

PROJECT:

Public Realm Enhancement Works at Long Point, Loughrea, Co. Galway

SCOPE: Underwater Archaeological Impact Assessment

PREPARED BY: Dr Carolyn Howle Outlaw, Julianna ODonoghue and Ciara
McCarthy

LICENCE NO.: 25D00224, 25R0247

CLIENT: *Helena McElmeel Architects and Galway County Council*

DATE: June 2025

Contents

List of Figures	iii
List of Plates	iii
List of Tables	iii
Acknowledgments.....	iv
1 Introduction	1
1.1 General.....	1
1.2 Conventions, Legislation, and Guidelines	1
2 Receiving Environment	2
2.1 Location.....	2
2.2 Geology, and Soils	2
3 Scope of Works	2
4 Methodology.....	4
4.1 Desktop Assessment	4
4.2 Underwater Survey	5
5 Results.....	5
5.1 Historical and Archaeological Overview	5
5.1.1 Place Names and Townlands	11
5.1.2 Cartographic Information	12
5.1.3 Recorded Monuments and Architectural Heritage.....	13
5.1.4 Wreck Inventory.....	16
5.1.5 Topographical Files	16
5.1.6 Previous Archaeological Investigations.....	17
5.2 Wade and Metal Detection Survey	17
6 Discussion.....	21
7 Impacts.....	21
8 Recommendations	22
9 Bibliography	23

9.1	Documentary Sources.....	23
9.2	Other Sources	23
	Appendix 1: Sites and Monuments Record.....	24
	Appendix 2: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage	42
	Appendix 3: Record of Protected Structures	61

List of Figures

Figure 1: Location of working area at Long Point, Loughrea	2
Figure 2: Plan and Section of Reed’s Island. Scale 20 ft to 1 in. (Kinihan 1864, 414).	7
Figure 3: Plan of Ash Island, scale 20 ft to 1 in (Kinahan 1864, 425).	8
Figure 4: Top: View of Shore Island (immediately below the house) and Ash Island (to the left, near the	9
Figure 5: Lough Rea and the area of proposed works on the First Edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map (1841).	12
Figure 6: Lough Rea and the area of proposed works on the Second Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey Map (1895).	13
Figure 7: Sites and Monuments record within 2km of proposed works.	15
Figure 8: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage and Record of Protected Structures within 2km of the proposed works.	16

List of Plates

Plate 1: View of north-eastern portion of survey area.....	19
Plate 2: View of lakebed at sandy beach to east of pier.....	19
Plate 3: View of lakebed at sandy beach to east of pier.....	19
Plate 4: View of lakebed on approach to pier.....	20
Plate 5: Underwater view of eastern pier.....	20
Plate 6: Image of cut stone on lakebed close to pier and shoreline.....	20
Plate 7: View of bollard lying on lakebed.....	20
Plate 8: View of lakebed between viewing platform and slip.....	20
Plate 9: View of area of proposed viewing platform.....	21
Plate 10: View from slipway at south-eastern corner of site facing northwest.....	21

List of Tables

Table 1: Townlands and Place names within the study area in English and Irish with their translations.	11
Table 2: Sites and Monuments Record from Knockanima townland and Lough Rea.....	14

Acknowledgments

Mizen Archaeology would like to thank *Helena McElmeel Architects* and *Galway County Council* for their co-operation and assistance throughout the project.

1 Introduction

1.1 General

Mizen Archaeology were engaged by *Helena McElmeel Architects* on behalf of *Galway County Council* to undertake an underwater archaeological impact assessment (UAIA) of proposed public realm enhancement works at Long Point, Loughrea, Co. Galway.

1.2 Conventions, Legislation, and Guidelines

The assessment was undertaken with due regard to the following national and international protective conventions, guidelines, and legislation:

- Historic and Archaeological Heritage and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 2023
- National Monuments Act, 1930, amended 1954, 1987, 1994, and 2004
- Heritage Act, 1995
- National Cultural Institutions Act, 1997
- The Architectural Heritage (National Inventory) and Historic Monuments (Miscellaneous) Provisions Act, 1999
- Planning and Development Act, 2000
- *Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage*, 1999, Department of Arts, Heritage, Gaeltacht and the Islands
- Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 2000
- European Convention on the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (the 'Valletta Convention') ratified by Ireland in 1997
- Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Architectural Heritage of Europe (the 'Granada Convention') ratified by Ireland in 1997
- International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS), advisory body to UNESCO concerning protection of sites and recommendation of World Heritage sites ratified by Ireland in 1992

2 Receiving Environment

2.1 Location

Loughrea is located approximately 40km southeast of Galway City. The proposed works are situated off Lake Road (R531), on the south-eastern outskirts of the town. The proposed outdoor amenity enhancement is located along the eastern shoreline of Lough Rea.

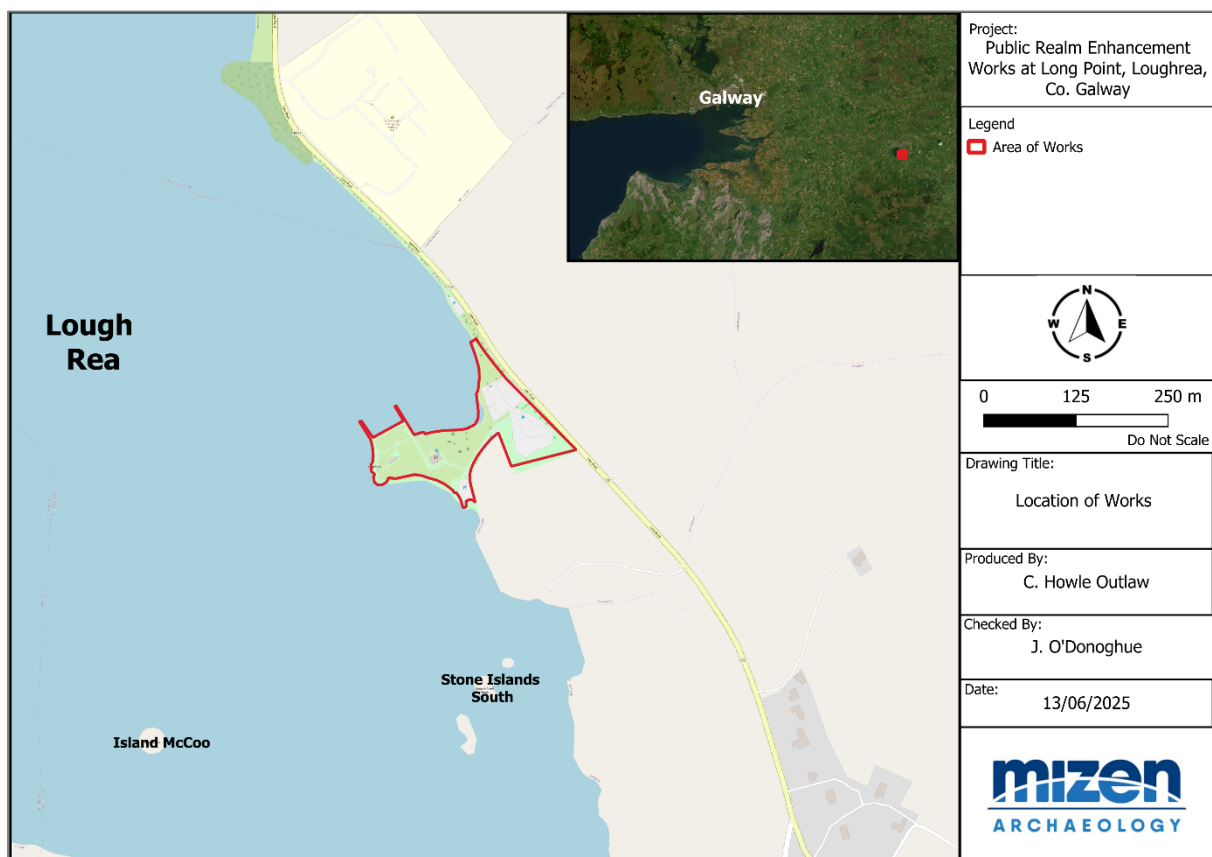


Figure 1: Location of working area at Long Point, Loughrea.

2.2 Geology, and Soils

The principal soil of this area is degraded grey brown podzolics (50%) with associated soils of peat (15%), brown earths (5%) and basin peat (5%). The geological parent material of the landscape consists of limestone glacial till (National Soil Survey 1980).

3 Scope of Works

The proposed development of the Long Point, Loughrea is focused on enhancing the existing amenities at this location. The scheme will involve the removal of an existing temporary lifeguard station, the

demolition of an existing changing shelter, reinforcement to the pier, repairing the slipway, and renewing the car park.

According to the Planning Report by MKO, the development will include the following:

1. *Repair works comprising:*
 - a. *Repair of the existing pier surfaces.*
 - b. *Repair of the existing slipway to provide safe launching point for kayaks and stand-up paddle boards*
2. *Demolition of an existing changing shelter to facilitate passive surveillance and views of Lough Rea.*
3. *Alteration to existing toilet and shower building to provide storage, plant, and a changing places toilet (accessible toilet, shower and changing facility) (93 sqm).*
4. *Provision of new changing, toilet and shower facilities in a single storey building (86 sqm) including sheltered outdoor shower changing area.*
5. *Provision of a lifeguard station building (16 sqm).*
6. *Provision of a circular viewing deck to the south of the existing pier.*
7. *Provision of a totem sign extending to c. 4 metres in height.*
8. *Alteration to existing beach area and provision of a deck, steps and ramp to water's edge and beach area for access for all to the water.*
9. *Provision of a shared active travel route along the sites eastern boundary adjacent to the Lake Road (R351) and the provision of designated bicycle parking spaces.*
10. *Removal of 2 no. existing vehicular access points and alterations and junction upgrade works to the existing central access point, and provision of internal pedestrian crossings.*
11. *Reconfiguration of and upgrades to the existing car parking areas to provide increased parking provision and to accommodate age friendly and set down spaces and trading bays, and the provision of 1 no. new car parking area which includes EV charging and accessible parking spaces.*
12. *Provision of hard and soft site landscaping works, SuDS measures, pumping and water stations all connections, public lighting, PV panels at roof level and site services.*
13. *All ancillary services and associated site development works.*

4 Methodology

4.1 Desktop Assessment

A detailed desktop study was undertaken to ensure all available literature and background information was considered to inform the underwater archaeological potential of the area under investigation. The following sources were consulted as part of the desktop survey:

- The Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) compiled by the Archaeological Survey of Ireland comprises lists, classifications of monuments and maps of all recorded monuments with known locations and zones of archaeological significance. The monument records are accessible online from the National Monuments Service (NMS) of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage at www.archaeology.ie. These were used to establish the wider archaeological context of the site.
- Ordnance Survey of Ireland (OSI) historic and contemporary maps were examined to measure the changing landscape.
- The Register of Protected Structures (RPS) is a list of all protected buildings in a given area, as designated by the Local Authority. This may be due to a structure's architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, social, scientific, technical, or industrial importance.
- The Excavations Bulletin online database, known as the Database of Irish Excavation Reports (www.excavation.ie) was consulted to review archaeological investigations done previously in the area.
- The Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database (WIID) and the Wreck Viewer include a broad range of cartographic, archaeological, and documentary sources concerning wreck data. Each entry in the inventory gives information on the ship's name, type of vessel, port of origin, owner's name, cargo, date of loss, and other relevant information where available. While the WIID contains information on approximately 18,000 shipwreck records (both those with known and unknown locations), the Wreck Viewer contains the same information for those wrecks but only those with known locations.
- National Museum of Ireland Topographical Files hold details of any artefactual material recovered in Ireland from the 18th century to the present. These are categorised according to County and Townland.
- Cartography: Several historic maps and charts were examined (see references below for a full list). These maps provide insight into the changes to the coastline over time along with changes in structure locations and navigational routes that may inform ship traffic and ship losses.

- Aerial Photography: A variety of low and high-altitude aerial photography was examined (see references below for a full list).
- Documentary sources: Several historical and archaeological sources were examined (see references below for a full list).

4.2 Underwater Survey

The areas of proposed works at Long Point, Loughrea, were surveyed in June 2025. The survey included a systematic wade and metal detection inspection of the lakebed. A small portion of the lakebed around the outer limits of the pier were subject to a dive survey. An Excalibur metal detector was utilised for the metal detection survey. Any identified material of potential archaeological interest was examined and assessed in terms of typology, likely date, function, and possible means of deposition or introduction to the area.

5 Results

5.1 Historical and Archaeological Overview

In the Schools' Folklore Collection, a story is repeated concerning the origin of Lough Rea. It is said that the original settlement was located where the lake is now. There was a spring well within this town that had to remain covered or it would overflow. Long ago (one student reports the year 350 BC), a woman was taking water from the well and either forgot to cover it back or was distracted after hearing her baby crying at home. No matter the reason, the woman did not cover the lake, causing the waters to burst forward and drown the town and its inhabitants (CBÉS 0051: 47; CBÉS 0059: 351–2; CBÉS 0060: 130). This story may have grown out of generational memory of the numerous inhabited crannogs in the lake. It may also suggest that parts of the settlement are now lost beneath the lake.

The earliest recorded evidence of human activity in the area of the lake dates to the Neolithic period, including the discovery of a stone axe and a chert arrowhead from Shore Island. The Bronze Age is represented on Island M'Coole (also referred to as Island McHugo), where bronze spearheads have been recovered. There appears to be a hiatus in settlement activity until the Early Medieval period, when a settlement was established at Garrybreeda, located to the northeast of present-day Loughrea town. It was during this period that the crannogs were most intensively occupied, with evidence indicating their use for activities such as metalworking.

Crannogs have 'been defined as an artificial islet of stone, timber and soil, usually oval or circular in plan, enclosed within a wooden palisade' (O'Sullivan 2004, 2). Crannogs in Ireland have had been

dated to the Late Bronze Age through to the Late Medieval period. Archaeological and dendrochronological evidence suggests that the most intensive phase of crannog building and occupation was during the Early Medieval period (*ibid.* 3).

There are 13 crannogs listed on the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) in Loughrea. Twelve of these are labelled on the 6-inch First Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1841): Blake's Island (GA105-197), Reed's Island (GA105-197), Shore Island (GA105-195), Ash Island (GA105-194), Island M'Coo (GA105-193), Stone Islands South (GA105-227), Stone Island North (GA105-226), Switch Island (GA105-199), Long Island (GA105-198002), Bush Island (GA105-198003), Middle Island (GA105-198001), and Barrack Island (GA105-198). An additional crannog (GA105-224) has since been identified to the west of a cluster of five islands just south of the town of Loughrea.

G. Henry Kinahan (1864) surveyed the known islands in 1864, confirming that Reed's Island, Shore Island, Ash Island, and Island M'Coo are all crannogs and that Blake's Island may be one as well (this work is occasionally falsely attributed to Wood Martin who referenced Kinahan in his 1886 publication *The Lake Dwellings of Ireland*). He then excavated Reed's Island (Figure 2), Shore Island (Figure 4), and Ash Island (Figure 3). The Reed's Island excavation proved difficult as much of the attempted excavation caused water to burst up and impede all works (Kinahan 1864, 415). Kinahan concluded that the crannogs were approximately 1800 years old, placing them near the Early Medieval period (*ibid.* 427). Finds included an early 12th century crozier now known as the crozier of St. Aodh Mac Bric. This was made of brass with silver inlays and was recovered by a local man prior to the excavations (*ibid.* 424; Howley Hayes Architects and McKeon 2015, 13).

Kinahan also records four canoes sunk to the east of Island M'Coo. A local informant, a Mr. Hemsworth, tried to bring one of these up from the lake, but it was too fragile and broke in the middle. He described them as hollowed out oak logs. Hemsworth also noted the appearance of gunbarrels and bronze spearheads on the shoreline during the summer. He suggests that the guns were from a 1798 seizure of firearms which the local magistrate, Hemsworth's grandfather, disposed of in the lake (Kinahan 1864, 426).

During a modern snorkel survey of the crannogs, two possible fulachta fiadh or hut sites (GA105-228001; GA105-228002) were identified approximately 1.3m below the current water level on what may have been an earlier shoreline. These are located approximately 120m northwest of Blake's Island (Beglane *et al.* 2020).

