LOUTH COUNTY DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2021-2027

APPENDIX 11

Louth Architectural Conservation Areas (ACAs)

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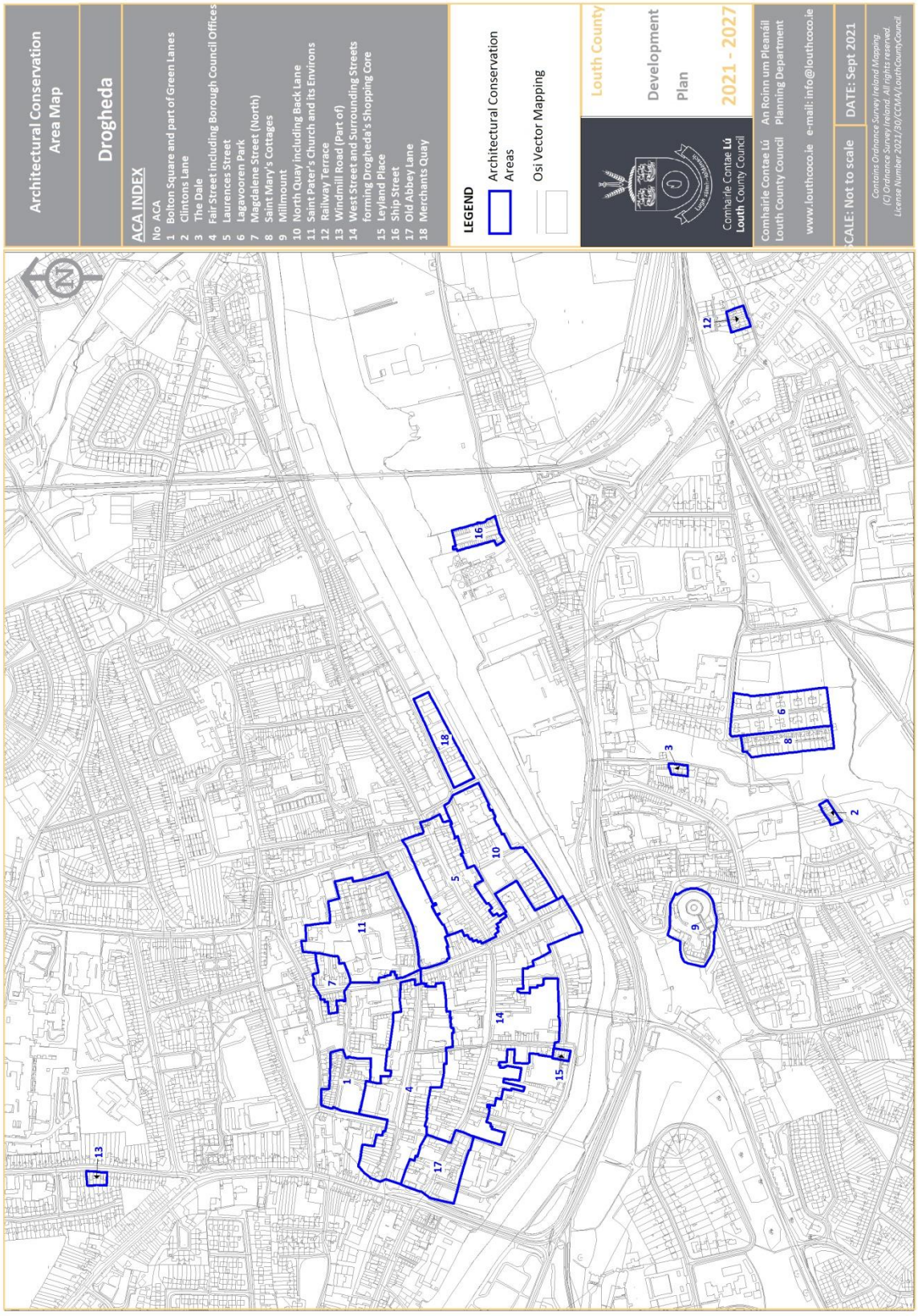
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1 ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION AREAS, DROGHEDA

The 18 identified Architectural Conservation Areas in Drogheda are identified below and illustrated on Map 11.1

No.	Location
1	Bolton Square/Green Lanes
2	Clinton's Lane
3	The Dale
4	Fair Street
5	Laurence's Street
6	Legavoureen Park
7	Magdalene Street (North)
8	St. Mary's Cottages
9	Millmount
10	North Quays/Back Lanes
11	St. Peter's Church and its Environs
12	Railway Terrace
13	Windmill Road (part of)
14	West Street and surrounding shopping streets forming Drogheda's shopping core
15	Leyland Place
16	Ship Street
17	Old Abbey Lane
18	Merchant's Quay

Map 11.1 – Drogheda ACAs



2 ARCHITECTURAL CONSERVATION AREAS, DUNDALK

The 8 identified Architectural Conservation Areas in Dundalk are identified below, illustrated on Map 11.2 and accompanied by Guidelines to Development.

No.	Location
19	St Mary's Road
20	Roden Place
21	The Crescent
22	Clanbrassil Street
23	Jocelyn Street / Seatown Place
24	Soldiers Point – Coastguard Houses
25	Magnet Road/The Demesne
26	The Crescent, Blackrock

Map 11.2 – Dundalk ACAs



3 ACA No. 19 - St Mary's Road

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St.

Mary's Rd, Chapel St, Seatown, Castle Rd, Broughton St, New St, Mary St, North, St. Bridget's Tce and St Patrick's Tce.

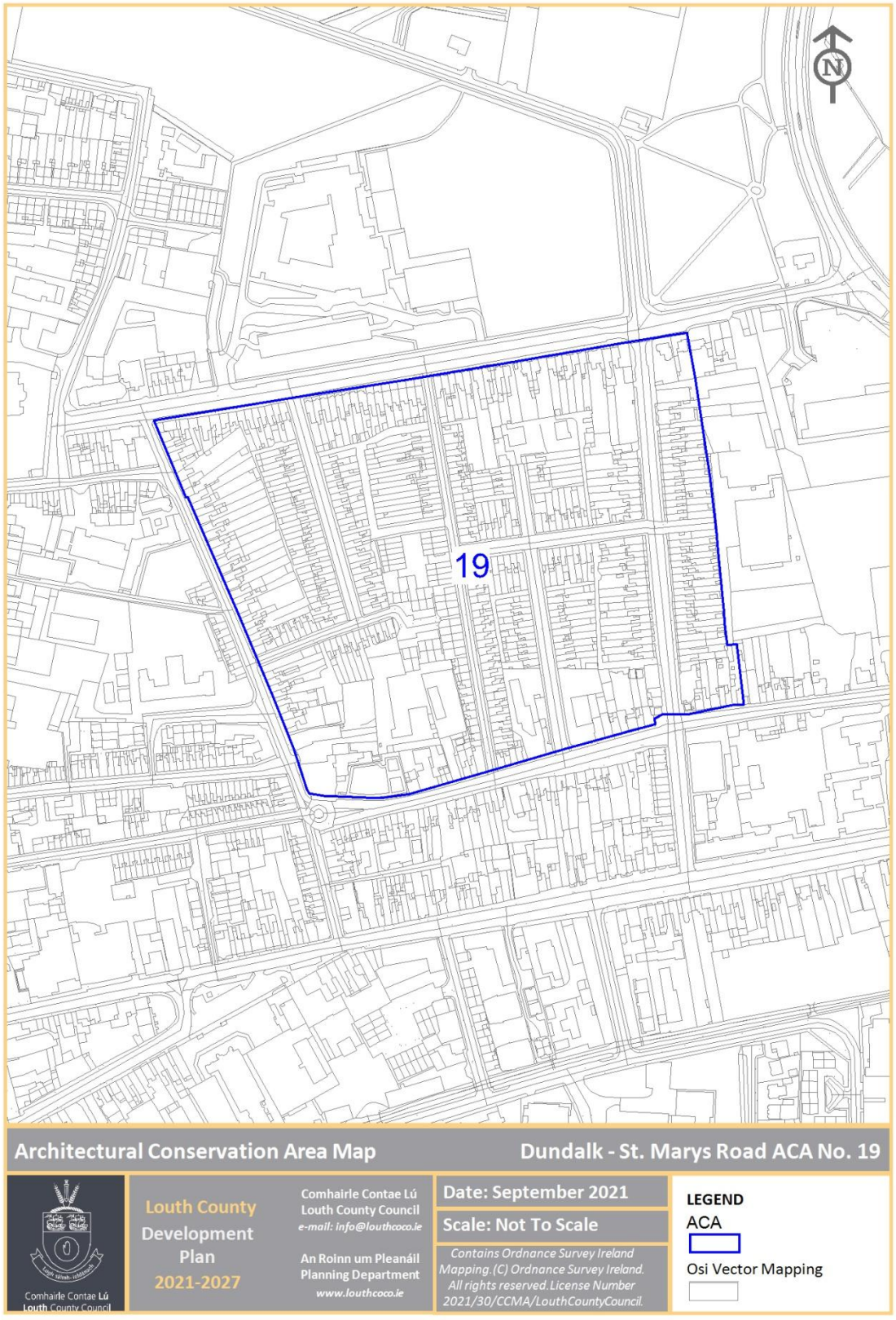
The area is a well laid out and ordered example of Victorian/ Edwardian urban housing, close to the main commercial centre of the town. It has a distinctive character of red brick terraces bounded by the wide and leafy St Mary's Road on the north and commercial areas to the west and south.

Although many of the houses have replacement windows and doors, in general the area has retained its integrity and most original front railings survive.

It is the intention of the Council by the designation of this Architectural Conservation Area to:

1. Protect and enhance the character of this urban housing area and the setting of the protected structures within the area by giving consideration to the suitability of scale, style, construction materials, colour and decoration to be used in any proposals for new development, including alterations and extensions, taking place within or adjacent to this area.
2. Encourage the preservation and reinstatement of traditional details and materials in the area. The replacement of existing timber sash windows with uPVC or aluminium will only be approved in exceptional circumstances.
3. Protect and enhance the relationship between buildings and open space, and to retain and protect decorative elements and features in the area such as railings and boundary walls.

Map 11.3 – ACA19 St. Mary's Road



4 ACA No 20 - Roden Place





Crowe St. Roden Place, Francis St, Earl St.

The area comprises the municipal centre of the town and contains buildings of National importance – the Court House, and St Patrick's Pro-Cathedral, and a high number of buildings of regional importance all of which are in the RPS.

It is largely Georgian in character, with some flamboyant Victorian additions, in particular the Century Bar on the corner of Roden Place and Chapel Street.

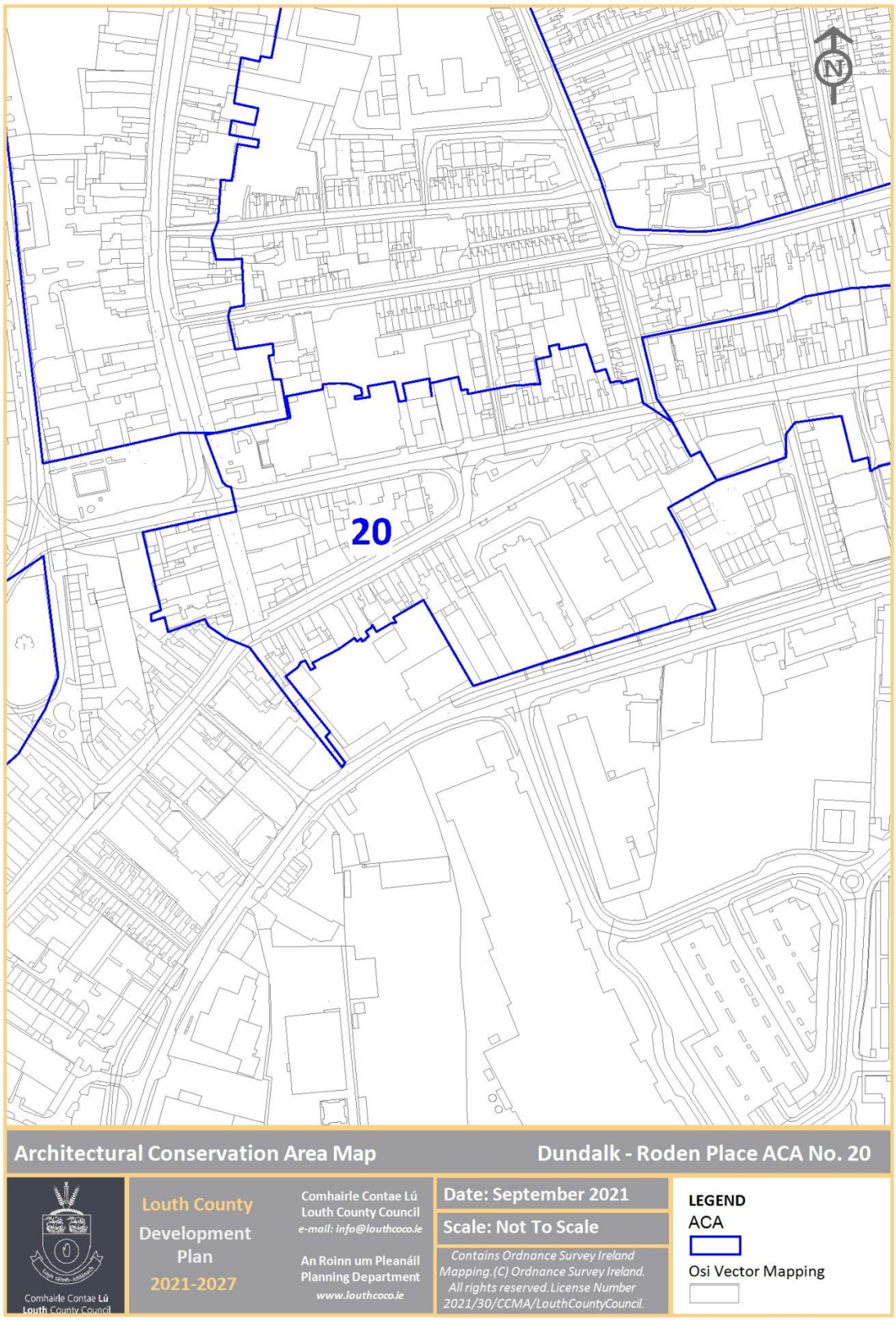
Although none of the street features survive, many of the building features, joinery, ironwork balconies, are original.

