) The meeting house is a rectangular structure (ext. dims 8.7m N-S; 6.2m E-W) defined by clay-bonded stone walls (H 3m; T 0.5-0.6m). There are two round-headed windows and a round-headed doorway (Wth 1m; H 2.2m) in the E wall and a single destroyed window in the W wall. There is a fireplace in the S wall, and there is a small drystone-walled yard (int. dims 8.2m E-W; 6.95m N-S) on the E side which has a blocked entrance (Wth 1.3m) on its E side to the road. The burial ground (RO042-172002-) to the W is a rectangular enclosure</p>			

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(int. dims 27.5m E-W; 20.2m N-S) defined by drystone-built walls (Wth 0.8m; H 0.8m) which are largely collapsed. An entrance cannot be identified, and there are only two graves visible, which post-date the abandonment of the meeting-house.

CORGARVE (Athlone North By.)

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO042-172002	Burial ground	NO
DESCRIPTION On a level landscape on the W side of the Athlone to Roscommon town road (N 61). The burial ground to the W of the Quaker meeting house (RO042-172001-) is a rectangular enclosure (int. dims 27.5m E-W; 20.2m N-S) defined by drystone-built walls (Wth 0.8m; H 0.8m) which are largely collapsed. An entrance cannot be identified, and there are only two graves visible that post-date the abandonment of the meeting house in 1848. (Goodbody 2013)		

BALLYPHEASAN

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO039-047	Ritual site - holy well	NO
DESCRIPTION In a low-lying position, c. 600m NW of the site of St Coman's church site (RO039-043006-). An overgrown hollow (diam. c. 4m; D 0.5m) which is now dry was, according to J. O'Donovan in the 1830s, venerated in the 19th century when a rag bush stood beside it (O'Flanagan 1931, vol. 1, 46). The crucifixion plaque now in Chapel Lane (RO039-043005-) originally may have come from here (Siggins 1998c). Excavation (04E1413) revealed the triangular shape of the natural spring (dims 4.45m x 3.65m), recovering modern artefacts in its upper layers. A rectangular pit (RO039-047001-) (dims 1.5m x 0.8m; D 0.35m) lay just to the N, and another rectangular pit (RO039-047002-) (dims 2.35m x 2.1m; D 0.3m) was just to the SE, but no artefacts were recovered from either pit, or the well. (Lohan 2007)		

BALLYPHEASAN

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO039-047001	Excavation - miscellaneous	NO
DESCRIPTION Archaeological excavation (04E1413) recorded a rectangular pit (dims 1.5m x 0.8m; D 0.35m) just to the N of St Comán's holy well (RO039-047----), and another pit (RO039-047002-) was just to its SE, but no artefacts were recovered from either pit, or the well. (Lohan 2007).		

BALLYPHEASAN

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO039-047002	Excavation - miscellaneous	NO
DESCRIPTION Archaeological excavation (04E1413) recorded a rectangular pit (RO039-047001-) just to the N of St Comán's holy well (RO039-047----) and another rectangular pit (dims 2.35m x 2.1m; D 0.3m) was just to its SE, but no artefacts were recovered from either pit, or the well. (Lohan 2007).		

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CLOONYBEIRNE (Ballintober South By.)

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO040-024	Ringfort - rath	YES
DESCRIPTION On a gentle S-facing slope. Oval grass-covered area with some bushes (dims 62.7m E-W; 42.8m N-S) defined by a fosse (Wth of top 4-5.4m; Wth of base 1.5-2.9m; int. D 0.4; ext. D 0.5m) WNW-NE, and by a scarp (H 0.6-1.1m) elsewhere. There is no identifiable original entrance. Archaeological testing (06E1071) immediately to the N but outside a buffer zone (Wth 20m) failed to produce any related material (Sweetman 2009).		

COOLSHAGHTENA

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO036-067	Rock scribing - folk art	NO
DESCRIPTION Built into the roadside face of the wall of an abandoned schoolyard. Rectangular limestone piece (dims 1.48m x 0.35m) with a tableau carved in false relief depicting five human figures, a cat, a dog and a house with the inscription 'Patk. Spallon built this cottage 1814'. It was the overmantel from a nearby house, and local folklore interprets it as the tale of a failed eviction.		