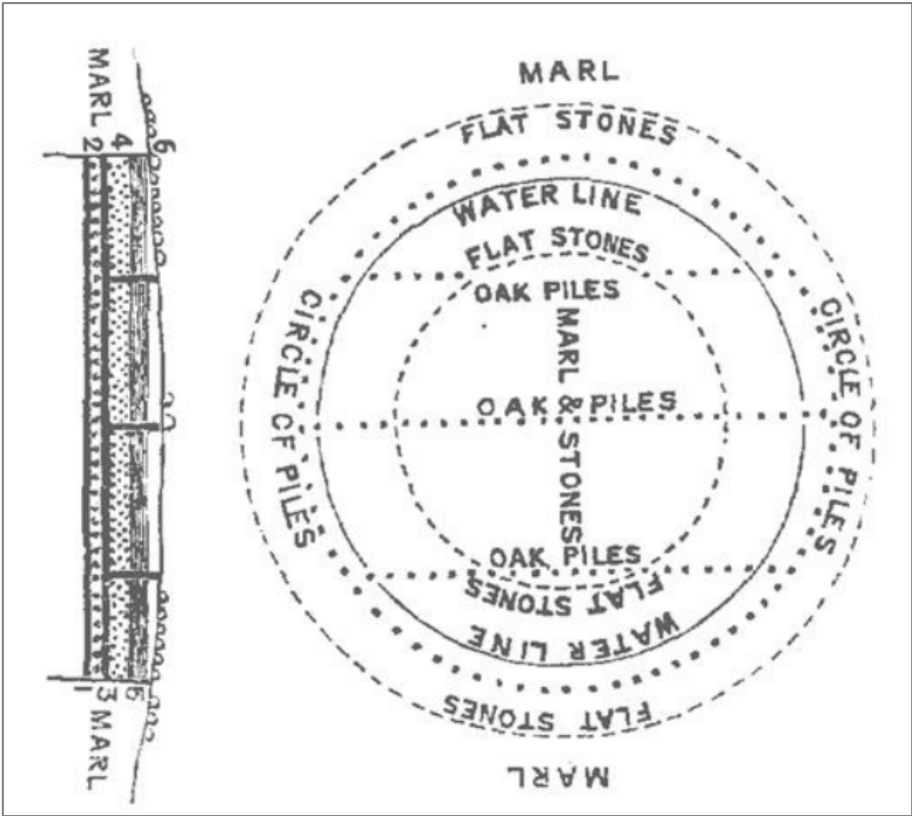


Figure 2: Plan and Section of Reed's Island. Scale 20 ft to 1 in. (Kinihan 1864, 414).

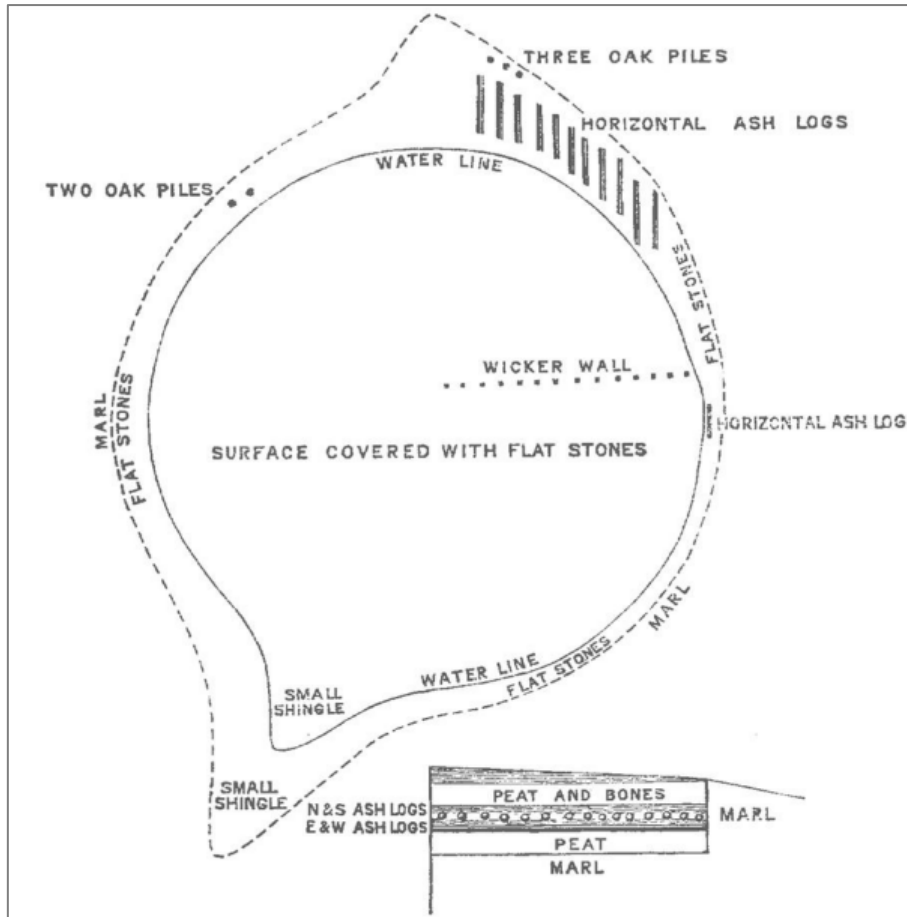


Figure 3: Plan of Ash Island, scale 20 ft to 1 in (Kinahan 1864, 425).

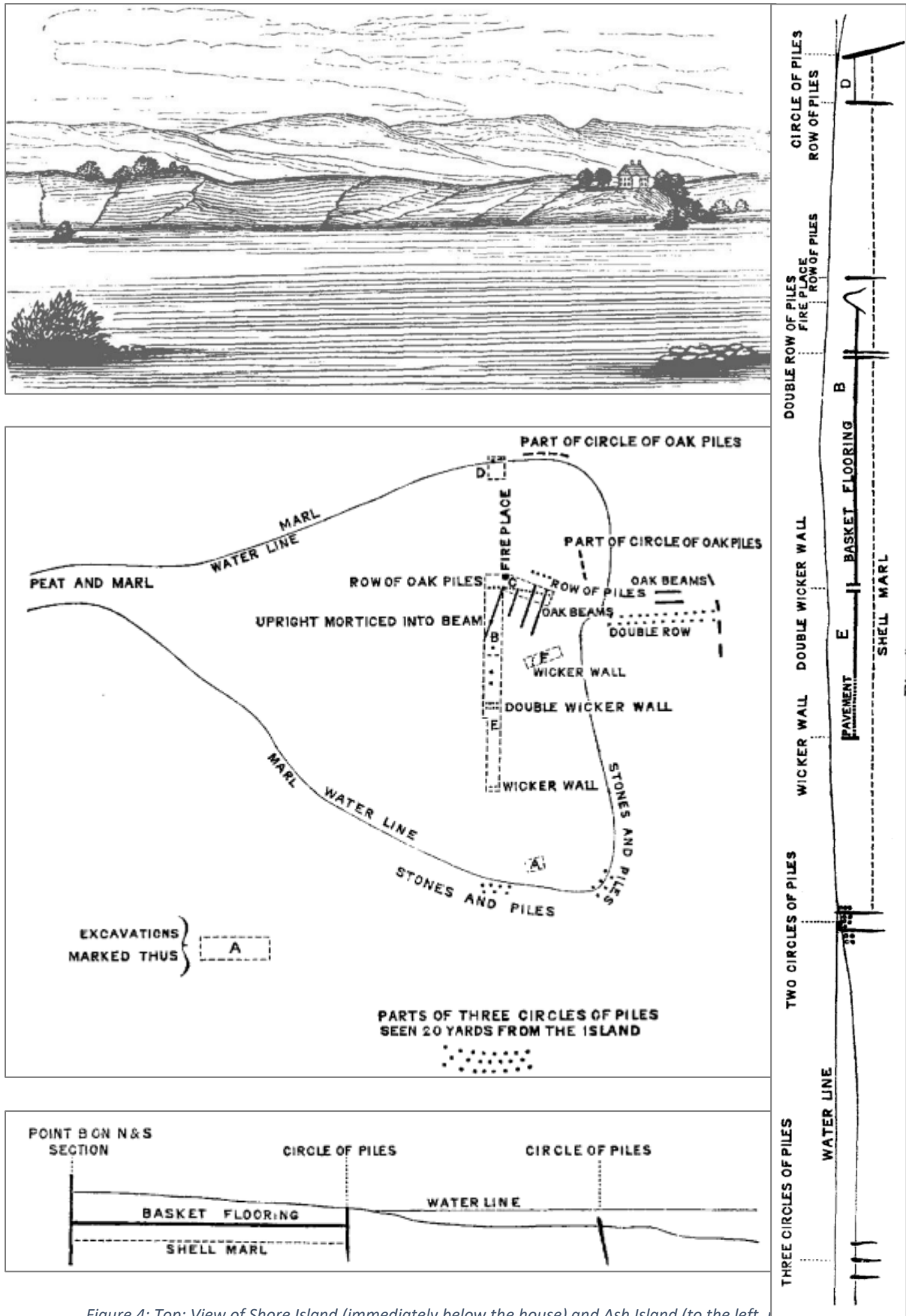


Figure 4: Top: View of Shore Island (immediately below the house) and Ash Island (to the left, shore) (Kinahan 1864,413). Middle: Plan of Shore Island (ibid. 416). Bottom and Left: Sections of Shore Island (ibid. 417-18).

The Loughrea area contains significant evidence of Early Medieval settlement, including several crannogs and ringforts (see Section 5.1.3). The town later developed into a significant medieval settlement and was enclosed by defensive walls. In 1236, it was selected by the de Burgo (Burke) family as their principal base in Connacht.

The *Annals of Ulster* first mentioned Loughrea in 802 A.D. in the destruction of the 'fortress of Loch Riach' by Muirgius giving evidence to settlement at Loughrea. This likely referred to settlement on the lake itself rather than in the town of Loughrea (Howley Hayes Architects and McKeon 2015). In 922, the lake settlement was subjected to a Viking raid (Wood-Martin 1886, 157). The next reference to Loughrea within the *Annals* is not until 1236, when reference to a castle being built in the town by Richard de Burgh. This dates well to the known arrival of the first Anglo-Norman settlers to the area in the first half of the 13th century (Howley Hayes Architects and McKeon 2015).

In 1305, Walter De Burgh was granted permission from Edward I to develop the town. The first mention of the Parish Church was seen in 1306 as part of the Diocese of Clonfert. The town was burned and destroyed by Rory O'Connor in 1315 leading to the decline of the area. After William De Burgh's passing in 1333, an inquisition notes that this was one of many lands in the region which were either lost or were worth a fraction of their original value. This was largely attributed to war and destruction by native Irish. No remains of the castle (GA105-150006) or the contemporary parish church (GA105-150010) survive. A watermill and a fishery were also mentioned in the 1333 inquisition. The watermill may have been in the same location as the flour mill (GA105-150015) marked on the 6-inch First Edition Ordnance Survey map (1841) (Beglane *et al.* 2020; Howley Hayes Architects and McKeon 2015).

The walled Anglo-Norman town of Loughrea was enclosed by a water-filled moat which was recorded on the 19th century First and Second Edition Ordnance Survey maps and is still physically visible today. The moat is dated to the mid-13th century and now measures 3m wide and 1.7m deep, though was likely c. 4.5m wide originally and much deeper. It measured approximately 800m in length. It would have also been surrounded by an earthworks or timber palisade (Howley Hayes Architects and McKeon 2015).

The castle was destroyed by the sons of the Earl of Clanrickard in 1580. In 1585, a gaol was established for County Galway and located in Loughrea. This was reported to be in a ruinous state in 1674 and was replaced by a pre-existing castle near the west bridge in 1686. Cromwellian forces destroyed the Abbey located in the town of Loughrea in 1652 and disbanded the Friars. An estimated 50,000 individuals passed through the town in 1654 following Cromwell's direction 'To Hell or to Connaught' (Beglane *et al.* 2020).

5.1.1 Place Names and Townlands

Ireland is known for its defining place names cities and towns to villages, roads, fields, bays, inlets, streams, and even rocks. Townlands in particular may hold important historical information. These areas are the smallest unit of official land division in Ireland and are thought to preserve some pre-Anglo Norman Conquest territorial boundaries and names. The Irish roots of these names may refer to natural or cultural features of the landscape. The layout and nomenclature of the townlands were recorded and standardised by the Ordnance Survey in the 19th century. *Logainm* holds an online database of Irish placenames, their meaning, and related historical references. Such references may also be used to track place names such as oral traditions, historic sources (e.g. 19th century or earlier charts), and documentary sources (e.g. the School's Folklore Collections).

The proposed works are to take place the townland of Knockanima in an area known as Long Point. The townland of Knockanima is in the Parish and Barony of Loughrea. The works re taking place in and along Lough Rea (Table 1). Knockanima may refer to a weir or dam in the area. No such feature is shown on the 19th century Ordnance Survey maps, but may refer to an earlier structure as the name 'Knockanymy' is recorded from as early as 1655 (logainm.ie).

While twelve of the crannogs have been named, little is known about the meaning behind their names. Blake's Island may refer to the Blake family which was known as one of the Tribes of Galway, the 14 merchant families who dominated Galway in the 15th to late 19th centuries (Galway City Museum 2025). Similarly, Island M'Coo, or McHugo, likely refers to the prominent family in the area, particularly in the clergy. An island off the west coast of Galway, near the townland of Aillebrack, shares the name Shore Island with one of the crannogs. Here, it is known in Irish as *Tóin an Chorráin*, which may mean 'bottom(-land) of the sickle.' The name could also simply refer to its connection to the shore via a thin spit. Three other Bush Islands are known in County Galway, all of which are known in Irish as *Oileán na Sceach*, 'island of the hawthorn.' This, along with Ash Island, may refer to trees associated with the islands. Barrack Island may reference the barracks once located in Loughrea not far from the shoreline across from this island. The Stone Islands, both North and South, likely refer to stony topography of the islands. Middle Island likely only refers to it being located between Long Island and Bush Island.

Table 1: Townlands and Place names within the study area in English and Irish with their translations.

English	Irish	Translation
Knockanima	<i>Cnoc an Ime</i>	'Hill of the Weir/ Dam'
Long Point	-	-
Lough Rea	<i>Locha Riach</i>	'Grey Lake'
Loughrea	<i>Baile Locha Riach</i>	'Town of the Grey Lake'

5.1.2 Cartographic Information

The First Edition Ordnance Survey Map of Lough Rea and the surrounding area was published in 1841 (Figure 5). This showed that the river was 270ft (c. 82.3m) above sea level as of the date of survey — July 1837. From the area of proposed works, clockwise, the islands/ crannogs are labelled: Stone Islands South (including four total islands), Small Island (not considered a crannog), Island McCoo, Ash Island, Shore Island, Reed’s Island, Blake’s Island, Barrack Island, Long Island, Middle Island, Bush Island, Switch Island, and Stone Island North.

Long Point is not labelled and is shown as a natural projection of land into the lake with a small pond just south of the area of proposed works. This section of land is surrounded by greenfields. The road, which is still in use today, is shown just east of the area of works.

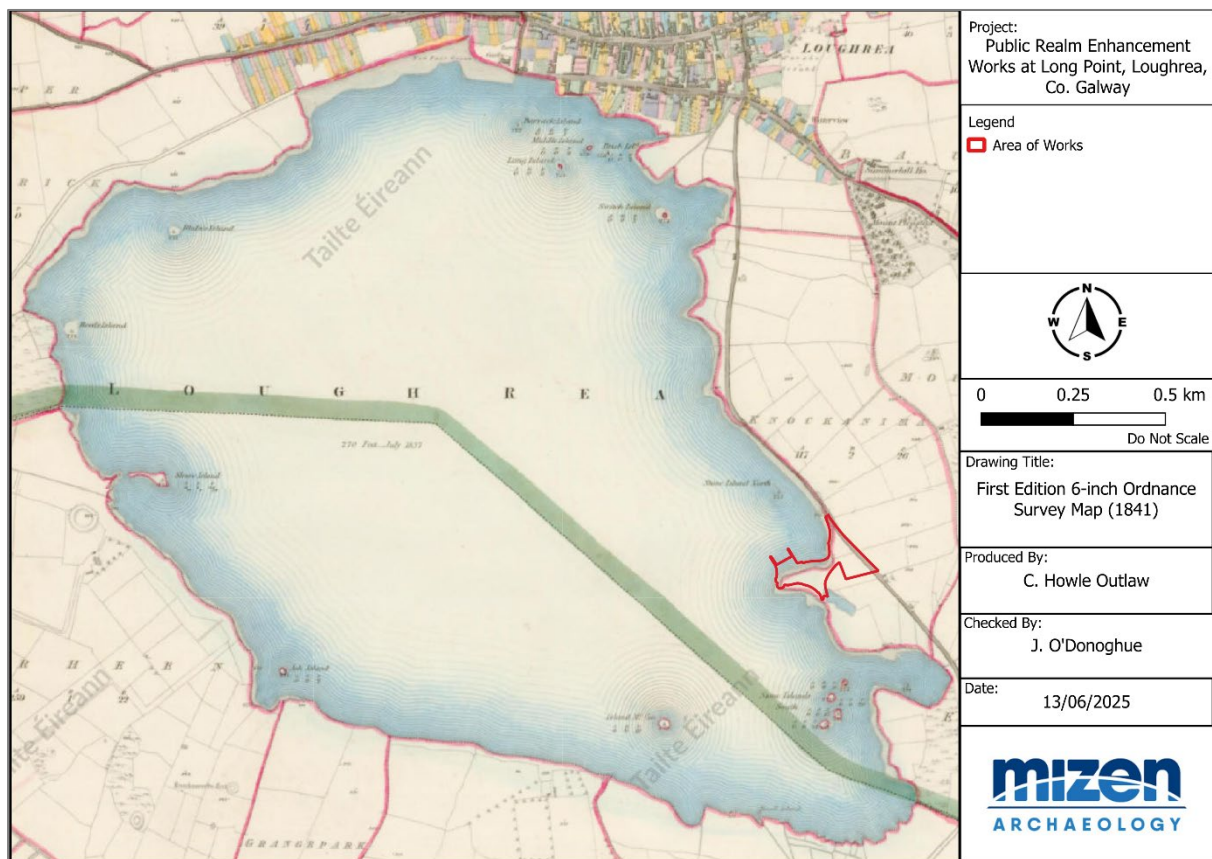


Figure 5: Lough Rea and the area of proposed works on the First Edition 6-inch Ordnance Survey Map (1841).