The primary purpose in the designation of this ACA is to protect the integrity of the streetscape and the setting of the buildings of National importance.

It is the intention of the council in the designation of this ACA:

1. To protect and enhance the character of the area by giving consideration to the suitability of scale, style, construction materials, colour and decoration to be used in any proposals for new development, including alterations and extensions, taking place within or adjacent to this area.
2. To encourage the preservation and reinstatement of traditional details and materials appropriate to the style and period of the individual buildings in the area. The replacement of existing timber sash windows with uPVC or aluminium will only be approved in exceptional circumstances.
3. To retain and protect decorative elements and features in the area such as railings, stone steps, wrought iron balconies.

Map 11.4 – ACA20 Roden Place



5 ACA 21 - THE CRESCENT





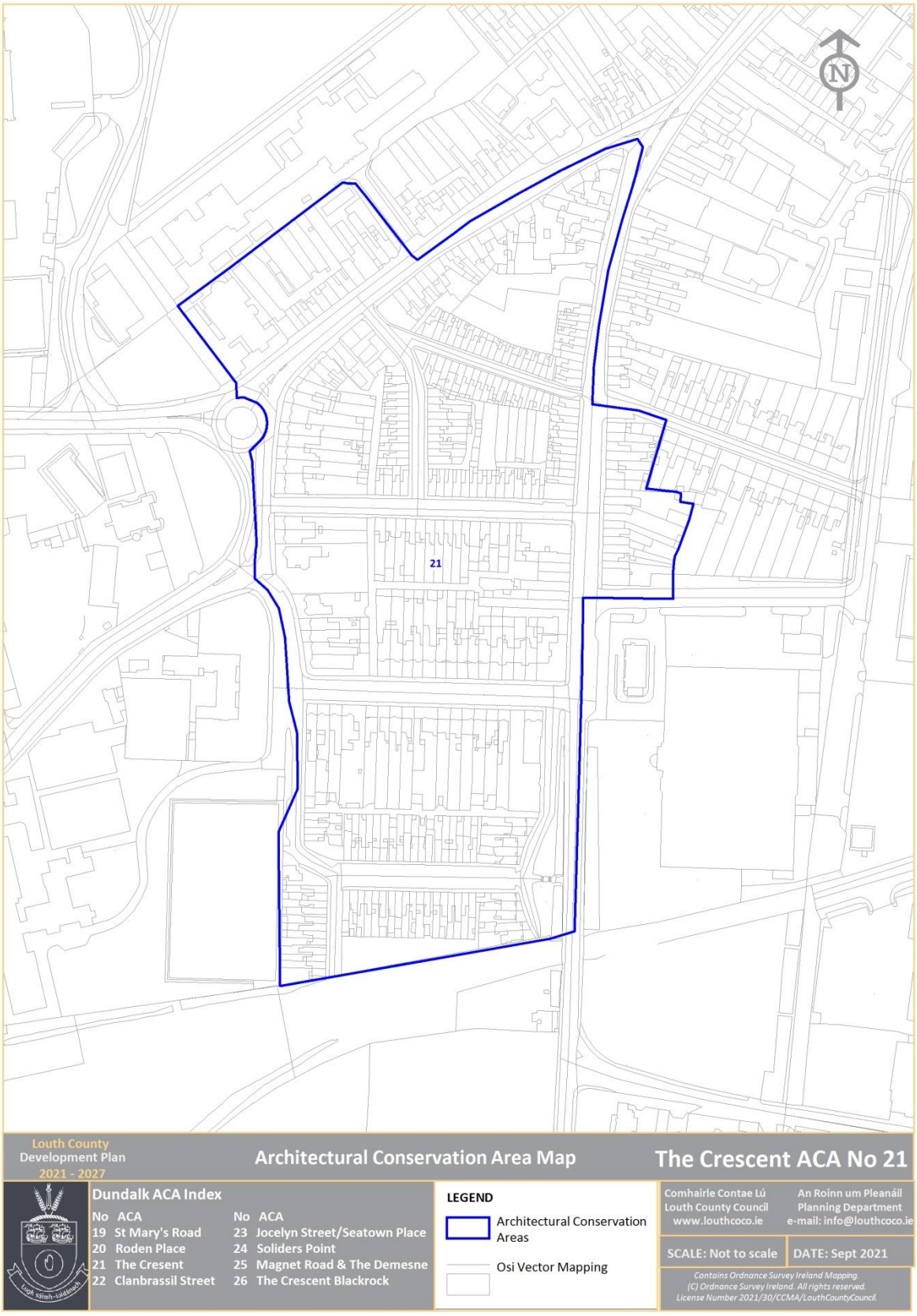
The Crescent, Anne St., Dublin Street, Mary St South, Vincent Ave, Stapleton Place, Wynne's Terrace, Parnell Park Ave.

The primary purpose in the designation of this ACA is to protect and enhance the character of the urban housing area.

It is the intention of the Council by the designation of this Architectural Conservation Area to:

1. Protect and enhance the character of the area and the setting of the protected structures within the area by giving consideration to the suitability of scale, style, construction materials, colour and decoration to be used in any proposals for new development, including alterations and extensions, taking place within this area.
2. Encourage the preservation and reinstatement of traditional details and materials in the area. The replacement of existing timber sash windows with uPVC or aluminium will only be approved in exceptional circumstances.
3. Encourage the preservation of traditional shopfronts and the replacement of shopfronts which are inappropriate to the style and period of the building as a whole.
4. Protect and enhance the relationship between buildings and open space, and to retain and protect decorative elements and features in the area such as railings and boundary walls.

Map 11.5 – ACA21 The Crescent



6 ACA No 22 - Clanbrassil St




Clanbrassil St, Church St., Market Square.

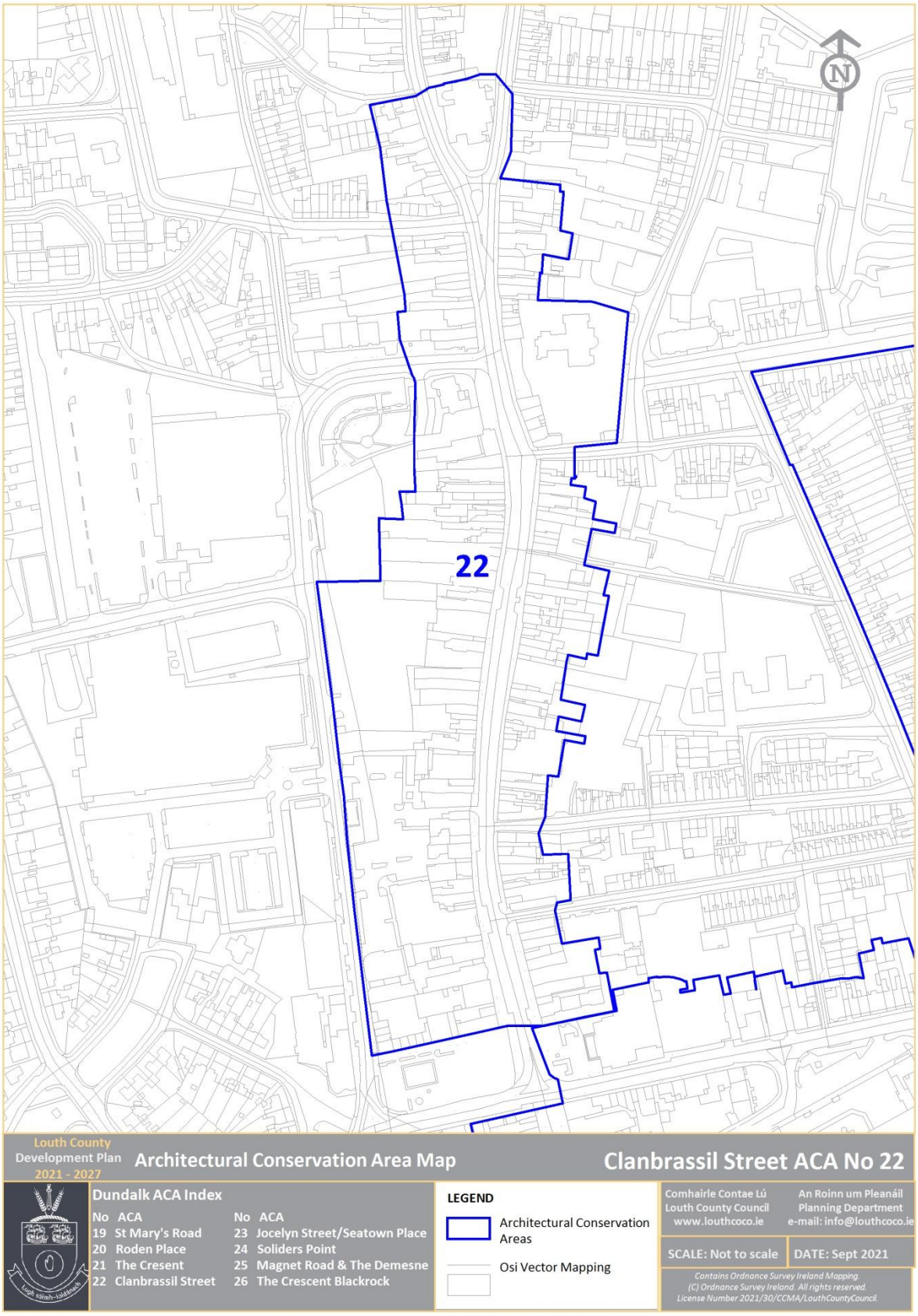
The area comprises the principal commercial streets of the town and contains a large number of protected structures. It commences on Church Street at St Nicholas Catholic church, includes the medieval church of St Nicholas and continues into Clanbrassil St, a long wide street of bold and ornate facades, principally of Victorian character. The south end of the street opens into Market Square, laid out by William Elgee in the 1740's, which faces the Court House.

The primary purpose in the designation of this ACA is to protect and enhance the character of the streetscape and the setting of the protected structures.

It is the intention of the Council in the designation of this ACA:

1. To protect and enhance the character and appearance of the area by giving consideration to the suitability of scale, style, construction materials, colour and decoration to be used in any proposals for new development, including alterations and extensions, taking place within or adjacent to this area.
2. To encourage the preservation of traditional shopfronts and the replacement of shopfronts which are inappropriate to the style and period of the building.
3. To encourage the preservation and reinstatement of traditional details and materials appropriate to the style and period of the individual buildings in the area.
4. To protect and enhance the relationship between buildings and open space in particular around Market Square.

