



Longwood Village Proposed ACA

Historical Development

Longwood evolved as a rural market town to serve the immediate neighbourhood

Built Form and Materials

The village has a very wide main street with the attractive Garda Station framing its western end. Beyond this lies the impressive tree lined fair green. The village green is located at the junction of Bog Road and Dock Road.

The central area in Longwood has a strong rural village type architectural quality, buildings are predominantly two-storey, with hipped slate roofs, plastered and painted.



Objectives

1. To preserve the character of the village and its setting by requiring that the height, scale, and design of any proposed development within the village and in the surrounding area should complement the character of the village and not diminish its distinctiveness of place.
2. To require the preservation and re-instatement of traditional details and materials on existing buildings and the streetscape where improvements or maintenance works are being carried out.



Moynalty Village Proposed ACA

Historical Development

Moynalty is a picturesque estate village, laid out and built during the 1820s by an improving landlord, John Farrell. Work on rebuilding the village began in 1826 and was largely completed by 1837.

The village derives its characteristics and beauty from a location along the banks of the Moynalty River.

Layout

The layout and plan form of the village is an integral part of its character. At all the entrances the roads bend, providing a sense of enclosure.

Built Form and Materials

The architectural form consists of two-storey estate houses with dormer windows, and gables, while the design of certain properties on the northern side of the main street is based on Swiss architectural styles and were built on the north side of the street in order to maintain the views of the Moynalty River and its associated valley.

The attractive stone walls and backdrop of mature trees add to the pleasantness of the scene while the streetscape is enlivened by traditional water pumps, gates, and milestones.

A six arch stone bridge crosses the Borora river and makes a distinctive entrance to the village. The survival of the stone weir complete with its sluice gates, mill race and machinery make it an interesting contributor to the architectural and industrial history of Moynalty.

Objectives:

1. To preserve the character of the village and its setting by requiring that the height, scale, design and materials of any proposed development within the village and in the surrounding area should complement the character of the village and not diminish its distinctiveness of place.
2. To protect the landscape setting and the views to and from the village.
3. To encourage the removal of visually intrusive elements such as overhead cables or inappropriate signage.
4. To require the preservation and re-instatement of traditional details and materials on existing buildings and the streetscape where improvements or maintenance works are being carried out.



Oldbridge Proposed ACA

Historical Development

Overlooking the site of the Battle of the Boyne, Oldbridge Hall is located on a bend in the Boyne which allows it to enjoy two views of the river. It is located very close to the remains of the obelisk built at Oldbridge as a memorial to the Battle of the Boyne in 1690, which was fought in the locality around the house. Consequently the site is of significant historical interest and National importance. Its location in the buffer zone of the World Heritage site of Bru na Boinne gives it additional status.

The lands at Oldbridge were held by the Moore family (later Earls and Marquesses of Drogheda) in the 17th Century. The Coddington family were established in North County Dublin since the 17th Century. In 1729 John Coddington purchased the Oldbridge Estate from the 5th Earl of Drogheda and the family made their home there until a series of raids on the house in the 1970's forced them to leave. The house has not been lived in since, and the house and estate have been sold to the State who are restoring the house in association with the site of the Battle of the Boyne.

Built Form

Although quite plain in exterior appearance, the architectural quality, design and symmetry of this house are apparent. Oldbridge House is reputed to have been designed by George Darley. The 1832 alterations were carried out by Frederick Darley, a relative of the original builder. The layout of the estate's farmyards and labourer's houses is of a high standard and the house forms an interesting group with the related outbuildings, entrance gates, lodge, and the octagonal garden.

The Boyne canal and tow path encircle the estate on the north and west and feature a number of canal related structures, including locks and fish wiers.

During the emergency of the 1940's a number of fortifications – blockhouses and machine gun pits were built along the Boyne, the highest density being within the Oldbridge estate.

Objectives:

1. To preserve the character of the demesne, its designed landscape and built features by limiting the extent of new development permitted within the demesne and requiring that any such development respect the setting and special qualities of the demesne.
2. To require that all works, whether of maintenance and repair, additions or alterations to existing buildings or built features within the demesne shall protect the character of those buildings and features by the use of appropriate materials and workmanship.