The Second Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey map of the area was published in 1895 (Figure 6). The surface of the water is marked as 271ft 8in (c. 82.8m) above sea level on the day of survey, 18 January 1892. The same islands are labelled as in the first map, though ‘Small Island’ is no longer present and only three islands are presented for Stone Islands South. The shoreline at the south and west is shown to be marshy. Long Point is labelled and details are given including the location of a hydraulic ram near

a marshy area liable to floods. The same road is present as seen on the previous edition map and the area is still a natural area of greenfield projecting into the lake.

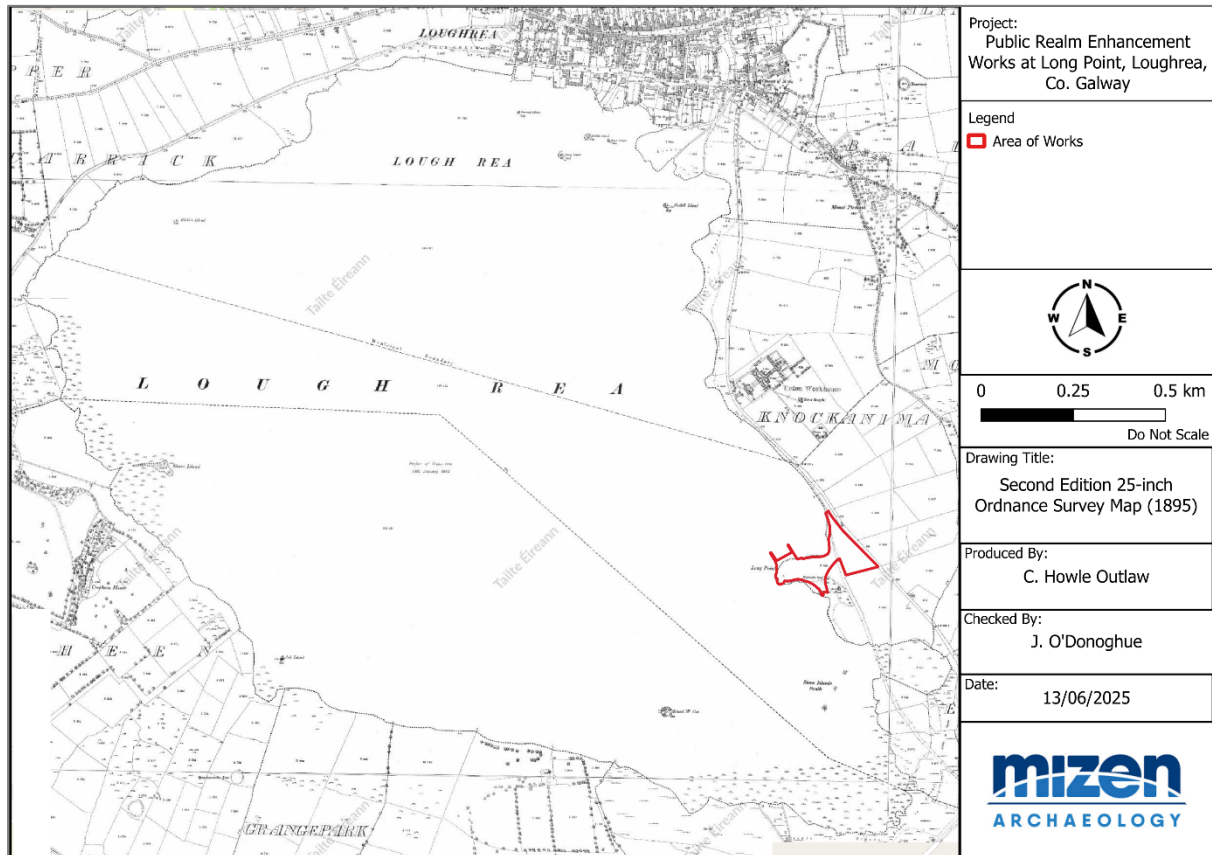


Figure 6: Lough Rea and the area of proposed works on the Second Edition 25-inch Ordnance Survey Map (1895).

5.1.3 Recorded Monuments and Architectural Heritage

There are no monuments listed on the Sites and Monuments Record within the area of works. For contextual purposes, monuments within c. 2km of the development area under investigation are presented in Table. There are 116 SMRs within this 2km radius, 31 of which are within the townland of Loughrea and only two of which are within the townland of Knockanima (Figure 5). Those within Knockanima include a graveyard (GA105-141) and a workhouse (GA105-140). Within Lough Rea, there are 13 crannogs and two possible fulacht fiadh (Table 2). A full list of all 116 SMRs is presented in Appendix 1.

The earliest of the nearby sites may date to the Neolithic. This is a megalithic structure (GA105-165) described by Lewis (1837) as a possible cromlech, though no stones remain *in situ* and it may have been a folly related to the nearby mansion. The Bronze Age is likely represented by a hillfort (GA105-086), an embanked stone circle (GA105-162), a standing stone (GA105-237), and the two possible fulacht fiagh (GA105-228001; GA105-228002). The Early Medieval period is intensively represented

by the 13 crannogs (see Table 2), eight raths (GA105-072; GA105-073; GA105-074; GA105-080; GA105-081; GA105-099; GA105-111; GA105-116), five cashels (GA105-050; GA105-109; GA105-113; GA105-139), three souterrains (GA105-238; GA105-099001; GA105-139001), and an ecclesiastical enclosure (GA105-049001). Later sites include a school (GA105-102), a tennis court (GA105-167), and the workhouse (GA105-140).

Table 2: Sites and Monuments Record from Knockanima townland and Lough Rea.

SMR	Townland	Type	ITM	Distance (km)
GA105-140	Knockanima	Workhouse	562319E, 715691N	0.49
GA105-141	Knockanima	Graveyard	562451E, 715528N	0.34
GA105-193	Lough Rea	Crannog	562032E, 714771N	0.46
GA105-194	Lough Rea	Crannog	560988E, 714917N	1.37
GA105-195	Lough Rea	Crannog	560662E, 715434N	1.68
GA105-196	Lough Rea	Crannog	560426E, 715835N	2.00
GA105-197	Lough Rea	Crannog	560706E, 716102N	1.86
GA105-198	Lough Rea	Crannog	561635E, 716398N	1.40
GA105-199	Lough Rea	Crannog	562032E, 716142N	1.00
GA105-224	Lough Rea	Crannog	561537E, 716410N	1.50
GA105-226	Lough Rea	Crannog	562352E, 715326N	0.10
GA105-227	Lough Rea	Crannog	562516E, 714878N	0.28
GA105-198001	Lough Rea	Crannog	561820E, 716327N	1.25
GA105-198002	Lough Rea	Crannog	561747E, 716277N	1.20
GA105-198003	Lough Rea	Crannog	561877E, 716316N	1.20
GA105-228001	Lough Rea	Fulacht fia	560616E, 716186N	2.00
GA105-228002	Lough Rea	Fulacht fia	560611E, 716181N	2.00

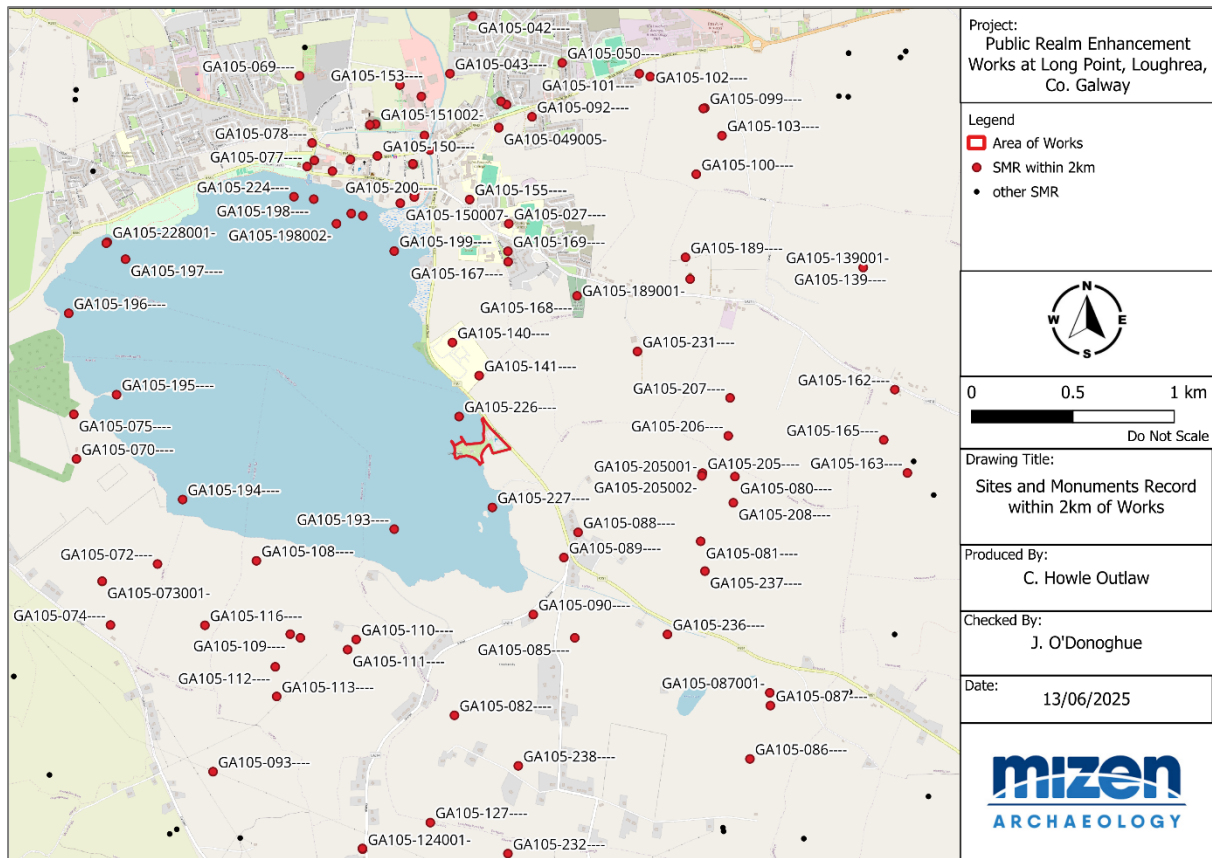


Figure 7: Sites and Monuments record within 2km of proposed works.

There are 38 structures listed on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage within 2km of the development site, the closest being Saint Brendan's Hospital which is 0.4km from the development (Figure 6). A full description of all the NIAH can be found in Appendix 2. There are 65 protected structures on the Record of Protected Structures within 2km of the development, mainly located within the town of Loughrea. A description of the RPS is included in Appendix 3. No RPS or NIAH sites are located within the lake, though a Millrace (RPS 3487) is located along the shore at Loughrea.

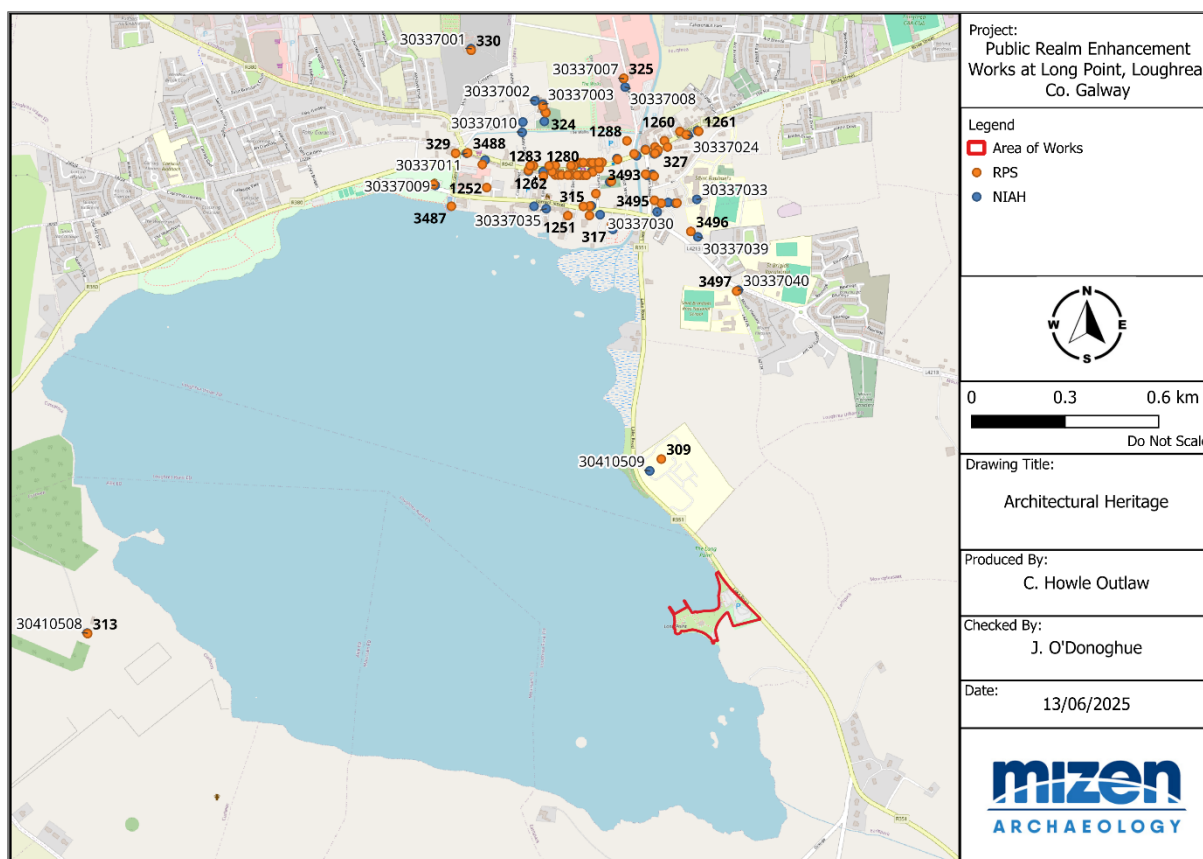


Figure 8: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage and Record of Protected Structures within 2km of the proposed works.

5.1.4 Wreck Inventory

The National Monuments Service (NMS) has compiled a database of shipwrecks from around the coast of Ireland – the Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database (WIID). The inventory lists c. 18,000 wrecks comprising both known and unknown losses, and with both known and uncharted locations, from within Ireland’s territorial waters and to the edge of Ireland’s Continental Shelf. Wrecks with known locations, numbering nearly 4000, are mapped and can be viewed on the NMS’s online Wreck Viewer.

There are no shipwrecks recorded in Lough Rea on the Wreck Viewer or in the Wreck Inventory of Ireland Database.

