

Meath County Council
County Development Plan 2001
Volume Three
Conservation

Introduction

This volume sets out details of various conservation, environmental and amenity designations for various areas, sites and buildings that are of environmental, historic, architectural or other interest and which deserve protection from unsympathetic development or activities which would be destructive to their integrity.

The detailed policies and objectives set out in Volumes One and Two set out the approach of the planning authority in relation to the conservation for example of built heritage, European sites, views and so on. By protecting and conserving these features, the Planning Authority seeks only to maintain and nurture the cultural heritage of the county and therefore an essential part of its identity.

An associated part of the approach of the planning authority to this area of conservation is the need to strike an appropriate balance between the protection of such items and tourism and other development and providing an appropriate level of access.

Meath County Council in association with Louth County Council have appointed a Conservation Officer to inter alia, manage and co-ordinate the implementation of the Planning and Development Act 1999 relating to protected structures. The work includes the compiling and maintaining a "Record of Protected Structures" which is the most fundamental measure available for the protection of Architectural Heritage. The functions of the Conservation Officer also include the issuing of "Statutory Declarations" as provided for in the Act.

The lists in this Volume have been identified primarily in previous surveys for the 1994 County Development Plan but have been reviewed in the light of experience since the adoption of that plan.

The general structures in Volume 3 will be revised to present the record of Protected Structures arranged alphabetically by townland, town and street with a unique identifying numbered code for each and will also include those structures included in Volume 2-objectives for towns and villages.

The protected structures mentioned as Specific Development Objectives in Volume 2 will be cross referenced to Volume 3.

This will entail revision of the identification numbers on the Rural Detail Maps and adding identification numbers to the Urban detail Maps.

Where practicable, the individual items or areas listed have been indicated on the Rural Detail Map series.

Section 1: Protected Structures

1.1 Country Houses

H1: Aclare House Drumconrath: Grid Ref: 89.88. In February 1975 it was a hotel. It is an example of Greek classical revival. It has a frontispiece of 3 bays and 2 storeys with single bay pedimented breakfront. It was built in 1840 by Henry Corbett Singleton.

H2: Aclare Cottage Drumconrath: Grid Ref: 90.89. This house was built circa 1800 and has 3 bays and 2 storeys over a basement.

H3: Annesbrook House: Grid Ref: O. 04. 66. This building is located 3km south of Duleek. A small handsome early 19th century house to which was added an ionic portico possibly by Francis Johnston. The house itself is of 2 storeys and 3 bays.

H4: Archdeaconry House: It is located near Kells. G.R. N. 74,77. It is a tall 3 storey block of 5 bays yellow rendered and of the late 18th century.

H5: Arch Hall: G.R. N. 84,75. It is located 2km south west of Wilkinstown. It is a large early Georgian house. What survives is a 3 storey and 9 bay entrance front with cylindrical turret in the style of Pearce.

H6: Ardbraccan House: G.R.N. 82,68. 3km west of Navan. This house was begun in the 1730s by Richard Castle and only the wings were completed. It survives today as a rectangular 4 bay 2 storey block with hipped roofs and central chimney stacks. The centre block of the house is believed to be by D.A. Beaufort circa 1777.

H7: Ardmulchan House: G.R. N. 90,70. 3km northeast of Navan. This is a most impressive house dated 1904 in Tudor/Scotch baronial style. The house was built for a scotch whiskey millionaire (Fletcher). It also has contemporary stables and farmyard with a very advanced layout.

H8: Ardsallagh House: G.R. N. 89,63 . 5km south of Navan. It is a Neo-Tudor house of 1844 with steeply pointed gables and dormer gables together with oriels, mullions and tall chimneys.

H9: Ardsallagh Gate Lodge: G.R. N. 89, 63. 6km south of Navan. It is a 2 storey slated Victorian house.

H10: Athcarne Castle: G.R. O. 03, 64. 4km southwest of Duleek. It was built originally by De Bathes in the late 16th century and is a striking example of an Elizabethan fortified mansion. The original castle is now ruinous.

H11: Athlumney Lodge: G.R. N. 87,67. 3 bays and 2 storeys with pediment over the whole façade.

H12: Ballinter House: G.R. N. 88, 61. 6km south of Navan. It is now in institutional ownership and consists of a central block with wings and colonnades. It was built by Richard Cassels for John Preston, grandfather of the first baron of Tara.

H13: Ballyfallon House: G.R. N. 72,61. 3km south of Athboy. It is a 3 bay, 2 storey house. It was the birthplace of Fr. Eugene O Growney.

H14: Ballygarth Castle: G.R. 13.O.14.70. 2km east of Julianstown. It was the property of the Barnewells. A tall towerhouse with a 2 storey 3 bay castellated wing added to it. The house was castellated in 1861.

H15: Ballymagarvey House: G.R. N. 99,64. Near Balrath. It is a 5 bay 2-storey gable ended mid 18th century house with a steep pediment and castellated tower, with a spy hole directed towards the front door probably dating from the early 19th century. The house has been altered at various stages in the 19th Century although it was plain to start with.

H16: Balrath House: G. R. N.01.64 . 7 km southwest of Duleek. This house was erected by Janet Dowdall in memory of her husband William Baxter. It contains three bays, two Storeys and is gable ended.

H17: Balrath (Kells): G. R. N.71.73. 3 km southwest of Kells. This was built in 1671 for the Nicholson family. At present the house stand as a 9 Bay, 2 Storey Georgian revival block.

H18: Baltrasna House: G. R. N52.77. 5 Km southwest of Oldcastle. The present house with its gable end is the fragment of an earlier 18th Century House of two bays, two storeys, quoins and shouldered architrave's on windows.

H19: Blackcastle House: G. R. N87.68. An early 19th Century House of two storeys with Doric porch, blocking course and in a good position overlooking the Boyne. It is now derelict.

H20: Beaumont House: G.R. 13.0.09.70. 6 Km east of Duleek.

H 21: Beauparc House: Grid Reference N 94.72. 3 Km southwest of Slane. This house is attributed to Nathaniel Clemence and was built for the Lambert family though is now owned by Lord Henry Mount Charles. This house was built circa 1750. This house is a large rectangular block facing the East & West.

H 22: Bective House: Grid Reference N86.61. 6 km south of Navan. This house is of seven Bays, two storeys with blocking course with an enclosed porch of fluted Doric columns.

H23: Belview House: Grid Reference N 62.76. 8 Km southeast of Oldcastle. This is a Georgian House dating from 1765. It has three bays and two storeys with sweeps and wings, which are particularly pleasing.

H 24: Bensfort House: Grid Reference N 67.75. 5 km west of Kells. A mid-eighteenth century gable ended house of three bays and two storeys.

H25: Bloomsberry House: G.R. N. 79,74. This house existed before 1812. It is a 5 bay, 2 storey house with Doric porch, rather dull.

H26: Bobsville: G.R. N. 61,74. 3km west of Crossakiel. Dates from circa 1765 and is similar to Belview. 3 bays, 2 storeys with a pedimented doorcase.

H26(a): Boltown House, Kilskyre, Kells.

H27: Boyne Hill: Grid Reference N 88.65. . It is a small late Georgian house of cubic proportions. A late 18th century 3 storey block in a commanding position over looking the Boyne. The rear elevation overlooking the Boyne may once have been the entrance front.

H28: Boyne Lodge: Grid Reference N76.54. 3 Km west of Trim. Built circa 1730 by the Barnwell family and remodelled by O'Reilly circa 1810. To the front there are two bays and three storeys with four bays on the elevation facing the Boyne.

H29: Bride Stream: Grid Reference N 89.41. 2 km north of Kilcock. This is a miniature Palladian Country House. This was also probably by Clemence and dates from around 1750.

H30:Brittas: Grid Reference:N80.60. 2 km west of Nobber. It was the seat of the Bligh family since 17th Century. Dated from around 1840 Francis Johnston is supposed to have worked on the house.

H31:Calgath: Grid Reference N 89.41. 4 km north of Kilcock. It is a five bay two-storey gable ended and rendered late 18th Century House.

H32:Castlecore: Grid Reference N53.81. 3 km west of Oldcastle. It is a glebe house of Three Bays and Three Storeys with stacks in the centre dating from around 1800.

H33: Castlerickard House : Grid Reference N51.80. 10 km southwest of Trim, a fortified house of three bays and two storeys.

H34: Charlesfort: Grid Ref :N 77.71. 6 km southeast of Kells. It was built by the Tisdal family. It consists of five bays and two storeys over a basement dating from circa 1800.

H35: Cherrymount: Grid Ref: N71.81. 2 km southwest of Moynalty. A much altered early Georgian house. It dates from the 1730's. It is a substantial Five Bay, two-storey gable ended house with a neo-gothic bastion on the Northwest corner.

H36: Clifton Lodge : Grid Ref: N74.61. 5 km southeast of Athboy. A very nice Ashlar gate lodge. The house itself is small of cut stone with pedimented stable block.

H37: Clonabrenay : Grid Ref: N62.74. 3 km west of Crossakeel. An early 19th Century House with only two ruinous wings remaining.

H38: Cloncarneel: Grid Ref N73.54. 2 km north of Ballivor. It is two-storey with a balcony over the fanlight. It has five Bays with a one bay break front centre and a recessed fanlight doorway under the Ironwork balcony.

H39: Clownans: Grid Ref N 94.57. 6 km north of Dunshaughlin. A gate lodge dating from the early 20th Century.

H40: Collierstown House: Grid Ref N09.67. 3 km southeast of Duleek . A late 18th Century House built circa 1775.

H41: Corbalton Hall: Grid Ref N97.58. 6 km north of Dunshaughlin. Dates from circa 1800 and by Francis Johnston. It is a Georgian House and was the house of Elias Corbally. It is a three-storey House with an advanced centre bay.

H42: Crossakeel (Glebe House Kilskyre): Grid Ref N65.72. A late 18th Century gable ended yellow rendered house of five bays and two-storeys.

H43: Cross Drum: Grid Ref N 54.79. 3 km west of Oldcastle – now dismantled.

H44 : Cruicetown: Grid Ref N 79.85. 5 km west of Nobber. There are strange castellated objects in front of the otherwise ordinary Cruicetown House. It is a two storey gabled house dating from around 1845.