Map 11.6 – ACA22 Clanbrassil Street



7 ACA No. 23 - Jocelyn Street / Seatown Place



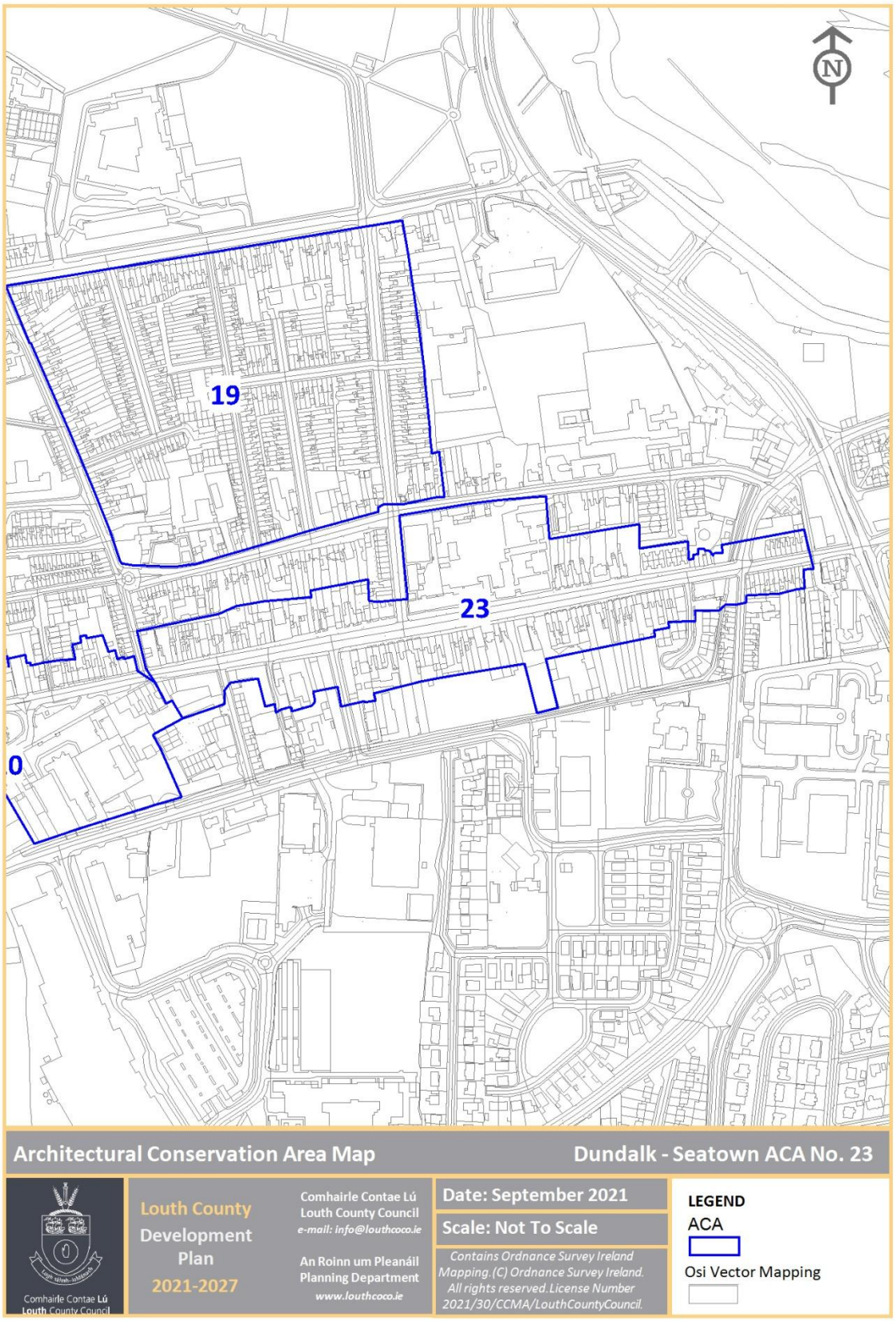


Jocelyn Street and Seatown Place are wide streets, laid out in the 1740's, with rows of C 18 and C 19, two and three-storey Georgian and Victorian Houses, some with basements, many of which are now used for commercial purposes. The street contains a significant number of buildings of regional importance and contained in the RPS, including a number of public buildings - the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, the Convent of Mercy, the County Museum and Library.
The primary purpose in the designation of this ACA is to protect the integrity of the streetscape and the setting of the buildings of Regional importance.

It is the intention of the council in the designation of this ACA:

1. To protect and enhance the character of the area by giving consideration to the suitability of scale, style, construction materials, colour and decoration to be used in any proposals for new development, including alterations and extensions, taking place within or adjacent to this area.
2. To encourage the preservation and reinstatement of traditional details and materials appropriate to the style and period of the individual buildings.
3. To retain and protect decorative elements and features in the area such as railings, stone steps and wrought iron balconies.

Map 11.7 – ACA23 Jocelyn Street / Seatown Place



8 ACA 24 - SOLDIERS POINT

The area comprises of a row of nine houses, which were originally built in 1805 for the revenue commissioners. They later became the coastguard cottages in 1822. All cottages are two-storey, three-bay terraced houses, with slated roofs, and rendered exteriors. An assortment of front porches and sunrooms have been added and the original joinery is mostly replaced by hardwood, aluminium and uPVC. Many of the original renders have been replaced by dry-dash.The primary purpose in the designation of this ACA is to protect and enhance the character of the streetscape and the setting of the structures of local significance.

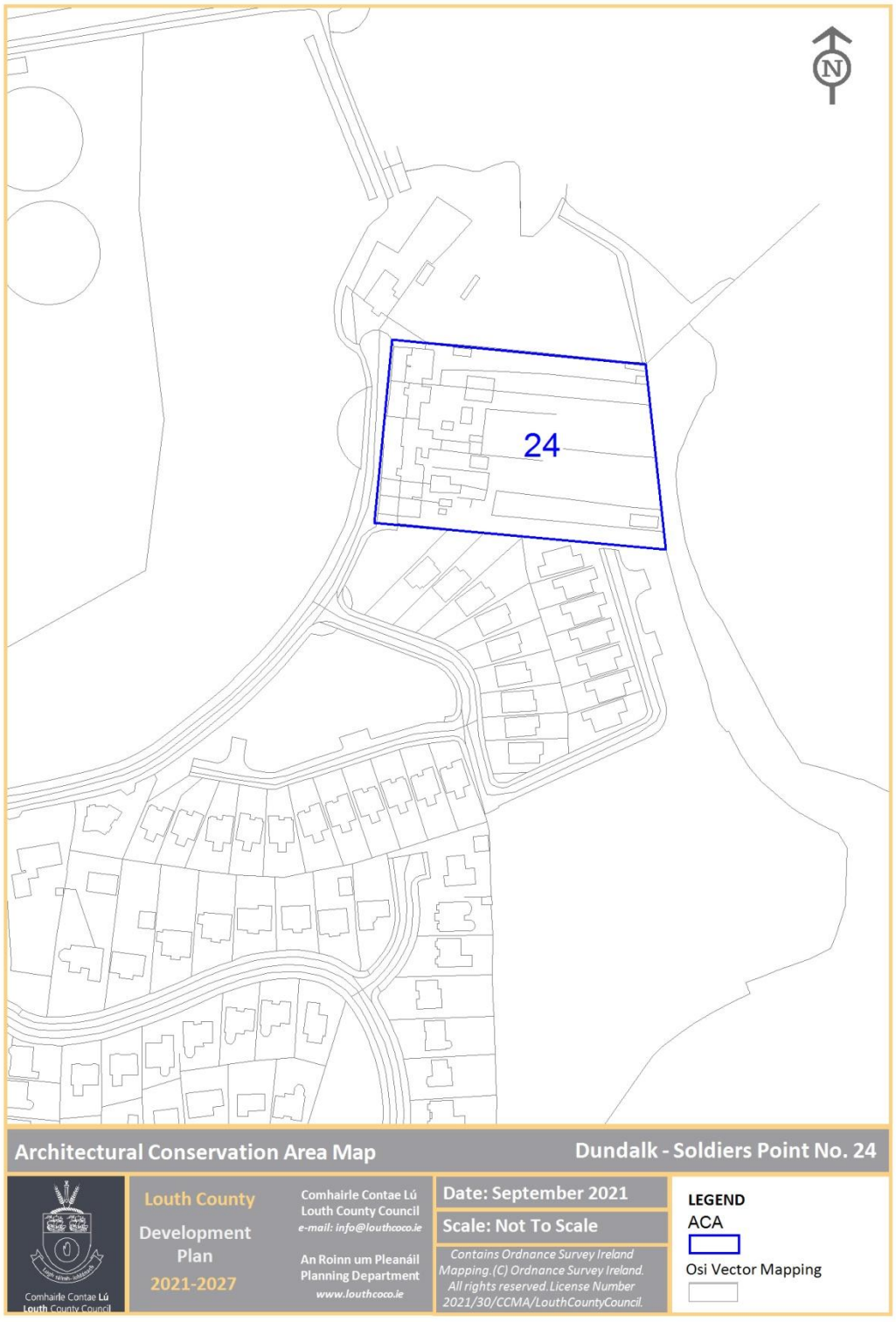
It is the intention of the Council in the designation of this ACA:

1. To protect and enhance the character and appearance of the area by giving consideration to the suitability of scale, style, construction materials, colour and decoration to be used in any proposals for new development, including alterations and extensions, taking place within this area.

2. To encourage the preservation and reinstatement of traditional details and materials appropriate to the style and period of the buildings.

3. To protect and enhance the relationship between buildings and open space.

Map 11.8 – ACA24 Soldiers Point



9 ACA 25 - MAGNET ROAD & THE DEMESNE

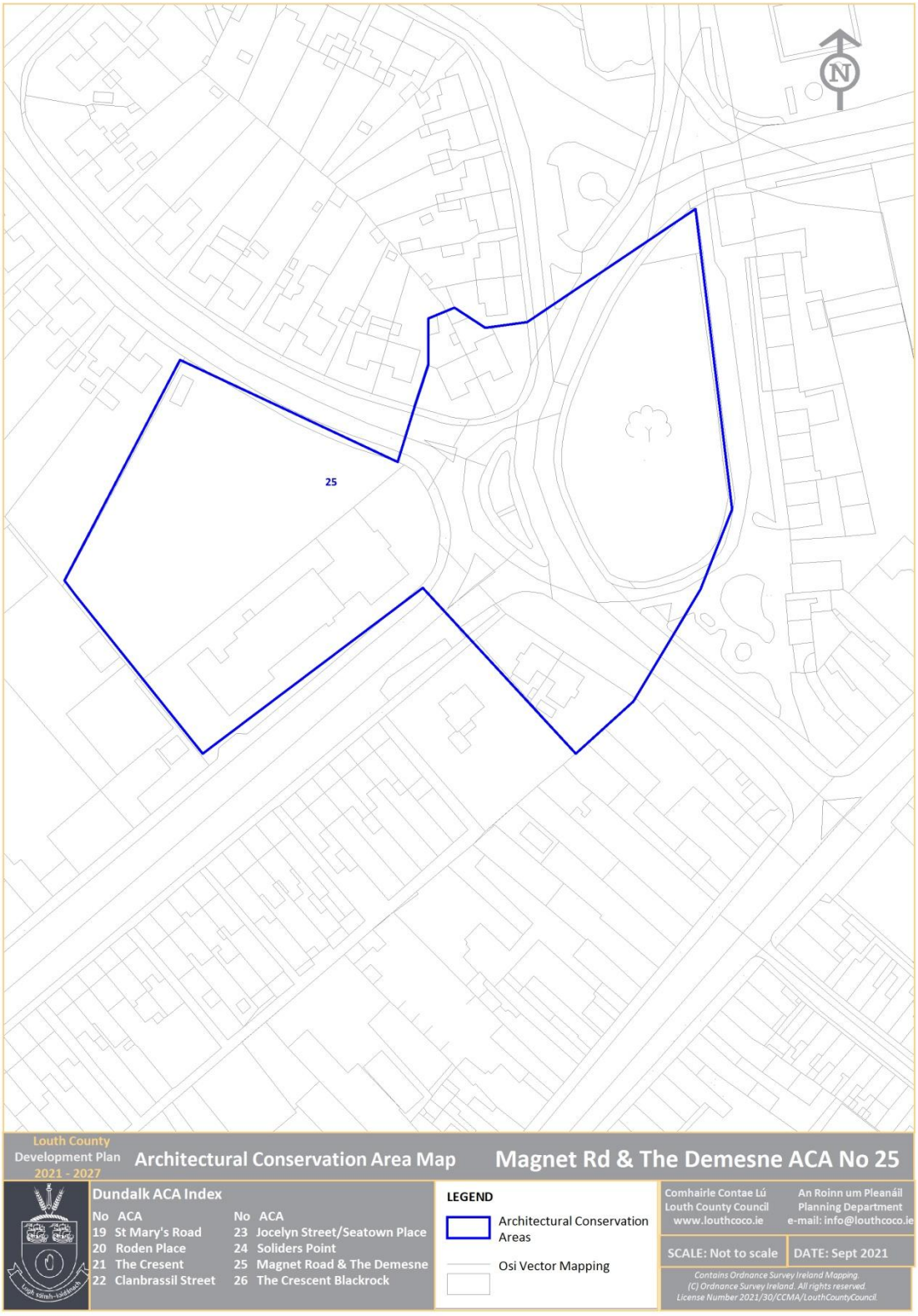
The area comprises of buildings and open space which surround the section of Magnet Road between its junctions with Park Street and The Long Walk; and includes the red brick semi-detached dwellings at Nos. 1 & 2 Park Villas, the large grassed and wooded open space opposite the Demesne shopping arcade, the plastered semi-detached dwellings at Nos. 1 & 2 The Demesne and the former Revenue Commissioners Offices and Cinema building.

