

ACP *Architectural Conservation Professionals*



International Preservation and Conservation Award 2021

Winners



Scope of Works, Method Statements and Specifications

For Proposed Works To;

O'Malleys, Sheely's and Anthony's
Main street,
Moylough Village,
Co. Galway

Client:
Galway County Council



Date: 15th July 2024

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**Copies of this report
have been presented
by ACP to:**

Galway County Council

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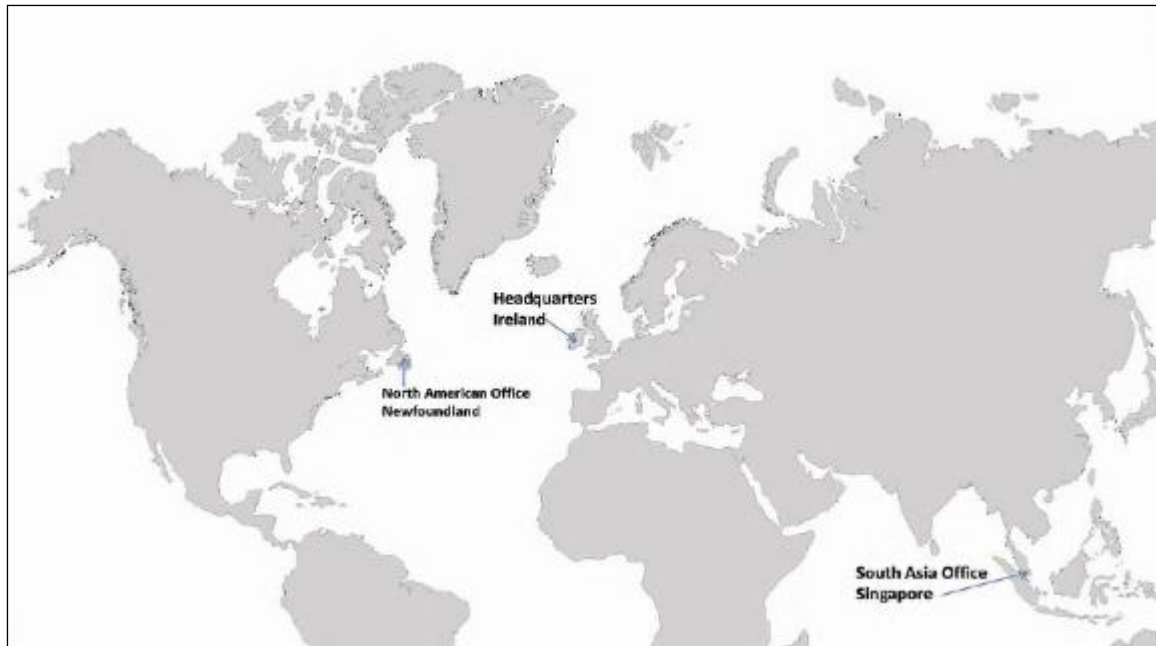
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GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. **ACA**

An Architectural Conservation Area is a place, area, group of structures or townscape that is of special architectural, scientific, social or technical interest, or that contributes to the appreciation of a protected structure, whose character it is the objective of a development plan to preserve - Section 52 (1) (b) of the 2000 Act.

2. **Area of Special Planning Control**

Areas of Special Planning Control provide powers to planning authorities not alone to give protection to the character of certain qualifying areas, but also to enhance that character, that is, to restore it and to require owners and occupiers to conform to a planning scheme – Section 84, of the 2000 Act

3. **NIAH**

The National Inventory of Architectural Heritage. The purpose of the NIAH is to identify, record, and evaluate the post-1700 architectural heritage of Ireland, uniformly and consistently as an aid in the protection and conservation of the built heritage. NIAH surveys provide the basis for the recommendations of the Minister for Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht to the planning authorities for the inclusion of particular structures in their Record of Protected Structures (RPS)

4. **Protected Structure**

A “**protected structure**” is defined as any structure or specified part of a structure, which is included in the Record of Protected Structures. The term “structure” is defined by Section 2 of the 2000 Act to mean ‘any building, structure, excavation or other thing constructed, or made on, in or under any land, or any part of a structure so defined, and where the context so admits, includes the lands on, in, or under which the structure is situate’. – Section 2 (1) of the 2000 Act

5. **Section 57 Declaration**

Section 57 Declaration Owners or occupiers of a protected structure may request a ‘declaration’ under Section 57 of the 2000 Act. The purpose of which is for planning authorities to clarify in writing the kind of works that would or would not materially affect the character of that structure or any element of that structure which contributes to its special interest. Declarations guide the owner as to what works would and would not require planning permission in the context of the protection of the architectural heritage. This is because the character of a protected structure cannot be altered without first securing planning permission to do so.