CULLIAGHY

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO036-048001	Church	YES
DESCRIPTION On low, level ground c. 70m from the N shore of a bay on the N shore of Lough Ree. Traditionally an early church was founded here by St Faithlec, the founder of Cloontuskert (RO037-001001-) c. 3 km to the NNE, but the references are obscure. A chapel, described by J. O'Donovan in the 1830s as ruinous (O'Flanagan 1931, vol. 1, 48), is marked on the 1837 ed. of the OS 6-inch map. This was built as a Roman Catholic church in the 1760s, adjacent to the Lanesboro to Roscommon road (N63) that was first built in 1765, and the church continued in use until the 1830s when it was replaced by the present church in Ballyleague in 1860 (Murphy 2003, 28). This is a rectangular overgrown area (int. dims 15.7m E-W; 6m N-S) defined by low earth and stone banks (Wth 0.7-1m; H 0.2-0.6m), which might be divided into two rooms by the remnants of a stone wall (E room: int. dims. 4.5m). There is no evidence of a doorway or of burial in the vicinity. St. Faithlec's Well (RO036-048002-), c. 30m to the SW, is rectangular (int. dims 1.1m N-S; 1m E-W; D 1m) and defined by a low masonry wall (Wth 0.2-0.45m; H 0.3-4m). The well is still venerated, and is open to the S where there is a small paved area (dims 1.5m E-W; 0.9m N-S). A stream runs S to the lake, and a stile provides access from the road c. 30m to the N		

CULLIAGHY

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO036-048002	Ritual site - holy well	YES
DESCRIPTION On low, level ground c. 70m from the N shore of a bay on the N shore of Lough Ree and c. 30m S of the Lanesboro to Roscommon road (N 63). St. Faithlec's Well (RO036-048002-), c. 30m to the SW of church (RO036-048001-), is rectangular (int. dims. 1.1m N-S; 1m E-W; D 1m) and defined by a low masonry wall (Wth 0.2-0.45m; H 0.3-4m). The well is still		

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venerated, and is open to the S where there is a small paved area (dims. 1.5m E-W; 0.9m N-S). A stream runs S to the lake, and a stile provides access from the road c. 30m to the N.

River Shannon,BALLYLEAGUE

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO037-005	Bridge	YES
DESCRIPTION Crossing the Shannon at the N end of Lough Ree. This important crossing point between Meath and Connaught was first developed with a causeway in 1000 AD by Mael Sechnaill, King of Meath (AFM, vol. 2, 745). Turlough O'Connor built a wicker bridge across the River Shannon at Ath Liagh c. 1140 (AFM, vol. 2, 1063; Graham 1988, 22) and again in 1153 (AFM, vol. 2, 1107). It was possibly still intact in the 1220s when Walter de Lacy started to build a castle here. The location is not precisely known. (Bradley et al. 1985, 25) According to Nicholas Dowdall, Bishop of Meath, a stone bridge which was the biggest in Ireland at the time, was built here in 1667 (Gillespie and Moran 1991, 208). The 19th century bridge was probably built on its site, and it in turn may have been on the site of the earlier bridges.		

River Shannon,BALLYLEAGUE

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
RO037-009	Ford	YES
DESCRIPTION Causeways across the River Shannon at Ballyleague were constructed in AD 1000 by Mael Seachnaill, King of Midhe, and also by Cathal Ua Conchobhair (AFM; A. Clon. sub 994; Bradley et al. 1985b, 25). Their exact location is unknown, although they were probably replaced by later bridges (see RO037-005----).		