H45: Danescourt: Grid Ref N71.64. Athboy. A curious rambling house in the shape of the letter H of two storeys rendered with a pedimented door case. The wings are also of two storeys but with larger apse. Dating from the early 19th Century.

H46: Dangan: Grid Ref: N. 82,51. 6 km south of Trim. This building is no longer standing. It was the birthplace of the duke of Wellington.

H47: Dardistown House: Grid Ref: 13.0.11.69. Julianstown. Erected in 1465 for John Walsh. A medieval Castle & 17th Century House & 18th Century House modified in the 19th Century by having the top cut off it.

H47(a): Derelict House on Lucan Road, Clonee.

H48: Dolanstown : Grid Ref N90.41. 2 km north of Kilcock. It is an early 18th Century house in part but is now much altered. It consist of 7 bays, 2-storeys the roof dates from 1828. In 1786 this house was the seat of the Jones.

H49: Dollys Grove: Grid Ref N 96.42. 5 km west of Dunboyne. Two-storey late Georgian House with a three bay front, with ground floor windows. In 1848 it was the residence of James Hamilton.

H50: Doolystown: Grid Ref N75.52. 6 km southwest of Trim. A 3 bay, 2-storey house with a good door case. For six years it was the home of the writer T. H. White. It has now fallen into total decay.

H51: Dorea Cottage: Grid Ref 13.0.02.62. 2 km east of Rathfeigh.

H52 Dowth: Grid Ref 13.0.03.73. Eight km East of Slane. Very fine mid-18th Century House. 5 Bays, 2-storeys on the façade, but in fact three floors behind.

H53 Drewstown : Grid Ref: N69.69. 7 km northwest of Athboy. Circa 1745. This is a fine 18th Century 7 Bay, 3 storey breakfront house with hipped roof and stacks.

H54 Drumbaragh: Grid Ref: N 70.75. 3 km west of Kells. A large mid-19th Century 5 Bay. 3-storey House.

H55 Duleek House: Grid Ref: 13.0.04.68. Duleek. It is moderately sized and without wings. At some time it was the property of the Marquis of Thomond. It is a pedimented cut stone house dating from 1750. It is 3-storeys high, one room deep and is of tripartite plan.

H56: Dunboyne Castle: Grid Ref: 13.0.01.42. Dunboyne. It is a fine mid 18th Century block of 7 bays, 3-storeys with blocking course.

H57: Dunsany Castle: Grid Ref N 91.55: 6 km northwest of Dunshaughlin. This was originally erected in the 12th Century and has continuously been lived in since then.

H58: Fosterstown : Grid Ref N80.55. 2 km south of Trim. A 2 storey, 3 bay gable ended house from circa 1800 with a charming thatched gate lodge. (see vernacular houses) It was the residence of the Duke of Wellington when he was M.P. for Trim.

H59 : Foxbrook: Grid Ref. N 74.51. 4 km southeast of Ballivor. 7 bays, 2-storeys gable ended late 18th century house.

H60: Galtrim House: Grid Ref. N 86.52. 10 km southeast of Trim. Built between 1794 and 1809 for the Rev. Vesey Dawson, by Francis Johnston. It is a modest 2 storey block with a hipped roof.

H61: Gaulstown House: Grid Ref. 13.0.02.65. 4 km southwest of Duleek. It is a small early 19th century villa of 2 –storeys and 5 bays.

H62: Gibbstown Farmyard & Buildings: Grid Ref. N83.73. 8 km north of Navan. The house was demolished in 1965.

H62(a): Gillanstown Cottage, Rathfeigh, Tara

H63: Gormanstown Castle: Grid Ref. 13.0.16.66. A square 3-storey, castellated mansion with cylindrical angle turrets. It is now a school and is well kept. It,s front being 9 bays wide.**H63(a): The Grove, Balrath.** Grid Ref: 13.01.64. 7km south west of Duleek. This is an old Georgian/Regency style gabled house with a single bay extension at each end and dates from around 1740.

H64: Gunnocks: Grid Ref. 13.0.03.42. 2 km north of Clonee. Originally thatched, it is said to date in part from the 17th century onto which a late Georgian front of 2 storeys & 3 bays.

H65: Hamwood: Grid Ref. N 99.41. 3 km southwest of Dunboyne. A mid-Georgian house of considerable charm built for Charles Hamilton. It was first inhabited in 1764 as a tall square house of 3 storeys on a basement.

H66: Harristown. Grid.Ref. N. 60,39. Castlejordan. An early 19th century house of 3 bays and 2-storeys over a basement, hipped and rendered and also with a porch.

H67: Hays: Grid.Ref. N. 92,70. 6km east of Navan. Erected by the Legge-Bourke family. A well kept house from circa 1770 of 7 bays and 2-storeys over a basement with blocking course

H68: Headford House: Grid Ref. N76.77. Kells. It dates from 1770 and is a magnificent Georgian Mansion. It is a large plain house with noticeable Robert Adams interiors. It now houses a school.

H69: Herbertstown: Grid Ref. 13.0.12.63. 3 km north of The Naul. This house is now gone.

H70: Higginsbrook: Grid Ref N 76.56. 3km west of Trim. 5 Bay, 2-Storey late 18th century house.

H71 Hilltown House: Grid Ref. 16.0.02.39. 2 km west of Clonee.

H72: Johnsbrook: Grid Ref. N 68.69. 3 km east of Clonmellon. Near Drewstown (H53). It is 2 storeys high of 3 bays.

H73: Johnstown: Grid Ref: N 77.40. Near Enfield. An early 18th Century House of 5 Bays, 3-storeys, with parapet and cornice rendered with pedimented door case and four chimneystacks. The house dates from circa 1750.

H74: Julianstown: Grid Ref: N. 86.86. 3 km east of Nobber. It is a big rubble farmhouse, probably from the early 19th Century of 3 bays and 2-storeys with a low gambrel roof and big central stone chimneys.

H75: Kentstown Glebe: Grid Ref: N 97.65. Kentstown. Opposite the church, a very handsome 5 bay, 2 storey house. Built of finely cut, bronze coloured limestone over a basement, with hipped roof and central chimneystacks. The house dates from circa 1820.

H76: Kilbrew: Grid Ref: 13.0.01.56. 5 km north of Ratoath. In ruins.

H77: Kilbrew House: Grid Ref: 13.0.03.55. 1 km northwest of Curragha.

H78: Kilbride House: Grid Ref: N.77.62. 5 km northwest of Trim.

H79: Kilbride Priory: Grid Ref N 78.61. 5 km northwest of Trim.

H80: Kilcarty: Grid Ref N88.55. 4 km south of Kilmessan. House of 5 bays and 2 storeys. This is an unusually perfectly formed farmhouse by Thomas Ivory from about 1780.

H81: Kilcooly: Grid Ref: N 83.58. 3 km northeast of Trim. An attractive late 18th century gable ended house of 5 bays, 3-storeys and of rough-cut stone with round headed door case.

H82: Killeen Castle: Grid Ref: N 93.55. 6 km northwest of Dunshaughlin. This house was built by Francis Johnston.

H83: Killyon. Grid.Ref. N.68,49. Hill of Down. This was probably a mid 18th century house and was reconstructed in the early 19th century with a ballroom added at the rear. It is of 5 bays and 3 storeys tall.

H84: Kilmessan Rectory : Grid Ref: N 89.57. Kilmessan

H85: Kilsharvan: Grid Ref: 13.0.09.70. 5 km south of Drogheda. A very attractive late 18th Century house of 5 bays and 2-storeys.

H86: Lagore: Grid Ref: N 99.53. East of Dunshaughlin. A single storey house of 5 bays with advanced end bays.

H87: Lagore Lodge: Grid Ref : 13.0.00.53. East of Dunshaughlin. A very attractive small 3 bay single storey house. Dated from 1705 but would appear to be nearer 1800.

H88: Larch Hill: Grid Ref: N 89.44. 4 km north of Kilcock. It is a plain 2-storey house.

H88(a): Lerrig House, Clongill, Kells.

H89: Lions Den: Grid Ref: N 71.49. Hill of Down. Dated 1788 of 2 bays and 2 storeys over a basement.

H90: Lismullen: Grid Ref: N 93.61. 10km north of Dunshaughlin. A 5 bay, 3-storey house of mid 18th Century.

H91: Loughcrew: Grid Ref: N 57.76. 5 km southeast of Oldcastle. The ruins of this Cockerall House still remain. It was twice damaged by fire and demolished in 1968.

H91(a): Loughcrew Front Gate Lodge.

H92: Mount Hanover: Grid Ref: 13.0.08.70. 3 km east of Duleek. A high quality early 18th Century house of 5 bays, 3-storeys over a basement with a round headed door case and panelled jambs.

H93: Mount Hevey: Grid Ref: N64.47. 5 km northeast of Kildalkey. A house of 3 bays, 2-storeys over a basement from circa 1810. Rendered and hipped with good trees. It was the seat of the Hevey /Langan family.

H94: Mountainstown: Grid Ref: N 83.79. Near Wilkinstown. It was built in 1720 by Richard Gibbons. In 1780 it was sold to John Pollock. The original house was a rectangular block 2-storeys high with six windows to the front and four at the sides.

H95: Moyglare: Grid Ref N92.41. 5 km north of Maynooth. A 3-storey, 5 bay house with central bow, quoins and hipped roof behind parapet and two stacks at the ends.

H96: Moyrath Castle: Grid Ref: N72.57. Kildalkey. A truncated tower house with 19th century house added. According to tradition, the castle was built in 1279 by Lord Geoffery De Montenarisio.

H97: Mullaghfin: Grid Ref 13.0.00.64. Balrath. A 5 bay, 2-storey gable ended house. Brown rendered with pedimented door case from circa 1770.

H98: Netterville Charity: Grid Ref: 13.0.02.73. Dowth. Dated 1877. Seven Bays and two-storeys, red brick with limestone window dressings. It was built by Lord Fingal as executor of the Netterville Estate.

H99: Newgrove: Grid Ref: N67.74. 6 km west of Kells. A ruined 18th century house with pedimented centre piece of cut stone and remarkable buttresses at back.

H100: Newhaggard: Grid Ref N78.56. 2 km west of Trim. A late 18th century mill owners house of 5 bays, 2-storeys over a basement, hipped with a parapet.

H101: Newtown: Grid Ref: N57.76. 4 km southeast of Oldcastle. An early 18th century house of 5 bays and 3 storeys.