6. **RMP**

Archaeological sites are legally protected by the provisions of the National Monuments Acts, the National Cultural Institutions Act 1997 and the Planning Acts. The National Record of Monument & Places (RMP) is a statutory list of all known archaeological monuments provided for in the National Monuments Acts. It includes known monuments and sites of archaeological importance dating to before 1700AD, and some sites which date from after 1700AD.

7. **RPS**

Record of Protected Structures. A Protected Structure is a structure which is considered to be of special interest from an architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical point of view. The Record of Protected Structures (RPS) is a list of the buildings held by a Local Authority which contains buildings considered to be of special interest in its operational area. Section 51 (of



the 2000 Act) requires that the development plan shall include a Record of Protected Structures and that the Record shall include every structure which is, in the opinion of the Planning Authority, of special interest.

Levels of significance – NIAH Definitions 2006

<i>International Significance</i>	Structures or sites of sufficient architectural heritage importance to be considered in an international context. Examples include St Fin Barre's Cathedral, Cork. These are exceptional structures that can be compared to and contrasted with the finest architectural heritage in other countries.
<i>National Significance</i>	Structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland. These are structures and sites that are considered to be of great architectural heritage significance in an Irish context. Examples include Ardnacrusha Power Station, Co. Clare; the Ford Factory, Cork; Carroll's Factory, Dundalk; Lismore Castle, Co. Waterford; Sligo Courthouse, Sligo; and Emo Court, Co. Laois.
<i>Regional Significance</i>	Structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within their region or area. They also stand in comparison with similar structures or sites in other regions or areas within Ireland. Examples would include many Georgian terraces; Nenagh Courthouse, Co. Tipperary; or the Bailey Lighthouse, Howth. Increasingly, structures that need to be protected include structures or sites that make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within their own locality. Examples of these would include modest terraces and timber shopfronts.
<i>Local Significance</i>	These are structures or sites of some vintage that make a contribution to the architectural heritage but may not merit being placed in the RPS separately. Such structures may have lost much of their original fabric.
<i>Record only</i>	These are structures or sites that are not deemed to have sufficient presence or inherent architectural or other importance at the time of recording to warrant a higher rating. It is acknowledged, however, that they might be considered further at a future time.

1.0 Scope of Study

This report has been prepared following a request by the clients, Galway County Council, to prepare Method Statements and Specifications for the proposed works at the premises formally known as O'Malleys, Sheely's and Anthony's located on the main street of Moylough Village, Co. Galway. The subject buildings are mid terraced buildings abounded at each end.

The Method Statements and Specifications outlined in this report deal with the existing historic fabric to be retained only (Front façade of the 3 no. mid-terrace buildings).

These walls are noted to be of Cast in Situ Mass concrete construction finished with a cementitious render externally with decorative features around the openings and the ground floor shop front detailing. Internally finished with a cementitious render and a gypsum plaster smooth finish.

1.1 Project Details

The following is an outline statement of the proposed development:

“Demolition of 3 no. existing mid-terrace buildings with the exception of the front façade (part of which is listed on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (Reg No.30404509)) which will be retained, construction of 4 no. residential units comprising of; 2 no. two storey three-bed dwellings and 2 no. 2 bed apartments, connections to existing services and all ancillary development works including drainage and landscaping at Moylough, Co. Galway. “¹

The scope of works as outlined below is specific to the section of the original fabric to be retained only, namely the front façade, in part of the three-no. mid-terrace buildings.

The party walls each end of the subject mid – terrace buildings are also to be retained.

Proposed Scope of Works:

The outline scope of works as described below is to be undertaken ahead of any demolition works to the rear fabric of the subject buildings:

- **Inspection of the foundation of the structural walls to be retained.**
 - Localised excavations to proposed reduced levels (in at least two locations per unit / wall to be retained) in order to determine the extent of the existing foundations and arrive at a determination if further interventions are required such as wall underpinning etc.
 - If required, Structural walls underpinning schedule and specification to be prepared by the project Structural Engineer.
- **Removal of existing roof structures.**
- **Erection of Temporary works supports (to secure the fabric to be retained).**
 - To be designed by a Temporary works specialist engineer.
 - Comprising of generally (an option):

¹ Provided by Galway County Council

- Erection of structural steel wrapping and raking shores to the front and rear of the walls to be retained.
- Steel is to be abutting the fabric and not tied in any way in order to preserve the Architectural Finishes present to the subject buildings,
- Allowance is to be made for access for demolition of the rear walls.