The former Revenue Commissioners Offices and Cinema building; which is listed of Local Importance; and the attractive grassed and planted open space opposite contribute to a uniquely contrasting urban setting. The primary purpose of this ACA is to protect the varied and attractive built and natural environment of this section of the Town Centre.

It is the intention of the Council in the designation of this ACA;

1. To protect and enhance the character and appearance of the area by giving consideration to the suitability of scale, style, construction materials, colour and decoration to be used in any proposals for new development, including alterations and extensions, taking place within this area.
2. To protect and enhance the relationship building the buildings and open space within this urban Town Centre context.

Map 11.9 – ACA25 Magnet Road



10 ACA 26 - THE CRESCENT BLACKROCK





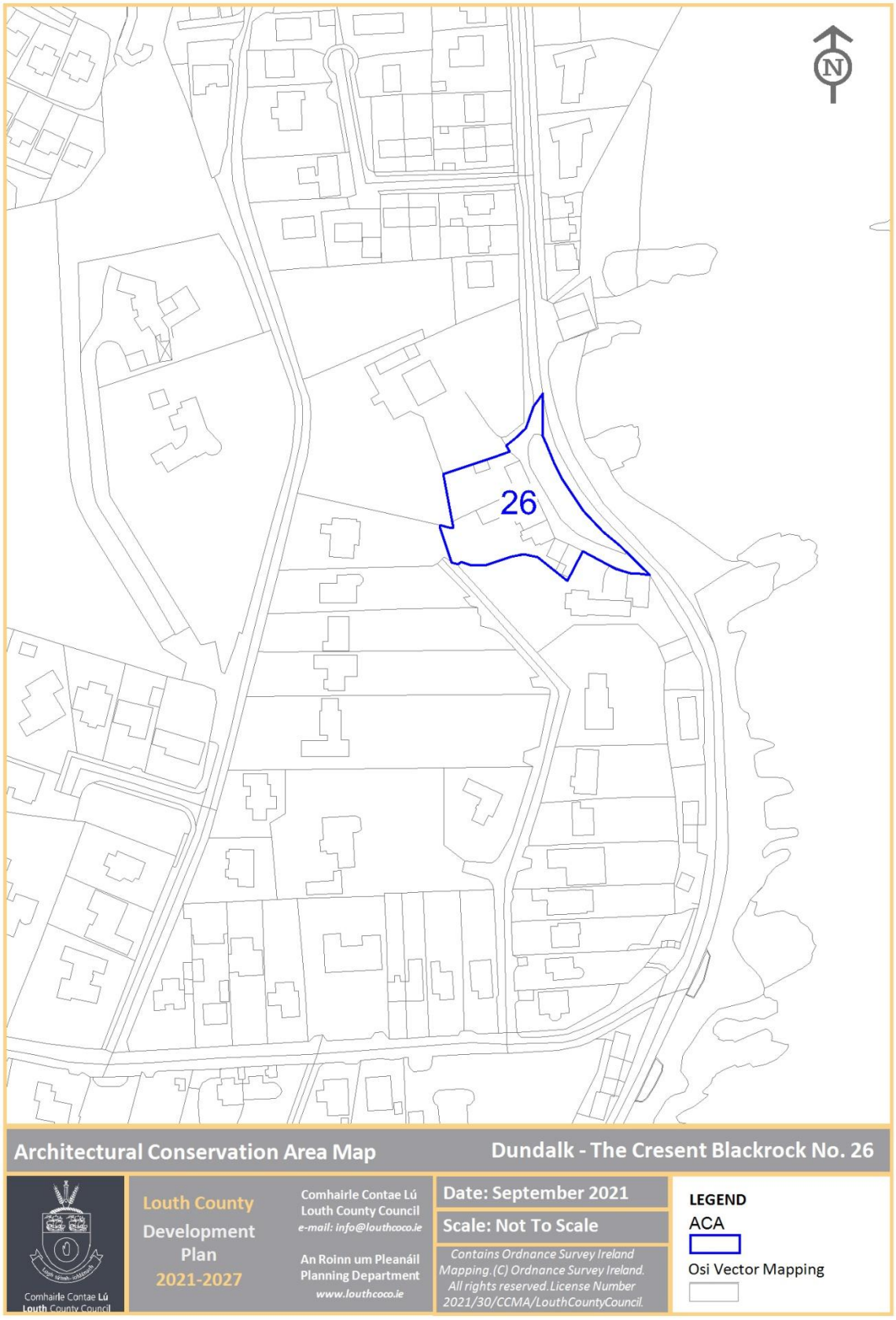
Blackrock is located to the southeast of Dundalk town centre. The Crescent ACA is located on the northern approach to the village and faces north east across Dundalk Bay. It consists of a terrace of 6 houses, four of these being in a straight row, and the larger two on the southern end, are angled to enclose a space around a communal green to the front. The ACA includes the gardens and boundaries to the rear of the houses.

These houses are currently on the Louth Record of Protected Structures. It is considered that only the two larger houses are of regional importance, moreover the interiors of the four smaller houses are of no special interest.

Roofs are slated, wall finishes area painted plaster. Most of the original exterior joinery is gone; however the curved form of the terrace with its green area makes an attractive ensemble of dwellings and is positive addition to the streetscape and the architectural heritage of Blackrock.

1. To preserve the special character of the terrace and its setting.
2. To protect the setting of the terrace and the views towards the sea.
3. To require the preservation and re-instatement of traditional details and materials on existing buildings and in the streetscape, where improvements or maintenance works are being carried out.

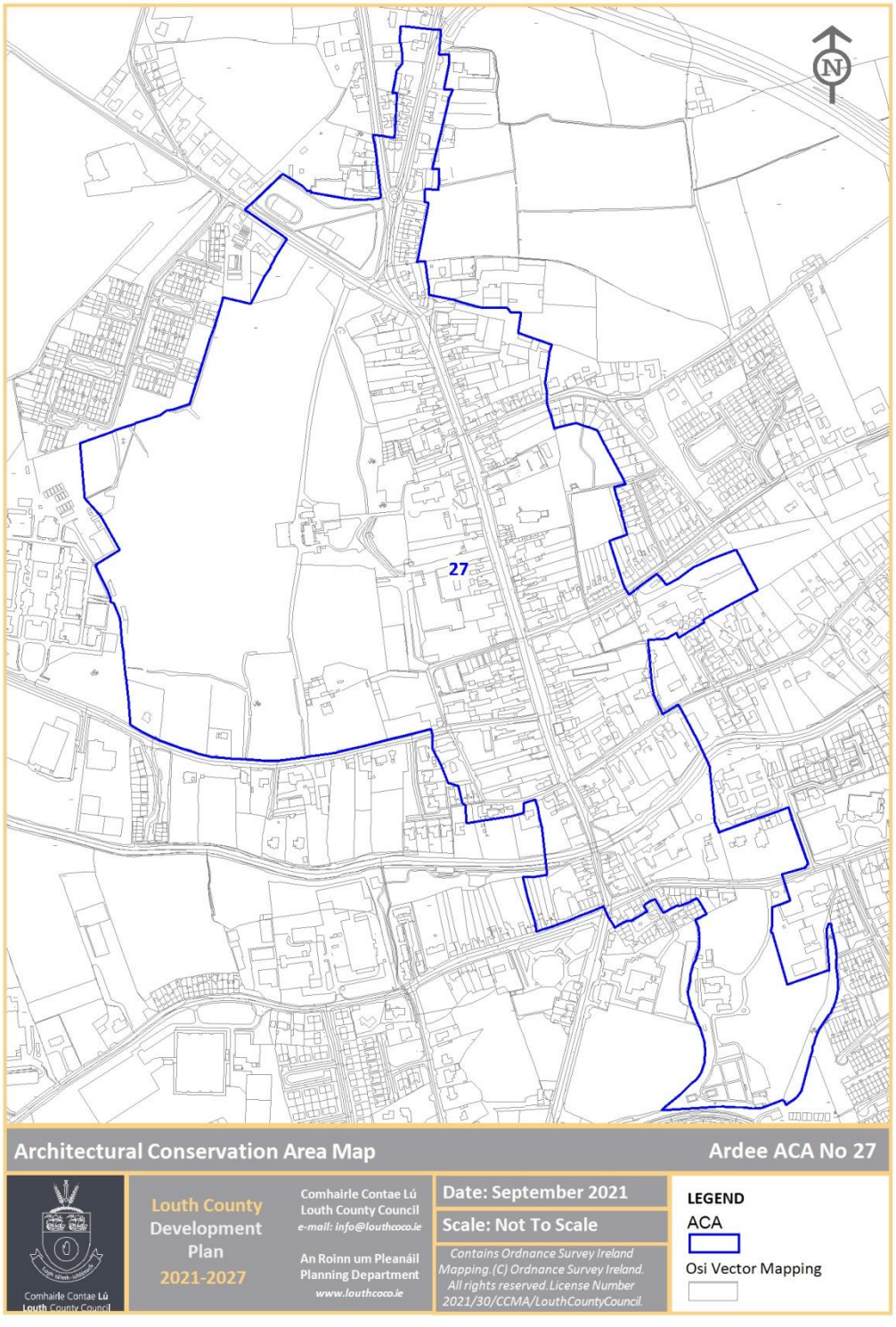
Map 11.10 – ACA26 The Crescent Blackrock



11 ARDEE HISTORIC CORE

Full details in relation to Ardee ACA are contained within Appendix 12.

Map 11.11: Ardee Architectural Conservation Area



12 Carlingford ACA - A Medieval Walled Town



12.1 Location and Boundaries

"The town is situated at the foot of Slieve Foye along a narrow ledge of land where the mountain slopes to meet the sea. The medieval town lay between the castle, on the north, and the parish church, on the south, with its long axis aligned north-south, accommodating itself to the narrow corridor of low ground. Both the castle and church are on high points but it is the castle built on a rock outcrop projecting into Carlingford Lough and forming a sheltered harbour which dominates the town."(Bradley)

The boundary of the ACA is based on the line of the medieval town walls and extends from the town wall on the west, to the coastline on the east, and from King John's Castle on the North to the Mill Pond on the south.

12.2 Historical Development of the Area

The town was originally a harbour for the Vikings along the northern coast nestled against the backdrop of the Cooley Mountains. It was with the arrival of the Normans in 1185 that the first urban settlement was established. Its natural defensive position at the head of the Lough led Hugh de Lacy to construct King John's Castle c.1200, and subsequently the town grew as an important trading centre. The mid-19th century saw the arrival of the railway and growth of the harbour and quay walls.

12.3 Character

The medieval character of the town is evident in the survival of the medieval street pattern which provides a striking sense of enclosure - its two parallel streets running north/south, cut by three cross streets, the principle being Market Street, and the narrow interconnecting laneways. A remarkable feature of the town is the number of medieval buildings surviving – King John's Castle, the Dominican Abbey, the Mint, the Tholsel, Taaffe's Castle.

Buildings front directly onto the street for the most part, although the larger houses such as Carlingford House, the Churches, Court house and Garda Station, are set back from the street line with boundary walls and railings.

The 18th, 19th and early 20th century buildings are generally simple vernacular terraces of two and three-storey houses, gable ended, plastered and painted, and some attractive shopfronts.

12.4 Materials

Although the buildings are relatively unadorned, many retain original features such timber sash windows, raised plaster quoins and window surrounds, and with their slate roofs, make up the attractive streetscapes. Surviving medieval buildings have lost their traditional lime plaster finishes and the random rubble stonework of the walls are visible.