H102: Newtown Park: Grid Ref: N 82.56. 2 km east of Trim. 2-storey, 3 bay house from late 18th or early 19th century in a good location overlooking the Boyne opposite Scurlockstown.

H103: Normans Grove: Grid Ref: 13.0.03.44. 3 km north of Clonee. A 2-storey 18th century house with a high roof incorporating part of an earlier house. It has a long front with irregular fenestration. In the 18th century it was the residence of Luke Eiffe.

H104: Oakley Park: Grid Ref: N73.79. 3 km north of Kells. A white rendered 3 bay, 2-storey hip roofed house with blocking course. The central bay is brought slightly forward and is accentuated by a Doric Porch.

H105: Oldbridge: Grid Ref: 13.0.40.76. 5 km east of Drogheda. A large late 18th century house of 7 bays and 3-storeys and enlarged circa 1810.

H 106: Painestown: Grid Ref: N 94.71. 4 km southwest of Slane. A glebe house of 3 bays and 2-storeys over a basement with pedimented break front fanlight and white rendered.

H107: Parkstown: Grid Ref: N 69.54. Ballivor. A gabled ended 5 bay, 3-storey house with pedimented door case and niches in the centre of each floor. Dates from circa 1770.

H108: Parsonstown Yard & Lodge: Grid Ref: N 90.82. 8 km southeast of Nobber. The house is now gone but a good yard remains. A small 18th century lodge exists.

H109: Philpotstown: Grid Ref: N 82.63. 2 km northeast of Dunderry. An early 18th century house with a high pitched roof of 7 bays and 2-storeys with 2 bay advanced ends linked by an open porch. It was the seat of the Philpot family.

H110: Pilltown: Grid Ref: 13.0.13.72. 6 km southeast of Drogheda. A cut stone house of about 1820 consisting of a main block of 5 bays with a one bay pedimented break front prolonged by a 3 bay wing of similar height set back.

H111: Rahinstown. G.R. N. 81. 45. 4 km southwest of Summerhill. Built by Sir Lanyaon for the Fowler family. It consists of 3-storeys over a basement crowned by a shallow hipped roof with central chimneystacks and oversailing bracketed eaves. It has a three bay entrance front.

H112: Rathaldron: Grid Ref: N 84.69. 3 km north of Navan. A castellated house incorporating a 15th century castle possibly by James Sheil. A yard North & West of the Tower House is screened by a battlemented wall and entered through a Tudor archway. The core of the castle is a late medieval 4-storey tower house built for a branch of the Cusack family.

H113: Rathnally Mill House: Grid Ref: N83.58. 3 km east of Trim. A 5 bay, 2 storey hipped house with eaves and paired consoles. It has a late 18th century doorcase.

H114: Rathnally House. G.R. N. 82,58. 3km east of Trim. It is reputedly by Sir E.L. Pearse though somewhat altered. A modest country house on the gently sloping West Bank of the river Boyne. Built in the early 18th century for Thomas Carter and altered in the 19th Century, it is a tall 3-storey, 3 bay blockhouse, cement rendered with a hipped roof, Italianite chimneys and a square rusticated porch.

H115: Ringlestown House: Grid Ref: N 90.59. 2km northeast of Kilmessan. A Victorian House in the late Georgian manner. it was the seat of the Pringle family.

H116: Rockfield: Grid Ref: N73.74. 2 km south of Kells. A 3-storey, 9 bay house with single storey porch.

H116(a): Rodanstown House: Grid Ref: N .89.41. Near Kilcock Co. Meath. This house dates from around the late 1600's.

H117: Roestown House: Grid Ref: N96.54. 2km north of Dunshaughlin.

H118: Ross House: Grid Ref: N45.82. 10 km west of Oldcastle.

H119: Rossmeen House: Grid Ref: N77.76. 5 km northeast of Oldcastle.

H120: St. John's Fort: Grid Ref: N91.87. Drumconrath. A single storey house of 3 bays, tripartite plan and round headed door case.

H120(a): Sellar : Grid Ref: N 80. 60. A fine two-storey stone house at Sellar, Nobber. It dates from the 1750's.

H121: Skreen Castle: Grid Ref: N 95.60. A medieval tower house with late 18th & 19th Century additions. It is of 3-storeys, 3 bays and gable ended.

H122: Slane Castle & North & East Gates : Grid Ref: N94.74. A very important house by Wyatt, Johnston and others.

H123: Somerville: Grid Ref: N98.65. 10 km south of Slane. A Georgian house, circa 1830 that was altered and greatly embellished in a later period. It consists of 5 bays with a central pedimented breakfront and a single storey curved bow which is balustraded.

H124: Stackallen or Boyne House: Grid Ref: N91.72. 6km northeast of Navan. One of the few surviving good Irish Country Houses of the beginning of the 18th Century. Built circa 1716 for Hamilton, First Viscount of the Boyne, one of William III generals. A 3-storey wide eaved house with 2 stone fronts, one of the very rare pre-palladian houses still remaining in the country.

H125: Stackallen Glebe: Grid Ref N91.72. 6km northeast of Navan. A late 18th Century white rendered house of 3 bays, 2-storeys with pedimented Doric door case.

H126: Stadalt House: Grid Ref 13.0.15.75. South of Stamullen Village. 2-storey Victorian house with camber headed windows, a single storey 3 sided bow decorated with Romanesque pallisars at either end of its front and a high roof on a bracket cornice. The Seat of the Tunstall-Moores.

H127: Stameen: Grid Ref: 13.0.12.75. 2 km south of Drogheda. 2 storey Victorian house with a central pediment gable on one front and a similar gable on a projection at the end of the side elevation, dated circa 1870.

H128: Stephenstown: Grid Ref: N84.83. 4 km southeast of Nobber. A mid 18th Century house altered in the 19th century with 5 bays and 3-storeys. It was empty in 1985 and likely to fall to ruin.

H129: Stirling: Grid Ref:16.0.02.40. 2 km south of Clonee. A late 18th Century house 5 bays, 2-storeys and gable ended.

H130: Summerseat: Grid Ref: 16.0.03.40. Clonee. 3 Bays, 2-storeys over a basement with single storey wings.

H131: Swainstown: Grid Ref: N89.56. 2 km southeast of Kilmessan. Circa 1750 by Nathaniel Preston. 2-storey, 7 bay centre block joined to wings by curved sweeps and Ionic Pilasters.

H132: Sylvan Park Stables: Grid Ref: N 68.75. 6 km west of Kells.

H133: Tankardstown House: Grid Ref: N 92.78. 6km northwest of Slane. 2-storey late Georgian house. It has an entrance front consisting of 3 bays and an end bay breaking forward.

H134: Tobertynan: Grid Ref: N765.49. 8 km southwest of Trim. A small castellated house of 2-storeys and 3 bays with cylindrical corner towers and battlements and a 3 storey battlemented addition at one end. Mainly built circa 1810 by Francis McEvoy.

H135: Triermore: Grid Ref: N 68.68. 3 km east of Clonmellon. Near Drewstown (H53). A 2-storey.3 bay house with quoins and stone porch with tripartite windows on the ground floor.

H136: Whitewood House, Lodge & Farm Buildings: Grid Ref: N 80.88. 3 km northwest of Nobber. An important early 18th Century house built for the Preston family with 3 bays and 2-storeys over a very high basement.

H137: Williamstown: Grid Ref: N 74.78. 2 km north of Kells. A late 18th Century House with a very impressive façade of 9 bays and 3-storeys with a parapet and a ground floor of channelled ashlar.

Section 1.2: Neo-Gothic Structures

NG 1: Ballally: Grid Ref: N 69.75. 5km west of Kells. Late 19th Century Gothic School House.

NG2: Balrath: Grid Ref: 13.0.00.64. Balrath Crossroads on N2. Two Neo-gothic houses.

NG3: Dunsany: Cruicform neo-gothic house. Grid.Ref. N. 91,55. 6km north west of Dunshaughlin.

NG4: Dunsany: 2-storey 3 bay neo-gothic house. Grid.Ref. and location as above.

NG5: Millbrook: 2 semi-detached neo-gothic cottages with porches and dripstones east of Caffreys. 2km south of Oldcastle. G.R. N. 55,78.

NG6: Millbrook: 4 neo-gothic cottages on the west side of the village. Grid.Ref. and location same as above.

Section 1.3: Vernacular Structures

VS1: Ardglassan. G.R. N. 63,74. 1km west of Crossakiel. Early 19th century labourers cottages. They consist of a group of cottages around a lime tree. They all have 3 bays, on the south side there are 7 cottages, on the west side 2 cottages and on the north side 6.

VS2: Assey Stone house. This house was destroyed in the 1940,s. It was located to the north east of Bective Bridge.

VS3: Belshamstown. G.R. N. 95,49. 3km northwest of Batterstown. It is a former thatched cottage with a tin roof. It is very neglected and is now used for agricultural purposes.

VS4: Commons thatched Cottage. G.R. 13.O.00.50. 4km south of Ratoath.

VS5: Copper Alley farm. G.R. N. 93,41. 3km north of Maynooth. A 3 bay 2-storey house with pediment, very simple.

VS6: Crickstown Teachers house. G.R. 13.O.03.56. North of Curragha. This house remains occupied and is well maintained.

VS7: Cross Guns. G.R. N. 83.83. 3km south of Nobber. It is now a public house, has been extended and is well maintained.

VS8 : Fosterstown . Grid Ref: N. 80.55. 2km south of Trim. This thatched cottage dates from as far back as 1600 and consists of only two rooms. It acts as a gate lodge for entrance into Fosterstown House listed as H58.

VS9: Gibbstown estate 2 cottages. G.R. N. 82,75. 2 km north of Donaghpatrick. These houses are occupied and well maintained.

VS10: Gibbstown estate 4 red brick houses. G.R. N.83,74. 2 km north east of Donaghpatrick.

VS11: Giltown Farmhouse. G.R. N.99,78. 6km southeast of Slane. A very pretty colour washed farmhouse with yew trees and a farmyard on the other side of the road.

VS12: Grange thatched cottage. G.R. N.99,56. 4 km southeast of Dunshaughlin.

VS13: Kells Road Thatched cottage. G.R. N. 80,73. 7km south east of Kells on the west side of the N3.

