

A3

Architectural Conservation Areas



ARDBRACCAN DEMESNE ACA

**Historical Development**

Ardbraccan House and demesne occupy an historically important site as it has been the seat of the Bishops of Meath since the fourteenth century. The house is set in mature pasture land with formal and walled gardens.

The construction of the house commenced c. 1734 to the designs of Richard Castle and was completed in the 1770's to the designs of James Wyatt, Thomas Cooley and the Rev. Daniel Beaufort.

Built Form

The domestic and agricultural outbuildings associated with Ardbraconn House display an exceptionally high level of architectural design. These include piggeries, granary, dovecotes, bell tower, bullock sheds, carriage house, fowl yards, laundry yard, pump yard, slaughter house, vaulted stables, and clock tower.

The Demesne structures include the gate lodges, entrance gates and walls, ha-ha, eel pond, ice house, vineries, grotto, and water pump.

The detached two-storey four-bay house, possibly the farm manager's house, was built c.1820, of randomly coursed limestone with roughcast render and raised rendered quoins. The particular interest of this building is in its relationship with the single-storey cottages to the immediate north.

Within the demesne are other structures – St Ultan's Church and graveyard, Infant school, dated 1856, and holy well.

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.

ATHBOY TOWN CENTRE ACA

**Historical Development**

The area of Athboy has a long history of settlement, sited at the centre of a rich agricultural land. There was an important Norman Manor in Athboy and it later became one of the four walled towns in Meath this is reflected in its town designation in the Sites and Monuments Record. Athboy is mentioned in several medieval charters, most significantly a charter of Henry II which absolved all the residents of taxes and tolls and one of 1407 which empowered the burgess to levy tolls on all foreign merchants entering the town. Athboy became a thriving market centre, a role it fulfilled until the C19. Athboy remains a significant commercial centre with a large catchment and a significant retail offer, along with a vibrant social function.

Layout

The layout of the historic core of Athboy has evolved over centuries, the principle influencing factor were the medieval town walls and associated burgage plot arrangement. This has dictated the tight urban grain visible to this day in the town. The river and the associated former corn and flour, now timber mills dictated the eastern boundary of the town walls.

The open spaces within the ACA are primarily private to the rear of the street front buildings and are considerable. These are predominantly accessed from the principle streets through side gates. Public open space within the ACA consists primarily of Saint James's Church and associated car parking.

The street pattern of Athboy has altered little over time.

Built Form

The predominantly traditional plot width and side gate access to the rear of the street front properties provides a built form characteristic of this traditional development pattern.

The architectural style of the buildings in Athboy is heterogeneous and relates to the era of construction and not to any established architectural style, ranging from the C15 church tower with C18 and C19 chapels to the more recent interventions. The predominant built form of Connaught Street is that of more vernacular residential buildings.

Materials

The buildings in Athboy ACA are characterised by a broad range of traditional materials with a number of quality shop fronts and formal buildings such as the former Market House, Town Hall and the Ulster Bank.

Figure 1 Sites and Monuments Record for Athboy



Figure 2 Athboy in 1837



Objectives:

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

DUNBOYNE TOWN CENTRE ACA**Historical Development and Layout**

Dunboyne is one of a number of estate villages in the county which evolved over a period, from the C18. Its most notable characteristic is its village square at the junction of the approach roads with a triangular wooded village green.

Built Form

The architectural style of the buildings in the ACA relates to the era of construction, typically c.1860 – 1910, and mid to late C20 and not to any established architectural style. Houses are generally two-storey, opening directly onto the street, while private open space is located to the rear.

Materials

The buildings in Dunboyne are of traditional materials, slated roofs, plaster with brick detailing, while the formal buildings such as the Church (1956) and School utilise a similar palette.

Objectives

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

DUNSANY CASTLE DEMESNE ACA**Historical Development**

Dunsany Castle is located outside the village of Dunsany, Co. Meath. Dunsany is one of the oldest surviving country houses in Ireland and probably the oldest one in Ireland associated with a single family. The castle was built around 1181 by Hugh de Lacy and owned by the Plunkett family. Through successive generations, Dunsany was modified and remodelled. Some of the most significant changes took place in the 1840's under the architect, James Shiel. Because Dunsany has survived for over 800 years and because it has been reshaped down through the ages, it provides a microcosmic insight to the changing tastes and fashions of country house owners from the beginning of such houses right down to the present day.

Built Form

The castle, gates and gate lodges form part of a group of demesne structures with stables, outbuildings, church, estate cottages, demesne walls and a bridge. A wayside cross is located outside the Gothic gate.