12.5 Views

1. The most important views are of the town against the mountain backdrop, showing the relationship of the town and castle between mountain and water.
2. Views out from Carlingford across the Lough to County Down are also of importance for the appreciation of the context and setting of the town, including the harbour.

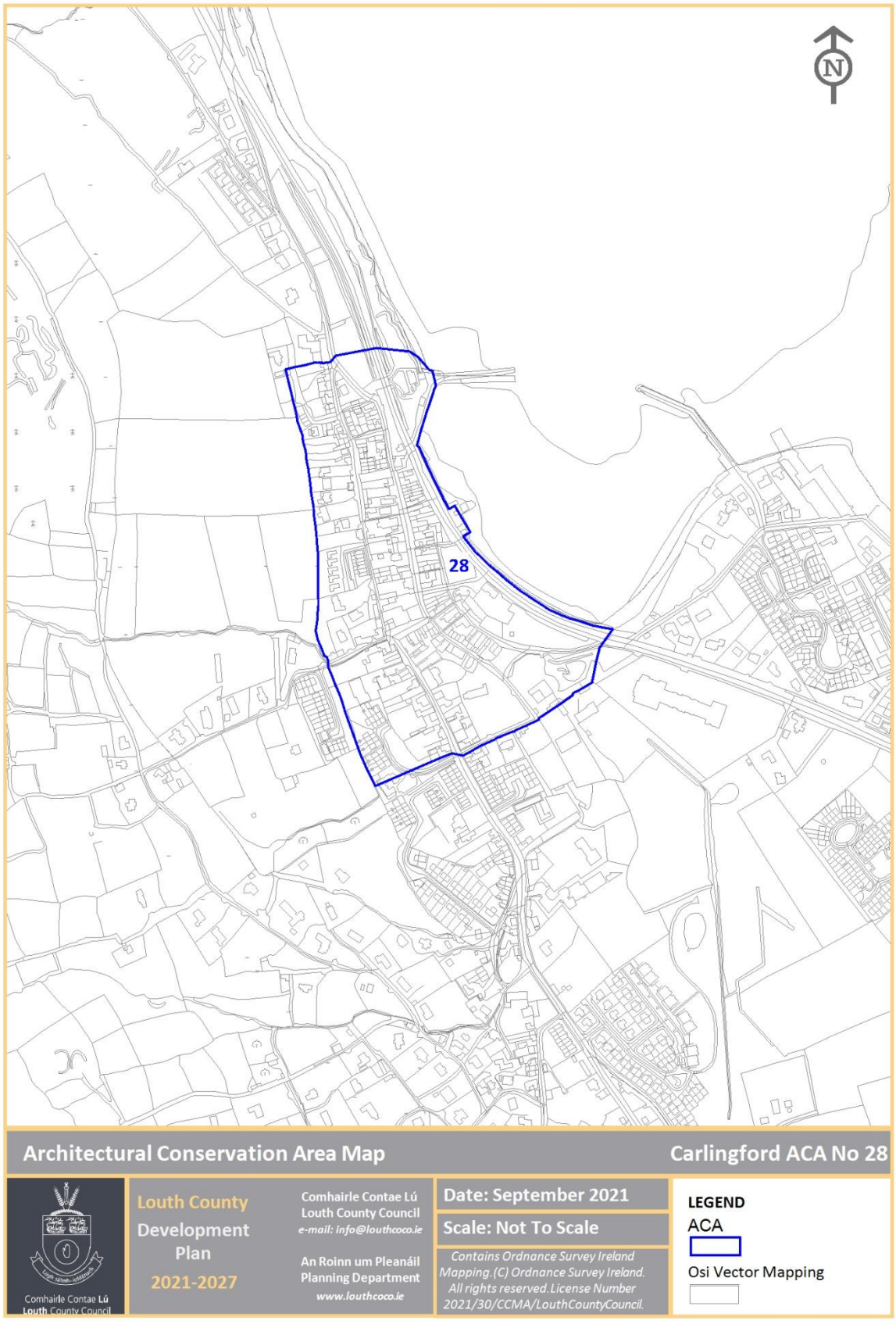
12.6 Objectives

1. To preserve the special character of the town, its medieval street pattern and its setting through positive management of changes to the built environment, in particular, by requiring that the height, scale, design and materials of any proposed development within the ACA and in the adjoining area should complement the character of the town and not diminish its distinctiveness of place.
2. To protect the landscape setting of the village and the views both inward and outward.
3. To encourage the removal of visually intrusive elements such as overhead cables and inappropriate signage.
4. To require the preservation and reinstatement of traditional details and materials on existing buildings and in the streetscape where improvements or maintenance works are being carried out.
5. To use appropriate materials, street furniture and lighting in any public development of the area.

12.7 References:

Bradley, John	Urban Archaeology Survey Part I, County Louth: Carlingford (unpublished report)
Oxford Archaeology	Carlingford Town Walls Conservation & Management Plan
Keith Simpson & Associates	Carlingford Architectural Conservation Area Character Appraisal 2007

Map 11.12: Carlingford Architectural Conservation Area



13 CASTLEBELLINGHAM ACA

An Estate Village





13.1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES

Castlebellingham ACA is centred on the old Dublin-Belfast Road which winds north-south through the town. The ACA starts on the south bank of the river, includes the bridge, mill, and mill race, Church of Ireland and Widows Cottages, the green, and the Main Street of the town as far as the intersection of roads at the northern end.

13.2 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA

The town's history is linked with the Bellingham family and the brewing trade. The most prominent feature of the town is Bellingham Castle with its impressive entrance gate arch. Reminders of the brewing trade can be seen in the brewery grain store on the triangular green, recently converted to retail and residential uses.

13.3 CHARACTER

The deep river valley generates a strong focal point in the landscape drawing the countryside into the town. The urban form of Castlebellingham ACA is much as it was in the eighteenth and nineteenth century with the main road providing a series of pleasant views and interesting spaces – at the Gateway, the green, and terminating at the northern junction. The Castle, Church and estate cottages form a picturesque grouping near the river.

The main street is made up of a combination of residential and commercial buildings linked in terraces, with an occasional detached house, all generally two storeys in height, with only one, three storey house on the Annagassan Road. The roofs are pitched and gabled. Of particular notes are the Widows' Cottages with their highly decorative chimneystacks, barge boards, and windows.

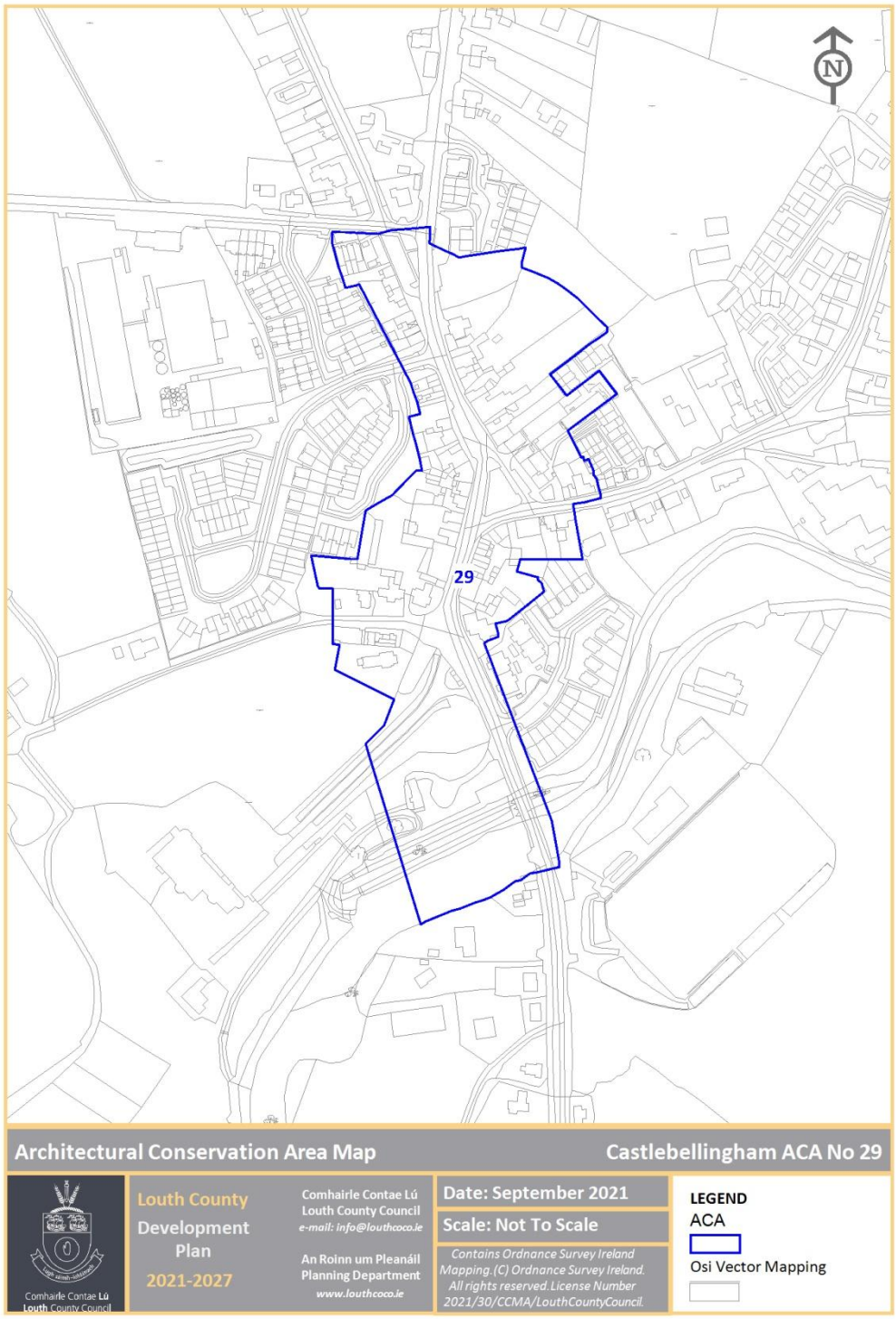
13.4 Materials

The prevailing materials in Castlebellingham, as in most Irish small towns are slated roofs and plastered facades with timber windows and shopfronts. The Church of Ireland is quite typically built of stone, and there are attractive stone boundary walls to the graveyard and from the Castle entrance area to the bridge. Castlebellingham is unusual however, for the inclusion of a number of brick buildings, particularly the brewery buildings, which formed the industrial core of the town, and the estate cottages which are of high quality stonework with brick trim.

13.5 Objectives

1. To preserve the special character of the town and its setting through positive management of changes to the built environment, in particular, by requiring that the height, scale, design and materials of any proposed development within the town and in the surrounding area should complement its character and not diminish its distinctiveness of place.
2. To protect the landscape setting of the village and the views inwards.
3. To preserve the historic street pattern and character of the village, by the retention of buildings and materials as described above, and the retention of existing boundary features, walls.
4. To require the preservation and reinstatement of traditional details and materials on existing buildings and in the streetscape where improvements or maintenance works are being carried out.
5. To use appropriate materials, street furniture and lighting in any public development of the area.

Map 11.13: Castlebellingham Architectural Conservation Area



14 COLLON ACA

An Estate Village



14.1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES

The village of Collon is built on a steep hill around the intersection of the N2, Dublin to Derry road, and the R168 road to Drogheda, with an outlook over the valley. The boundaries of the ACA extend from the Round House at the north end of the town, to the river at the south, and from the Mattock Inn on Drogheda Street to the rear of the Church of Ireland graveyard on the west.

14.2 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA

The town and manor of Collon once belonged to the Cistercian order of Mellifont Abbey until the dissolution of the monasteries under Henry II. Development took place in the 18th century with the arrival of industry, sited to take advantage of the river. Between 1780 and 1790 a spinning mill, hosiery factory and weaving company were established by the Rt. Hon. John Foster.
After the famine many corn mills in the district converted to milling flax.

14.3 MATERIALS

Buildings generally have plastered walls, traditionally a lime render would have been used, often with a limewash finish. In a limited number of cases, most notably the Erasmus School, the rubble stonework is exposed, otherwise rubble stone is confined to boundary walls or outbuildings. Both churches have fine ashlar limestone to the front facades. There are some good examples of ironwork, typically in the gates to the former parochial house, and railings to Collon House and Elmview.

Timber is used for windows and doors and as such forms standard elements of the shop-fronts. Many buildings within the ACA retain their natural slate roofs which add to the visual richness of the area.