VS14: Lagore Estate cottage. G.R. N 98,53. West of Dunshaughlin. An estate cottage with barge boarding. It is on the north side of the road and to the north west of Lagore house. In very poor condition.

VS15: Martry. A derelict one storey house. G.R. N. 80, 72. on the east of the N3.

VS17: Portan. A former thatched cottage with a tin roof. G.R. N. 96,48. 2km north west of Batterstown.

VS18: Primatestown Toll house. It is located at the junction of the Duleek road (R152) and the Dublin-Derry road (N2) at Kilmoon cross. It is an octagonal structure which is occupied and well maintained. G.R. 13.O.02.59.

V19: Primatestown 2 storey Thatched house. As in the above is 8km northwest of Ashbourne. G.R. as above. It is very much neglected.

V20: Rathfeigh Thatched cottage. Formerly the post office. G.R. N.94,58.

V21: Ross Cross roads. G.R. as above. 6km northwest of Dunshaughlin. Formerly a post office. 2-storey thatched house in very advanced state of dereliction.

V22: Stamullen , 2 Thatched cottages. G.R. 13.O.16.76. 2km east of the village. They are occupied and well maintained.

V23: Trim Thatched cottage. G.R. N. 80,56. 1 km south of Trim. It was recently thatched in 1990, is occupied and well maintained.

V24: Wilkinstown Thatched cottage. G.R. N.85,77. On the Rathkenny road.

V25: Navan Thatched cottage. G.R. N. 86,68. On the Athboy road.

V26: Riverside Cottage. G.R. 13. O.03.63. 3km north east of Rathfeigh. It is in a very poor state of repair although it still contains much mill machinery. The roof is gone though some of the mud walls remain.

Section 1.4: Churches

1.4.1 Catholic Churches

CH1: Ardagh: G.R. N. 84,93. 5km southeast of Kingscourt.. Dates from 1843, has a single cell with a very wide nave and original roof.

H2: Ballinlough: G.R. N. 64,76. 3km north of Crossakiel..

CH3: Ballinabrackey. G.R. N. 57,41. 2km north of Castlejordan.

CH4: Ballinacree. G.R. N. 51,79. 5km west of Oldcastle.

CH5: Batterstown. G.R. N. 97,47. 6km south of Dunshaughlin. Fr. J. Brogan. A plain gothic church dating from around 1830.

CH6: Bellewstown. G.R. 13.O. 09. 67. 6km east of Duleek. It is thought to date from the 1830s.

CH7: Bohermeen. G.R. N. 80,68. 6km west of Navan. A T-shaped dull transitional church.

CH8: Boraheen(Killyon) old church. G.R. N. 67,48. 8km north east of Kinnegad. An early 19th century church, T-shaped and now used as a hall, in poor condition.

CH9: Boyerstown, G.R. N. 82,65. 4km WSW of Navan. A small t-shaped barn style attractive church dated 1833.

CH10: Carnaross. G.R. N.69,78. 6km northwest of Kells. A T-shaped church from circa 1830, 2 galleries with fluted columns.

CH11: Castlejordan.G.R. N.58,39. 6km south of Kinnegad. A T-shaped church from circa 1840.

CH12: Castletown. G.R. N.84,82. 3km south of Nobber.

CH13: Clonalvey. G.R. 13.0.10.61. 3km west of the Naul.

CH14: Fletcherstown. G.R. N.83,78. 3km northwest of Wilkinstown. A neat small T-shaped early 19th century church with a single gallery, rendered with switch track glazing and very attractively placed at the crossroads.

CH15: Girley. G.R. N.71,69. 4km east of Clonmellon. . A T-plan barn style simple church. There is a new sacristy at the east end. The church has recently been remodelled whose origins go back to the late Georgian period.

CH16: Johnstown. N. 89,66. 3km southwest of Navan. A single cell church dated 1837 with a tower of cut stone dressings.

CH17: Kentstown. G.R. N.97,65. It is of 5 bays and single cell and coursed rubble, bellcote at rear and very fine gothic façade of ashler limestone and dating from 1844.

CH18: Kilberry. G.R. N.83,73. 4km north of Navan.. It was built in 1839 by Rev. Mathew Kelshand refurbished in 1959.

CH19: Kilcock. (Newtown Moyaghy townland, over bridge in Co. Meath), 2km northwest of Kilcock. A late 18th century single cell of 5 bays with a gallery and gothic reardos.

CH20: Kilcorney. G.R. N.77,43. 2km north of Enfield. A 5 bay single cell church from circa 1860..

CH21: Kilmessan. G.R. N. 88,57. A T-shaped transitional church refaced by the Rev. R. Barry in 1894.

CH22: Kilskyre. G.R. N. 66,71. 3km NE of Nobber. It is a hard gothic church with a spire and aisles which is very accomplished.

CH23: Laytown. G.R. 13.0.17,73. A tall yellow brick gable with a three light lancet and a 2-centred arch is all that remains of the mid-Victorian church.

CH24: Lobinstown. G.R. N.90,82. 8km southeast of Nobber. The ruins of a church with round headed windows probably from the 18th century.

CH25: Moymet. G.R. N.78,60. 4km northwest of Trim. It is now ruinous.

CH26: Newtown. G.R. N.91,86. 6km west of Ardee. A cruciform church of circa 1830 with limestone ashler gabled sanctuary to the road and the rest of the church is rendered with clear glass. Its interior dates mainly from 1860, it has a roof and 3 galleries but is very neglected.

CH27: Maudlin Bridge (Kells) G.R. N.74,77. 1km north of Kells. A very simple T-plan church set at an interesting angle to the road.

CH28: Rathkenny (old church). G.R. N.89,78. This is T-shaped with a bowed apse, cemented with a hipped roof with good switch-track glazing with a later ashler frontispiece. It was in use until 1974 and is now used as a hall.

CH29: Rathfeigh. G.R. 13.O. 00,61. It was built in 1874 by O, Neill and Byrne. A small 5 bay hall with a chancel and lean-to porch all with steeply pitched slate roofs.

CH30: Rathmore. G.R. N. 75,66. 4km northeast of Athboy. A 3 bay barn type church with pointed windows and labels and pinnacles at the corners. It is dated from 1844 and was built by Fr. Rickard of Athboy.

CH31: Robinstown. G.R. N. 84,61. 6km south of Navan.

CH32: Rossin. G.R. 13 .O. 01. 75. 4km east of Slane. A small T-shaped church with 3 galleries and late 19th century apse and reredos.

CH33: Rosnaree. G.R. N.99,71. It is opposite Newgrange on the south bank of the Boyne.

CH34: Skryne. G.R. N. 95, 59. Dated from 1827. It has a tower with diagonally placed buttresses, pinnacles and single cell nave with octagonal piers on the corners, each with finely carved pinnacles. It has 3 doorcases an apse from 1863 but the inside is very plain.

CH35: Summerhill(Dangan). G.R. N. 83,49. 1km north of the village. An old T-shaped church probably from the 18th century now used as a hall and is very decayed.

CH36: Thomastown. G.R. 13.O. 00.68. 4km west of Duleek.

CH37: Walterstown. G.R. N.95,63. 9km SE of Navan. A small 18th century T-plan cemented barn church.

CH38: Yellow Furze. G.R. N.94,70. 6km east of Navan. It is rectangular and flat roofed.

1.4.2 Protestant Churches

CH39: Agher. G.R. N.82,45. 4km southwest of Summerhill. A hiberno-romanesque church with 2 bays and a tower still in use. It is a small church in a secluded setting erected in 1804 by the Winter family and rebuilt by them in 1902 when a 4-stage tower of limestone rubble was added to the west end.

CH40: Ardbraccan. G.R. N.83,68. 3km west of Navan. Its future is said to be in doubt. This church was originally built in the 11th century by Maxwell.

CH41: Ballymaglassan. G.R.N.96,45. 3km south of Batterstown. A 2 bay first fruits type with a square pinnacled tower. It was built in 1800 with a gift of £600 from the board of First Fruits. It was derelict in 1984.

CH42: Bective. G.R. N. 85,65. 7km south of Navan. A first fruits style church dated 1823. It is of limestone ashler with a tower and finials. The chancel was added in 1858.

CH43: Castlejordan. G.R. N.59,39. 6km south of Kinnegad. A good example of first fruits style dated 1823, elaborate churchwarden glazing, a 3-stage tower and an avenue of Sycamore. All that survives is the remnant of an extensive rectangular enclosure with part of a late medieval towerhouse at its SE angle and a 17th century bastion at the north end of its west flank. The tower house consists of 3 storeys.

CH44: Castlerickard. (Lionsden and Swift family vault). G.R. N.71,48. 2km north of Longwood. A tiny 18th century single cell church with an early 19th century Swift pyramid on triangular base. Castlerickard motte SW of Trim on the R161 is a flat topped earthen mound associated with the church site and field system.

CH45: Castletown: G.R. N,84,82. 3km south of Nobber. A tower dating from 1820 and was later rebuilt by Robert Wiggins. The rest of the church looks very much like first fruits. There is a medieval sculpture inserted into the tower. It is a short 2 bay hall with a 3 stage pinnacled entrance tower. The walls incorporate fragments of the late medieval work. Hese include 2 cusped ogee-headed lights on the second floor of the tower a cusped niche on the first floor.

CH46: Clonard. G.R. N.66,45. 5km east of Kinnegad. A first fruits type church and Lewis said it is "in the early English style of architecture".

CH47: Donaghpatrick Church and Parochial hall. G.R. N. 82,72. 6km northwest of Navan. It contains a medieval tower, this very attractive late 19th century church by J.F. Fuller. It has a 3 bay nave of rock faced limestone with an apsidal chancel, a vestry and a lean-to gabled porch adjoining the south wall of the tower. In the tower house is a single large room on each side of its 4-storeys.

CH48: Ferrans. G.R. N. 88,41. 7km south of Summerhill.

CH49: Kentstown. N.97,65. 10km south of Slane. A first fruits church with a 1797 tower.

CH50: Kilshine. G.R. N.83,78. 2km northwest of Wilkinstown. A good quality first fruits type church, no longer in use.

CH51: Laracor. G.R. N.81,53. 3km southwest of Trim. A good late 19th century single cell church of rusticated sandstone.