Oldcastle Town Centre ACA

Historical Development

Oldcastle is a small market town in north County Meath just west of the great hill of Loughcrew, famous for its megalithic monuments.

The town developed during the C 18 as the largest yarn market in the country. The lands were then the property of the Naper family, whose improvements contributed much to its present appearance.

Layout

The Town Square, former Markethouse and Courthouse form the civic centre of Oldcastle and create a strong sense of enclosure and visual identity. The streets which radiate from the square accommodate a selection of buildings in various architectural styles. As a result Oldcastle presents itself as an historic market town.

Built Form and Materials

The architectural character the town is predominantly late Georgian, with two- and three-storey houses, some with stuccoed Victorian commercial facades.

The buildings in Oldcastle ACA are characterised by a broad range of traditional materials with a number of quality shopfronts including 'Creans', 'Next Door Express' and 'Mullens' and formal buildings such as the former courthouse, markethouse and Banks.

Objectives:

1. To preserve the character of the town and its setting by requiring that the height, scale, design and materials of any proposed development within and adjoining the historic core of the town should complement its character and not diminish its distinctiveness of place.
2. To encourage the removal of visually intrusive elements such as overhead cables or inappropriate signage.
3. To require the preservation and re-instatement of traditional details and materials on existing buildings and the streetscape where improvements or maintenance works are being carried out.



Slane Village Proposed ACA

Historical Development

A perfect example of a planned C18 estate village, planned by the Conygham successors to the old Norman Lords, Slane is located on the north bank of the River Boyne with views and vistas to the surrounding landscape. This, coupled to the village's location at the heart of the Boyne Valley and its relationship with the Slane Castle Demesne which extends deep into the village, creates an urban character of the highest quality.

Layout & Built Form

The focal point of the village, known as the square, was laid out during the 1760's, and is at the intersection of two national routes, flanked by four matching Georgian houses all with wings and forming a diamond.

On the streets to the west and north, the vistas are framed by stands of mature trees with the towers of the churches breaking the skyline.

Materials

The streets leading out of the square are composed of terraces of two storey houses of squared limestone, or smooth render, with slated roofs, traditional shop-fronts, fanlight doorcases, carriage arches, and masonry walls.

Objectives:

1. To preserve the character of the village and its setting by requiring that the height, scale, design and materials of any proposed development within the village and in the surrounding area should complement the character of the village and not diminish its distinctiveness of place.
2. To protect the landscape setting of the village and the views outwards.
3. To encourage the removal of visually intrusive elements such as overhead cables and inappropriate signage.
4. To require the preservation and re-instatement of traditional details and materials on existing buildings and the streetscape where improvements or maintenance works are being carried out.



Slane Mill Proposed ACA

Historical Development

Due to its location on the Boyne and at the heart of a rich corn-growing area, provided the ideal site for a large mill. The mill buildings are of outstanding importance as an example of an early purpose-built industrial complex dating from the start of the industrial revolution and represents a natural progression from the creation of the Boyne navigation between Navan and Drogheda.

The mill, a very large but well proportioned building in the style of a country mansion, and the miller's house, rather like a grand glebe house, were both completed by 1766. The mill was funded by Townley Balfour and built and run by David Jebb, engineer for the navigation board.

By the mid-nineteenth century the mill ceased to function as a mill and was used as a general store instead. No longer attractive or profitable as a corn mill the building was adopted for cotton manufacture in the early 20th century. The mill-house ceased to be used as accommodation for the managers and operated as the Boyneville Hotel, catering for tourists who enjoyed the pleasure trips operated along the canal.

Built Form

The gate lodge, water channels, mill house, gates and mill workers cottages form an interesting and important group of mill related structures.

Along with Slane Castle and the wooded slopes leading down to the river, the mill presents views that cannot be far removed from the 18th Century landscape.

Objectives

1. To preserve the character of the area, its natural and designed landscape and built features by prohibiting any development which would have an adverse affect on the buildings or their setting.
2. To protect the landscape setting and the views to and from the complex.
3. To require that all works, whether of maintenance and repair, additions or alterations to existing buildings or built features within the area shall protect the character of those buildings and features by the use of appropriate materials and workmanship.