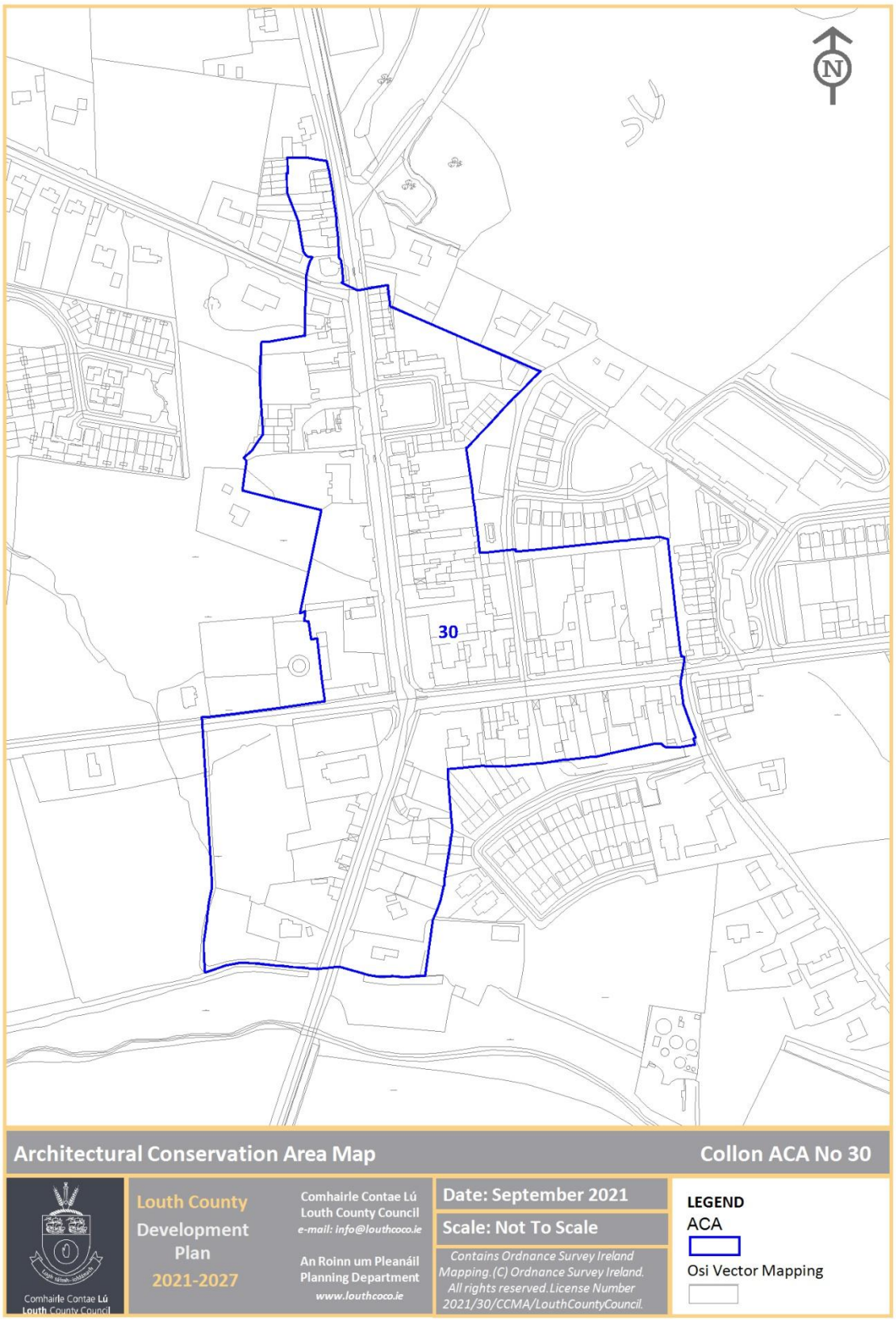
14.4 Character

The overall present impression is of a Regency character, the best preserved in the County, attributed to the local landlord, Lord Oriel, who built the main street in the 'English style'. A significant early Georgian three storey house (built 1740) gives solidity to the north east corner of the junction. The green, designed for an open air market, is set back from the road and creates a focus for the north end of the town. Later Victorian and early 20th century buildings have in general been consistent with the earlier buildings and blended well into the mix. Buildings both front onto the street or are set back with a boundary of railings, or railings and boundary wall. There is a gap in the streetscape on the north-west side.

14.5 Objectives

1. To preserve the special character of the town and its setting through positive management of changes to the built environment, in particular, 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 town and not diminish its distinctiveness of place.
2. To protect the landscape setting of the town and the views outwards.
3. To preserve the historic street pattern and Regency character of the town, by the retention of buildings and materials described above, and the retention of existing boundary features, walls, and railings.
4. To encourage the removal of visually intrusive elements such as overhead cables and inappropriate signage.
5. To require the preservation and reinstatement of traditional details and materials on existing buildings and in the streetscape where improvements or maintenance works are being carried out.
6. To use appropriate materials, street furniture and lighting in any public development of the area.

Map 11.14: Collon Architectural Conservation Area



15 GREENORE ACA



15.1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES

Greenore is located on the northern shore of the Cooley peninsula. The ACA starts at the bungalows on the southern outskirts, and includes Euston Street, Anglesey Terrace, and the coastguard houses.

15.2 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA

Greenore was constructed to provide an alternative passenger train and ferry route from Ireland to England. The village was planned, designed and purpose built in a previously isolated, rural location in the second half of the nineteenth century by the London North – West Railway company to provide it with a direct route to Ireland, midway between the major ports of Dublin and Belfast. The harbour complex, pier and railway station were designed by James Barton, a pupil of John MacNeill – engineer for the Great Northern Railway line. The railway company was responsible for building the port for its ferries and railway lines to connect to the Irish Rail system in addition to a hotel, houses for the staff, and a school for the children was added, and in the late 1890's, a golf course and bungalows for the officers.

15.3 CHARACTER

Although Greenore ceased to operate as passenger port in 1952 this remarkable group of buildings survives in an almost complete state, the major casualty of recent years being the hotel. Euston Street is the heart of the village, it is home to many Protected Structures and consists of two storey former railway workers houses built in approximately 1872/1873, of local grey carboniferous limestone, with yellow English brick reveals. Farther west is Anglesey Terrace with its houses overlooking the Golf Course. South of the village are the fine houses, referred to as the 'bungalows' originally for the managerial elite of the railway and port company.

These Arts and Crafts inspired houses which were built by the Great Northern Railway architect MA Mills form a marked contrast with the typical architecture of the village. Greenore is an outstanding example of a purpose-built, English-style industrial village in a coastal setting. The stone and brick terraces of Euston Street, brick schoolhouse, and timber frame bungalows are one of the finest groupings in Ireland.

15.4 Materials

While the area is notable for the high quality stonework of Euston Street with its brick dressings, a lighter note is struck in the plasterwork of the coastguard houses, and delicate ironwork of lamp standards and decorative ironwork railings. Stone boundary walls surround the semi-detached and detached houses at the southern end, and form the eastern boundary of the ACA along the lane to the rear of Euston Street.

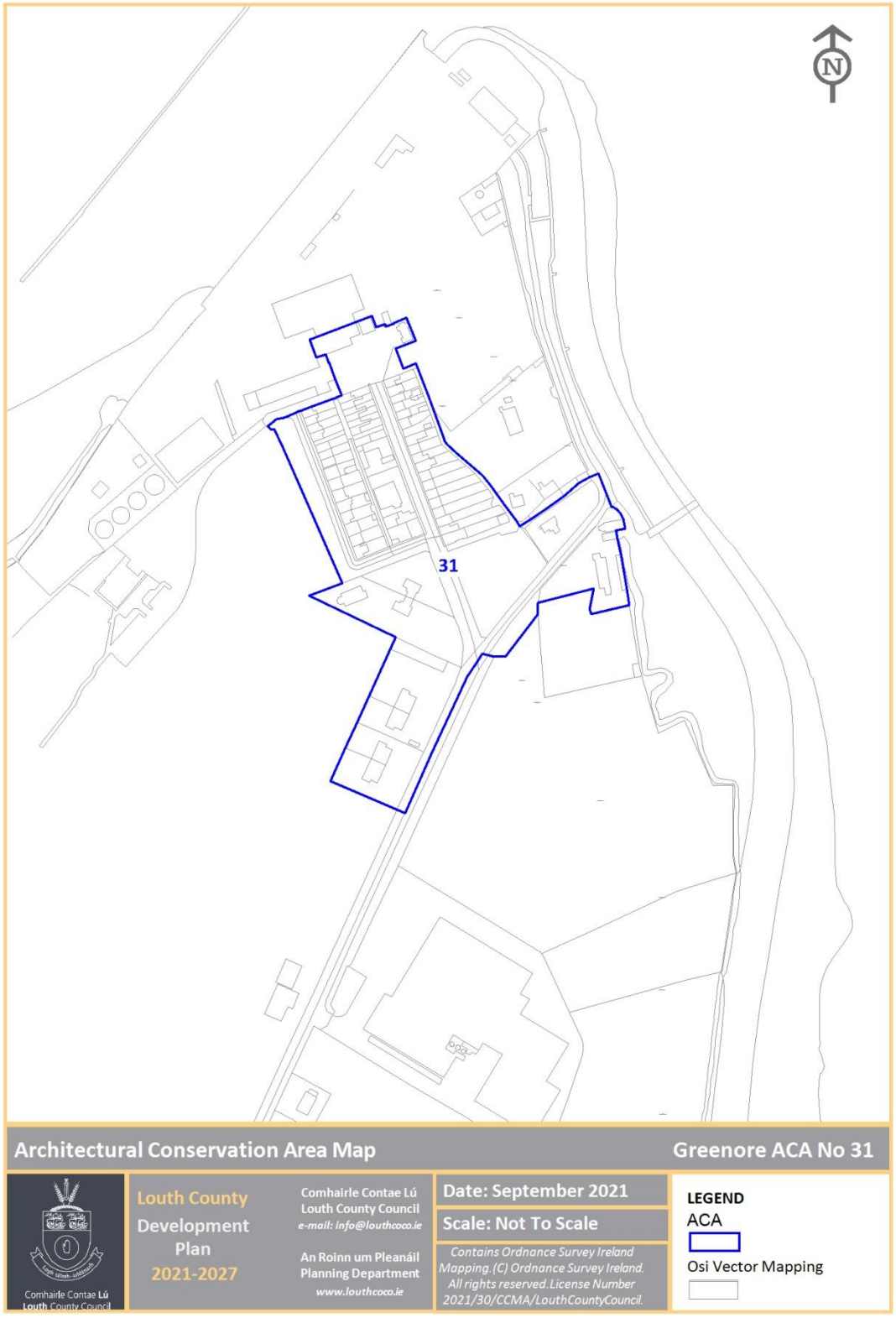
15.5 Views

1. Along Euston Street, north to the Mournes.
2. Eastward from the coastguard houses and the seafront.

15.6 Objectives

1. To preserve the special character of the village and its setting through positive management of changes to the built environment, in particular, 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 preserve the historic street pattern and character of the village, by the retention of buildings and materials as described above, and the retention of existing boundary features, walls, and railings.
4. To require the preservation and reinstatement of traditional details and materials on existing buildings and in the streetscape where improvements or maintenance works are being carried out.
5. To use appropriate materials, street furniture and lighting in any public development of the area.

Map 11.15: Greenore Architectural Conservation Area



16 MONASTERBOICE ACA

Monastic Site



16.1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES

The area of ACA covers the overall historic settlement, with its souterrain sites, and is largely unspoilt and free from modern development. There is archaeological evidence for enclosures and surviving deposits in the ground. Traces of the circular earthen ramparts which once enclosed the monastery can be seen from the top of the tower.