5.1.5 Topographical Files

The Topographical Files of the National Museum of Ireland (NMI) holds details of any artefactual material recovered from the 18th century to modern day. The records up to 2010 were consulted. The Shrine of St. Brigid’s Shoe is known from Garrybreeda, northeast of Loughrea townland. A polished stone axe (NMI 1958:93) was identified in Cosmona, northwest of Loughrea townland. A bramble

headed bronze pin (NMI 1949:15) was recorded from Island M'Co. A portion of old red sandstone, a round pebble (NMI R2163), a piece of chert, and a round stone are all recorded from Ash Island. Numerous finds are also recorded from Shore Island (including a fragment of deer antler, a boar's tusk, a bone spoon, and stone objects (NMI R2170 etc.)) and Reed's Island (NMI R2154–95, R2206, R2209 etc).

5.1.6 Previous Archaeological Investigations

There have been 32 excavations (excavations.ie) from 1970 onwards within 2km of the area of proposed works. There have been no excavations within the lake or its environs since Kinahan's work in 1864 (see Section 5.1).

5.2 Underwater Survey

The survey focused on the underwater component of the proposed development site and was generally conducted up to 20m from the shoreline. The area surveyed largely follows the shoreline, with deviations occurring around the existing piers and at the proposed location for a circular viewing platform.

The northern portion of the survey area is aligned north–south and extends along the shoreline from a small car park off the Lake Road (R531) to a larger car park to the south. A low concrete wall separates the lake from the adjacent footpaths and landscaped grassed areas. Access to the water is provided by steps integrated into the wall (Plate 1). Several concrete slabs were observed on the lakebed adjacent to this area. The lakebed within approximately 3m of the shoreline comprises small to medium-sized angular and sub-angular stones, beyond which the substrate becomes progressively less stony. At the southern extent, the shoreline curves into an east–west alignment.

At this junction, a small sandy beach is present (Plates 2 & 3). A shallow bathing area, which appears to have been artificially enhanced, has also been created in this section.

South of the beach, the lakebed remains shallow and predominantly sandy up to the vicinity of the pier structure where it is composed of smaller stones (Plate 4). The pier arrangement comprises two narrow piers positioned approximately 50m apart, connected by a concrete wall that runs along the lakeshore.

The easternmost pier is constructed of concrete with metal supports and a concrete deck. It measures approximately 26m in length and less than 2m in width. Several of the supporting piers are

undermined and display evidence of multiple phases of repair (Plate 5). Additional supports, including bags of concrete, have been placed around the second outermost pier. Water depth increases at the end of the pier, reaching up to 2m. Sediment in this area consists mainly of sand, with tyres and concrete blocks also recorded on the lakebed. At the southeastern end of the pier, a narrow wooden platform, aligned with the adjacent path projects over the lakebed forming an overhang above the water.

The area between the two piers is notably stony. The western pier is of concrete construction, measuring approximately 30m in length and 4m in width. There is no evidence of a stone-built structure within the existing pier itself. However, numerous cut stones are visible on the adjacent lakebed, particularly to the southwest (Plate 6). These may represent the dislodged remains of an earlier stone-built revetment wall, although their precise provenance cannot be confirmed.

Beyond this, the shoreline continues in a north–south direction before turning east–west. The proposed location for the circular viewing platform is situated at this turning point. This point is currently occupied by a concrete walkway that projects approximately 1m into the lake. A spherical metal object was identified on the lakebed at this location (Plate 7). It is similar in size and form to the bollards located in the adjacent car park and is most likely have originated from one of these fixtures. The shoreline then curves into a crescent-shaped east–west alignment.

In this section, the lakebed consists predominantly of pebbles, small stones, gravel, and aquatic vegetation (Plate 9). Occasional fragments of glass and a notable quantity of discarded vape devices were observed. The bank is tree-lined, although the stratigraphy is obscured by vegetation.

A basic concrete slipway is located the south-eastern end of the survey area (Plate 10). Concrete slabs were noted in the water adjacent to the slipway. The lakebed in this area comprises naturally occurring stones, including pebbles, cobbles, and larger stones measuring up to 0.5m × 0.3m × 0.15m. A small quantity of debris was noted in this locateion including discarded vape cartridges and tin cans.



Plate 1: View of north-eastern portion of survey area.



Plate 2: View of lakebed at sandy beach to east of pier.



Plate 3: View of lakebed at sandy beach to east of pier.



Plate 4: View of lakebed on approach to pier.



Plate 5: Underwater view of eastern pier.



Plate 6: Image of cut stone on lakebed close to pier and shoreline.



Plate 7: View of bollard lying on lakebed.



Plate 8: View of lakebed between viewing platform and slip.



Plate 9: View of area of proposed viewing platform.



Plate 10: View from slipway at south-eastern corner of site facing northwest

6 Discussion

The results of the underwater survey, when considered alongside the extensive historical and archaeological record of Loughrea, reaffirm the cultural significance of the lake as a long-term locus of human activity from the Neolithic period through the medieval era and into modern times. The presence of multiple crannogs, ringforts, and other early settlement features indicates that Loughrea was more than just a strategic or economic resource—it functioned as a socially and symbolically important landscape, associated with habitation, craft production, ritual and territorial control.

Although the area surveyed lies outside the known crannog clusters and no archaeological features or artefacts were identified during the current underwater survey, the lakebed sediment retains considerable potential for the preservation of buried archaeological material. This is particularly relevant given the broader context of submerged cultural heritage within Loughrea, including previously recorded crannogs and reported artefactual finds from the lakebed and shoreline.

7 Impacts

Given the significance of the crannogs, historical accounts of fluctuating water levels, and evidence for earlier shorelines, the area is assessed as having high archaeological potential. Furthermore, the survey confirmed that the lakebed sediments offer ideal anaerobic conditions conducive to the preservation of archaeological material.

Disturbance to the lakebed will be minimal and limited to localised works associated with the repair of the existing pier and slipway, the construction of a circular viewing deck to the south of the existing

pier, and modifications to the existing beach area, including the installation of a deck, steps, and a ramp providing access to the water's edge. However, such disturbance has the potential to negatively directly impact on previously unrecorded buried archaeological remains.

The viewing platform will have a positive overall operational impact as it will enhance the ability for members of the public to view the archaeological sites within the lake.

8 Recommendations

It is recommended that all lakebed disturbance be subject to licensed archaeological monitoring by a suitably qualified underwater archaeologist. The terrestrial elements of the proposed development should also be subject to archaeological monitoring, in accordance with the recommendations of the Development Applications Unit (under Section 177AE).

With the implementation of the mitigation measures outlined above, the proposed development is expected to result in only imperceptible to slight residual impacts on the archaeological heritage of the site. Any archaeological features or materials of significance will be preserved either in situ or by record. All residual effects will be appropriately offset through detailed archaeological recording to ensure the preservation of disturbed features and materials by record.

9 Bibliography

9.1 Documentary Sources

Beglane, F., Burke, D., Burke, R., Carey, A., Cunniffe, C., Doherty, B. *et al.* *Loughrea: A Medieval Town Past & Present*. Ballinasloe. KPW Print Management.

Howley Hayes Architects and McKeon, J. 2015. *Loughrea Medieval Town Co. Galway: Conservation, Interpretation & Management Plan*. Draft Report for The Heritage Council, Loughrea Medieval Festival and Galway County Council.

Kinahan, G. H. 1861. On Crannoges in Loughrea. *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy* 8, 412–27.

Lewis, S. 1837. *A Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*. London. Stationary Office.

National Soil Survey. 1980. *Ireland General Soil Map*. Second Edition. Dublin. Ordnance Survey.

O’Sullivan, A. 2004. *The Social and Ideological Role of Crannogs in Early Medieval Ireland*. Vol. 1. PhD Thesis for University of Ireland Maynooth.

Wood-Martin, W. G. 1886. *The Lake Dwellings of Ireland, or, Ancient Lacustrine Habitations of Erin, Commonly Called Crannogs*. Dublin. Hodges, Figgis & Co.

9.2 Other Sources

Excavations Bulletin: www.excavations.ie

Galway City Museum, Medieval Galway: <https://galwaycitymuseum.ie/exhibition/medieval-galway/>

Historic Environment Viewer, National Monuments Service: www.archaeology.ie

National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH): <http://www.buildingsofireland.ie/niah/>

National Library of Ireland: <https://catalogue.nli.ie/>

Ordnance Survey of Ireland: www.osi.ie

Place names Database of Ireland: www.logainm.ie

Appendix 1: Sites and Monuments Record

SMR	Townland	ITM	Type	Description (archaeology.ie)
GA105-027	Baunog	562597E, 716277N	House - 18th/19th century	-
GA105-042	Caheronaun	562420E, 717301N	Kiln - lime	-
GA105-043	Caheronaun	562307E, 717017N	Kiln - lime	-
GA105-049001	Caherwalter, Farranalunch, Loughrea	562585E, 716865N	Ecclesiastical enclosure	On the E outskirts of Loughrea town (GA105-150---), straddling the main road. The line of this possible enclosure is suggested by the configuration of Danesfort Road to the W of the church (GA105-049002-) and a curving townland boundary to the SE of it. These indicate a roughly circular area with a diameter of c. 200m. However, no visible surface trace of an enclosure wall or bank survives and the land to S of the church is very marshy. Within this possible enclosure lie the church, dedicated to St Bridget, a graveyard (GA105-049003-) and a holy well (GA105-049004-). (Swan 1983, 271, 277)
GA105-049002	Caherwalter	562586E, 716864N	Church	Within a possible early ecclesiastical enclosure (GA105-049001-). This conserved rectangular medieval church (>14.35m E-W; 6.8m N-S; wall T 0.88m) is in fair condition. The E gable and both of the side-walls are intact but no trace of the W gable survives. There is a reconstructed pointed-arch doorway in the S wall and a partly robbed-out two-light window with the remains of a cusped ogee head and a decorated spandrel in the E gable. A displaced spandrel from it is on the window sill. No trace survives of the windows in the N and S side-walls as described in the OS Letters (O'Flanagan 1927, Vol. II, 228-9). A holy well (GA105-049004-) lies c. 115m to the SW.
GA105-049003	Caherwalter	562559E, 716880N	Graveyard	Associated with a medieval church (GA105-049002-), which occupies its SE end, this graveyard (c. 110m NW-SE; c. 96m NE-SW) is delimited by a well-built rubble wall with a cement cap. Most of the tombstones date

				to the 19th and 20th centuries and a number of graves are marked by finely wrought iron crosses.
GA105-049004	Loughrea	562548E, 716750N	Ritual site - holy well	Some 115m to the SW of a church (GA105-049002-). This spring well is delimited by a sunken pear-shaped well chamber (1.85m E-W; 1.3m N-S; D c. 1m) and it is accessed by a series of steps at SW. It is further enclosed by a modern rectangular mortared stone-walled enclosure (5.7m E-W; 4.6m N-S) with a gateway in the NW corner. Centrally placed in its S wall is a round-headed alcove containing a statue. According to local information, the well was used as a cure for sore eyes and rags were tied to a hawthorn bush its E; the latter has since been removed.
GA105-049005	Loughrea	562548E, 716751N	Redundant record	This record relates to an error in the data management structure.
GA105-082	Earlspark	562329E, 713853N	Well	-
GA105-092	Farranalynch	562712E, 716804N	Kiln - lime	-
GA105-050	Caherwalter	562861E, 717070N	Ringfort - cashel	-
GA105-069	Cosmona	561565E, 717006N	Mass-rock	-
GA105-070	Curheen	560464E, 715117N	Designed landscape feature	Hachuring shown on the 1929 revision of the OS 6-inch map to the E and S of Coorheen House indicates a series of terraces which relate to 19th-century landscaping. Incorrectly classified as Enclosure in the RMP (1997).
GA105-072	Curheen	560864E, 714599N	Ringfort - rath	On the N-facing slope of a low hill overlooking Lough Rea. Poorly preserved oval rath (29.5m N-S; 25.5m E-W) defined by a low bank. A field wall borders the monument from S to SW.
GA105-073	Curheen	560591E, 714514N	Ringfort - rath	In undulating rough pastureland. Poorly preserved oval rath (c. 50m N-S; c. 45m E-W) defined by a bank and fosse with traces of a possible outer bank at NNW. There is a causewayed entrance gap at NNE. The fosse is visible from S through W to NNW. A field wall borders the monument from S to SW. See also GA105-073001-.

GA105-073001	Curheen	560591E, 714514N	Field boundary	When inspected in 1974 a slight earth and stone bank was noticed extending to the W of the causewayed entrance gap of the rath (GA105-073----). It extended roughly 11m to the WNW and was possibly associated with an earlier field system (SMR file). This feature was not noted when the rath was visited in 1982.
GA105-074	Curheen	560632E, 714298N	Ringfort - rath	On a slight rise in undulating pastureland. Circular rath (diam. c. 35m), in fair condition, defined by a grass-covered bank and external fosse; a field wall overlies the site of the latter from NNW to NNE. A gap (Wth 1.7m) at ENE may be original. When inspected in 1974 a slight bank of earth and stone (L 9m) was noted extending from the fosse at S and curving slightly to the W (SMR file). It was possibly the remains of an annexe.
GA105-075	Curheen	560451E, 715337N	Enclosure	-
GA105-077	Cuscarrick	561602E, 716559N	Prison	-
GA105-078	Cuscarrick	561627E, 716675N	Stone head	A finely carved head reputedly that of a local man called 'Stoney Brennan'. Below the head is a plaque bearing the legend 'Stoney Brennan / In sweet remembrance / of his curative powers / to his many friends / in old Loughrea.' On a modern explanatory plaque the following is recorded: 'In the mid-nineteenth century, Stephen (Stoney) Brennan was hanged in Loughrea, reputedly for stealing a turnip.' The head was re-erected in its present location in 2013.
GA105-080	Earlspark	563713E, 715030N	Ringfort - rath	On a rise in undulating pastureland. This circular rath (diam. 49.6m), in fair condition, is defined by an inner bank (base Wth 1.9m; Wth across the top 1.25m; int. H 0.95m; ext. H 2.18m), intervening fosse (base Wth 1.9m) and an outer bank (base Wth 4.25m; Wth across the top 0.8m; int. H 1.58m; ext. 0.4m). Traces of internal stone-facing are visible on both banks. There is a causewayed entrance gap at E. A geophysical survey of the site revealed an inner fosse and what may be some buildings in the interior (Beglane 2014, 313-14). Beglane (ibid.) suggests that the rath may have been modified and reused when the high medieval deer park (GA105-236----) was established. Another rath

				(GA105-081----) lies c. 325m to the SW; there is an enclosure (GA105-208----) c. 95m to the S, a hillfort (GA105-205----) c. 75m to the W and a standing stone (GA105-237----) c. 460m to the SSW. (ASGAP 193:36A)
GA105-081	Earlspark	563544E, 714711N	Ringfort - rath	On a low esker ridge in undulating pastureland. This subcircular rath (20m N-S; 18.7m E-W) is defined by a bank (base Wth 4.15m; Wth across top 1.2m; int. H 0.1m; ext. H 0.98m) best preserved from S through W to N. There is a possible entrance gap at SSW. The interior is slightly raised. A section of the relict roadway from Loughrea to Dalystown, running NW-SE, skirts around the S limits of the site (Beglane 2014, 311). Another rath (GA105-080----) lies c. 325m to the NE and there is a hillfort (GA105-205----) c. 270m to the NNW and a standing stone (GA105-237----) c. 133m to the SSE. (ASGAP 193:37a)
GA105-086	Earlspark	563787E, 713638N	Hillfort	On the summit of a prominent hill (OD 520 ft), overlooking Lough Rea c. 1.3km to the NW. Aerial reconnaissance in February 1986 (ASGAP 267:8) revealed this poorly preserved roughly oval hillfort (c. 200m E-W; c. 150m N-S) which is defined by a bank (Wth across the top c. 1.5m; int. H c. 0.6m) from N to E and by a scarp from E to SE and from W to N; otherwise no visible surface trace of the enclosing element survives. Several modern field boundaries cut across the monument. A field system (GA105-087----) abuts it at NE. Beglan (2014, 313-14) suggests that the hillfort may have been reused as a 'secondary lodge' when the high medieval deer park (GA105-236----) was established.
GA105-085	Earlspark	562923E, 714235N	Redundant record	A potential monument noted on an aerial photograph (ASGAP 112:24) proved on inspection to be a natural feature: a flat-topped hill with natural terracing along its slopes.
GA105-087	Earlspark	563888E, 713901N	Field system	-
GA105-087001	Earlspark	563885E, 713964N	Enclosure	-
GA105-088	Earlspark	562939E, 714755N	Redundant record	This is a partially quarried out hillock; it is not an archaeological monument.