Demolition works to the rear sections of the subject buildings will proceed once the above-described measures are in place.

Remedial works to the subject sections of the buildings to be retained:

NOTE: These works may be undertaken once the demolition operations have been completed and the construction of the new units are at an advanced and have been tied into the existing walls.

- New build masonry return walls:
 - To be structurally tied to the subject mass concrete walls using “Wall Starter Kits” affixed to the walls with RAWL bolts and secured using Two Part Epoxy resins (To Structural Engineer’s detailing).
 - These walls (three number proposed in the drawings provided to date) will act as structural “buttressing” to the existing mass concrete walls.
- Undertake detailed “Tap Testing” and visual inspection of the architectural render detailing of the external render applications to all external road facing walls to be retained.
 - In order to determine the condition of the render overall, checking it adherence to the structure.
- Attain Samples of both the external and interior render applications and the concrete of the structural walls and send samples for analysis and reporting.
 - To inform the proposed mixes to be used in any remedial render applications or new render both internally and externally and ensure compatibility with the existing applications in the case of local replacement and compatibility with the existing structural mass concrete walls in the case of internal applications.
 - To inform the proposed composition of any mixes of concrete to be used for structural repairs to the existing walls to be repaired and ensure compatibility with the material composition and performance of the concrete.
- Internal face of external wall.
 - Option to remove the applied render and apply a vapour open natural hydraulic lime based insulating render.
 - Option to retain existing render, subject to “Tap testing” of the entire internal faces of the walls to be retained.
 - At a minimum, the render applied to the soffit and face of the opening heads will all require removal and inspection of the structure beneath, with a determination on whether the structure in place is still fit for purpose.

- **Structural walls to be retained: Eaves Treatment:**
 - Existing connection of the roof structure at eaves to be inspected and recorded to determine suitability of reusing this detail with the new roof structure.
 - The condition of the original concrete at eaves is to be inspected. Any remedial works to the concrete deemed necessary is to be undertaken using a mix specified from the data attained from the sample analysis.
 - Any new timbers installed are to be mechanically secured to the structural walls using RAWL bolts and Two-Part Epoxy Resins (In order to ensure a stable and secure connection of the Wall Plate).

1.2 Approvals

Planning Permission: In process

Section 57: N/A

Planning Authority: Galway County Council

Approval by National Monuments: N/A

1.3 Architectural Heritage Protection

The Subject buildings are not on the Record of Protected Structures for Galway Council, or are they located within a designated area of protection such as an Architectural Conservation Area (Galway County Council Development Plan) or a Zone of Notification (Record of Monuments and Places)

2.0 Method of study

The following methods and resources were used in establishing the Specification for works and Method Statements.

- The subject site was studied, visited and inspected by a qualified Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor. A photographic survey and aerial photographic survey were undertaken to aid in assessing and recording the current condition of the subject fabric.
- The Record of Protected Structures constraint maps and lists (RPS) and the sites were studied.

This Plan was prepared in accordance with national practice deriving from Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government 2004 and international practice from The Burra Charter 1999 (The Australia ICOMOS Charter for places of Cultural Significance)

3.0 Existing Environment

3.1 Location

The subject buildings are located on the Main Street of Moylough, Co. Galway on the National Route, N63.