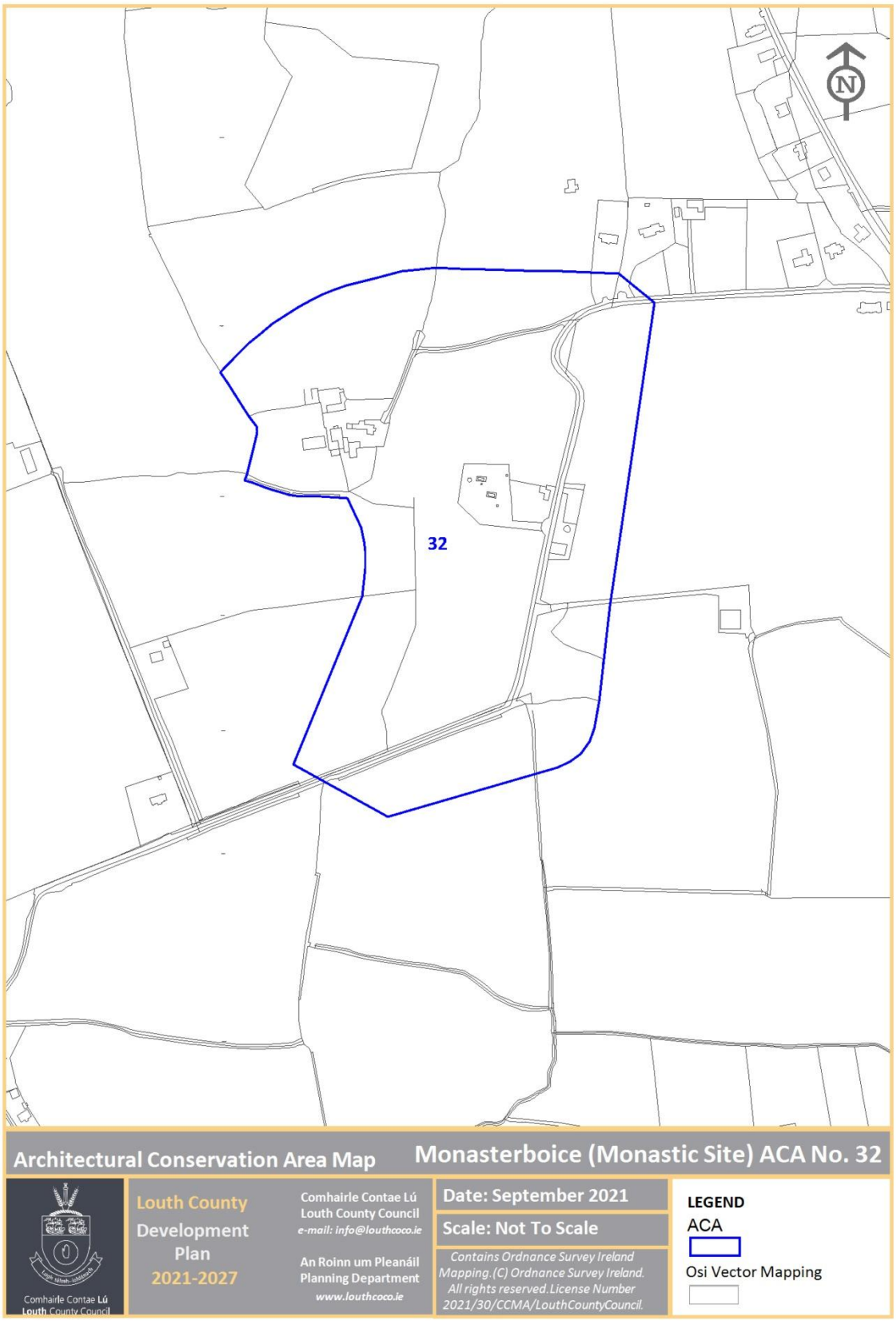
16.2 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA

This uniquely important early medieval monastic site was founded by St Buíthe about 500AD and was an important centre up to the twelfth century, when its importance was eclipsed by the foundation nearby of the first Cistercian abbey in Ireland at Mellifont. The principle monuments are the Early Christian Round Tower, High Crosses, and Medieval church ruins. Muiredach's Cross and the Tall Cross, which date from the late ninth or early tenth century are among the most remarkable works of early Irish Art. These are beautifully carved with scenes from scripture and, as some of the finest examples of their type, are of undoubted international importance. The Round Tower is 35m high and in very good condition.

16.3 OBJECTIVE

1. To protect the landscape setting of the mediaeval structures and ensure that the Round Tower remains the dominant vertical feature of the skyline.

Map 11.16: Monasterboice Architectural Conservation Area



17 Newtown Monasterboice ACA

A Clachan Settlement



17.1 Location and Boundaries

Newtown Monasterboice is located off the N1 to the north of the town of Drogheda. The ACA covers the area of the village to the rear boundaries of the plots.

17.2 Historical Development of the Area

A clachan refers to a small settlement of clustered houses with no church, and usually, no shop or school. There would normally have been ties of kinship between the families in a clachan.

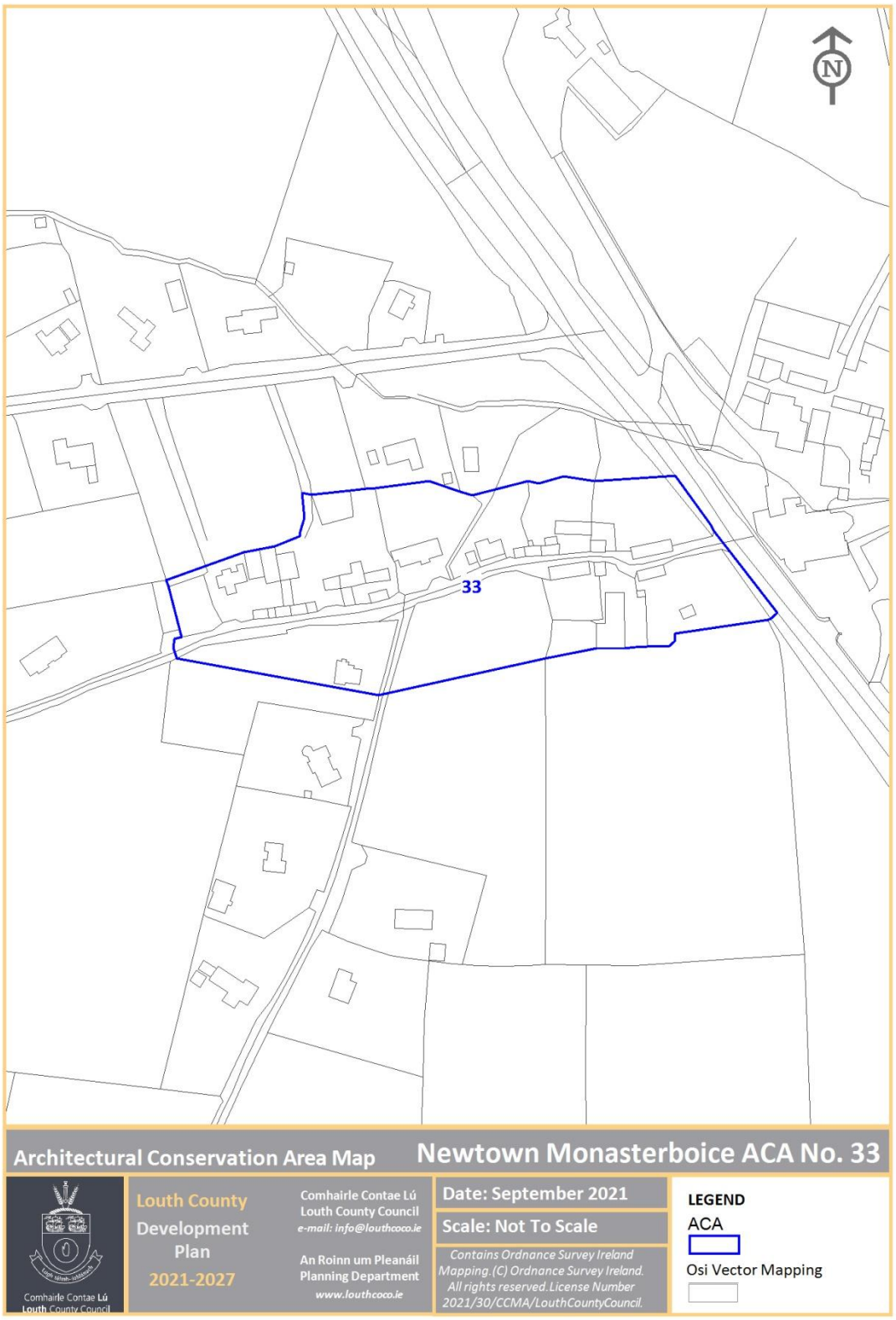
17.3 Character and Materials

Although a considerable number of new houses were built in the area in the 20th century, the character has survived to a reasonable extent. The roadway is narrow and winding, with good and varied examples of stone walls and pleasant tree-lined views. The original buildings are vernacular, with single, 1 ½ or two storey dwellings with adjoining outbuildings, the roofs are slated, thatched or corrugated iron, walls are stone, natural, plastered or whitewashed.

17.4 Objectives

1. To preserve the special character of the clachan and its setting through positive management of changes to the built environment, in particular, by requiring that the height, scale, design and materials of any proposed development within the clachan should complement its character.
2. To preserve the street pattern and character of the clachan, by the retention of buildings and materials as described above, and the retention of existing boundary features.
3. To require the preservation and reinstatement of traditional details and materials on existing buildings and in the streetscape where improvements or maintenance works are being carried out.
4. To use appropriate materials, street furniture and lighting in any public development of the area

Map 11.17: Newtown Monasterboice Architectural Conservation Area



18 SALTERSTOWN ACA

A Clachan Settlement





18.1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES

Salterstown is located 2 km northeast of Annagassan. The ACA covers the area of the village to the rear boundaries of the plots.

18.2 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA

A clachan refers to a small settlement of clustered houses with no church, and usually, no shop or school. There would normally have been ties of kinship between the families in a clachan.

Salterstown is remarkable in that it has continued to evolve slowly, with new houses being built during the 20th century, but its traditional character has largely survived.

18.3 CHARACTER AND MATERIALS

The buildings are vernacular, with single, 1 ½ or two storey dwellings with adjoining outbuildings, the roofs are slated, thatched or corrugated iron, walls are stone, natural, plastered or whitewashed.

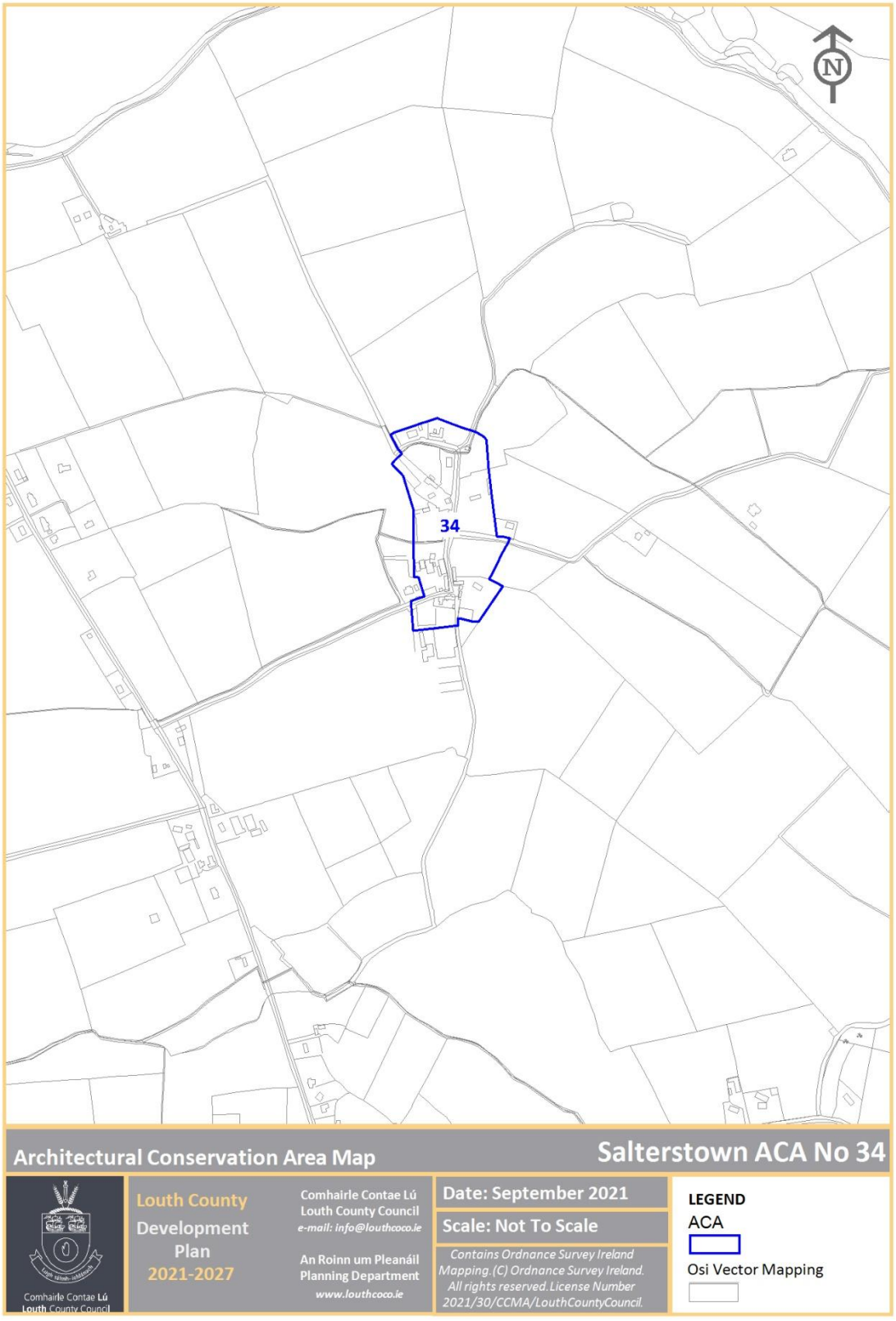
There are some good and varied examples of stone walls within the settlement and pleasant tree-lined views.