Somerville Demesne Proposed ACA

Historical Development

This late Georgian house is the big house which gave rise to Kentstown Village. Its present architectural arrangement is the result of turning an earlier house back to front. Somerville was built by Sir James Sommerville, who was Lord Mayor of Dublin in 1736 and also served as MP for the city.

Built Form

The plan of this house can be traced today only at basement level, where a series of vaulted rooms survive with joinery details that suggest a date of c. 1730. The back of Somerville was at that time four windows wide, while the front had five.

A two-storey, stone-built stable yard lies to the north of the house. At the centre is a pedimented archway surmounted by an octagonal castellated tower. A pair of houses flanks the archway, with tripartite windows looking into the courtyard.

On the western drive, Archway Lodge is a high-rusticated arch flanked by pilasters, with substantial square rooms on either side.

The demesne contains landscaped grounds which includes areas of protected woodland, a walled garden, and ice house.

Objectives

1. To preserve the character of the demesne, its designed landscape and built features, by limiting the extent of new development permitted within the demesne and requiring that any such development, both within the demesne and in the surrounding area, should not have an adverse affect on the special qualities of the demesne.
2. To require that all works, whether of maintenance and repair, additions or alterations to existing buildings or built features within the demesne shall protect the character of those buildings and features by the use of appropriate materials and workmanship.



Stackallen House Proposed ACA

Historical Development

Stackallen House is one of the very few surviving classical Irish country houses from the early eighteenth century. (c. 1716) and reflects both classical and northern European influences.

The house has important historical connections with Gustavus Hamilton a noted Protestant politician in Irish affairs during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Hamilton commanded a regiment of Williamite soldiers at the Battle of the Boyne (1690) and later rose to become a Major General in the English Army and fought against Louis XIV of France. The lands of Stackallen formed the nucleus of the manor of Stackallen where, in the fifteenth century, Sir Barnaby Barnewall had constructed a castle and church. The castle was later absorbed into the present house.

Built Form and Materials

The demesne includes fine outbuildings of rubble stone with brick detailing, some with high pitched roofs and tall brick diamond shaped chimneystacks, a walled garden, gates lodges, entrance gates and demesne walls.

The current owners have carried out extensive work in recent years, in the conservation of the existing buildings and grounds, and of particular note is the introduction of new demesne features – a classical folly in the grounds, and a canal in the gardens.

Objectives

1. To preserve the character of the demesne, its designed landscape and built features, by limiting the extent of new development permitted within the demesne and requiring that any such development, both within the demesne and in the surrounding area, should not have an adverse affect on the special qualities of the demesne.
2. To require that all works, whether of maintenance and repair, additions or alterations to existing buildings or built features within the demesne shall protect the character of those buildings and features by the use of appropriate materials and workmanship.



Summerhill Village Proposed ACA

Historical Development

The village of Summerhill is based on a classical layout, associated with the development of the former Summerhill House and Demesne to the South of the village. Built in the 1730's by Hercules Langford Rowley, the house was twice burnt in the C 19 and C 20 and finally demolished in 1970. The entrance and tree-lined avenue are reminders of the demesne and act as a focal point within the village of Summerhill.

Layout

The form of the village consists of a long wide street with a narrow tree-lined green running down the centre. The village green, laid out c.1830, is bounded by rubble limestone walls to centre and concrete bollards with iron chain to north and south ends. It includes a cast-iron waterpump to north-west, Celtic Revival high cross to north end and a Medieval cross.

Built Form

The green is framed by townhouses of varying architectural styles and together with the alignment of the main axis of the village to Summerhill Demesne, this has created a village character of a very high quality. The stands of deciduous trees also contributes to the special character of the village.

The existing three-storey Georgian houses and single-storey estate cottages date to the late C 18 and C 19 and add significantly to the character of the village. Buildings are for the most part plastered and painted, with slate roofs.

Objectives

1. To preserve the character of the village by requiring that the height, scale, and design of any proposed development within the village should complement the character of the village and its open space, and not diminish its distinctiveness of place.
2. To encourage the removal of visually intrusive elements such as overhead cables and inappropriate signage.
3. To require the preservation and re-instatement of traditional details and materials on existing buildings and the streetscape where improvements or maintenance works are being carried out.