AGHAMORE (Ardagh By.),COMMONS NORTH,KNOCK,LANESBOROUGH

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
LF017-003	Historic town	YES
DESCRIPTION At a crossing point on the river Shannon where it enters Lough Ree. Lanesborough was formerly known as Athleague or Ballyleague (AFM vol. 1, 1063, 1109; vol. 3, 200) and Joyce (1871, 343) translates Béal Átha Liag as the mouth of the ford of the stones. It occupied a strategic border location on the river Shannon between the early medieval kingdoms of Connacht and Midhe and the modern counties of Longford and Roscommon. Records indicate that a causeway (LF017-003003-) was constructed across the river in 1000 (AFM, sub 1000; Ann. Clon., sub 994), while bridges (cliathdroichid) (LF017-003001-) were built in the mid-12th century (AFM, sub 1140 and 1154; Ann. Clon., sub 1132). In 1172 Walter de Lacy began to build a castle but it was not completed because Cathal Crobderg O Connobair, King of Connacht, forced him to abandon it (AFM; ALC; Ann. Clon., sub 1220). The castle (LF017-003002-) built in 1227 by the Irish Justiciar Geoffrey de Marisco (Ann. Conn.; AFM) may have been built on or close to its site. The latter castle appears to have been the spur to the development of a vill, for a charter of borough status was granted before 1235 (MacNiocail 1977, 55). Upon Walter de Lacy's death in 1241, Lanesborough was inherited by John de Verdon (Otway-Ruthven 1968b, 411-13). Its situation made it vulnerable and in 1271 Aedh O Connobair attacked and destroyed the castle (Ann. Conn.; AFM; AU). In 1284 Theobald de Verdon was granted a charter to hold a weekly market (Cal. doc. Ire. vol. ii, 532). Whatever urban developments occurred probably fell victim to the political and economic difficulties of the early 14th century. The		

failure of the Anglo-Norman settlement is recorded in the 1332 partition of the lands of Theobald de Verdon. After his death Henry Ferrers, husband of Isabella de Verdon, was granted '18 carucates of land in the town of Ballilegge alias Beallalegge, now extended at no value because the land is waste and uncultivated for lack of tenants' (Othway-Ruthven 1968, 435).

The next references date to the late 16th and early 17th centuries: in 1572 Athleague was attacked by a rebellious faction of the Clanrickard Burkes, suggesting that the area was under the control of the English (Bradley et al. 1985, 26). Sir Patrick Barnewell, who built a 'fair and strong fort [LF017-003011-] and house' in the late 16th or early 17th century (Cal. S.P. Ire., 1611-14, 51), probably on the site of the levelled castle, was granted a licence in 1616 to hold a market and two fairs (Cal. pat. rolls Ire., Jas I, 304). In 1617/8 Thomas Rotherham was granted the 'castle and fort of Ballyleigg otherwise Bealaleig, and 300a ... lying about said castle, and next adjoining to the river Shannon' (ibid., 360). Gerald Murtagh received a grant of the lands of Ballyleague in 1620 as part of the plantation of Longford and he was also granted a licence to hold a market and a fair (ibid., 482). In 1664 the lands of Ballyleague, then held by Sir George Lane, were erected into the manor of Lanesborough and the town was constituted a free borough (Bradley et al., 1985, 26). The Down Survey (1655-6) map of Rathcline barony (NLI MS 716) depicts a small clustered settlement around the 'Fort of Ballyleage' and a church (LF017-003004-) on the E side of the Shannon and 'Ballyleag Castle' (RO037-004----), in county Roscommon, on the W bank. In 1682 Nicholas Dowdall noted that the town had 'fine stonehouses and very fair Church stately beautified within and with a Tall Steeple and Church Yard walled about' (Gillespie and Moran 1991, 208). A late-17th-century map of the town (NLI MS 8646/8) depicts the church, annotated 'old church', castle, an enclosed orchard and a cluster of low houses with centrally placed chimneystacks on the S side of a road leading down to a bridge (LF017-003001-). A large stone building on the SE side of the town is named the 'Lime house' and there is a mill to the NE of the bridge.

The extent of the 13th-century Anglo-Norman borough and its exact whereabouts are unknown. The 17th-century plantation settlement may overlie it but there is also a possibility that a formal medieval settlement was never established at this location. It may have been on the W bank of the Shannon, in the vicinity of Ballyleague castle (RO037-004----) in county Roscommon (Bradley et al. 1985, 29). The 17th-century borough appears to have been quite small, it consisted of one main street aligned NNW-SSE with long property plots extending off both sides of it. It may have functioned as a garrison town controlling the bridge (ibid., 26, 29). No traces of any 17th-century buildings are evident in the modern streetscape, and the castle (LF017-003002-) and fort (LF017-003011-) have been levelled.