GA105-089	Earlspark	562869E, 714631N	Redundant record	This is a natural feature, a hillock.
GA105-090	Earlspark	562718E, 714350N	Redundant record	This record relates to the site of a demolished 18th/19th-century house.
GA105-093	Glenaclara East	561138E, 713575N	Enclosure	On a S-facing slope. This poorly preserved rectangular enclosure (c. 65m N-S; c. 56m E-W) is defined by a bank and external fosse; best preserved at S. A field wall cuts across the monument at WNW and ENE and another wall extends from this and cuts the enclosing element at SW.
GA105-099	Gorteenapheebera	563564E, 716847N	Ringfort - rath	In level pastureland. Poorly preserved oval rath (35.5m WSW-ENE) defined by a bank from ESE through W to N; elsewhere a scarp forms the enclosing element. A field wall overlies the enclosing element from SW to NW and another cuts across the monument at NW and NE. There is a souterrain (GA105-099001-) in the W sector of the interior.
GA105-099001	Gorteenapheebera	563557E, 716845N	Souterrain	In the W sector of a rath (GA105-099----). This drystone-built rectangular passage (L >9m; Wth 1.6m) runs E-W. Access is gained via a gap in the roof. To W of the gap the passage is accessible for a distance of 3.4m; to E of it, it is inaccessible.
GA105-100	Gorteenapheebera	563522E, 716521N	Redundant record	This is a drainage trench.
GA105-101	Gorteenapheebera	563241E, 717017N	Redundant record	This is a curving boundary wall; it is not an archaeological monument.
GA105-102	Gorteenapheebera	563295E, 717002N	School	-
GA105-103	Gorteenapheebera	563649E, 716711N	Field system	-
GA105-108	Grange	561352E, 714615N	Redundant record	This is a natural feature, a hollow.
GA105-109	Grange	561519E, 714253N	Ringfort - cashel	In flat pastureland, c. 400m to the S of Lough Rea. Marked on the 1838 edition of the OS 6-inch map as a circular enclosure (diam. c. 30m); on the 1929 resurvey it is indicated by a line of hachures from SSW through W to N and is more subrectangular in plan. No visible surface trace

				survives. The cartographic evidence and name suggest it was a ringfort, possibly a cashel.
GA105-110	Grange	561844E, 714227N	Redundant record	This is a natural feature, a pond.
GA105-111	Grange	561802E, 714177N	Ringfort - rath	In grassland. Poorly preserved circular rath (diam. c. 35m) defined by a bank with traces of internal stone-facing at NE.
GA105-112	Grange	561445E, 714092N	Enclosure	In pastureland. Marked on the 1933 edition of the OS 6-inch map as a possible enclosure (c. 15m N-S; c. 10m E-W), roughly oval in shape. No visible surface trace survives. Cashels (GA105-109---- and GA 105-113---) lie c. 175m to the NE and c. 135m to the S respectively.
GA105-113	Grange	561452E, 713946N	Ringfort - cashel	In pastureland. Marked on the OS 6-inch maps as a subcircular enclosure (c. 35m NE-SW; c. 32m NW-SE). No visible surface trace survives. The cartographic evidence and name suggest that it was a ringfort, possibly a cashel. Another possible cashel was located c. 310m to the NNE.
GA105-114	Grange	561569E, 714235N	Kiln - lime	-
GA105-116	Grangepark	561098E, 714297N	Ringfort - rath	In pastureland. Marked on the OS 6-inch maps as a subcircular enclosure (c. 37m NE-SW; c. 32m NW-SE); a WNW-ESE field boundary cut across it from W to ESE. Apart from a low rise, no visible surface trace survives.
GA105-124001	Killeenadeema East	561876E, 713193N	Ritual site - holy well	In low-lying undulating pastureland, c. 9m to the W of a N-S running road. Named St. Dymna's Well on the 1838 and 1929 editions of the OS 6-inch maps, though details from The Schools' Collection (https://www.duchas.ie/en/cbes/4583354/4582269 last accessed 29 March 2023) indicate that it is known locally as Saint Dympna's Holy Well. People would visit it especially in August and September and, according to tradition, the water of the well helped cure rheumatism. On inspection this roughly D-shaped spring well (L 0.8m; Wth 0.5m; D 0.3m) was delimited by flagstones. A stone-lined pathway lead to it from a roadside gateway mounted with a cross. To the WNW a statue of St Dympna, according to the School's Collection (ibid.), was encased in a glass-fronted concrete shrine, beneath which there was a fragment

				of worked stone. A bullaun stone (GA105-124002-) lay to the E of the well, while to the SE there was a rough cut-stone 'seat' (H 1.14m). There was a pattern tree (GA105-124003-) with rags tied to its branches to the SW. Current aerial imagery (OSi Digitalglobe (2011-2013)) indicates that the well is now obscured by trees and bushes. (O'Flanagan 1927, Vol. 2, 29; Killanin and Duignan 1967, 363).
GA105-124002	Killeenadeema East	561875E, 713196N	Bullaun stone	-
GA105-124003	Killeenadeema East	561875E, 713196N	Ritual site - holy tree/bush	-
GA105-124004	Killeenadeema East	561875E, 713196N	Architectural fragment	-
GA105-127	Killeenadeema East	562210E, 713324N	Water mill - horizontal-wheeled	-
GA105-139	Knockadikeen	564346E, 716061N	Ringfort - cashel	On the top of a rise in grassland. Poorly preserved circular cashel (diam. 29m) defined by a collapsed drystone wall. A hollow in the SE quadrant of the interior may be the collapsed remains of a souterrain (GA105-139001-). In the SW quadrant a series of low grassed-over wall foundations may be internal divisions. Abutting the cashel wall at WSW is an annexe which is roughly rectangular in plan (L 16m; Wth 14m) and defined by grassed-over stone walls. There is a gap (Wth 2.5m) at WSW.
GA105-139001	Knockadikeen	564346E, 716061N	Souterrain	Within the interior of a cashel (GA105-139----). A hollow visible in the SE quadrant may mark the collapsed remains of a possible souterrain.
GA105-140	Knockanima	562319E, 715691N	Workhouse	-
GA105-141	Knockanima	562451E, 715528N	Graveyard	-
GA105-150	Loughrea	561949E, 716611N	Historic town	-
GA105-150005	Loughrea	561638E, 716589N	Designed landscape - summer house	-
GA105-150007	Loughrea	562062E, 716378N	Ritual site - holy well	-

GA105-150008	Loughrea	562125E, 716569N	Church	-
GA105-150009	Loughrea	562124E, 716572N	Graveyard	-
GA105-150011	Loughrea	562124E, 716572N	Architectural fragment	-
GA105-150012	Loughrea	562124E, 716572N	Graveslab	-
GA105-150013	Loughrea	562181E, 716712N	Chapel	-
GA105-150014	Loughrea	562132E, 716423N	Cathedral	-
GA105-150015	Loughrea	562208E, 716640N	Mill - unclassified	-
GA105-150016	Loughrea	561727E, 716536N	House - 18th/19th century	-
GA105-151001	Loughrea	561912E, 716764N	Religious house - Carmelite friars	-
GA105-151002	Loughrea	561940E, 716768N	Graveyard	-
GA105-150017	Loughrea	562124E, 716572N	Graveslab	-
GA105-151003	Loughrea	561912E, 716764N	Graveslab	-
GA105-151004	Loughrea	561912E, 716764N	Graveslab	-
GA105-151005	Loughrea	561912E, 716764N	Graveslab	-
GA105-151006	Loughrea	561912E, 716764N	Graveslab	-
GA105-151007	Loughrea	561912E, 716764N	Graveslab	-

GA105-151008	Loughrea	561912E, 716764N	Graveslab	-
GA105-152	Loughrea	561912E, 716764N	Stone head	-
GA105-152001	Loughrea	561912E, 716764N	Architectural feature	-
GA105-152002	Loughrea	561912E, 716764N	Architectural feature	-
GA105-152003	Loughrea	561912E, 716764N	Cross	-
GA105-154	Loughrea	562166E, 716904N	Railway station	-
GA105-155	Loughrea	562404E, 716396N	House - 18th/19th century	-
GA105-162	Moanmore East	564502E, 715459N	Stone circle - embanked	On a ridge in pastureland, immediately to the S of the Loughrea-Portumna road. Named the 'Seven Monuments' and shown within a large mixed forest on the OS 6-inch maps, this National Monument was known locally as 'Feara Breige'. It was described in Dutton's Statistical Survey of 1824 as a mound where there were 'formerly eight flat rude stones', but one was missing, five were still standing and two were lying flat on the bank. In the centre was a 'tumulus' and the entire site was planted with trees (O'Flanagan 1927, Vol. 2, 239). The trees have since been removed from the monument but traces of the plantation survive immediately to its S and around its W limits and a house has been built to its SE. Traces of lazy beds, running roughly NE-SW are visible immediately to its S. This embanked stone circle (30.15m N-S) is defined by a raised roughly circular area that is enclosed by a well-preserved mainly earthen flat-topped bank (Wth at N 0.8m; int. H 0.5m; ext. H 0.8m) that is clearly visible all round. An outhouse built in the early 1980s clips it a SE (SMR file). There is small gap (base Wth 0.7m) in the bank at SE. The seven boulders are still extant: two at NW and N are lying flat and the other five at NE, E, SE, SSE and SSW are upright. Within the interior, roughly centrally located, is a small cairn (1.8m N-S;

				H 0.35-0.7m). A low berm (Wth 11.7m) visible around it slopes gently towards the bank. There is no visible surface trace of a fosse. Knox (1915, 310-11) recorded traces of an outer bank to the N, E and S. It is now only clearly visible from N to NE (L c. 16.4m; Wth 0.5m; int. H 1.7m; ext. H 1m). Here a field wall is built outside it and there is a sharp drop (H 1.8m) to the road below. Otherwise only slight intermittent traces are evident from SW to N and this area is densely overgrown with scrub and trees. Knox (1915-16, 72) suggested that the central cairn was possibly an Ordnance Survey station and an excavation by Macalister (1916-17, 506-7), which proved that it was of recent origin, may back this up. The upstanding stones range in height from 1.08m to 1.56m and packing stones are visible at the base of some. Most are partially covered with moss and lichen. The top of the stone (L c. 0.2m; Wth 0.2m) at WSW is fairly flat and bears a roughly square tenon-like feature (H 0.02m; L 0.05m; Wth 0.05m), again suggesting a possible link with an OS trigonometrical station.
GA105-163	Moanmore East	564564E, 715048N	Designed landscape feature	-
GA105-165	Moanmore East	564447E, 715211N	Megalithic structure	In a relatively low-lying area surrounded by hillocks; formerly part of the demesne of Masonbrook House whose outbuildings lay adjacent to the SE. Described in 1837 by Lewis as the 'vestiges of a circular intrenchment within which are the remains of an ancient cromlech' (de Valera and Ó Nualláin 1972, xiv). No visible surface trace of the 'intrenchment' survives but the 'cromlech' is probably represented by a jumble of five limestone slabs (L/W 2m; H 0.5m) none of which seem to be in-situ. These could represent the remains of a collapsed chamber aligned roughly E-W. Faint traces of a possible mound are visible around the slabs and a carved stone trough lies beside it. Possibly a folly associated with the nearby mansion (ibid.)
GA105-167	Mountpleasant	562594E, 716089N	Tennis court	-
GA105-168	Mountpleasant	562934E, 715921N	Burial ground	-

GA105-169	Mountpleasant	562593E, 716141N	House - 18th/19th century	-
GA105-189	Tonaroasty	563469E, 716111N	Settlement cluster	To the E of Loughrea town in an area of in rough grazing land. Within a roughly rectangular area (c. 380m N-S; c. 210m E-W) at least eleven rectangular house sites (average L 11.6m; Wth 6.3m) defined by grassed-over foundations are visible. Several associated outbuildings and small fields are also evident. There is a low arched gateway in the field wall to S. A cashel (GA105-189001-) lies in the S half.
GA105-189001	Tonaroasty	563492E, 716004N	Ringfort - cashel	This monument is subject to a preservation order made under the National Monuments Acts 1930 to 2014 (PO no. 9/1985).
GA105-193	Lough Rea	562032E, 714771N	Crannog	In the SE sector of Lough Rea c. 170m from the shoreline. This small roughly subcircular island (c. 29m NE-SW; c. 27m NW-SE) is now overgrown with trees. According to Kinahan (1881-4, 228), it appeared to be 'surrounded by a circle of piles' and in the summer months 'gunbarrels and bronze spearheads' were said to have been brought up in the 'prongs of eelspears'. On the E side of the island 'traces of four canoes with their prows turned towards the shore' were noted. An attempt to raise one of them, 'a single-piece canoe of oak', failed because of its decomposed state and it broke in two pieces. Apparently the 'gunbarrels' were sunk in the lake in following the 1798 rebellion when all the guns around the country were seized and ordered to be destroyed. No trace of the 'circle of piles' was noted during a snorkel dive in the late 1990s (information from K. McDonald).
GA105-194	Lough Rea	560988E, 714917N	Crannog	Within the S sector of Lough Rea, c. 75m from the shoreline to the S and W. The surface of this small roughly circular island (diam. c. 20m) was covered with flat stones when inspected by Kinahan (1861-4, 425-6) in 1863 and they extended below the water level around its E and W sides. Short spurs extended off it to the N and SW. A number of parallel logs of round ash timber were visible below the water at NE and E and oak piles were noted at NW and NE. Kinahan (ibid., 426) carried out an excavation across the E side of the island and found numerous bones, broken and whole hazel nuts, two hones and an E-W running wicker wall. A dive in the late 1990s revealed traces of posts from the W to the

				NW of the crannog (information from K. McDonald). (Wood-Martin 1886, 225, 228-9)
GA105-195	Lough Rea	560662E, 715434N	Crannog	In the W sector of Lough Rea c. 20m from the shoreline. This irregularly shaped island (c. 90m E-W; c. 5-35m N-S) was formerly attached to the mainland by a causeway of marl and peat. On examining it Kinahan (1861-4, 416-17) noted masses of stones between and outside two semicircles of oak piles along the shoreline at NE and from E to S. About 20m to the S of the island three circles of piles were also visible. During the course of a series of excavations undertaken on the E half of the island a basket-work floor, basket-work partitions, hearths and numerous animal bones were uncovered (ibid., 717-24). A dive over the oak piles noted to the NE of the island in the late 1990s found them to be part of an artificially constructed small harbour or docking area (information from K. McDonald). (Wood-Martin 1886, 225-9)
GA105-196	Lough Rea	560426E, 715835N	Crannog	In the WNW sector of Lough Rea, c. 50m from the present shoreline to the W. Shown on the 1838 edition of the OS 6-inch map as a roughly subrectangular island (c. 50m NNW-SSE; c. 35m WSW-ENE). When Kinahan (1861-4, 414-15) investigated it he found that below the surface of loose stones, which were laid in regular order, it was constructed of layers of marl, peat, large stones, birch trunks and branches and two layers of squared oak beams laid at right angles to each other. All this was contained by a circle of piles between which sod had been laid. The whole was stabilized by flat stones set outside the circle of piles and three lines of oak piles across the crannog. Finds included a whetstone, a circular wooden vessel or 'meather', which subsequently fell to pieces, a heart, a piece of iron as well as bones of ox, sheep and pig. Kinahan (ibid., 414) noted that the island was very low in the lake and that it was covered by water in winter months. On inspection in January 1983 it was not visible above the water surface. (Wood-Martin 1886, 225-9)
GA105-197	Lough Rea	560706E, 716102N	Crannog	In the NW sector of Lough Rea c. 95m from the shoreline to the N. Shown on the 1838 edition of the OS 6-inch map as a roughly subrectangular island (c. 33m E-W; c. 23m N-S). Kinahan (1861-4, 413),