CH52: Loughcrew. G.R. N.56,77. 4km southeast of Oldcastle. A 4 bay single cell in the first fruits style from circa 1840 by Joseph Welland. It is of punched stone with round-headed lancets. There is a gabled west porch with diagonal buttresses.

CH53: Moyglare. G.R. N.92,39. 2km north of Maynooth. It is from around 1840, a gothic church with broached spire, windows with stone Y-mullions in use.

CH54: Moyhill-St. Columbas. G.R. N. 73,92. 6km northwest of Kilmainhamwood. A late 19th century rubble hall with a red and yellow brick Trim, lancet windows and a gabled south porch crowned by a slated bellcote.

CH55: Roddanstown. G.R. N.90,41. 3km northeast of Kilcock. A blocked up shell of an early to mid 18th century church of 2 bays with bowed apse, bellcote and round headed apse.

CH56: Rathbeggan. G.R. 13.O. 00.46. 5km north of Dunboyne. All that remains is a first fruits tower.

CH57: Rathcore. N.77,45. 4km north of Enfield. A 3 bay single cell church with Y-glazing bars. An apsidal chancel was built in 1788 and the church was further altered in 1864 with the addition of a new vestry a west porch and a bellcote over the west gable.

CH58. Rathkenny. N.89,78. 13km NE of Navan. An ivy covered single cell church which has been for many years in a state of ruin. In 1873 it was described as a large chapel just built. The front is faced with hewn stone. It was renovated in 1853 and again in 1878. It has a good mid 18th century square headed doorcase with block and start dressings and triple keystones.

CH59: Syddan. G.R. N.89,85. 8km SW of Ardee. It is dated from 1881 and is by Fuller. A very perfect composition with a tower and spire, baptistery etc. It is sited in a remote rural valley and its existence is due to the

patronage of a Miss Ball. The church is entered through a porch beneath a massive tower and spire. The nave of 5 bays roofed with king post trusses leads to a chancel of 2 bays flanked by an organ compartment on one side and a vestry on the other.

CH60: Tara. G.R. N.92,59. A first fruits type church with a tower.. It is now used as an interpretive centre for the hill of Tara.

Section 1.5 Castles, 17th century Houses and Historic sites.

C1: Asigh. G.R. N.87,61. 1km northeast of Bective. It is known as the castle of the waterfall of darkness.

C2: Athlumney. G.R. N.86,67. An early 17th century house added on to a medieval tower. This is a National monument. It is a 15th century Dowdall castle to which a 17th century house was added. Tradition has it that the last occupier Sir Launcelet Dowdall set fire to it. It was the focus of the manorial village of Athlumney which included a motte, a souterrain and a medieval parish church (in graveyard) . It was set on fire in 1649 so as it did not fall to Cromwell.

C3: Bective(abbey with house added on to it). G.R. N. 86,59. This is a National Monument. A 15th century cloister space with attractive arcading. A 16th century tower was built into the abbey. The original abbey was built around 1150 and the early 13th century church is destroyed except for a considerable fragment of the south wall of the nave.

C4: Bellewstown. G.R. 13.O.07.68. 2km east of Duleek.

C5: Clongill. G.R. 13.N.82.76. 3km west of Wilkinstown. It is the ruin of a tower house with 2 turrets and a later addition. It has considerable amount of ivy on it and is therefore very difficult to date, however is rather picturesque.

C6: Cruicetown. G.R. 13.N.79.84. 6km west of Nobber. This consists of 17th century monuments and a church which are National monuments.

C7: Donore Castle: G.R. 13. N.70.50. 4km northwest of Longwood. It is in quite a ruinous state(1993).

C8: Dromone. G.R. 13.N.54.74. 6km south of Oldcastle. It is located to the west of Loughcrew. It consists of a smallish tower with a rounded corner. It was perhaps the residential tower of a vanished church.

C8(a) : Durhamstown Castle: Grid Ref: N 80.68. Bohermeen, Navan. This is a 500-year-old residence and is reckoned to be one of the oldest inhabited houses in county Meath. It is of four-storeys and the ground floor has four vaulted chambers with inserted windows. Projecting from the east wall at the south end is a square tower with pointed door which has a spiral staircase inside it. There are three tall chimneys clustering at the north end of the nave. It is believed that the original castle had another storey which was knocked as a result of a fire. A 19th century wing has been added to the north of the old house.

C9: Fennor(17th century stronghouse). G.R. 13.N.96.73. 1km south of Slane. An interesting building which is in reasonably good order. It is very visible from the Dublin-Derry road.

C10: Knock Castle. G.R. 13.N. 84.48. Summerhill. A medieval towerhouse with fragments of a house dated 1636, with a simple coat of arms. It is in a very ruinous state(1993).

C11: Liscarton. G.R. 13.N.87.69. 3km northwest of Navan. A medieval castle with a 16th century turreted house attached. There is also a manorial church, which was extended in the 18th century.

C12: Lislogher(Causestown). G.R. 13.N. 67.62. It is to the west of Athboy near the Westmeath border. It has cylindrical towers at diagonal corners. The remaining 2 towers are rounded. There is a stairs in one turret and a garderobe in the other. There is a barrel-vault on the ground floor.

C13: Moymet Castle and Gatehouse. G.R. 13. N.77.60. 5km north northwest of Trim. All that remains is a shell to the NW of Trim castle and manorial church. In a very ruinous state.

C14: Mornington-Maiden tower and adjoining" stone finger". East of Mornington on the beach. G.R. 13.O.15.76.

C15: Rathmore : with remains in farmyard and possible site of deserted medieval village in the fields. G.R. 13. N. 75.67. 4km NE of Athboy. It is intervisible with and closely associated with the Manorial church which is a National monument. Substantial remains survive in the farmyard. There may well be a recoverable deserted medieval village in the fields as some very likely-looking humps would probably show up in the aerial photograph.

C16: Robertstown. G.R. 13. N. 78.84. 5km southwest of Nobber. This is a National monument.

C17: Scurlockstown-site of castle. G.R. 13.N. 83.56. North of Scurlockstown.

C18: Slane Castle Demense: Towerhouse and stone house in ruins. G.R. 13.N. 94.73. 3km SW of Slane.

C19: Syddan and Polecastle. Site of Cromwells Battery on top of "Gun Hill". G.R. N.89.85. 3km south of Drumconrath.

C20: Ticroghan-17th century fortifications. G,R. 13. N.63.43. 5km SE of Kinnegad. All that remains is a shell of the 17th century fortifications.

C21: Trimblestown. G,R. N.76.57. 5km west of Trim. A medieval towerhouse with an 18th century house added and 19th century crenellations (all in ruins)- barnwell mausoleum- a plain single cell with some simple slabs to the north in a field.

C22: Woodstown lower pale ditch. G.R. 13.N. 89.86. 3km north of Lobinstown.

Section 1.6: Bridges and Aqueducts

- B1: Athcarne Castle.** G.R. 13.O.03.63. 5km southwest of Duleek.
- B2: Babe,s Bridge.** G.R. 13.N.87.69. 2km northeast of Navan.
- B3; Ballinter Bridge.** G.R. 13.N.89.62. This structure dates from 1813, and is a possible reconstruction.
- B4: Beaumont Bridge.** G.R. 13.O.08.69. East of Duleek. A good bridge and is easily seen from the Duleek/Julianstown road.
- B5: Bennettstown Bridge.** G.R. 13.O.02.43. 1km north of Dunboyne.
- B6: Blackwater Aqueduct.** G.R. 16.N.74.71. 3km west of Enfield.
- B7: Boyne Aqueduct.** G.R. 13. N.69.65. 3km west of Longwood.
- B8: Broad Boyne Bridge.** G.R. 13.N.91.71. Stackallen.
- B9: Clady Bridge.** G.R. 13.N.84.60. 3km northwest of Bective.
- B10: Bective Bridge.** G.R. 13.N.86.59. Bective.
- B11: Donaghpatrick Bridge.** 13.N.82.72. Donaghpatrick.
- B12: Headford Bridge.** G.R. 13.N.75.76. 2km east of Kells within the Headford estate. A very fine late 18th century 3 arch bridge built of Ardraccan ashlar with segmental headed arches and an elaborate parapet.
- B13: Inchamore Bridge.** G.R. 13.N.71.50.5km north of Longwood.
- B14: Kilcarn Bridge:** G.R. 13.N.88.65. 3km southwest of Navan. It is located outside Navan on the main Dublin road. It is a fine multi-arched bridge with some discordant repairs to the parapet in one place.
- B15: Leinster Bridge:** G.R. 13.N.66.44. 2km southeast of Clonard. It was the point of the crossing of the Boyne in 1831.
- B16: Mabe,s Bridge.** G.R. 13.N.73.77. 2km northeast of Kells.
- B17: Maudlin Bridge.** G.R. 13.N.74.77. 1km North of Kells. A rather narrow bridge opposite Archdeaconry House.
- B18: Newtown Bridge.** G.R. 13.N.81.56. Trim.
- B19: Oldbridge.** G.R. 13.O.04.76. 5km west of Drogheda.
- B20: Scarriff Bridge.** G.R. 13.N. 73.52. 5km southeast of Ballivor. An old stone bridge with refuges.
- B21: Scurlockstown Bridge.** G.R.13.N.84.56. 3km east of Trim.
- B22: Sedenrath.** G.R. 13.N.76.76. 2km west of Kells. A narrow rubble-built bridge, good juxtaposition with the gares of Headford.
- B23: Yellow Ford Bridge.** G.R. 13.N.88.86.

Section 1.7: Industrial Structures.