LANESBOROUGH

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
LF017-003001	Bridge	YES

DESCRIPTION

Spanning the river Shannon at the NW end of Lanesborough (LF017-003----). Bridges built by Toirrdelbach Ua Conchobhair, King of Connacht, in 1140 (AFM, Ann. Clon. sub 1132) and again in 1154 (AFM) were probably built on or close to earlier fording points (see LF017-003003-). The term used in the annals to describe the bridges is 'cliathdroichet', which may be translated as wicker-bridge (Bradley et al. 1985, 25). In 1663, an Act was passed for 'the building of a bridge at Ballilegge [Ballyleague/Lanesborough] over the River Shannon between the counties of Longford and Roscommon' (Cal. S.P. Ire. 1663-5, 228). The bridge, built by Sir George Lane in 1667, was described in 1682 as 'a fair stone bridge ... built by the Contribution of several of the Adjacent Counties and is in length and

breadth at this day the largest in the Kingdome' (Gillespie and Moran 1991, 208). The present bridge, dating to the c. 1835-43, was probably built on the site of the 17th-century structure, which in turn undoubtedly replaced the earlier medieval bridges and fords. (www.buildingsofireland.ie, Reg. 13310001, last accessed 26 March 2012)

LANESBOROUGH

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
LF017-003003	Ford	NO

DESCRIPTION

At the NW end of Lanesborough (LF017-003----), which was known as Béal Átha Liag (Ballyleague) or Áth Liag (the mouth of the ford of the flagstones) before 1664 (Cal. S.P. Ire. 1663-5, 442; Bradley et al. 1985, 26; Gillespie and Moran 1991, 208). This was a major crossing point on the river Shannon at the NE end of Lough Ree, on a strategic boundary separating the early medieval kingdoms of Connacht and Meath and the modern counties of Longford and Roscommon. Causeways were constructed in AD 1000 by Mael Sechnaill, King of Midhe, and also by Cathal Ua Conchobhair (AFM; A. Clon. sub 994; Bradley et al. 1985, 25). Their exact location is unknown, although they were probably replaced by later bridges (see LF017-003001-).

LEHERY

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
LF017-011	Ringfort - rath	YES

DESCRIPTION

On a low rise in pasture. Depicted as a circular enclosure with the designation 'Lisclogh Fort' on the 1837 ed. of the OS 6-inch map. It is not visible at ground level.
 Compiled by: Patrick F. O'Donovan

DERRYGEEL

RMP	CLASS	Inclusion in next RMP
LF018-055	Ringfort - rath	YES

DESCRIPTION

In wet, low-lying pasture. A report in 1977 (SMR file) recorded a raised circular area (diam. 19.2m) enclosed by a bank of earth and stone with an external fosse. A break in the bank with an accompanying causeway at NE may have marked the original entrance. It has since been levelled. A curving field boundary mirrors its circuit from SE-S-NW. Elsewhere a low rise indicates its outline.

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310001
Date	1835 - 1845
Original Use	Bridge
In Use as	Bridge
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Description:	<p>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 as 'in length and breadth the largest in the kingdom'.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	Regional

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RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310002
Date	1850 - 1890
Original Use	gates/railings/walls
In Use as	gates/railings/walls
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Description:	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. 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, and now forms the entrance to the ESB power station at Lanesborough.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC
Rating:	Regional

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310003
Date	1800 - 1830
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
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>

	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. Sensitive 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

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310004
Date	1800 - 1830
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Description:	Semi-detached two-bay three-storey with attic storey house, built c. 1815, one of a pair with the building adjacent to the northwest (13310003). Modern shopfront to the southeast end of the main façade. Pitched slate roof with two rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls with render quoins to the corner. Square-headed window openings with limestone sills, replacement timber windows. Round-headed door opening with replacement door, fanlight and having dressed limestone block-and-start surround with carved limestone cornice to lintel. Square-headed window openings and a recessed square-headed doorway to shopfront. 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. This house, of late-Georgian appearance, retains its early form, character and much of its early fabric despite some alterations to the openings and the insertion of a modern shopfront. Its tall form makes it an imposing and important feature on the streetscape. Its façade 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 northwest (13310003) and represents an integral element of the built heritage of Lanesborough. Sensitive 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

Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310005
Date	1890 - 1920
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Parish:	
Barony:	
NGR:	
Classification:	
Description:	<p>Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c. 1905, with single-bay two-storey with addition and recent flat roofed extension to the northwest (not in record). Pitched slate roofs with ridge capping, brick chimneystacks to either end with decorative brick courses and having a decorative red brick eaves course. Coursed limestone walls with flush dressed limestone quoins to the corners and red brick flush platbands. Segmental-arched window openings with replacement timber windows, limestone sills and red brick dressings and voussoirs. Central segmental-arched door opening with timber panelled door, sidelights, overlight, red brick dressings and red brick voussoirs. Set back from the street with rubble limestone boundary walls to road-frontage having red brick capping. Rubble limestone gate piers (on square-plan) with red brick platbands and caps. Located towards the northwest end of Lanesborough. This visually appealing house is enhanced by the attractive contrast between the limestone walls and the extensive red brick detailing. The symmetrical form of this house, enhanced by the end chimneystacks and regular fenestration, makes it an important and notable feature on the streetscape. The variety of texture and materials further enlivens the façade and serves to emphasise the regular openings. It retains much of its early form and fabric, despite the loss of early fittings to the window openings.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL
Rating:	LOCAL

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310008
Date	1890 - 1910
Original Use	gates/railings/walls
In Use as	gates/railings/walls
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Description:	<p>Pair of dressed limestone piers (on square-plan), built c. 1900, having carved caps and steel or wrought-iron spear-headed double-leaf gates. Two-storey outbuilding to site (to north) with pitched slate roof and ridge capping (not in survey). Rubble limestone walls with square-headed openings, one having</p>

	concrete lintel and dressed limestone quoins. Located to the centre of Lanesborough. This simple gateway makes a positive contribution to the streetscape of Lanesborough. The gate piers are well-crafted using good quality limestone and represent a good example of traditional stonemasonry, a skill now in terminal decline.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL
Rating:	LOCAL

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
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). This substantial parochial house retains much of its early form and character, despite the recent loss of early fittings to the window openings. The</p>

	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 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:	

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310010
Date	1830 - 1915
Original Use	church/chapel
In Use as	church/chapel
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
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. 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.

	<p>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. 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:	ARCHITECTURAL ARTISTIC SOCIAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310011
Date	1920 - 1930
Original Use	garda station/constabulary barracks
In Use as	garda station/constabulary barracks
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Description:	<p>Detached five-bay two-storey Garda station, built or rebuilt c. 1924, with single-bay single-storey lean-to porch to front façade, incorporated into three-bay single-storey wing to northwest, and a single-bay single-storey porch to the southeast. Pitched slate roofs, oversailing to central block, with central brick chimneystack, ridge capping and cast-iron rainwater goods. Painted roughcast rendered walls over render plinth. Lamp with Garda emblem to front facade. Square-headed window openings with render surrounds, painted stone sills with a number of surviving timber sliding sash windows (southeast end), including tripartite timber sliding sash window, eight-over-eight pane timber sash window and a three-over six pane timber sash window. Replacement windows elsewhere. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled door, sidelights and render surround having concrete step and wrought-iron bootscraper. Rendered engaged pier to northwest of porch. Set back from the street with rendered boundary walls to the northwest end of site boundary. Garden to southeast. Located to the southeast of Lanesborough. This early twentieth-century Garda Station retains much of its early form and character despite the loss of original fittings to a number of the window openings. While the section to the northwest was designed for public business, the section to the southeast was designed as a dwelling for a Garda and his/her family. It is interesting to note the separate access provided for the house and the provision of a self contained garden. It was built or rebuilt to designs prepared by the Office of Public Works as part of a major construction and reconstruction project initiated by the Irish Government during the first decades of the Free State. It may have been originally built as a Royal Irish Constabulary barracks sometime between 1914 and c. 1918. It is not present on the 1914 Ordnance Survey map of the town but it is recorded as a 'Royal Irish Constabulary barracks reconstructed as a Garda station in 1924' (Building for Government, 1999) and there is a reference to an attack at Lanesborough barracks in 1922 by Anti Treaty forces during the Irish Civil War (1922 - 23) when 11 rifles were taken.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL
Rating:	LOCAL

Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13310022
Date	1950 - 1955
Original Use	worker's house
In Use as	
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
Description:	<p>Group of sixty (of sixty-one) two and three-bay two-storey semi-detached and terraced Bord na Mona worker's houses of various designs, built c. 1952. Now mainly in use as private houses. Pitched tiled roofs with rendered chimneystacks. A number of houses retain cast-iron rainwater goods. Roughcast rendered walls over smooth rendered plinths. Square-headed window openings with concrete sills and now mostly with replacement fittings. Square-headed door opening with variety of fittings and with brick pilasters supporting concrete canopies over. Sidelights to the doorways of a number of buildings. Set back from street to the southeast and south end of Lanesborough with rendered boundary walls, rendered piers and wrought-iron/steel gates to a number of the buildings. The Bord na Mona housing development at Lanesborough is one of a number built throughout the midlands following the Turf Development Act (1950) and 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 complex was built to house workers employed in Bord na Mona works at Lanesborough. Although the fittings to the majority of these buildings have been altered throughout the years, this estate remains an important example of its type and it is the whole complex and plan that is of most significance rather than the individual buildings themselves. This housing scheme is an interesting addition to the twentieth century built heritage of County Longford and of the social history of Lanesborough. (see record 13310012 for remaining building in scheme). The main contractor involved was P.J. McLoughlin & Co.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	LOCAL
Reference:	

RPS No:	303
NIAH No:	13310012
Date	1950 - 1960
Original Use	worker's house
In Use as	House
Townland:	LANESBOROUGH
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 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.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	13401708
Date	1835-1840
Original Use	National School
In Use as	House
Townland:	TULLYVRANE
Description:	<p>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 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. External staircase with rendered parapet wall to the northeast gable end giving access to square-headed doorway at first floor level. Pitched natural slate roofs with cut stone eaves course and having rendered chimneystacks to gable ends. Roughcast lime rendered walls over squared rubble stone construction. Square-headed window openings with cut stone sills and timber casement windows. Square-headed door openings with timber battened doors. Set back from road in own grounds to the southeast of Lanesboro adjacent to road junction. Rendered boundary to road-frontage. Modern gateway to the northeast.</p> <p>This substantial former national school retains much of its early character and form. It is robustly built and survives in good condition despite some recent alterations. Its form suggests that it was originally a two classroom school, with a single class room to each floor. However, it may have originally had a teacher's residence to one of the floors. The two-storey form of this school with external staircase giving access to first floor level is unusual in rural County Longford (there is a similar two-storey school at Edgeworthstown - 13309013), the majority being two classroom single-storey buildings. It is of social importance to the 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 many rural schools built throughout rural Ireland following the establishment of the Board of Education in 1831. A report by the Superintendent for Schools at the Board of Education described the school in 1840 as 'it is two stories in height, strongly and elegantly built, the ground floor flagged with stones' (Board of Education report). The costs, construction, and the site were donated by Luke White, of Rathcline House (13401704) a short distance to the south, and of Luttrellstown Castle, County Dublin. The White family also paid most of the wages of the teacher(s) throughout the second half of the nineteenth century. A school roll from 1841 states that there were 318 children attending this school at this time, 182 boys and 136 girls. School rolls from immediately after the Great Famine (1845 - c. 1849) show less than half the 1841 numbers attending this school. The classes appear to have been mixed, rather than having separate</p>