The open view from the front of the castle included a ha-ha to protect the front lawn from cattle. The demesne includes a walled garden, and icehouse, and extensive parkland. The estate contains three mottes, the one to the east is likely to have been the site of the original Normal Stronghold. A manorial church, in ruins, is situated by the motte.

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.

HEADFORT DEMESNE ACA

**Historical Development**

In 1660, 7,443 acres of land at Kells was purchased by Thomas Taylor of Ringmere in Sussex, who had come to Ireland in 1653, as chief surveyor to Sir William Petty, the author and originator of the Down Survey, the earliest accurate map of the country.

The earliest plans for Headfort House were prepared by Richard Castle in 1750. The final design was a combination of Castle's originals and revisions thought to be by George Semple. The resultant great house is plain in appearance and old-fashioned in plan. What makes it remarkable is its neoclassical interiors by Robert Adam and its demesne landscape setting, on a widening of the River Blackwater, with islands, parkland, gardens and pleasure grounds.

Built Form

This is a great house which in its relationship to the nearby town of Kells, recalls the topography of many English estates. The house forms the centrepiece of a group of demesne structures with the stable yard complex, outbuildings, gate lodges, estate workers houses, mausoleum, bridges and demesne walls. There are fine mature woodlands throughout the demesne, most famous of which is a pinetum containing over 250 species and varieties, laid out by the 4th Marquess on the islands during the early part of this century.

The gardens include a formal garden at the rear of the house, walled kitchen garden, the American garden and Forrest garden. The garden features at Headfort are impressive as the planting, from the extensive boundary walls to the fine classical bridge on the road to Kells which originally divided two separate parts of the demesne.

Objectives

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

JULIANSTOWN VILLAGE ACA



Historical Development

Julianstown is a small village situated on the banks of the Nanny water in a scenic valley of sloping fields and woodland.

Given its location on the main Dublin to Belfast road, the village had an inn from early times. The original Black Horse Inn was a mail coach inn and sited at the top of the hill where the Julianstown Inn now stands. There were few houses in the village until six estate houses were erected by the Peppers of Ballygarth Castle in 1897.

Except for the rebuilding of the Julianstown Inn following a fire, and the alterations to the corn mill, converted to a hotel in the 1960's, the village has remained much as it was and retained its early C20 character.

Built Form and Materials

The estate cottages are a row of picturesque two-storey houses with dormer windows, exposed rafters and red-tiled overhanging porches. Across the street is a small dispensary, originally the court house, in similar style and a large castellated constabulary barracks, erected in 1903.

The industrial character of the area is seen in the mill, quarries, now disused, and limekiln. A characteristic of the village is the boundary feature of low walls with stone bollards and chains.

Objectives:

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

KILMESSAN VILLAGE ACA**Historical Development**

Kilmessan is located on the River Skane, a tributary of the Boyne and in a landscape of high visual quality between the Boyne and Tara Hill. Kilmessan is a predominantly linear village, which grew up around the former Navan-Dublin (Clonsilla) railway line. Although most of its buildings are relatively modest, it is the topography and setting which make the most contribution to its special character.

Built Form

The focal point of the ACA is at the junction of roads at the southern end of the village and is characterised by the Market House, which forms an important visual feature. Other buildings, which add significantly to the character of the village, include the former church and the Rectory and their grounds.

The attractive stone walls and backdrop of mature trees are a pleasant backdrop to the village while the area is enlivened by traditional water pumps, wrought iron gates to the Church of Ireland and Glebe and railings within the grounds.

Objectives

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

LONGWOOD VILLAGE ACA

**Historical Development**

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

Built Form and Materials

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

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

**Objectives**

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

MOYNALTY VILLAGE ACA**Historical Development**

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

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

Layout

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

Built Form and Materials

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

The attractive stone walls and backdrop of mature trees add to the pleasantness of the scene while the streetscape is enlivened by traditional water pumps, gates, and milestones. A six arch stone bridge crosses the Borora river and makes a distinctive entrance to the village. The survival of the stone weir complete with its sluice gates, mill race and machinery make it an interesting contributor to the architectural and industrial history of Moynalty.

Objectives:

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

NETTERVILLE AND VICTORIA TERRACE ACA**Historical Development**

Victoria and Netterville Terrace are large terraces which dominate the coastline of Laytown. These sea-facing terraces became popular during the late nineteenth century, when the arrival of the railway made the coast more accessible. There are a number of these terraces along the strand at Bettystown and Laytown.