- Ind 1: Ballygarth Lime Kiln.** G.R. 13.O.14.70.1km east of Julianstown. It is unoccupied and very much neglected.
- Ind 2: Bective Bridge Saw Mill.** G.R. 13.N.86.59. Bective. It is a saw mill to the West of a T-shaped bridge.
- Ind 3: Boardsmill/Derrindaly.** G.R. 13. N.76.53. 5km southwest of Trim. An early 19th century mill building.
- Ind 4: Julianstown West.** G.R. 13.O.13.70. East of the village. A lime kiln.
- Ind 5: Killeen Mill.** G.R. 13.N.94.54. 3km northwest of Dunshaughlin. It is now disused and attached to a mill house. It still had its roof in 1975.
- Ind 6: Lismullen Water Mill.** G.R. 13.N.93.62. Near Skryne.
- Ind 7: Martry Mill.** G.R. 13. N.80.72. It is on the east side of the N3 and on the West bank of the Blackwater. It is still in use today.
- Ind 8: Mentrin Corn Mill.** G.R. 13.N.55.78. 5km southwest of Ardee.
- Ind 9: Millbrook-Flax Mill.** G.R. 13.N.92.87. South of Oldcastle. A flax mill dated from 1777.
- Ind 10: Newhaggard Mill.** G.R. 13.N.73.56. 2km north of Trim. A large crenellated mill building parallel to the river, 6-storeys high with a brick stack to the west and a secondary building partially destroyed.
- Ind 11: Rossin Mill.** G.R. 13.O.01.75. 5km east of Slane. 2 blocks of industrial buildings with a brick stack.
- Ind 12: Rossnaree Mill.** G.R. 13.O.00.72. 5km southeast of Slane. It is opposite Newgrange on the South bank of the Boyne, a very rustic mill occupied as a house.
- Ind 13: Slane Mill.** G.R. 13.N.96.73. Slane. One of the earliest large industrial buildings in Ireland or G.B. It is still virtually intact with fine architectural treatments to doors etc.
- Ind 14: Yellowford Bridge.** G.R. 13.N.88.86. 3km south of Drumconrath. It consists of a cornmill and 2-storeyed thatched house.

Section 1.8: Miscellaneous.

1.8.1: Buildings.

M1: Agher School House. G.R. 13.N.83.45. 4km southwest of Summerhill. It is very well maintained and is presently in use(1993).

M2: Ballinlough Workhouse. G.R. 13.N.98.51. 3km south of Dunshaughlin.

M3: Bloomsbury Brick Boat House. G.R. 13.N.79.74. 6km southeast of Kells.

M4: Dunsany shop(Canavans). G.R. 13.N.91.55. It is at the NW corner of the crossroads in Dunsany.

M5: Fordstown Cross(Tafee,s Pub). G.R. 13.N.71.69. Fordstown.

M6: Kilskyre National School. G.R. 13.N.66.71. 3km North of Clonmellon.

M7: Robinstown Old School. G.R. 13.N.84.61. 6km NE of Trim. An empty schoolhouse, single storey of seven bays with labels over windows.

M8: Scurlockstown Public House. G.R. 13.N.83.56. On the corner in Scurlockstown.

M9: Baconstown School. G.R. N 79. 44. On the east side of the Trim-Enfield road

1.8.2: Memorials.

M9: Baronstown-Dowdall Plunkett Cross. G.R. 13.N.93.73. 3km southwest of Kells. It dates from circa 1590.

M10: Donaghmore- Brindley Testimonial. G.R. 13.O.07.50. 3km southwest of Ashbourne.

M11: Gormanstown-"Granny stone". G.R.13.O.16.66. It is on the roadside margin beside Gormanstown College.

M12: Headford Mausoleum. G.R. 13.N.75.76. Kells.

M13: Kentstown-Horse Trough. G.R. 13.N.97.65. 2km southeast of Kentstown.

M14: Kilskyre Wayside Cross. G.R. 13.N.66.71. 3km northeast of Clonmellon.

M15: Netterville(Dowth). G.R.13.O.02.73.. This is a monument to the 5th viscount Netterville from circa 1800, a memorial to John Boyle O, Reilly.

M16: Scurlockstown Graveyard. G.R.13.N.83.56. Scurlockstown.

1.8.3 Milestones

M17: Begsreeve. G.R. 13.N.89.84. 2km northwest of Lobinstown.

M18: Creewood. G.R. 13.N.92.79. 5km northwest of Slane.

M19: Davidstown. G.R. 13.N.93.77. 4km northwest of Slane.

M20: Drumconrath. G.R. 13.N.88.89. South of Drumconrath.

M21: Newstone. G.R. 13.N.88.91. North of Drumconrath.

M22: Newstone. G.R. 13.N. 87.93. North Of Drumconrath.

M23: Parsonstown Demense. G.R. 13.N.91.81. 1km southeast of Lobinstown.

M24: Parsonstown Demense. G.R. 13.N.92.79. 1km southeast of Lobinstown.

1.8.3 Gate Piers. Entrance Features.

M25: Devinstown stone gate piers(2 pairs). G.R. 13.N.91.83. 2km northeast of Lobinstown.

M26: Gibbstown Estate circular entrance feature. G.R. 13.N.83.74. 9km east of Kells on the R163.

M27: Springvalley Corinthian columns and pillars. G.R.13.N. 85.48. 1km east of Summerhill.

1.8.4 Follies.

M28: Herbertstown-octagonal folly on mount. G.R. 13.O.12.62. 3km southwest of Stamullen.

M29: Larch hill, 18th century fox earth and other follies. G.R. 13.N.89.44. 4km north of Kilcock.

M30: Loughcrew-Tudor doorcase in garden wall. G.R. 13.N.57.76. 5km southeast of Oldcastle.

1.8.5 Wells.

M31: Moymet-Tober Rua. G.R.13.N.78.60. 5km northwest of Trim.

1.8.6 Other Buildings.

L1: Balrath. G.R. 13.N.87.61. 4km southwest of Athboy.

L2: Frayne House. 13.N.70.61. 3km south of Athboy.

L3; Mulpedder-2 storey Farmhouse. 13.N.65.45. Southeast of Clonard on the N4.

L4: Rathfeigh: 13.N.00.62. 1km northwest of Rathfeigh.

Section 2: European Sites

2.1 Special Areas of Conservation

These Special Areas of Conservation are the prime wildlife conservation areas in Ireland. The legal basis on which they are selected is the Habitats Directive (92/43/EEC of 21st May 1992). This directive seeks to protect wildlife and its habitats.

Site Name : Boyne River Islands.

Site Code : 001862.

The three Boyne River Islands are situated 2.5km west of Drogheda. The islands were formed by the build up of alluvial sediment in this part of the river where water movement is sluggish.

The islands are covered by dense thickets of wet Willow woodland with the following species occurring : Osier, Crack Willow, White, Purple and Grey Willow. In the past the islands were used as a source of cane for the construction of coracles and for the basket making industry. The site includes an area of wet grassland found along the river bank to the north of the islands. This grassland is dominated by Soft Rush, Hard Rush with creeping Buttercup, Red Fescue, Creeping Bent and Marsh Thistle occurring commonly. The site also includes areas of reedswamp and part of a canal.

This site is small but there are few examples of this type of alluvial wet woodland remaining in the Country. The Woodland is noted for its natural, unmodified condition, its diversity of Willow species and the fact that it conforms well to a type listed, with priority status, on Annex 1 of the EU Habitats Directive.

Site Name : Killyconny Bog(Cloghbally).

Site Code : 000006.

Situated halfway between Kells and Virginia some 8km from each on the Meath/Cavan border. It consists of two small basins which have coalesced over a low drumlin ridge. It is one of the best developed raised bogs in the area.

Much of the bog is very wet and there are many areas of pool and hummock formation. Among the species that can be found are algae, various mosses, Bog Cotton, Heathers, Bog Asphodel and White Beak-sedge. The dense tussocks of Bog Cotton provide shelter for hares, and bird species include Curlew, Meadow Pipit, and sometimes Kestrel and Long-eared Owl which hunt over the bog for frogs, beetles and Pygmy Shrews.

Site Name : Rye Water Valley/Carton.

Site Code : 001398.

This site is located between Leixlip and Maynooth and extends along the Rye water a tributary of the Liffey. The Rye water in Carton Estate is dammed at intervals creating a series of small lakes.

The woods on Carton Estate are mostly old demense woods with both deciduous and coniferous species. Hairy St. Johns-wort a species legally protected under the Flora Protection Order 1987 occurs in Carton Estate. Another species listed in the Red Data Book Green Figwort occurs on the site in several locations by the Rye water. The rare Shining Sicklemoss a species listed on Annex 11(2) of the EU Habitats Directive occurs in a seepage area at Louisa Bridge. The Red Data Book species Blue Fleabane is found growing on a wall at Louisa Bridge. The Rye water is a spawning ground for Trout and Salmon and the rare White-clawed Crayfish (listed on Annex 11(2) of EU Habitats Directive). Semi-aquatic snails *Vertigo Angustio* and *Vertigo Moulinsiana* occur in marsh vegetation near Louisa Bridge; both are rare in Ireland and Europe and are listed on Annex 11(2) of the EU Habitats Directive. The scarce dragonfly has been recorded at Louisa Bridge.

The main importance of the site lies in the presence of several rare and threatened plant and animal species, and of a rare habitat, thermal, mineral, petrifying spring. The woods found on Carton Estate and their bird life are of additional interest.

Site Name : White Lough, Ben Loughs and Lough Doo.

Site Code : 001810.

This proposed candidate Special Area of Conservation is comprised of four loughs in a small poorly drained panel 4km east of Castlepollard. The principal interest lies in the curious contrast between Lough Doo and the other loughs. They are connected by a ditch, Lough Doo has very limited aquatic and marginal flora and the rest are colonised by a dense fringe of Great Fen-sedge.

Areas of wet woodland dominated by Willow fringe some of the lakes and elsewhere wet grassland and freshwater marsh are included. In places peat formation and acidification are belied by the presence of heath species. The variety of habitats within this valley and contrasting vegetation types are important in a regional context.

Site Name : Lough Bane/Glass

Site Code : 02120

This site is on the Meath/Westmeath border 10km South of Oldcastle.

2.2 : Special Protection Areas(S.P.A. ,s)

This designation is concerned with the conservation of the habitats of birds. The only site in Meath covered by this designation is the area associated with the Boyne Estuary.

Site Name : Boyne Estuary

Site Code : 01957

2.3 : Proposed Natural Heritage Areas(N.H.A. ,s)

These consist of areas of important wildlife conservation in the country.

Name : Ballyhoe Lough.

Site Code : 001594.

Located on Meath/Monaghan border, a fairly acid, peaty lough in sharp contrast to the other Meath loughs which are calcareous. It is a popular fishing lake and has a good stock of course fish. The lough is divided in two by a narrow strip of land covered by Willow trees, Common Reed and Alders. Other species to be found in the area is Club rush, and White Water-lily.

The ecological interest is supplemented by the discovery of bones(skulls and antlers) of the Irish giant deer which have been found in the vicinity of the lough.