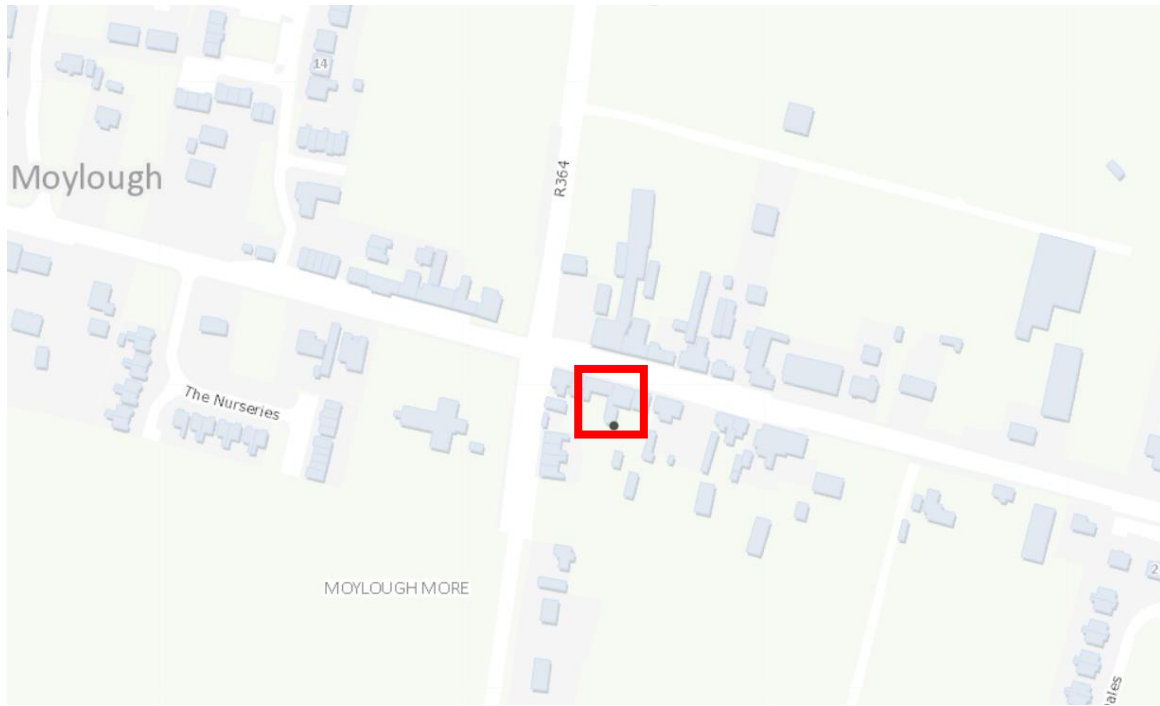
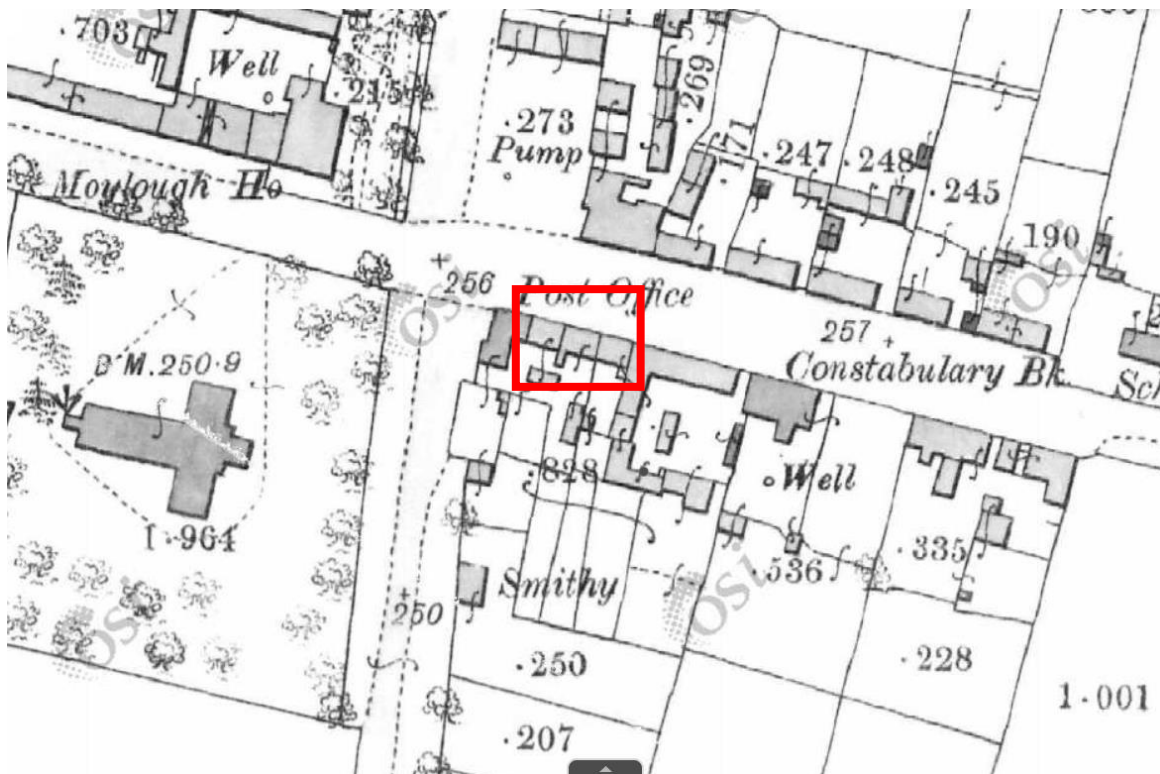