				who examined all the islands in the lake in 1862, concluded that this was possibly a crannog. On inspection in August 1986 it was not visible above the water surface; a navigational buoy marked its location. See also GA105-103---- to GA106-198004-. (Wood-Martin 1886, 225-9)
GA105-198	Lough Rea	561635E, 716398N	Crannog	This is one of six possible crannogs (see also GA105-198001, GA105-198002-, GA105-198003-, GA199---- and GA105-224----) located in the NE end of Lough Rea; this one is c. 80m from the shoreline to the N. It is shown on the 1838 edition and 1929 revision of the OS 6-inch map as a very small island (c. 9m NE-SW; c. 6m NW-SE). On inspection in June 1992 most of the it was under water but it appeared to be artificially built on a pile of stones. A few trees were growing on it.
GA105-198001	Lough Rea	561820E, 716327N	Crannog	This is one of six crannogs (see also GA105-198----, GA105-198002-, GA105-198003-, GA105-199---- and GA105-224----) located in the NE end of Lough Rea; this one is c. 80m from the shoreline to the NE. It consists of a small roughly pear-shaped island (c. 17.5m NE-SW; c. 8.6m NW-SE) that is artificially built on a pile of stones. The interior is grass covered and several mature trees are growing around its perimeter. Current OSi aerial imagery shows a wide natural causeway (max. Wth 43m) leading towards it from the shoreline to the NW.
GA105-198002	Lough Rea	561747E, 716277N	Crannog	Located within the NE sector of Lough Rea, this is one of six crannogs (see also GA105-198----, GA105-198001-, GA105-198003-, GA105-199--- - and GA105-224----) in this area of the lake. The crannog (D 13m) appears to have been artificially built on stones, which extended out from it for a distance of 4m below the water at N and S. The interior rose gradually towards a flat-topped mound (H c. 1.2m). Traces of a bank (L c. 3m; Wth c. 1m; H 0.3m) were visible at S. The interior was densely overgrown with brambles, trees and fallen trees. A possible slipway (L 1.5m; Wth 0.4m) marked by loose stones was evident at N. A possible causeway extended off it at E (information from K. McDonald).
GA105-198003	Lough Rea	561877E, 716316N	Crannog	Located within the NE sector of Lough Rea, this is one of six crannogs (see also GA105-198----, GA105-198001-, GA105-198002-, GA105-199--- - and GA105-224----) in this area of the lake. It is roughly subrectangular

				in plan (c. 15m N-S; c. 2m E-W) and has been artificially built on a pile of stones. A few trees are growing on it.
GA105-199	Lough Rea	562032E, 716142N	Crannog	Located within the NE sector of Lough Rea, this is one of six crannogs (see also GA105-198----, GA105-198001-, GA105-198002-, GA105-198003----- and GA105-224----) in this area of the lake. This example is roughly subrectangular in plan (c. 11m E-W; c. 3. 5m N-S). It is overgrown with trees. The crannog appears to be sited on a natural reef (information from K. McDonald).
GA105-200	Loughrea	562131E, 716409N	Redundant record	This record relates to an archaeological object: a statue of the Madonna and Child, which is in Loughrea Museum.
GA105-205	Earlspark	563553E, 715047N	Hilltop enclosure	On a hill summit in undulating pastureland, overlooking Lough Rea c. 1km to the W. Aerial reconnaissance in October 1984 (ASGAP 193:37a, 38a) revealed a poorly preserved subcircular enclosure (115m N-S; 100m E-W) defined by a low bank from NE through E to SSE and elsewhere by the natural scarp of the hill. A number of field boundaries running NNE-SSW, cut across the monument and another extends from its centre and runs in a WNW direction. The foundations of a circular hut site (GA105-205001-) occupy the centre of the monument, while the remains of a possible house (GA105-205002-) are visible in the S sector. A rath (GA105-080----) lies c. 70m to the E.
GA105-205001	Earlspark	563550E, 715034N	Hut site	A circular hut site is visible in the centre of the interior of the hillfort enclosure (GA105-205----) and a possible house site (GA105-205002-), rectangular in plan, is visible in the S sector.
GA105-205002	Earlspark	563550E, 715034N	House - indeterminate date	A circular hut site is visible in the centre of the interior of the hillfort enclosure (GA105-205----) and a possible house site (GA105-205002-), rectangular in plan, is visible in the S sector.
GA105-206	Moanmore West	563680E, 715231N	Redundant record	A potential monument noted on an aerial photograph (ASGAP 193:38a) proved on inspection to be a clump of trees and bushes and not an archaeological monument.
GA105-207	Moanmore West	563689E, 715418N	Redundant record	-
GA105-208	Earlspark	563705E, 714901N	Enclosure	In rough pastureland, almost in a hollow c. 80m to the S of a rath (GA105-080----). There is a pond c. 40m to the SSE. Aerial

				reconnaissance in November 1987 (ASGAP 375:74) revealed this small oval enclosure (21m N-S; 16.5m E-W) which is defined by a low earthen bank (Wth 3.5m; int. H 0.8m; ext. H 0.9m) best preserved from NE through S to W. The interior slopes gently to the S and a circular stone-filled hollow (diam. 5m) is visible towards its centre.
GA105-224	Lough Rea	561537E, 716410N	Crannog	-
GA105-226	Lough Rea	562352E, 715326N	Crannog	Located in the ESE part of Lough Rea. This crannog is c. 120 from the shoreline to the E and lies in 2.3m of water. It is roughly circular in plan (9.8m E-W; 9.7m N-S) and there appears to be a raised area (4.5m E-W; 4.1m N-S) in the middle of it; a modern small cairn is visible at its N end (information from K. McDonald).
GA105-227	Lough Rea	562516E, 714878N	Crannog	Located within the SE sector of Lough Rea and one of a group of three of small reefs, running NE-SW, named 'Stone Islands South' on the 1838 edition and 1929 revision of the OS 6-inch map. This crannog (c. 16.7m E-W; c. 12.5m N-S) is the most north easterly reef and it is constructed of stone similar to other crannogs in the lake (see also GA105-198----, GA105-198001-, GA105-198002- and GA105-198003-). It is 1.3m below the surface of the water and its only visible indication is a single tree (information from K. McDonald).
GA105-228001	Lough Rea	560616E, 716186N	Fulacht fia	Located in the NW sector of Lough Rea on what appears to be an earlier shoreline of the lake at a depth of approximately 1.3m. This possible fulacht fia, the most easterly example of two (see also GA105-228002-), was noted during a survey of the nearby crannog (GA105-197----) c. 120m to the SE. It consists of two conjoined shallow circular mounds, one larger (13m E-W and 9m N-S) than the other. Due to a heavy swell which stirred up sediment it was not possible to measure the smaller one. However, a central rectangular feature was noted within it. Its appearance suggests this is possibly a fulacht fia but it may be a hut site (information from K. McDonald).
GA105-228002	Lough Rea	560611E, 716181N	Fulacht fia	Located in the NW sector of Lough Rea on what appears to be an earlier shoreline of the lake at a depth of approximately 1.3m. This possible fulacht fia, the most westerly example of two (see also GA105-228001-

), was noted during a survey of the nearby crannog (GA105-197----) c. 120m to the SE. It consists of a shallow circular mound (13m E-W and 9m N-S) with a rectangular feature off centre towards its SE. Its appearance suggests that this is possibly a fulacht fia but it may be a hut site (information from K. McDonald).
GA105-231	Mountpleasant	563232E, 715647N	Redundant record	A curvilinear anomaly noted on an aerial photograph (ASGAP 193:34A) proved on inspection to be a natural depression that had been backfilled.
GA105-232	Killeenadeema East	562593E, 713171N	Enclosure	-
GA105-234	Loughrea	561816E, 716594N	Architectural fragment	Found on the side of an old ruined out-building, this neat rectangular limestone block (L 0.44m; Wth 0.23m) with slightly battered sides and a slightly dished surface is decorated with relief carvings on each side face. The carvings include a dragon, a pair of animals confronting each other, a single-horned animal with a chain and a pair of trefoil terminals connected by a chain. The stone was not in situ but had been in the yard for as long as anyone could remember and locally it was believed to be from the old castle (GA105-150006-). It appears to have been part of a larger structure and of 16th-century date.
GA105-236	Earlspark	563380E, 714252N	Deer park	This high medieval deerpark is located on the SE shore of Lough Rea, c. 2km to the SE of Loughrea town (GA105-150----) and it occupies the townland of Earlspark. A detailed survey of it undertaken by Beglane (2014, 307-17) found that it dates to the 13 th century and was established by the de Burghs, an Anglo-Norman family. Its boundary wall is coterminous with the townland boundary over its entire length. The enclosing wall is 7.4km long and, while much of it is of similar height to the surrounding field boundaries (1-1.6m), some sections of it survive to a height of 2.6m. In general, its base width is between 0.9m and 1m. In some places only one or two courses of the original wall remain, supplemented by more recent rebuilding. Of 193 surveyed locations, there were only 36 points at which no trace of the original walling survived. The wall, of double-face construction, is built of roughly coarsed mortared angular blocks of limestone with a mortared

				<p>rubble core. Charcoal from a mortar sample provided a radiocarbon date of 1251-97 (cal AD UBA-18087), tying it in with the founding of the town in 1236 and the existence of the park noted in documentary sources dating to 1333 (ibid., 308-10).</p> <p>Access to the park was gained via gateways at NW and NE. No trace of the former example survives but Beglan (ibid., 313) notes that it was most likely located where a relict trackway from Loughrea enters the townland and splits into two branches, one branch being the former line of the Loughrea-Dalystown road. The second branch, also a relict feature, heads E through the park and leads to the gateway at NE. At the junction of these trackways a large recumbent slab, known locally as 'The Resting Stone', served as a bench when they were in use. The gateway (Wth 3.04m) at NE, which was presumably secured by a wooden gate, was wide enough to accommodate the access of carts. Geophysical survey of disturbed stony ground immediately outside it suggests that a cobbled yard and track may once have existed here. It is likely that the gatehouse controlling access to the park during the high medieval period was located here. Beglane (ibid.) also speculates that there may have been another entrance to the park at E, where the relict trackway heading towards Dalystown exited the park. An unusual feature, a short distance to the S of this point, is a small subrectangular aperture (L 0.2m; Wth 0.2m), which is part of the original construction of the wall. It is located at a height of 0.8m above ground level. It may have functioned in a similar way to a modern letter box, allowing small items to be passed into and out of the park. The wall was built so that the ground level of the enclosed area was lower than that outside it. This would have proved useful in maximising the effectiveness of the boundary as deer would have been able to enter it relatively easily, but it would have been more difficult for them to jump out as they would be jumping uphill (ibid., 314).</p> <p>Earlspark is the most impressive and complete surviving high medieval deerpark in Ireland, and it is also the largest extending to over 369 hectares. A number of archaeological monuments are visible within it,</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				including a two hillforts (GA105-205---- and GA105-086----), two enclosures (GA105-208---- and GA105-087001-), a ringfort (GA105-081-- --), a field system (GA105-087----), a children's burial ground (GA105-083----), a standing stone (GA105-237----) and a souterrain (GA105-238---).
GA105-237	Earlspark	563565E, 714564N	Standing stone	Located on a prominent hillock on a NE-SW running ridge, this standing stone (H 0.8m; c 0.55m x 0.24m) is aligned N-S and is embedded in a stony base. It is known locally as the 'Lady Stone' or the 'Earl's Chair' and it is believed that Nora Novar, who reputedly built the townland boundary wall, is buried here. The standing stone was identified by Dr F. Beglane (pers. comm. November 2014). Ringforts (GA105-081---- and GA105-080----) are visible c. 135m to the NNW and c. 455m to the NNE respectively, and all the monuments lie within the N half of a medieval deerpark (GA105-236----). (Beglane 2014, 315)
GA105-238	Earlspark	562644E, 713604N	Souterrain	-

Appendix 2: National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

Reg No.	Original Use	ITM	Distance	Description
30337001	convent/ nunnery	561678, 716995	1.92km	Detached Carmelite convent, built c.1830 and consecrated 1833, comprising seven-bay block with pedimented breakfront, flanked by one-bay pedimented projecting ends, eastern being gable end of chapel, and with recent gabled porch to east elevation of chapel, four-bay sacristy to rear (north) gable of chapel, and range of outbuildings to rear. Pitched slate roofs with clay ridge tiles. Rendered chimneystacks, with wrought-iron cross finials to end bays. Roughcast rendered walls with tooled painted stone string course. Front elevation has pointed arch window openings to end bays, with tooled painted stone surrounds, painted stone sills and hood-mouldings with carved stops, stained-glass window to chapel, and square-headed window openings elsewhere with painted stone surrounds and sills, stressed keystone and stained-glass windows, replacement uPVC windows to middle bays and western end bay. Pointed arch window openings to three-bay side elevation of chapel, having render surrounds and sills and stained-glass windows. Carved painted stone doorcase comprising Ionic columns with oversized volutes, and moulded bases supporting moulded entablature with moulded cornice, moulded curvilinear pediment, round-headed fanlight with replacement uPVC fanlight and double-leaf door. Square-headed double-leaf timber battened door to porch with overlight. Curved coursed rubble limestone boundary walls with cement block upper layer. Cast-iron pedestrian gates, with smooth rendered plinth walls with cast-iron railings terminating in square-profile piers with pointed caps.
30337002	monastery	561883, 716828	1.68km	Detached five-bay two-storey monastery, built 1829, having slightly advanced end bays to front (south) elevation, and three-bay side (west) elevation. Later building attached at east end. Hipped slate roofs with decorative ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks, and decorative ridge crestings. Smooth rendered walls with render quoins, overgrown with ivy. Square-headed window openings, with smooth render lugged surrounds to front elevation, double windows to end bays of front elevation, having tooled limestone sills and replacement uPVC windows. Some timber sliding sash windows to rear elevations, including round-headed six-over-six pane stairs window. Carved limestone entrance comprising square-headed door opening flanked by pilasters with plinths and moulded capitals and flanked by sidelights with cut-stone sills over panelled stone stall risers with plinths, having fluted frieze and continuous moulded cornice over openings. Square-headed replacement uPVC side lights and door. Rectangular plaque over doorway having render surround and tooled limestone heraldic device comprising curved banner inscription, crown and shield with Greek cross to fess point and three-star anise. Cut-stone step to entrance.

30337003	monastery	561908, 716817	1.66km	<p>Monastery building, built c.1880, facing west, comprising seven-bay three-storey block with higher four-bay three-storey addition to north end of rear (east), and with three-bay two-storey block to south end having gable to attic over middle bay. Hipped slate roof with clay ridge tiles, decorative ridge tiles, and rendered chimneystacks. Pitched slate roof with tooled limestone cross finial and eaves course to three-bay block, with oculus window opening to gable. Venetian window to same block with carved limestone sill and painted smooth render surround comprising pilasters supporting stepped cornice and having render archivolt to middle opening with raised keystone, and similar window to top floor of south elevation of rear block. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills elsewhere to building, with replacement uPVC windows to all openings. Square-headed door openings with timber paned overlights and timber panelled doors. Earlier monastery building attached to north end of west elevation, chapel attached to south elevation.</p>
30337004	church/ chapel	561916, 716792	1.63km	<p>Gable-fronted Roman Catholic monastery chapel, built c.1820, attached to south end of monastery. Substantially refurbished, refenestrated and extended c.1900. Five-bay nave with altar to east end, single-bay transept to south, gabled porch to re-entrant corner of nave and transept, bowed apse flanked by slightly lower gabled single-bay chapels, and square-plan four-stage tower to north side of northern chapel. Gable-front has rose window over elaborate three-bay entrance. Pitched slate roofs with decorative ridge tiles and wrought-iron cross finials. Half-conical slate roof to apse. Tooled limestone cross finial to west gable, tooled limestone copings and eaves course. Carved limestone corbel table to gable-front and to tower, latter also having crenellated parapet. Smooth rendered walls with some painted quoins and some tooled limestone quoins. Limestone string course to gable-front and to transept gable. Snecked limestone ashlar gable-front with stepped plinth moulding, slightly buttressed at north and south ends. Rock-faced snecked limestone ashlar walls to tower, with decorative rectangular full-height recessed panels, tooled sill-course and string course. Round-headed windows to tower with tooled surrounds and hood-mouldings having metal louvre windows, paired to top stage. Quatrefoil window openings with tooled surrounds, hood-mouldings and stained-glass leaded windows to third stage. Trefoil windows with tooled surrounds and leaded stained-glass windows to bottom stage. Five round-headed windows to apse with tooled block-and-start surrounds and stained-glass windows. Hexafoil windows to east walls of chapels with tooled surrounds, hood-mouldings and stained-glass windows. Double hexafoil rose window to transept having carved limestone surround with colonettes, moulded archivolt, hood-moulding with carved stops, and spandrel details to base, and similar rose window to transept gable with twelve-foil outer ring to quatrefoil inner window, both windows having stained glass. Porch has segmental arch recess to west side with moulded surround and sculpted statue of Madonna and Child, triple round-headed lights</p>