Site Name : Ballynabarney.

Site Code : 001573.

This is a fen that is situated in a deep artificially created valley between the embankments of the Royal Canal and the railway, 3km North west of Longwood. In 1972 An Foras Forbartha described the core fen as rich in sedges with grass of Parnassus, a spike rush species and Variegated Horsetail(this species is relatively rare in Ireland. In June 1993 an ecologist confirmed the continued presence of the fen.

The Ballynabarney fen contains a good floral representation of a fen community. This habitat is relatively uncommon and the presence of the Variegated Horsetail acts as a bonus. The adjacent canal adds habitat diversity to the site.

Site Name : Balrath Woods.

Site Code : 001579.

Also known as Flemingstown Woods, this area forms narrow wooded roadside strips along the N2 and the L125 at their junction about 5km south west of Duleek. They are owned by coillte and form part of the Balrath woods Natural Heritage Area(NHA).

There are three blocks of woodland which contain many similar species, mainly Oak although the non-native Beech is widespread and sometimes dominant. Other native species that exist include Ash, Birch, Witch Elm, Blackthorn, Holly, Bramble and Hazel. Other non-native species include horse Chestnut, Spruce, Sycamore, Cherry Laurel, Snowberry and Dogwood.

The Common Wintergreen was recorded recently and is now known to be more rare than previously thought and will probably be listed in the Irish Red Data book in due course. Coillte record the plantings as dating back to 1825.

Balrath Woods is of extreme importance within a county where very mature woodlands are rare to find. Other areas of woodland contiguous to this site but which are outside the NHA have suffered much physical damage, including clearance over the last 30 years. The occurrence of a nationally rare plant enhances the importance of this site.

Site Name : Boyne Woods.

Site Code : 001592

This site comprises a stretch of the River Boyne and adjacent habitats approximately 5km south west of Slane about halfway to Navan. The river at this point separates Beauparc Demense east of the river from Stackallen townland to the west.

Most of the site comprises broadleaved woodland which fringes the river on both sides and composes a mixture of native and exotic tree species. Ash is abundant, also Sessile Oak, Wych Elm, Beech, Sycamore and occasionally Lime. The coniferous varieties of Larch and Scots Pine also occur. The Woodland ground flora includes Barran Strawberry, Enchanters Nightshade and Ground-ivy along with a variety of ferns Harts-tongue, Male-fern and Soft Shield-fern. Swamp Meadow-grass is an introduced plant which has spread into the wild at some locations. It is a rare species which is listed in the Red Data Book. The only other record of this species is at a site in Co. Monaghan. This site is of importance for its semi-natural habitats, in particular for its strips of woodland which extend along the riverbanks. The occurrence of the rare grass enhance the importance of this site.

Site Name : Breakey Loughs

Site Code : 001558.

This is an NHA situated 7km south west of Kingscourt. It comprises two small loughs separated by freshwater marsh, wet woodland, cutover bog and wet grassland. Its natural character and lack of disturbance make it attractive to waterfowl.

No rare plants are recorded here, however there is an excellent variety of species for such a small area and the site is of local importance as a refuge for species which are representative of these habitats.

Site Name : Corstown Loughs.

Site Code : 000552.

These lakes occupy a scenic valley surrounded by Drumlins 6km west of Ardee. This NHA is comprised of a variety of habitats including medium and small sized freshwater lakes, wet woodland, cutaway bog and marginal wet grassland.

The lakes are underlain by marl and have an interesting calcicole flora. Several plant species of note occur here including Lesser Reedmace (rare and occurs mainly in the north) , Tufted Sedge and marsh Fen(listed as rare). Extensive reed beds comprised of Reeds with some Bulrush occur on the fringes of the lakes. The raised bog adjacent to the site has been destroyed by Turbary but some of the cutaway areas on the margins are recolonising well with small seedlings of birch and a wide variety of Herbaceous plants cover over bare peat.

This site contains a wide diversity for its size and it supports several rare plant species of regional interest. Corstown Lough Greater is also one of the largest lakes in the area and provides a refuge for local wildlife species.

Site Name : Cromwells Bush Fen.

Site Code : 001576.

This small wetland NHA lies 6km south west of Duleek in a pastoral/arable setting over poorly drained glacial drift. A wide range of fen communities are represented on site, from open water to relatively dry course grassland. The northern end is fringed by Bullrush/reedmace, the Common Reed, Marsh Marigold and Greater Tussock-sedge. Drier areas are dominated by Cock,s-foot, Yorkshire fog, soft and Hard rushes.

The site supports a diversity of wetland waders and ducks(Teal, Woodcock, Snipe and Mallard). The rare floating plant Frogbit has been recorded on the site.

Site Name : Doolystown Bog.

Site Code : 001577.

It is a small remnant of raised bog located 5km west of Rathmolyon. One of the most attractive features is a pronounced hummock and hollow topography on its surface. This feature is indicative of active growth on the bog and is atypical for this region. The hummocks and hollow communities contain Bog Mosses, White Beaked Sedge, Cotton Grass, Bog Rosemary and Bog Asphodel.

Active raised bogs once characteristic of central Ireland are now rare and vulnerable and have been recognised by the EU as a habitat of international importance. It is of regional importance for its distinctive hummock and hollow topography.

Site Name : Dowth Wetland

Site Code : 001861

Located 4km east of Slane on the northern bank of the River Boyne. This site consists of an area of floodplain marsh with an associated area of deciduous woodland on steep slopes. The marsh occurs on wet alluvial soils, regularly flooded by the Boyne.

The main area of freshwater is dominated by Canary Reed-Grass with Marsh Bedstraw, Reed-Grass and Meadowsweet. Fen Bedstraw, a scarce species mainly confined to marshy areas in the midlands, is common in this vegetation. The Common reed is common as one moves north. Above the marsh there is a small area of mixed deciduous woodland Ash, Sycamore, Hazel and Lime. There is also beech, Cherry Laurel and Bird Cherry. A small herd of Red Deer graze within the site.

Site Name : Duleek Commons

Site Code : 001578.

This NHA is 1km northwest of Duleek, occupies a level drained marsh and is associated with the floodplain of a tributary running from Thomastown marsh to the river Nanny. It is fairly dry around the periphery where Hard and Soft Rush can be found. The centre is wetter with wetland species such as Water Mint, Water Forget-me-not, large stands of Yellow Flag, Jointed Rush and bulky sedges. The rare spike-rush was recorded here in one of its very few inland locations.

Site Name : Girley Bog.

Site Code : 001580.

This is a lowland raised bog 7km north of Athboy. It was designated an ASI in 1972 and there was no evidence of active peat growth at that time. As is normal for raised bogs Ling Heather dominates and Bog Asphodel and Deergrass are common. Bog Rosemary, the Sundrew and White Beak-sedge are also said to occur. Subsequent work has revealed that this site is in poor condition, and is one of the most easterly raised bogs in Ireland.

Site Name : Jamestown Bog.

Site Code : 001324.

A raised bog surrounded by commercial forestry 10km west of Navan. Large tracts of the bog have suffered due to turf harvesting. The vegetation comprises a uniform cover of deep heather especially where the bog has dried out. The central area is still intact and includes species as Bog Cotton and Bog mosses. Raised bogs are under threat and this site should be protected as one of the few remaining examples of this habitat in the area.

Site Name : Lough Naneagh

Site Code : 001814.

Located approximately 10km northeast of Castlepollard about 2km off the road to Oldcastle. The site consists of a series of small lakes (Lough Naneagh being the largest) and wetlands which lie in poorly drained hollows between drumlins and hummocks. This topography is a typical product of the ice age.

Broad bands of fen vegetation fringe the lakes and typical plants include Black Bog-Rush and Common Reed. The margins of open water are colonised by Bottle Sedge and Bulrush. In certain cases on this site the fens are developing further to form bogs.

This site is recommended as an NHA due to the presence of transitional fen and lake habitats. It was rated as being of local importance by An Foras Forbartha in 1972.

Site Name : Lough Sheelin.

Site Code : 000987.

Designated as an ASI in 1972 and now redesignated as a proposed NHA. In the early 80,s it was grossly polluted but is since regaining its former quality. On the south of the lake the shore is fringed by lowland raised bogs. Species include Bog Myrtle, Bog Pimpernel and Common Butterwort. In other parts of the lake species include Jointed Rush, Common Spike-rush, Yellow Sedges and Water Mint.

The offshore islands are often wooded with Willow species and often fringed by swamp communities of common Reed and Bottle Sedge. Its populations of wintering water birds also promote lough Sheelins interest. It holds nationally important species of Pochard and Tufted Duck.

Site Name : Lough Shesk

Site Code : 000556.

This site surrounds a small lake and is 4km from Clonmellon. For the most part the site lies in Co. Meath but the site does extend southwards into Co. Westmeath. The region has a distinctive topography, a typical product of the last glaciation. There are hummocks where glacial drift was deposited. A series of marshes have developed in the hollows.

In the area the physical and biotic features are so variable that an abnormally large number of niches are available for different species. The rare plant Round-leaved Wintergreen occurs around Newtown Lough. This species is listed in the Red Data Book and this site is the only occurrence in Co. Meath. This site is regarded as being of national importance by An Foras Forbartha. There is no other site in the county where the full sequence of stages in the open water/peat bog transition is so well illustrated within a compact area and is ideally suited for use as a teaching and research area.

Site Name : Molerick Bog

Site Code : 001582.

This NHA comprises remnants of a cutaway lowland raised bog 7km east of Kinnegad and immediately south of the Royal canal and the Dublin-Sligo rail line. It is also known as Blackshade or Anneville bog. The area of the raised bog covers about 20 hectares.

Colonisation by Birch especially on the southern and eastern edges of the area is noticeable. The cutaway area comprises Carr wooded areas and bare peat areas. Carr wooded areas include species such as Willow, Ash, Hawthorn and Elder shrub layer.

As an example of a cutaway bog this site provides a good diversity of habitats and is quite mature.

Site Name : Mount Hevey Bog.

Site Code : 001584

This is a medium sized lowland raised bog 4km northeast of Kinnegad. It possesses hump and hollow topography. A coniferous plantation has occurred in this NHA and the reason for its inclusion is that management in this area can greatly effect the hydrology in the rest of the bog area.