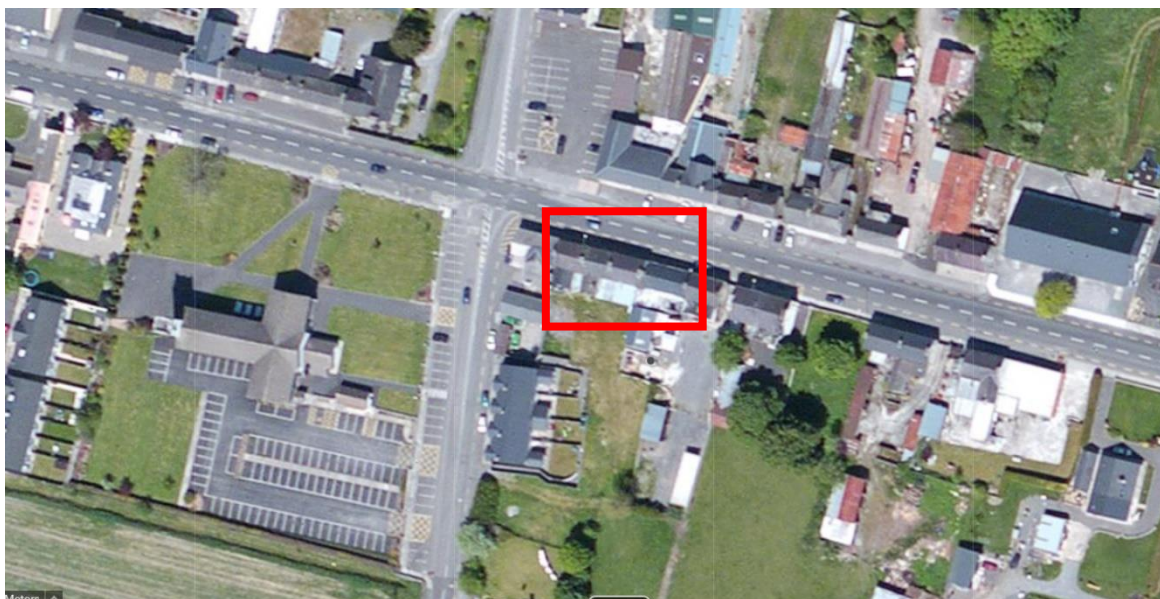
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**Figure 3 - 2nd Edition Map ©OSI License ACP Architectural Conservation Professionals
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**Figure 4 - Digital Globe ©OSI License ACP Architectural Conservation Professionals
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3.2 Protection Status

Protection Status	Y/N	Details
Record of Protected Structures (RPS)	N	
Recorded Monument (RMP)	N	
Architectural Conservation Area (ACA)	Y	Moylough ACA
Special Area of Conservation (SAC)	N	
Special Protection Area (SPA)	N	
National Heritage Area (NHA)	N	
Zone of Archaeological Potential preservation order	N	
State Guardianship or ownership	Y	
NIAH Building Record	Y	Reg No. 30404509
NIAH Garden Record	N	

Table 1 – Protection Status List

3.3 ACA



2

² Source: Appendix 7 of the Galway County Development Plan 2022 - 2028

3.4 NIAH (National Inventory of Architectural Heritage) Record and Description

3.4.1 NIAH Table

Reg. No:	30404509
Date:	1810 - 1830
Towns-land:	Moylough More
County:	Galway
Coordinates:	162385, 248770
Categories of Special Interest:	Architectural, Artistic
Rating:	Regional
Original Use:	Shop / Retail outlet
In Use as:	House

Table 2 – NIAH Table

3.4.2 NIAH Description

“Description

Mid-row two-storey rendered house and former shop, built c.1820, having six-bay ground floor and five-bay first floor, and with shopfront to west half. Pitched natural slate roof with three ruled and lined rendered chimneystacks. Rendered walls with plinth, vermiculated, moulded eaves cornice with dentil course and terminated by corbel details, and replacement uPVC rainwater goods. Square-headed window openings with moulded render surrounds comprising pilasters with scroll consoles having gabled boxes over, moulded cornices, and two-over-two pane timber sliding sash windows. Ground floor openings have further pediment detail. Square-headed four-panel timber door to end openings and battened door to shopfront, with plain fanlights. Timber shopfront comprises fluted pilasters with scroll consoles and gabled boxes, plain fascia with moulded cornice over, and bipartite timber display window. End of short terrace of three buildings.

Appraisal

This house is a good example of early nineteenth-century town buildings that were subsequently enhanced by decorative detailing. The building and its decoration is an important component of the Moylough streetscape, having graceful proportions and unusually ornate window and door surrounds, eaves course and quoins give the façade artistic merit.”³

³ Source: <https://www.buildingsofireland.ie/buildings-search/building/30404509/main-street-moylough-more-moylough-co-galway>

3.5 Photographs of Existing Structure

General photographs of the subject buildings as presented on the day of inspection.