				below, oculus above with limestone surround, square-headed door opening to south side with tooled chamfered block-and-start surround and double-leaf timber panelled door. Carved limestone arcaded entrance in gable-front having moulded plinth, round-headed doorway flanked by round-headed window recesses, all with carved moulded surrounds and separated by colonettes with moulded bases and foliate capitals, having continuous hood-moulding over openings with foliate stops, with timber double-leaf door and stained-glass windows. Arcades to transepts having circular red marble piers having white marble foliate capitals and dossierets supporting moulded round-headed arches. Timber barrel roof with beam-trusses supported on hanging posts and tooled limestone corbels. Carved timber gallery and confessionals, and tooled limestone Stations of the Cross. Marble altars to transepts, and later marble altar to apse.
30337005	gates/ railings/ walls	561844, 716760	1.64km	Entrance gates and boundary railings to Saint Joseph's Monastery, erected c.1830. Complex of monastery and older church and graveyard approached through gateway at south-west having decorative double-leaf vehicular gate and similar flanking pedestrian gates, with tooled limestone ashlar square-plan piers with chamfered corners, moulded plinths and cornices and globe finials with decorative banding. Gateway flanked by cast-iron railings on tooled limestone plinth walls. Inner boundary to monastery proper comprises double-leaf vehicular and one pedestrian entrance having ashlar limestone piers with plinths, moulded string courses and cornices with caps having lanterns, spear-headed cast-iron gates, flanked by cast-iron railings on cut-stone plinths, with rendered piers at intervals. Cast-iron pedestrian gate to east of chapel entrance having cast-iron railing to inner side, circular-plan tooled limestone piers with moulded plinths, moulded string courses, foliate carvings to friezes, and domed render caps. Double-leaf vehicular gateway to south having wrought-iron gate to round-plan tooled limestone piers with moulded string courses and plinths and globe finials, flanked by similar railings on cut-stone plinths. Coursed rubble limestone boundary walls to east bounding graveyard, having stepped copings terminating in square-plan dressed limestone piers with pointed caps and having ornate cast-iron double-leaf pedestrian gate. Ruined medieval abbey, and graveyard to site.
30337006	graveyard/ cemetery	561913, 716762	1.61km	Mausolea and graveyard, established c.1800, with mausolea dated 1806, 1834, 1858 and 1918. Square-plan carved limestone chest tomb type mausoleum attached inside north wall of abbey nave, comprising obelisk over straight-sided plinth and having recessed panels to both, atop tomb proper which has moulded cornice, armorial plaques to front and sides, and inscription to front, and cast-iron ring pull mounts to east face. Tomb inside north-west corner of abbey nave has rectangular-plan, cut-stone plinth, moulded cornice to long side at base of gabled roof having moulded ridge, cross finial to east gable, heraldic shield to outer roof slope, pediment to east gable with inscribed plaque. Tooled

				limestone plinth course. Freestanding chest tomb type mausoleum to north-west of abbey ruin, comprising tooled limestone obelisk with ball and cross finial atop stepped plinth, over flat-topped chest tomb having pilasters to sides supporting pulvinated cornice, with limestone ashlar walls, square-headed cast-iron door with cross and foliate decoration to west side, and rectangular tooled panel with inscription to north side. Freestanding carved limestone chest tomb type mausoleum to east, flat-topped, with tooled limestone globe finials having tooled pediment with cross finial to west face, and ogee-headed arched openings to long sides, square-plan pier to south-east corner, ashlar walls with square-plan piers at corners having recessed panels, all atop stepped tooled plinth, and having circular panel with inscription in relief at west side, and tooled panel with inscription to west plinth, with cast-iron ring pulls to east plinth. Numerous simple tooled limestone chest tombs to site, some graves with tooled limestone memorials and cast-iron railings. Some horizontal tooled limestone slab memorials. Numerous vertical grave slabs and Celtic cross grave markers. Some vertical memorials with smooth rendered graves having limestone edging. Some statuary.
30337007	store/ warehouse	562167, 716899	1.7km	Detached railway goods shed, built 1890, with lower single-storey single-bay projection to south gable and two-bay projection to north gable. Pitched slate roofs with clay ridge tiles and red brick chimneystack, and some timber bargeboards. Coursed squared rubble limestone walls with red brick quoins. Square-headed window openings with render sills and red brick block-and-start surrounds, blocked with cement blocks. Round-headed window opening with render sill and red brick surround to south gable. Segmental-headed doorway for locomotive to north gable, with red brick block-and-start surrounds and double-leaf timber battened doors. Segmental-arched vehicular entrances to east elevation, with red brick block-and-start-surrounds having single-leaf sliding timber battened doors.
30337008	railway station	562172, 716872	1.68km	Detached three-bay two-storey railway offices and sheds, built 1890, comprising three-bay two-storey main building with single-bay single-storey addition to north gable and with six-bay single-storey addition to south gable. Pitched slate roof to main building and southern addition, with lean-to slate roof to northern addition. Red brick chimneystacks. Coursed squared snecked rubble limestone walls with red brick quoins. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills having red brick block-and-start surrounds. Square-headed door openings with red brick block-and-start surrounds, one with double-leaf timber battened door.
30337009	court house	561563, 716557	1.56km	Detached three-bay two-storey court house, built 1821, entrance bay being recessed and fronted by very slightly advanced portico, and having lower recessed three-bay two-storey block to rear (north), latter having windows to first floor level of sides, and door flanking by window to short elevation. Hipped slate roofs with clay ridge tiles, cut limestone eaves course, with modillions to front block, and limestone ashlar chimneystacks. Limestone ashlar walls, channelled to ground floor, with tooled sill

				course to first floor, and tooled plinth course. Square-headed window openings with dressed surrounds, tooled sills and six-over-six pane timber sliding sash windows throughout. Square-headed door opening with timber panelled double-leaf door with overlight, with portico comprising carved stone paired square-profile pilaster supporting entablature with plain frieze. Bench mark to threshold. Square-headed door opening to rear block with timber battened door, flanked by square-headed window openings, each with tooled lintel having cut-stone decorative relieving arch over. Small yard to west side of rear block, with rubble limestone boundary wall. Building set in grassed fair green.
30337010	mill race	561842, 716727	1.61km	Millrace, constructed c.1800, running westward from north-east of Loughrea Town and turning southward to flow into Lough Rea, and following line of medieval town fosse of c.1250. Cast-iron sluice gates set on four-arch footbridge at south-west. Semi-circular arches with dressed limestone voussoirs and rubble limestone walls. Aluminium railings. Square-based millrace with coursed rubble limestone walls with some limestone slab copings, some curved rendered copings and some rubble limestone copings. Some rubble limestone revetment walls. Curved dressed limestone walls to some turns in millrace. Some pedestrian doors opening onto footbridges over millrace. Round-headed door openings with rubble voussoirs having timber battened doors. Elliptical arched footbridge at south-west having rendered arch, rendered walls and rendered over span. One flat arched road bridge over millrace at north-west having cast-iron H-bar supports and rubble limestone walls with rendered copings. Sixteen single-arch footbridges to north-eastern stretch of millrace. Coursed rubble limestone walls. Semi-circular arches with dressed limestone and sandstone voussoirs. Some with rendered road surface. Pedestrian doorways to north-eastern section with round-headed door openings having some cast-iron gates and some timber battened doors. One decorative pedestrian doorway with tooled limestone lined-and-ruled surround having fan-shaped opening over with stepped tooled voussoirs and timber battened door. Some tooled limestone steps to millrace. Part of the millrace now forms part of amenity site.
30337011	house	561664, 716660	1.6km	End-of-terrace two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820, with four-bay single-storey addition to rear. Now in use as public house. Pitched slate roof, catslide to rear, with rendered chimneystacks, lean-to corrugated-iron roof to addition, and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls with decorative render quoins and eaves course. Square-headed diminishing window openings with render sills having replacement uPVC windows. Moulded render surround to first floor windows with flanking pilasters supporting moulded cornices. Decorative render keystones to ground floor window openings. Shopfront comprising fluted pilasters with gabled consoles flanking, rendered fascia with moulded cornice and raised render lettering. Square-headed double-leaf timber panelled door, with

				step to threshold, and having round boss with moulded surround over. Fronts onto Main Street with small yard and right of way to rear.
30337012	house	561723, 716638	1.55km	Terraced two-bay three-storey house, built c.1820. Formerly also in use as shop. Pitched slate roof with clay ridge tiles, rendered chimneystacks, and smooth rendered eaves course. Smooth rendered walls. Square-headed diminishing window openings with render sills having one-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows. Render shopfront to ground floor with pilasters flanking window openings and central door opening, with fluted consoles flanking rendered name plate with raised lettering and render cornice. Shopfront has replacement uPVC windows and timber battened double-leaf door with plain overlight. Fronts onto Main Street with small private yard to rear.
30337013	house	561862, 716602	1.48km	Terraced two-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, built c.1880, having gabled half-dormer windows, and integral carriage opening. Now in use as opticians. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystack, cast-iron rainwater goods, and moulded render eaves course, with dentillated pediments to dormers. Channelled rendered walls. Square-headed window openings, double to first floor, with fluted render pilasters, and one-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows. Shopfront to ground floor with channelled render piers, moulded entablature with decorative cast-iron crestings over cornice, fluted gabled consoles, and recent raised lettering to name plate. Square-headed carriage arch to east with multiple-pane rectangular overlight and timber battened double-leaf door. Square-headed display window to shopfront with timber window and square-headed half-glazed timber panelled door, with multiple-pane timber overlights. Fronts onto Main Street with small yard to rear.
30337014	house	561909, 716601	1.46km	End-of-terrace three-storey building, built c.1930, with two-bay front to Main Street and four-bay side elevation. Now in use as bookmaker's office and shop. Hipped slate roof with rendered chimneystack, and decorative moulded eaves course. Smooth rendered walls with panelled pilasters to corners, and rectangular panels to bay divisions. Moulded render sill courses. Paired square-headed shouldered window openings with chamfered render surrounds and render half-hexagon-plan mullions, having replacement uPVC windows to upper storeys. Square-headed shouldered chamfered display windows with render sills to elevations, having timber vertically divided fixed windows. Openings to north elevation with similar detailing and having fixed timber windows and timber panelled door with plain overlight.
30337015	house	562146, 716643	1.45km	End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey over basement house, built c.1790. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls with dressed limestone eaves course. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills having smooth render surrounds and replacement uPVC windows. Round-headed door opening with scalloped render surround having Ionic columns with dressed limestone plinths, and petal fanlight with fluted surround having marigold boss. Timber

				panelled door approached by curved double flight of tooled limestone steps with nosings, and having wrought-iron railings.
30337017	bridge	562209, 716652	1.44km	Three-arch road bridge over Loughrea River, built c.1760, southern side of bridge joins to culvert with buildings over. Round arches with tooled limestone voussoirs. Coursed rubble limestone wall at north, and coursed rubble limestone parapet walls with some render repairs. Dressed curved limestone copings, stepped at ends. Coursed limestone walls to river, with six tooled limestone steps to north-east of bridge.
30337018	hotel	562237, 716672	1.46km	Attached five-bay three-storey hotel with dormer attic, built c.1780, with canted bay entrance bay, two-bay three-storey addition to east end, each bay recessed back, with single-storey infill to front of addition having canted bay window, and two-bay four-storey addition to rear having four-bay three-storey addition. Pitched slate roof with mansard slate roof addition to front roof slope with gabled dormer windows, and pitched slate roof to additions to east and rear, hipped roof to canted elements and to four-bay rear projection, and lean-to roof to lower front addition projection. Rendered chimneystacks with terracotta chimney pots. Roughcast rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with render sills having replacement uPVC windows. Round-headed door opening with carved limestone Gibbsian surround having cornice and proud keystone and springing stones. Replacement half-glazed timber panelled door, plain overlight.
30337020	bank/ financial institution	562065, 716601	1.42km	Terraced six-bay three-storey commercial premises, built c.1930. Formerly in use as shop, now in use as bank. Possibly formerly two three-bay houses. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks, and corbelled render eaves course. Smooth rendered walls with smooth render sill course and plinth course. Square-headed window openings with smooth render surrounds to top floor, round-headed recesses to first floor, and having metal casement windows. Shopfront comprising render pilasters with stepped render plinths and stepped render cornice, having painted name plates with recent raised lettering. Square-headed recent timber display windows. Square-headed door openings with multiple-pane overlights and timber panelled doors.
30337021	church/ chapel	562123, 716568	1.39km	Freestanding Gothic Revival cruciform-plan former Church of Ireland church, dated 1825, having single-bay nave and transepts, with three-stage tower to front, and slightly recessed lower vestry and porch to re-entrant corners of nave and chancel. Now in use as public library. Pitched slate roofs with carved corbelled pinnacles to gables of chancel and transepts, carved limestone crenellations and corner pinnacles to tower, and hipped slate roofs to vestry and porch. Coursed squared snecked rubble limestone walls, with ashlar walls and stepped buttresses to tower corners, stepped plinth course to south elevation of tower. Double-light round-headed window opening to sides of top stage of tower, with tooled surround, hood-moulding, and timber louvres. Bottom stage of tower has lancet window

				to south side and stunted lancet to north, with dressed surrounds, tooled hood-mouldings and leaded multiple-pane windows. Triple-light round headed window to front of middle stage of tower, with two oculi to spandrels, hood-moulding above, and latticed stained glass, with dressed surround set in shallow round-headed recess with hood-moulding, crenellation detail to base, and tooled rectangular date plaque with inscription to apron. Pointed arch window openings to nave with dressed surrounds, tooled hood-mouldings and timber windows. Tudor arch door opening to front of tower, with stepped scalloped carved surround, tooled hood-moulding, and double-leaf timber battened door. Tudor arch former doorway to north side of tower, now infilled to window opening, having tooled surround and timber window. Bench mark to threshold. Smooth rendered walls and ceiling to interior with some white marble commemorative plaques and slabs, and brass plaques to walls. Recent gallery.
30337022	house	562266, 716658	1.45km	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1780, having integral carriage arch to west end of front (north) elevation. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls, ruled and lined to west gable, with smooth rendered plinth course to front elevation. Square-headed diminishing window openings with tooled limestone sills having replacement timber windows. Round-headed door opening with tooled limestone block-and-start surround and raised triple keystone, with cast-iron petal fanlight in timber setting, with replacement timber panelled door. Segmental-headed carriage arch with timber battened double-leaf door. One of a terraced pair.
30337023	house	562275, 716663	1.45km	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, built c.1800, having integral carriage arch to east end of front (north) elevation. Pitched corrugated-iron roof with rendered chimneystacks. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered plinth course. Square-headed diminishing window openings, now boarded or blocked up, with tooled limestone sills. Square-headed door opening with rectangular overlight. Segmental-headed carriage arch opening, now blocked up. One of a terraced pair.
30337024	house	562374, 716718	1.51km	Detached three-bay three-storey house, built c.1820, having shallow entrance breakfront, two-bay single-storey addition to east end with clerestory, and further two-storey block to rear. Pitched slate roofs with rendered end chimneystacks having terracotta chimney pots. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls with render quoins. Square-headed diminishing window openings, with smooth render sills and surrounds, and moulded dentillated render cornices to ground and first floor openings, having one-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows. Addition has square-headed timber ribbon window with moulded dentillated sill course, and square-headed double-light replacement timber window to ground floor with smooth render surround and sill and having moulded dentillated cornice. Addition has square-headed timber ribbon window with moulded dentillated sill course, and square-headed double-light replacement timber window to ground floor with smooth render surround and sill and having moulded dentillated cornice. Square-headed door opening with moulded lintel, elaborate two-stage

				cast-iron batwing fanlight with render surround and moulded cornice, and decoratively carved timber panelled door, with polychrome paving to front. Pseudo-three-centred carriage arch opening. Cast-iron railings and piers to front of building on cut limestone plinths, having decorative cast-iron piers to pedestrian gate, with step to footpath.
30337025	house	562404, 716732	1.52km	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, having four-bay elevation to west side, and single-bay two-storey projection to south-east. Hipped slate roofs, with overhanging eaves to main block, rendered chimneystacks and cast-iron rainwater goods. Pebbledashed walls. Square-headed diminishing window openings with smooth render surrounds, painted tooled stone sills and timber sliding sash windows, six-over-six pane to first floor and nine-over-six pane to ground floor. Round-headed door opening with render surround, double-leaf timber panelled door and spoked fanlight. Decorative cast-iron railings to front garden on rendered plinths, with decorative cast-iron pedestrian gate with panelled cast-iron piers, and flanked by rendered boundary walls.
30337027	town/ county hall	562064, 716491	1.31km	Attached seven-bay two-storey former town hall, built c.1860, having arcade detail to ground floor. Also formerly in use as cinema, currently disused. Pitched slate roof with overhanging eaves, moulded render eaves course and timber bargeboards, with open-bed pediment to east gable. Roughcast rendered walls to first floor with moulded eaves course, smooth render quoins, and squared dressed limestone walls to ground floor with dressed limestone plinth course and impost course, and with render string course between floors. Oculus window opening to east gable with moulded render surround and timber louvres. Square-headed window openings to first floor, with tooled stone sills and having six-over-six pane timber sliding sash windows. Square-headed window and door openings to ground floor with dressed surrounds, set in segmental-arched recesses, with cut-stone voussoirs and imposts. Windows have six-over-six pane timber sliding sash windows to front elevation and timber casement window to gable with multi-paned overlight, and door openings to end bays and one middle bay have double-leaf glazed timber panelled doors with geometric glazing to overlights, and having tooled limestone steps to eastmost doorway.
30337028	house	562243, 716589	1.38km	Attached three-bay three-storey house, built c.1860, with integral carriage arch to north end. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystacks having some terracotta chimney pots. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls with render quoins. Square-headed diminishing window openings with render sills and smooth render surround, having moulded cornices to lower floors, with timber sliding sash windows, three-over-three pane to top floor, and six-over-six pane to other floors. Square-headed door opening with smooth render surround, moulded render cornice and replacement timber door with overlight. Elliptical-headed carriage arch having double-leaf timber battened door with inset square-headed pedestrian door.