Built Form and Materials

Victoria Terrace - Terrace of six two-bay two-storey houses, built c.1900, with full-height canted bay windows, and returns to rear. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Rendered walls with string courses and eaves dentils. Square-headed door openings with hood mouldings above.

Netterville Terrace - Terrace of five houses, built c.1900, comprising of three three-bay two-storey houses, flanked by projecting gabled single-bay two-storey houses. Pitched and hipped slate roofs with rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered and rendered walls with string courses at sill level to first floor windows, eaves courses, and full-height pilasters to terminating houses. Square-headed window openings with stone sills.

Objectives

1. To preserve the character of the terraces.
2. To protect the open nature of the relationship between the buildings and the seafront.
3. To require the preservation and re-instatement of traditional details and materials on existing buildings and the streetscape where improvements or maintenance works are being carried out.

OLDBRIDGE ACA

**Historical Development**

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

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

Built Form

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

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

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

Objectives:

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

OLDCASTLE TOWN CENTRE ACA



Historical Development

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

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

Layout

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

Built Form and Materials

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

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

Objectives:

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

SLANE CASTLE DEMESNE ACA

**Historical Development**

In the late 17th Century, the lands at Slane became the property of the Conyngham family, originally of Mount Charles in Donegal. Henry Conyngham, a General in the service of William III, built Conyngham Hall between 1703 and 1709 on the foundations of a Castle of the Flemings, who forfeited their estates in 1641. William Conyngham spent large sums on agricultural improvements and in mid 1770's commissioned Capability Brown to create designs for the estate, of which only the stable block was built. The woods were laid out to designs of the Irish gardener John Sutherland. The Gothic Revival Castle which survives was commenced on the site by Francis Burton, the second Baron, c.1785, to designs of James Wyatt (1785/86) Later revisions and additions are by Francis Johnston (1795) including the East entrance gate. The Third Baron and first Marquess of Slane completed the house with interiors by Francis Johnston c. 1800.

Built Form

The Boyne Valley at Slane is an excellent marriage of natural and designed landscape. The castle is one of the earliest picturesque houses to be built in the country in a neo-medieval style. Seen from the river, it is a dramatic four-storey block with battlements and turrets. The demesne lies along both banks of the river and has survived largely intact from the early 19th Century, with mature woodlands and parklands, stable yard, kitchen and walled gardens, entrance gates, lodges, and demesne walls. Also within the demesne area is the archaeological site of the Hill of Slane.

Objectives:

1. To ensure that the built features and designed landscape which may be considered to lie outside the curtilage of the protected structure of Slane Castle are given statutory protection.
2. To preserve the character of the demesne, it's designed landscape and built features, by limiting the extent of new development permitted within the demesne and requiring that any such development, both within the demesne and in the surrounding area, should not have an adverse affect on the special qualities of the demesne.
3. 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.

SLANE VILLAGE ACA

**Historical Development**

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

Layout & Built Form

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

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

Materials

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

Objectives:

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

SLANE MILL ACA



Historical Development

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

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

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

Built Form

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

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

Objectives

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

SOMERVILLE DEMESNE ACA

**Historical Development**

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

Built Form

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

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

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

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

Objectives

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

STACKALLAN HOUSE ACA**Historical Development**

Stackallan House is one of the very few surviving classical Irish country houses from the early eighteenth century. (c. 1716) and reflects both classical and northern European influences. The house has important historical connections with Gustavus Hamilton a noted Protestant politician in Irish affairs during the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. Hamilton commanded a regiment of Williamite soldiers at the Battle of the Boyne (1690) and later rose to become a Major General in the English Army and fought against Louis XIV of France. The lands of Stackallan formed the nucleus of the manor of Stackallan where, in the fifteenth century, Sir Barnaby Barnewall had constructed a castle and church. The castle was later absorbed into the present house.

Built Form and Materials

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

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

Objectives

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

SUMMERHILL VILLAGE ACA**Historical Development**

The village of Summerhill is based on a classical layout, associated with the development of the former Summerhill House and Demesne to the South of the village. Built in the 1730's by Hercules Langford Rowley, the house was twice burnt in the C19 and C20 and finally demolished in 1970. The entrance and tree-lined avenue are reminders of the demesne and act as a focal point within the village of Summerhill.

Layout

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

Built Form

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

The existing three-storey Georgian houses and single-storey estate cottages date to the late C18 and C19 and add significantly to the character of the village. Buildings are for the most part plastered and painted, with slate roofs.

Objectives

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