Photograph 1 Front elevations of the subject buildings. Formerly known as (L – R) Shelly's, O' Malley's and Anthony's.



Photograph 2 Rear elevations of the subject buildings.



Photograph 3 Interior view of “Shelly’s”.



Photograph 4 General interior view of “O’ Malley’s”



Photograph 5 General interior view of “Anthony’s”

4.0 Proposed Development

The following is an outline statement of the proposed development:

“Demolition of 3 no. existing mid-terrace buildings with the exception of the front façade (part of which is listed on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (Reg No.30404509)) which will be retained, construction of 4 no. residential units comprising of; 2 no. two storey three-bed dwellings and 2 no. 2 bed apartments, connections to existing services and all ancillary development works including drainage and landscaping at Moylough, Co. Galway. “⁴

5.0 Method Statements

Please refer to section “Project Details” above for the Scope of Works.

5.1 Method Statement – General

All the works will be carried out with best current practice of conservation of historic buildings – Department of Environment guidelines where relevant.

All works will be carried out with conservation best practice and in accordance with the Department of Environment, Heritage, and Local Government Advise series.

- Brickwork - A guide to the repair of historic brick 2009
- Energy Efficiency in traditional buildings
- Iron - A guide to the repair of Wrought Cast Ironwork 2009
- Maintenance - A Guide to the Repair of Older Buildings 2007
- Roofs - A guide to the Repair of Historic Roofs
- Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities, 2011

⁴ Provided by Galway County Council



All relevant works to be inspected by the appointed Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor with experience in conservation/restoration of historic buildings.

Detailed daily records including photographs are to be kept of the relevant works at all stages by the contractor.

All contractors/site personnel and their staff will be required to have read this method statement and sign an undertaking that they have done so.

The essential philosophical approach should be based on the following statement⁵:

'It is fundamental to the conservation of architectural and historical evidence that work that has to be done should be achieved by the minimum intervention. No maintenance or repair should encroach on the original fabric more than is necessary to secure the future of the building. The need to keep most historic buildings in beneficial use needs to be borne in mind in proposing conservation policies. Change is a historic fact which, in the evolution of the building, may itself be of interest in the future; simple buildings with continuing active occupancies may well survive because of adaptation, whereas monuments are justified by their symbolic status. However, wherever possible, changes that are made should be reversible without damage to the original fabric'

5.2 Method Statement – Demolition works

Machine operated equipment is only allowed on the removal of modern material. Hand operated equipment is required when working directly with historic fabric. The use of pneumatic drills, hammers etc. is to be carefully monitored and are to be used only if no damage through vibration or otherwise is being caused and only with the prior approval of the Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor. The contractor is to take all necessary precautions to protect the fabric from collapse/damage during the works.

Where fabric is to be taken down, opened up, altered or demolished, this is to be undertaken under the inspection of the Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor and it is to be phased to allow for recording and taking of necessary samples. The phasing is to be agreed on site with the Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor and the contractor to ensure that adequate time and attendances are provided to ensure this recording – Retention by Record to ICOMOS standard is achieved.

Any Dismantled fabric for disposal (as per instruction of the Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor) is to be removed offsite to a licensed tip.

5.3 Method Statement – Scaffolding and Temporary works

All scaffolding is to be erected by a qualified competent person. The scaffolding must support itself. No screws or fixings to be placed/mounted on the historic fabric. Scaffolding is to be carefully assembled, complete with ladders, loading platforms, hoist mounts, safety rails, debris nets and shelter as required.

All required Certification is to be supplied to the contractor on completion of scaffolding for inclusion in the safety file. Scaffolding signs and tags and all other safety notifications as required under Health and Welfare at Work (Construction) Regulations 2013 are to be displayed on completion of scaffolding.

⁵ BS 7913:1998

Scaffolding is to be sufficient to perform the full scope of works as specified in the contract documents and onsite with the Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor. The contractor is to ensure that where a scaffold is designed for purpose for non-standard work that it is sufficient to access and complete the full scope of works. No deviations will be allowed for within the scope of works.

In addition to the required scaffolding access, the erection of Temporary works supports (to secure the fabric to be retained) will also be required.

These temporary works solutions are to be designed by a Temporary works specialist engineer. They may comprise of, generally:

- Erection of structural steel wrapping and raking shores to the front and rear of the walls to be retained.
- Steel is to be abutting the fabric and not tied in any way in order to preserve the Architectural Finishes present to the subject buildings,
- Allowance is to be made for access for demolition of the rear walls.