Active raised bogs once characteristic of central Ireland are now rare and vulnerable and have been recognised by the E.U. as a habitat of international importance. Ireland has a responsibility to conserve the best of its remaining bogs and mount Hevey can be included amongst this number.

Site Name : Rossnaree Riverbank.

Site Code : 001589.

This is a small site on the banks of the River Boyne about 10km south east of Slane. The site only consists of a single field and an adjacent river island and is of national scientific interest due to the presence here of Round-Fruited Rush. The rare plant is only found in three counties in Ireland. The small colony of rush was first discovered at this site in 1968 and is found in alluvial pasture which is periodically flooded during the winter months. Other species recorded at his site include : yellow Flag, Creeping Buttercup.

Site Name : Royal Canal

Site Code : 002103.

A man-made waterway linking the River Liffey to the River Shannon. The canal NHA comprises the central channel and the banks on either side of it. The Royal Canal was closed to navigation in 1961. Restoration began in 1988 and is still in progress.

A number of different habitats are found within the canal boundaries: hedgerow, tall herbs, calcareous grassland, reed fringe, open water, scrub and woodland. The vegetation on the towpath is dominated by grass species. The ecological value of the canal lies more in the diversity of species it supports along its linear habitats than in the presence of rare species.

Site Name : Slane Riverbank**Site Code : 001591**

A small site on the banks of the River Boyne noted for the presence of Round-Fruited Rush. This is a rare species only found in two other counties in Ireland. The site is of national importance in terms of scientific interest. The Slane Tidy Towns Committee now owns the site and plan to develop it as an amenity area for the general public.

Site Name : Thomastown Bog**Site Code : 001593.**

Situated 3km west of Duleek this is a raised bog surrounded by wet woodland and wet grassland. The bog during an earlier survey was described as having no bog pools and was considered to be drying out. Among the species recorded on the bog include: Heather, Cranberry, Bog Asphodel and Common Cottongrass.

Wet woodland is the commonest occurring habitat on this site. This area of woodland is often flooded during periods of high rainfall as the surrounding farmland drains onto this site. Species include Willow, Birch Hawthorn and Pedunculate Oak. Other habitats recorded at this site include reedbeds dominated by the Common Reed. The site is notable for an excellent diversity of habitats and rich flora. It has remained largely undisturbed due to difficulty of access.

Site Name : Trim.**Site Code : 001357.**

This wetland is located on the banks of the Boyne 5km east of Trim. The underlying geology of the area is one of Carboniferous limestone with extensive areas of limestone till and long esker chains. This area is periodically flooded during the winter months. The main habitat is that of freshwater marsh and species include Yellow Flag and Water Mint. The secondary habitat is that of wet grassland and among the species recorded are Tall fescue and Meadowsweet. Other more minor habitats that occur on this site are dry grassland, reedswamp, scrub, hedge, drainage ditches and river. This site is of interest due to the presence of Strawberry Clover here. This is one of the few inland locations in Ireland for this coastal plant species.

Section 3 : Views and Prospects**View Reference Townland in which view is located****VP1 Hill of Tara** Jordanstown

Castletown Tara

Castleboy

Belpere

Cabragh

VP2 Boyne (a) Blackcastle Demesne

Donaghmore

(b) Donaghmore

Dunmoe

Harmonstown

(c) Stackallen

Cruicetown

Pighill

Carrick Dexter

Castleparks

Slane Castle Demense

d) Fennor

Crewbane

Cashel

VP3 (a) Crewbane

Knowth

Newgrange

(b) Proudfootstown

Dowth

VP4 Oldbridge**VP5** Oldbridge

Rathmullen

VP6 Oldhouse

Sheephouse

Donore

VP7 Stalleen

Red Mountain

Cruicerath

Roughgrange
VP8 Stalleen
Dowth
Newgrange
Giltown
Rosnaree
VP9 Rosnaree
Fennor
Crewbane
Slane
VP10 Painstown
VP11 Kingstown
Carnuff Great
Ardmulchan
VP12 Dunmoe
VP13 (Drogheda) Lagovoreen
Stagrennan
Stameen
Mornington
VP14 Mornington
VP15 Ninch
VP16 Kennetstown
Legganhall
Hollymount
Hilltown Great
Collirstown
Caulstown
Ongenstown
Carnes East
Carnes West
Lunderstown
Prioryland
Bellewstown
Hilltown Little
VP17 Hodgerstown
Naul
Herbertstown
Micknanstown
Fourknocks
Grange Flemington
VP18 Rathbranchurch
Hoardstown
Creewood
VP19 Heronstown
Rathkenny
Horistown
Tankerdstown
Creewood
VP20 Lobinstown
VP21 Mullaghmore
Meath Hill
Ballyhoe
VP22 Ardagh
Barleyhill
VP23 Barleyhill
Ardagh
Meath Hill
Ballyhoe
VP24 Kilmessan
Tullykane
Swainstown
Dunsany

Killeen
Warrenstown
Clowanstown
Leshamstown
VP25 Dunsaney
Slane River
Swainstown
VP26 Hurley River
Kilbrew
Ballyhack
Primettstown
VP27 Skreen
VP28 (a) Athlumney
(b) Athlumney
Kilcarn
Balreask Old
(c) Ardsallagh
Ballinter
Dowdstown
(d) Bective
(e) Commons
Saint Johns
(f) Friaryland
(g) Derrydaly
(h) Moyfeagher
(i) Lionsden
Donore
Castlerickard
Clonee
(j) Drummond
Moyfin
Blackshade
(k) Ballynabarney
Boolykeagh
VP29 Rathcore
VP30 Collegeland
Arodstown
Moynalvy
VP31 Fordrath
Wardstown
Mullaghstones
Eighty-eight acres
VP32 (a) Tankardstown
Donaghpatrick
(b) Bloomsberry
(c) Headfort Demsne
Sedenrath
(d) Moyfin
Cakestown Glebe
Archdeaconry Glebe
(e) White Commons
(f) Castlepole
Mountainpole
Rathbrack
VP33 Raneevoge
Crossakeel
Dogstown
VP34 Ballinlough
Lough Bane
Ballany
VP35 Knocklough
Loughcrew

Belleek
VP36 Cullendragh
Ross
VP37 (a) Loughcrew
Newtown
Summerbank
Carnbane
(b) Corstown
Patrickstown
Ballinvally
VP38 (a) Loughcrew
Newtown
Mullagh
Rahaghy
Carnbane
(b) Forkhill
Summerbank
Corstown
Newtown
(c) Ballinvally
Drumlerry
Patrickstown
VP39 Ervey
VP40 Alexander Reid
Mooretown
Harristown
VP41 Royal Canal

Section 4 : Inventory of Natural Recreational Areas

SRUNA-Sustainable Recreational use of Natural assets is funded under the EU programme Terra. The main aim is social inclusion of a wide variety of natural recreational assets such as walks, viewing points and picnic areas throughout the County. The following sites have been identified and may be cross referenced to the rural detail amenity maps.

1. Bettystown and Laytown Beach
2. Sonairte, National Ecology Centre.
3. Hill of Tara.
4. Emlagh Bog.
5. Grey Partridge Nature Reserve.
6. River Blackwater.
7. Donaghmore Round Tower.
8. Boyne Valley Walkway.
9. Dunmoe Castle.
10. Newgrange.
11. Yellow Steeple.
12. Teltown Enclosure.
13. Slane Castle.
14. Knowth.
15. Bective Abbey.
16. Dunsany Castle.
17. Royal Canan Amenity Park.
18. Headfort Demense.
19. Hill of Ward.
20. Dalgan Park.
21. Hill of Skryne.
22. Mentrin Lake.
23. Loughcrew House.
24. Lloyd Spire, Kells.
25. Ballinlough Castle Gardens.
26. Whitewood Lake.
27. Ciaran,s Well.
28. Glebe Gardens, Ratoath.

29. Hamwood Gardens.
30. Mornington Beach.
31. Rathbeggan Lakes.
32. Breakey Lake.
33. Larch Hill Arcadian Gardens.
34. Dowth Megalithic Cemetery.
35. Grove Gardens.
36. Newtown Cathedral.
37. St. John,s castle, Trim.
38. St. Colmcille,s House, Kells.
39. Round Tower, Kells.
40. Market Cross, Kells.
41. Loughcrew Cairns.
42. Hill of Slane.
43. Ramparts, Navan.
44. Royal Canal.
45. Donore Castle.
46. Rathfeigh Church and Motte.
47. Gormanston Beach.
48. Delvin Estuary.
49. Boyne Estuary.
50. Nanny Estuary.
51. Fourknocks Passage Graves.
52. St. Mary,s Abbey.
53. Gormanston Castle.
54. St. Finian,s Monastery.
55. Bellewstown Hill.
56. Athlumney Castle.
57. Protestant Church, Athboy.
58. Ardmulchan Church.
59. Ardbraccan Church.
60. Littlewood Forest.
61. Francis Ledwidge Cottage.
62. Ballymacoll Gardens.
63. Lagore Crannog.
64. Site of Battle of the Boyne.
65. The Lion,s Head, Kentstown.
66. Athcarne Castle.
67. Ballygarth Castle.
68. Dunboyne Castle.
69. Moyrath Castle.
70. Rathnally Mill House.
71. Whitewood House, Lodge and Farm.
72. Moymet Castle and Gatehouse.
73. Summerhill Demense.
74. Trimblstown Medieval Tower House.
75. Ballinter Bridge.
76. Broad Boyne Bridge.
77. Bective Bridge.
78. Kilcarn Bridge.
79. Slane Mill.
80. Baronstown Dowdall Plunkett Cross.
81. Donaghmore Brindley Testimonial.
82. Gormanston Granny syone.
83. Netterville Monument.
84. Fennor Tower House.
85. Arch Hall.
86. Lough Bracken.
87. Tobertynan Wood.
88. Killary Church.
89. Butterstream Gardens.
90. Lough Bane.

Section 5: Areas of Scientific Interest

91. Galtrim Moraine and Esker.
92. Quarries North of Grangegeeth Crossroads.
93. Cruicerath Quarry.
94. Painestown Quarry.
95. Rathmolyon Esker.
96. Ballynamona Fen
97. Ballinrig
98. Ardagh Area
99. Ben Head
100. Rockwood Cliffs
101. Bellewstown Racecourse
102. Woodland on large and small Islands on Headfort Estate
103. Flemington Woodlands