	<p>classrooms for boys and girls as was usually the case in Ireland at the time. The school appears to have closed around 1897 after a rather fractious history that saw it closed on a number of occasions due to disagreements between the White family and the local Roman Catholic clergy. It was later in use as a dwelling in the ownership of the McKenna family (husband and wife), who were both formerly teachers at the school. The building was reputedly used for old IRA meetings c. 1919 (local information). It was later in use as a dance hall during the mid-twentieth century, as a technical school from 1939 - 1946, and as a sports hall and boxing club from c. 1950. This building occupies a prominent site along the main approach road into Lanesborough from the southeast, and is an integral element of the built heritage and social history of the local area.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	
NIAH No:	31949002
Date	1895 - 1900
Original Use	presbytery/parochial/curate's house
In Use as	presbytery/parochial/curate's house
Townland:	CAPPALISHEEN
Description:	<p>Detached three-bay two-storey presbytery, built in 1898, with return to rear and rendered canted bays to front elevation. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and paired bracketed eaves course to over-sailing eaves. Coursed squared limestone walls with date plaque above door, rendered to canted bays. Pointed-arched window openings with tooled limestone surrounds and sills and replacement uPVC windows. Pointed-arched door opening with limestone surround, timber panelled door and plain overlight. Wrought-iron entrance gates. This impressive limestone built presbytery displays architectural motifs popularly used in the late nineteenth century, such as the canted bay windows and over-sailing eaves supported by paired brackets. The pointed-arched window and door openings compliment and reflect those of the adjacent church and underlines the ecclesiastical association of the structure.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARTISTIC ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	REGIONAL
Reference:	

Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	4900121
NIAH No:	31949003
Date	1840 - 1860
Original Use	church/chapel
In Use as	
Townland:	CORNASEER
Description:	<p>Detached Church of Ireland church, built c.1850, with five-bay nave, entrance porch, vestry and bow-ended chancel with brick-lined crypt below. Pitched roofs with scalloped-shaped slates, cast-iron rainwater goods, tooled stone coping and wrought-iron finial to gable. Stone chimneystack to vestry. Random coursed cut stone walls with oculus and labels moulding to gable. Pointed-arched openings with tooled stone surrounds and cast-iron diamond-paned windows surmounted by hood mouldings. Pointed-arched tooled stone openings with timber battened doors having cast-iron hinges. Labels moulding to porch door. Carved memorial plaques to interior. Brick fire opening to vestry. Grave markers to graveyard. Five yew trees punctuate path leading from porch to cast-iron pedestrian gate. Random coursed stone wall with partial roughcast render encloses site. Church and graveyard is located to the west side of a busy main road. Encompassed by a stone wall, St. Paul's Church is barely visible from the main road. Set within its own mature grounds, the church and graveyard are tranquil. Though derelict, the church expresses a unique architectural character. Its bow-ended chancel is a most notable feature and is complimented by well-finished stonework and decorative scalloped-shaped roof slates. The graveyard contains a variety of carved headstones marking the final resting places of members of St. Paul's congregation. The traditional planting of yews staggered along the entrance path contributes to the character of the site.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARTISTIC ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	4500766
Original Use	Telephone Box
Townland:	LECARROW
Description:	<p>Free-standing concrete telephone box, erected by the Department of Post and Telegraphs c. 1960. Having original concrete structure and original stepped moulded concrete roof with vents, two sides having later Perspex panels, original timber door</p>

Derryadd Wind Farm - EIAR

RPS No:	4200519
NIAH No:	31818007
Date	1850 - 1870
Original Use	railway station
In Use as	house
Townland:	GALEY
Description:	<p>Detached seven-bay single-storey former railway station, built c.1860, now in domestic use. Front and rear gabled breakfronts flank central three-bay entrance. Pitched and hipped tiled roofs with cut stone chimneystacks and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Random coursed cut stone walls with dressed quoins and string course. Tooled stone window surrounds to timber casement windows with limestone sills. Label moulding to one window. Timber panelled double doors with overlight, set in tooled stone surround. Platform to east of station. Two-storey red brick signal box, still in use, to east platform. Former goods shed, c.1920, with sandstone dressings to openings to west of station, currently undergoing conversion. Modern level crossing to south.</p> <p>Knockcroghery station was built to serve the Midlands and Great Western Railway on the Mayo Branch. This former railway station exhibits high-quality craftsmanship in the dressing and detailing of the masonry. The paired breakfronts add symmetry to both the front and rear elevations, while the tall chimneystacks break through the roofline. The signal box, platform and former goods shed, together with the station form an interesting group of railway related structures. Though the station is no longer in use, the tracks and signal box still serve their original function.</p>
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	4200517
NIAH No:	31818005
Date	1860 - 1880
Original Use	church/chapel
In Use as	church/chapel
Townland:	GALEY
Description:	<p>Detached gable-fronted Roman Catholic church, built c.1870, with seven-bay nave. Lean-to side aisle to north fronted by two-stage bell tower with pinnacles and later copper spire. Sacristy to south-east. Pitched slate roof with stone coping and stone and cast-iron finials. Cut stone chimneystack to sacristy. Random coursed limestone walls with angle buttresses, dressed quoins and dressed plinth to tower. Pointed-arched cut stone windows to nave and tower. Curvilinear-arched cut stone windows to east elevation. Stained glass windows. Pointed-arched doorway with block-and-start surround and double</p>