18.4 OBJECTIVES

1. To preserve the special character of the clachan and its setting through positive management of changes to the built environment, in particular, by requiring that the height, scale, design and materials of any proposed development within the clachan and in the surrounding area should complement the character of the clachan and not diminish its distinctiveness of place.

2. To protect the landscape setting of the clachan and the views outwards.
3. To preserve the historic street pattern and character of the clachan , by the retention of buildings and materials as described above, and the retention of existing boundary features, walls, and railings.
4. To require the preservation and reinstatement of traditional details and materials on existing buildings and in the clachan where improvements or maintenance works are being carried out.
5. To use appropriate materials, street furniture and lighting in any public development of the area.

Map 11.18: Salterstown Architectural Conservation Area



19 WHITESTOWN ACA




19.1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES

Whitestown is located on the south eastern tip of the Cooley peninsula, close to the coast. The ACA covers the historic area of the settlement to the rear of all plots and includes a buffer zone on all approach roads.

19.2 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA

A clachan refers to a small settlement of clustered houses with no church, and usually, no shop or school. There would normally have been ties of kinship between the families in a clachan.

Whitestown is remarkable in that it has continued to evolve slowly, with new houses being built during the 20th century, but its traditional character has survived.

19.3 CHARACTER

The clachan consists of a single street, with clusters of buildings forming secondary spaces and courtyard areas set back from the street. Some houses face onto the street, some are end-on, producing a varied street edge.

The buildings are vernacular, with single, 1½ or two storey dwellings with adjoining outbuildings, both gables and frontages face the road creating semi-enclosed spaces. The roads are not defined by kerbs, but edged with grassed verges, or change surface gently to meet the buildings.

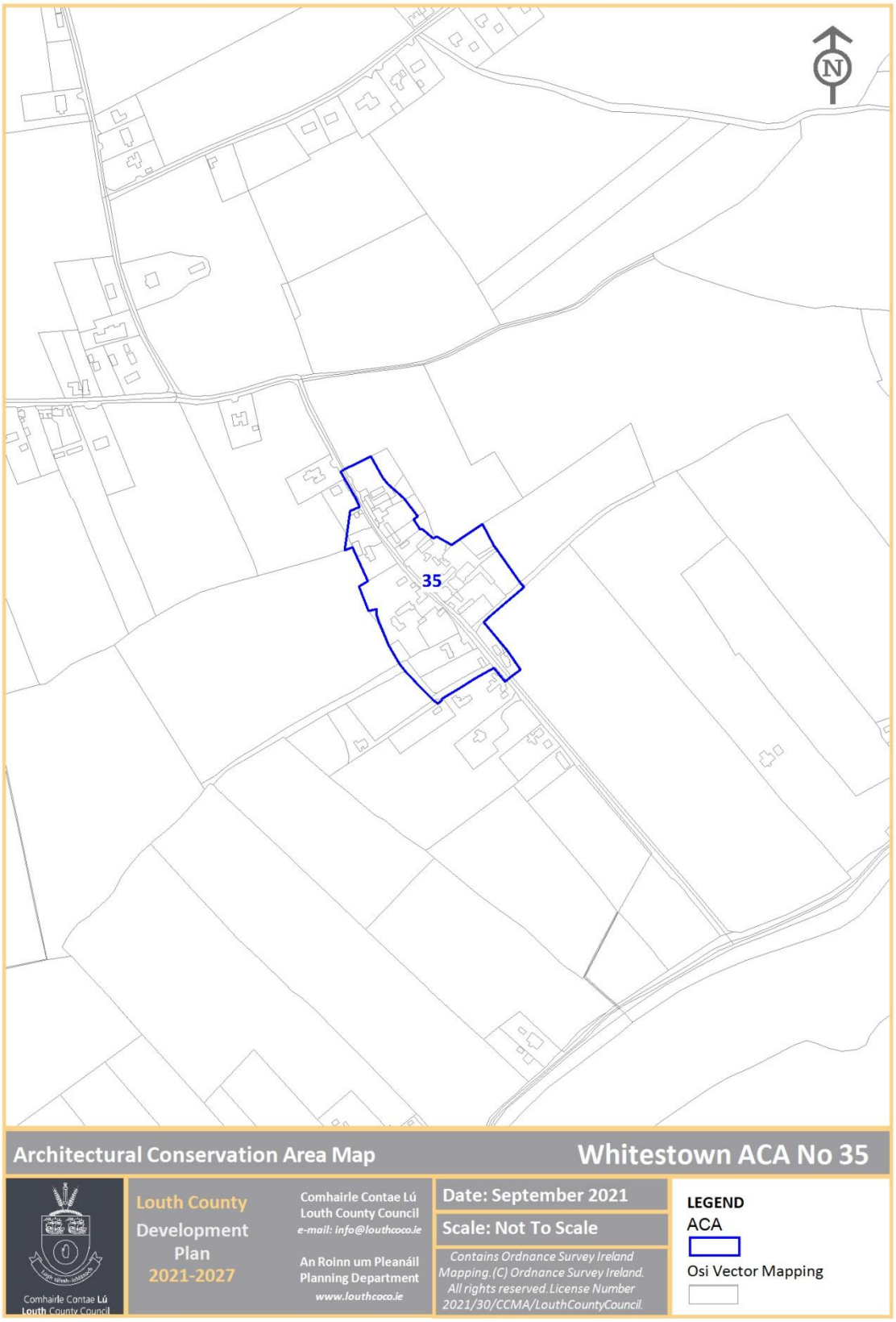
19.4 Materials

The roofs are slated, thatched or corrugated iron, walls are stone, natural, plastered or whitewashed.

19.5 Objectives

1. To preserve the special character of the clachan through positive management of changes to the built environment, in particular, by requiring that the height, scale, layout, design and materials of any proposed development within the clachan should be consistent with the character of the clachan and not diminish its distinctiveness of place.
2. To protect the integrity of the clachan and its landscape setting, by limiting the extent of development along the approach roads to the village, and requiring that any new development on its periphery should be compatible in layout, form and materials with the existing character of the ACA.
3. To preserve the historic building pattern and character of the clachan, by the retention of buildings and materials as described above, and the retention of existing boundary features, walls, and railings.
4. To encourage the retention or re-use where appropriate of intact structures, repair or reinstatement of derelict or disused structures, and to permit infill development where this is sensitive to the character of the settlement.
5. To require the preservation and reinstatement of traditional details and materials on existing buildings and in the streetscape where improvements or maintenance works are being carried out.

Map 11.19 Whitestown Architectural Conservation Area



20 TOWNLEY HALL DEMESNE ACA



20.1 LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES

Townley Hall is located approximately 4km to the west of Drogheda on the Drogheda to Slane Road (N51) on the north side of the river Boyne, south-west of the village of Tullyallen and to the west of King William's Glen. It is situated on the higher ground to the north of the Brú na Bóinne UNESCO World Heritage Site and to the north of the Oldbridge Estate which is owned by the State. The ACA covers the historic demesne including a number of gate lodges, the old church, a school & Glebe House.

20.2 HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA

Townley Hall comprises of the demesne of the nationally important protected structures. The surviving informal landscape park for important house c.1798 by architect Francis Johnston; is noted in 'Gardener's Magazine' (1827) as "one of the most magnificent demesnes in the Kingdom".

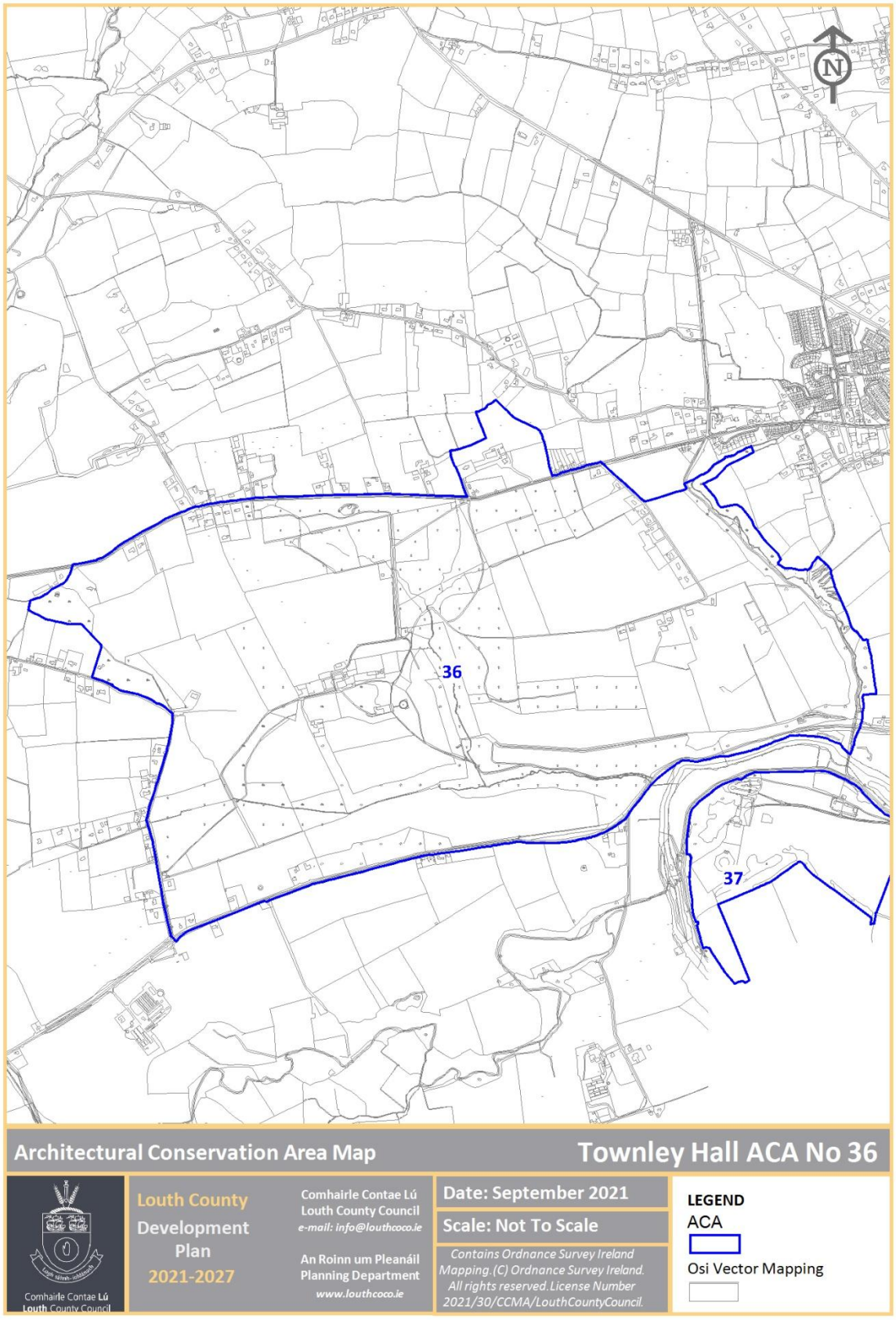
It sits in secluded private grounds, approached by a long wooded avenue. Commissioned as a private home for the Townley Balfour family, the house is set on elevated site in parkland, with woodland and shelter belts beyond. The setting of the house is intact and the demesne retains its original layout. There are fine mature trees and more recent planting near the house. Coillte manages much of the woodland and part is a forest park, with public access. A lot of the demesne is traditional farmland, but a golf course and many dwellings have been developed along its outskirts. www.townleyhall.ie

20.3 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.

Map 11.20: Townley Hall Architectural Conservation Area



Map 11.21: Oldbridge Demesne County Meath