5.4 Method Statement – Foundation Works (enabling)

As part of the enabling works onsite, an inspection of the foundations of the structural walls to be retained is required. From these investigations, a determination can be arrived at as to the treatment of the structural walls ahead of the main body of works to the rest of the site.

Trial holes, excavated to a minimum of the expected reduced levels on site, measured from the FFL of each building are to be undertaken. At least two such trial holes, excavated using a mini excavator and by hand with shovels, should be attended to for each wall section to be retained e.g. two per house and two per party walls.

These excavations are to be inspected by the appointed Conservation Consultant and the appointed Structural Engineer who will determine the appropriate course of action required for the retention of the walls as part of the overall development.

If required, structural walls underpinning schedule and specification to be prepared by the project Structural Engineer.

5.5 Method Statement – Sampling and Analysis of the existing fabric

As part of the pretender phase of the project, samples of the existing fabric to retained are to be taken and sent for analysis and appraisal to a specialist construction material analysis laboratory.

The following samples are to be taken:

- Attain Samples of both the external and interior render applications and the concrete of the structural walls and send samples for analysis and reporting.
 - To inform the proposed mixes to be used in any remedial render applications or new render both internally and externally and ensure compatibility with the existing applications in the case of local replacement and compatibility with the existing structural mass concrete walls in the case of internal applications.
- Attain Samples of the concrete of the structural walls and send samples for

analysis and reporting.

- To inform the proposed composition of any mixes of concrete to be used for structural repairs to the existing walls to be repaired and ensure compatibility with the material composition and performance of the concrete.

5.6 Method Statement – Structural Walls

The structural walls of the subject buildings are constructed with cast in situ concrete (evidenced by the exposed sections of the structural walls).

As part of the pretender investigations, at a minimum, the render applied to the soffit and face of the opening heads will all require removal and inspection of the structure beneath, with a determination on whether the structure in place is still fit for purpose.

Where required, any interventions to the structural concrete walls, whether localised replacement of failed concrete sections and or superficial repairs of the concrete are to be undertaken, the composition of the concrete mix used is to match that as informed by the sample analysis report and advice of the inspecting consultants. Any “tie in” required to secure the repair section in place shall be supported using reinforced steel bars, detailed specifically to each intervention by the appointed structural engineer.

Structural walls to be retained: Eaves Treatment:

Existing connection of the roof structure at eaves is to be inspected by the appointed conservation consultant and the appointed structural engineer and recorded to determine suitability of reusing this detail with the new roof structure.

The condition of the original concrete at eaves is to be inspected by the appointed conservation consultant and the appointed structural engineer. Any remedial works to the concrete deemed necessary is to be undertaken using a mix specified from the data attained from the sample analysis.

Any new timbers installed are to be mechanically secured to the structural walls using RAWL bolts and Two-Part Epoxy Resins (In order to ensure a stable and secure connection of the Wall Plate).

Any New build masonry return walls are to be structurally tied to the subject mass concrete walls using “Wall Starter Kits” affixed to the walls with RAWL bolts and secured using Two Part Epoxy resins (To Structural Engineer’s detailing).

These walls (three number proposed in the drawings provided to date) will act as structural “buttressing” to the existing mass concrete walls.



5.6 Method Statement – Rendering applications

As part of the pretender investigations onsite detailed “Tap Testing” and visual inspection of the architectural render detailing of the external render applications to all external road facing walls to be retained are to be undertaken under the supervision of the appointed conservation consultant in order to determine the condition of the render overall, checking it adherence to the structure.

Where render has been determined to have failed and requires replacement, the composition of the render to be applied shall be that as stipulated by the inspecting conservation consultant, with the composition and ratio of the mix advised by the sample and analysis reporting of the render.

There is an option to remove the applied render and apply a vapour open natural hydraulic lime based insulating render such as “Otterbein® Lime Insulating Render”. The compatibility of applying such a render can be determined from a combination of the results attained from the sample analysis report for the concrete and guidance set forth from and assessment of the hygrothermal performance of the building components (a WUFI analysis undertaken as part of the pretender investigations).



6.0 Health & Safety

The contractor is to ensure that the site is secure at all times and that every effort is made to protect works staff, site visitors etc. from injury from the works. The contractor is responsible for the disposal of all waste material through a licensed waste disposal company. The contractor is to undertake the role of PSCS for the contract.