	timber battened door. Interior with hammerbeam trusses to roof and pointed-arched colonnade to side aisle. Graves of deceased priests to south. Church set in yard bounded by low wall with ashlar gate piers and wrought-iron gates. St. Patrick's church is an excellent example of late nineteenth-century ecclesiastical design. The combination of the ashlar dressings with the roughly squared stone blocks to the walls provides interesting textural detail. The stained glass windows lift the otherwise grey façade, while the interior is warm and bright, which is in direct contrast to the limestone exterior. The squat tower adds a robust quality to the church. The setting is completed by the fine ashlar gate piers and gates, which are both decorative and technically appealing.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARTISTIC ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	4200515
NIAH No:	31818003
Date	1850 - 1890
Original Use	Water pump
Townland:	KNOCKCROGHERY
Description:	Freestanding cast-iron water pump, c.1870, now disused. Comprising cylindrical shaft with raised horizontal banding, fluted upper section, spout, ogee-domed cap and cow-tail style handle. Set back from road on stepped concrete platform with roughcast-rendered wall to rear and north-west side. This water pump is of some historical and technical interest, dating to a period before mains water supply when a communal source of drinking water was used by the community. It exhibits artistic detailing in its design, with an elegantly curved handle and fluted decoration.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL SOCIAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	4200514
NIAH No:	31818002
Date	1820 - 1860
Original Use	House
In Use as	House
Townland:	KNOCKCROGHERY
Description:	Detached three-bay three-storey house, built c.1840, extended to east with three-bay two-storey block. Shop and public house to ground floor and extension to rear. Pitched tiled roofs with rendered chimneystacks. Pebbledashed walls with rendered plinth. Timber sash windows with stucco surrounds and stone sills. Painted tooled block-and-start door surround with keystone containing timber panelled door with fanlight. Shopfront comprising timber panelled double doors, flanking

	display windows, console brackets to cornice with rendered fascia with applied lettering. Limestone threshold to timber panelled door. House fronts onto street. This house is one of the few original and intact houses in Knockcroghery, following a fire in the town during the Troubles in the 1920s. It retains a fine shopfront, which together with the building's imposing height, makes it a significant contributor to the streetscape.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARTISTIC ARCHITECTURAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	4200513
NIAH No:	31818001
Date	1920 - 1925
Original Use	house
In Use as	house
Townland:	KNOCKCROGHERY
Description:	Pair of terraced three-bay two-storey houses, built 1923, now in use as one building with shopfront. Modern balcony to rear. Pitched tiled roof with ruled-and-lined rendered chimneystacks. Ruled-and-lined render to front elevation, with pebbledash to side and rear elevations. Tripartite timber sash windows to north house. Timber panelled door with sidelights and overlights. Timber sash windows to south house with shopfront comprising timber panelled double doors with fixed display windows, painted fascia with console brackets and cornice. Some replacement windows to rear. Wrought-iron gate to side giving access to rear. Stone and roughcast-rendered outbuildings to rear site. Pair front onto street. This pair of houses, built in 1923 after the burning of Knockcroghery, replaced a single-storey thatched building that operated as a clay pipe factory. Today the houses retain many original materials and features from the 1920s including timber sash windows. Built in a style used during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, this pair contribute to the character of the main street in the town.
Categories of Special Interest:	ARCHITECTURAL TECHNICAL
Rating:	REGIONAL

RPS No:	4200042
NIAH No:	
Townland:	BALLYMURRAY
Description:	Wall around church knocked down and church used as cattle crush.