7.0 Protection of fabric

1. Provide such protection as is necessary to prevent any damage to the building/fabric when removing/storing/transporting/replacing components or materials.
2. Confirm items and elements that are to be protected by contractor before commencement of work.
3. Prepare softwood or other supports protection as required.
4. Scaffolding will be erected as required and dismantled by competent scaffolders. Extreme care will be taken to avoid any damage to the stonework/fabric by the scaffolding during erection, while in place and when being dismantled.
5. All necessary precautions will be taken to ensure **no** damage occurs to the building fabric.
6. Exposed openings such as doors and or windows will be securely sealed to prevent unauthorised access.
7. No contact with the building is allowed and no screwing/fixing to the walls is permitted under any circumstances.

8.0 Removal of Fabric

Hand operated equipment is only allowed. The use of pneumatic drills, hammers etc. is to be carefully monitored and are to be used only if no damage through vibration or otherwise is being caused to the masonry walls and only with the prior approval of the Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor. The contractor is to take all necessary precautions to protect the building fabric from collapse/damage during the works.

9.0 Sequencing of Work

The contractor will be required to prepare a program of work and work method statements for the approval of the Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor prior to the commencement of the works, to ensure the sequencing of work is compatible with the fabric.

The contractor must be experienced in working with Historic buildings and protected structures and therefore be able to provide sufficient evidence of previous works of a similar nature carried out under best conservation practice.

The contractor must be tax compliant i.e. have current Tax Clearance Certificate, and hold appropriate insurances and be in compliance with all current Health & Safety Legislation.

9.1 Method Statement - Recording of Works

The recording of the works as it progresses by the contractor is a very important aspect of this project. The contractor is required to prepare a daily record of works as per the Template below:-

Project: _____	RPS No/Reference: _____
Description of Works: _____	
Client: _____	Contractor: _____
Conservation Consultant: ACP Architectural Conservation Professionals. www.acpgroup.ie	
Date: _____	Weather Conditions: _____
Works Undertaken: Problems Encountered: Solutions Used: Photographic Record (digital photographs with date stamp): Signed: 	
Daily record of <u>all</u> works to a Protected Structure or Proposed Protected Structure to be prepared by the Contractor for inspection by the Conservation Consultant and added to the Record on completion of the works.	

The contractor is to include an up to date interim report with his interim valuations. Please note that this is a condition of Certification.

The Final Daily Record of Works Report including all the interim reports and bringing the works up to date is to be included with the Final Account. This is also a condition of Certification.



10.0 Signing off statement

Conservation Company:

ACP Archcon Professionals Limited. (Registration No: 591604). Trading as ACP.

Author(s):

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MSCSI, MICRI.

Group Director

RICS Certified Historic Building Professional

SCSI Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor

Chartered Building Engineer

Chartered Building Surveyor

Chartered Landscape Architect

Chartered Project Manager

Chartered Environmentalist

And

Martin English, BSc (Hons) Building Surveying, BSc (Const. Mgmt), C.Build.E.,
MCABE, BCAS

Director of Operations

RICS Certified Historic Building Professional

SCSI Building Conservation Accredited Surveyor

Chartered Building Engineer

Registered Building Surveyor

Client:

Galway County Council

Signed:

For ACP Archcon Professionals Limited.

Dated:

15th July 2024



11.0 Project References

www.buildingsofireland.ie

www.osi.ie

The Burra Charter: The Australia ICOMOS Charter for Places of Cultural Significance, 2013.

<http://australia.icomos.org/>

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

<http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/>

Planning and Development Act 2000, Part IV

<http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2000/act/30/section/51/enacted/en/html#partiv>

Architectural Heritage Protection – Guidelines for Planning Authorities, DAHG 2011

[http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/FindOutMore/Architectural%20Heritage%20Protection%20-%20Guidelines%20for%20Planning%20Authorities%20\(2011\).pdf](http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/FindOutMore/Architectural%20Heritage%20Protection%20-%20Guidelines%20for%20Planning%20Authorities%20(2011).pdf)

Irish Architectural Archive

<https://iarc.ie/>

National Monuments Service Ireland

<https://www.archaeology.ie/>

County Council Web Site

<https://www.galway.ie/en/>

Ordnance Survey Ireland

www.osi.ie

Trinity College Dublin – Glucksman Map Library

<https://www.tcd.ie/library/map-library/>



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Heritage Foundation Newfoundland
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Architects & Conservation Architects

Chartered Building Surveyors

Building Conservation Accredited Surveyors (SCSI/RICS)

Conservation Building Engineers

Historic and Ecological Landscape Consultants

Project Managers, Quantity Surveyors and Building Economists

Historic Metalwork Consultants

UAV Aerial Surveys (Licensed By IAA)

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