30337029	house	562260, 716592	1.38km	End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, having integral carriage arch to south end. Pitched slate roof with rendered chimneystack. Lined-and-ruled rendered walls with smooth rendered quoins. Square-headed window openings with render sills, pilasters with brackets supporting moulded dentillated cornices, and having two-over-two pane timber sliding sash windows. Round-headed door opening with moulded render surround with keystone having ceramic roundel with 'IHS' motif, and replacement glazed timber door with fanlight and steps. Segmental-headed carriage arch having timber battened double-leaf door.
30337030	school	562275, 716472	1.26km	Detached multi-phase Convent of Mercy primary school. L-plan two-storey-over-basement north-south block, built c.1880, with eight-bay east elevation, and six-bay west elevation with three-bay deep return at its north end with gabled dormer windows facing south, and with L-plan single-storey over basement addition to north. Yard to west of main block enclosed on street side by single-storey block of c.1880 with blank façade to street. Adjoining both buildings to south is double-pile three-storey north-south block, dated 1930, having one-bay projecting to north and which may be part of older building, later raised to three storeys. Three-storey projections to east and west sides of south block at north end, western having six-bay south-facing elevation and eastern having four-bay south-facing elevation. Seven-bay single-storey addition at south having single-bay single-storey projection at west. Pitched slate roofs, having hip to join of main north-south blocks, and flat felt roofs to addition and projection at south. Tooled limestone brackets and yellow firebrick eaves course to northmost L-plan block, and moulded corner bracket and eaves bracket course to south block and its projections. Rendered chimneystacks. Square-profile copper roof vents with pointed finials. Wrought-iron cross finials to gables. Dressed squared snecked limestone walls to north block, smooth rendered walls and lined and ruled rendered walls elsewhere, with tooled limestone quoins, yellow firebrick quoins to L-plan addition. Wall-mounted render statue to gables of projections to south block, with tooled limestone surrounds, tooled trefoil-headed hoods, and corbels. Tooled limestone eaves band to flat-roofed addition at south, having inscription and date, and with trios of square-headed windows, flanking entrance, with moulded limestone framing and with render surrounds to individual windows. Square-headed window openings to north block, with dressed block-and-start surrounds. South block has square-headed windows with raised render surrounds and having continuous label-mouldings to first floor, west elevation of south block and south elevation of west projection having hood-mouldings to alternate openings. Square-headed window openings with render sill and yellow firebrick block-and-start surround to L-plan addition having two-over-two pane timber sliding sash windows with timber overlights. Segmental-headed openings to dormers. Pointed arch triple-light traceried limestone windows to gables of south cross blocks, with cinquefoil heads to eastern with elongated quatrefoils to

				<p>spandrels, and pointed heads and quatrefoils within oculi to western, with stained glass, and having chamfered surrounds and moulded imposts incorporating hood-mouldings. Square-headed window openings have smooth render surrounds and render sills. All windows are replacement uPVC. Pointed arch door openings to middle of flat-roofed section at south of complex, to north end of west elevation of south block and gable of wet projection, with tooled limestone surrounds and render hood-mouldings, with double-leaf timber battened doors and timber framed overlights. Square-headed door openings elsewhere, with double-leaf timber battened doors and plain overlights, some approached by flights of rendered steps, having yellow firebrick block-and-start surround to L-plan addition, north block having dressed limestone surrounds. Pointed arch integral pedestrian gate at west end of southern flat-roof section with tooled limestone block-and-start surround having tooled hood-moulding and wrought-iron gate. Yard formed by south-west re-entrant corner of south block bounded by wrought-iron railings on rendered plinth wall with clear perspex outer skin. Nuns' graveyard to east of south block, having cast-iron grave markers, statue of Our Lady on carved limestone pedestal and carved limestone Celtic cross.</p>
30337031	Church/ chapel	562310, 716502	1.29km	<p>Convent chapel, built c.1880, attached to west end of convent. Nine-bay nave having altar to north end, three-bay single-storey sacristy to west with porch to its south side, apse at north flanked by three-bay two-stage circular-plan towers, with similar towers at front and rear of short one-bay two-storey link to east of church flanked to its east by four-stage tower having octagonal-plan spire, tower being located at south-west corner of convent proper. Link fronted by porch. Now in use as school sports hall. Pitched slate roof with band of fishscale slates, having hip at north end of nave, spired slate roofs to towers, decorative cast-iron ridge cresting, wrought-iron cross finials, and decorative cast-iron rainwater goods. Tooled limestone parapet to link porch having decorative quatrefoil piercings in round panels. Coursed rubble limestone walls with dressed limestone buttresses to corners of south gable and some to nave. Dressed squared snecked limestone walls to south gable, with tooled string courses to upper part. Tooled band near apex incorporating trio of round roof vent holes. Hexafoil window openings to south end of nave walls, with tooled surrounds, dressed and cut-stone voussoirs and stained-glass windows. Pointed arch double-light window openings elsewhere to nave with refoiled lights having quatrefoil lights to spandrels, tooled block-and-start surrounds having tooled hood-mouldings and tracery, and stained-glass windows. Shouldered square-headed window openings to sacristy, having tooled chamfered surrounds and two-over-two horizontal pane timber sliding sash windows. Triple lancet window openings to lower part of south gable with tooled continuous hood-mouldings and stained-glass windows. Rose window opening to upper part of south gable, set in recessed pointed arch ashlar panel with tooled hood-moulding, circular-profile colonettes to impost</p>

				level with vegetal capitals on circular-profile tooled plinths, and with seven hexafoil stained-glass lights, and with crosses in relief to base of window. Trio of window openings to lower level of front bays of nave, with tooled surrounds and continuous hood-moulding. Pointed window opening to north gable, having trefoil-headed lights with mullions, eight-foil light above, with tooled hood-moulding and surround. Trefoil-headed lights to towers, with stained glass and tooled surrounds. Triple-light window to upper level of south porch, lights having ogee heads, with tooled transom at impost level, and replacement uPVC windows. Shouldered door opening to sacristy, with tooled surround, timber diagonally battened door and tooled limestone steps with parapets. Shouldered door opening to south porch, with tooled chamfered surround, timber diagonally battened door, approached by tooled limestone steps, having ogee hood-moulding with cinquefoil window over. Tooled limestone steps to crypt, with wrought-iron gate, having limestone wall with cut-stone copings to area.
30337032	convent/ nunnery	562333, 716500	1.29km	Freestanding complex-plan ten-bay two-storey convent with dormer floor, built c.1880, facing south, front elevation having shallow entrance breakfront fronted by flat-roof porch, flanked by three bays to west and adjoining tower of chapel, and flanked by five bays to east, and gable-fronted eastmost bay projecting forward and fronted by two-storey canted-bay. Two-bay two-storey projection at north-east, and nine-bay two-storey projection to rear with dormer attic. Half-round plan tower to west end of front and rear elevations, linking with chapel. Recent pentagonal-plan chapel building to north-east. Pitched slate roofs with mansard roof to north projection, conical roof to towers. Pitched slate roof to dormer windows with decorative timber bargeboards, limestone ashlar chimneystacks with buttresses, decorative cast-iron ridge cresting, wrought-iron cross finials, and cast-iron rainwater goods. Dressed limestone and rubble sandstone walls with tooled limestone quoins, rendered walls to some rear elevations. Coursed dressed limestone plinth with cast-iron rectangular vents. Painted render statue to upper level of breakfront, with tooled limestone surround, tooled ogee-headed hood and tooled limestone corbels. Shouldered window openings to first floor, Tudor arch window openings to ground floor with triple windows to bays flanking entrance, having tooled limestone chamfered surrounds and sills, and replacement uPVC windows. Ogee-headed window openings in square-headed recesses to breakfront gable, with quatrefoil window openings above, all with tooled limestone shouldered chamfered surrounds having leaded windows. Square-headed timber casement windows to dormers. Square-headed window openings to pentagonal-plan chapel, having render sills and stained-glass windows. Pointed arch door opening to porch, with elaborate carved limestone surround, attached piers with foliate caps and foliate impost course, approached by tooled limestone steps and flanked by carved statuary. Replacement glazed timber door with sidelights and overlight. Tudor arched door opening to rear elevation, with tooled limestone surround having timber overlights and side lights with

				<p>timber panelled door. Square-headed door opening to rear elevation, with tooled limestone shouldered chamfered surround having diagonal timber battened door approached by flights of tooled limestone steps. Outbuildings to rear comprising two east-west ranges. Five-bay single-storey southern range, built c.1940 as orphanage for babies, having flat felt roof with pebbledashed rendered chimneystack, pebbledash rendered walls with smooth rendered plinth course, square-headed window openings with render sills and six-over-six pane timber sliding sash windows, square-headed door opening with rectangular overlight and replacement uPVC door, approached by three render steps. Range of multiple-bay single-storey outbuildings to north, having lean-to corrugated-iron roofs, smooth rendered walls, square-headed window openings with some timber fixed-pane windows and some timber louvre windows, and square-headed door openings with single and double-leaf timber battened doors. Four-bay single-storey boiler house to south-east, having flat roof with cast-iron rainwater goods, smooth rendered walls, square-headed window openings with timber louvre windows, and square-headed door opening with timber panelled door.</p>
30337033	school	562402, 716512	1.3km	<p>Detached school, built 1955, comprising three-storey main block facing south with single-bay gabled breakfront to centre, flat-roof porch to flanking bay to west, and having seven bays to east, ends of building being slightly recessed, and with additional two bays to east. Two-bay and three-bay slightly lower gabled returns to rear, latter with gabled porch. Pitched slate roofs with overhanging eaves, cast-iron rainwater goods, rendered chimneystacks, and rendered barges to breakfront. Roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered plinth course and quoins, with wall-mounted statuary to west gable on render corbel with curved render hood. Replacement uPVC windows throughout, square-headed and grouped in threes to upper floors of western bays, and paired and segmental-headed to ground floor with label-mouldings to paired windows and hood-mouldings to single openings, all with render sills. Pointed arch window to upper three-quarters of breakfront, with chamfered carved limestone surround and sill, having three tiers of triple ogee-headed lights, top tier having quatrefoils to spandrels, with latticed stained glass. Paired Tudor-arch window openings to sides of porch, with chamfered limestone surrounds and latticed stained glass. Eastern addition has ribbon windows to gable and rear has ribbon, square-headed and segmental windows, latter with hood-mouldings. Pointed arch window openings to porch with tooled limestone surrounds and leaded windows. Tudor-arch main entrance door opening with chamfered limestone surround having double-leaf timber panelled door with leaded overlight, approached by flight of render steps with wrought-iron railings. Segmental-headed door opening to east end of front elevation, with render hood-moulding and replacement uPVC door and overlight. Square-headed and segmental-headed doorways to rear with replacement uPVC doors. Playground and basketball courts to south and convent buildings to west.</p>

30337034	house	561880, 716490	1.37km	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1935, having canted bay windows to end bays of front elevation and oriel window to middle bay of first floor, and with gable over latter. Hipped slate roof, having decoratively carved timber bargeboards and finial to gable. Dentillated moulded render cornices to projecting windows. Smooth rendered walls. Square-headed window openings with moulded render surrounds, render sills and replacement uPVC sliding sash windows. Elliptical-headed opening to recessed porch, having moulded render surround, limestone steps, and carved timber panelled and glazed door having overlights and sidelights over carved timber panelled risers. Garden to front is bounded by ornate wrought-iron pedestrian gate to square-profile similar piers, flanked by smooth rendered plinth walls with matching railings.
30337035	garda station/ constabulary barracks	561919, 716482	1.35km	Detached three-bay three-storey Garda station, built c.1927, having L-plan later block to rear. Hipped slate roof with clay ridge tiles and rendered chimneystack. Smooth rendered walls with tooled limestone quoins and smooth rendered plinth course. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills, having six-over-six pane timber sliding sash windows, middle bay of first floor of front elevation set into round-headed recess. Some three-over-three pane windows to east side elevation. Round-headed replacement timber stair window to east elevation. Square-headed door opening to front elevation with stepped-plan tooled limestone surround and carved cornice, having cast-iron Garda Síochána plaque and replacement timber panelled door with overlight. Set back from Barrack Street in paved area. Recent rubble stone walls to front boundary.
30337038	cathedral	562133, 716416	1.23km	Freestanding cruciform-plan gable-fronted Roman Catholic cathedral, facing north and with altar at south end. Construction commenced 1897 to design by William Byrne, and completed 1903. Comprises six-bay nave with lean-to side aisles, double-pile transepts, canted apse to south, three-bay sacristy at south-west corner at right angle to nave, square-plan four-stage tower to south-west corner and projecting slightly forward of front gable-front, and with lean-to porch at re-entrant corner of east transepts and side aisle. Limestone walls and details. Pitched slate roofs, hipped to apse, with clay ridge tiles, having tooled cross finials to gables and wrought-iron cross finials elsewhere, tooled bracket courses to eaves, and tooled kneelers and copings. Elaborate finial over buttress to north-west corner of front elevation having colonettes to corners with vegetal capitals, flanking blind lancet openings, with carved cornice topped by pyramidal roof with cross finial. Ashlar chimneystack to sacristy with stepped base and curved corners. Cast-iron rainwater goods. Rock-faced snecked limestone walls with plinth course and tooled limestone decorative corbel course, and having stepped buttresses to tower, transepts and side aisles. Octagonal-plan spire to tower, with lucarnes to cardinal faces with trefoil-headed windows, tooled copings with cross finials, and with cross finial to top of spire. Tooled string courses to tower and gable-front. Tooled wall-mounted statue to east face of tower with ogee-headed

				<p>tooled hood having square-profile pointed finials and engaged half-octagonal-profile base supported on polished red granite Doric-style column with tooled plinth. Window openings with stained-glass windows by Whall and Child, Purser, Elvery, O' Brien, McGoldrick, Hare, Pyr and Michael Healy. Windows to nave and side aisles are paired, with pilasters to clerestory and buttresses to side aisles. Hexafoil openings to all but rear-most bay of clerestory level, last bay having two pointed lights with trefoil windows, all with tooled surrounds and hood-mouldings. Pointed arch window openings to side aisles, double-light to bay to south of transepts, having block-and-start tooled surrounds, and apse has pointed two-light ogee-headed windows with hexafoils over, and similar dressings, all with hood-mouldings. Round-headed openings to south elevations of side aisles with hexafoil windows set into cut limestone settings, with hood-mouldings, and having small oculi with stained glass to upper gables. Transepts have triple-light ogee-headed windows with round openings to spandrels, and with oculi to upper gables. Tower has paired pointed arch trefoil-headed windows to second stage, paired quatrefoils to third stage and double-light ogee-headed louvered windows with hexafoils to spandrels, and gable-front has pointed openings with pair of double-light ogee-headed windows with hexafoils to spandrels, all with similar detailing to elsewhere. Square-headed window openings to south side of sacristy and replacement uPVC windows, and double-light ogee-headed windows to gable having quatrefoil light above and flanked by single-light ogee-headed windows, with tooled block-and-start surrounds and stained glass. Square-headed door opening to gable-front and to front elevation of tower with moulded surrounds, set in carved pointed arch surrounds, with carved tympani having cross detail in relief, and with moulded archivolts supported on marble colonettes having capitals and bases over plinths, with double-leaf timber battened doors. Entrance flanked by square-headed window openings with chamfered surrounds and stained glass. Pointed arch door opening to east porch with tooled block-and-start surround, hood-moulding and double-leaf timber battened door, approached by flight of steps. Pointed arch arcading to interior with polished granite columns having decoratively carved limestone capitals and moulded bases. Timber arched roof with tongued and grooved panels and moulded timber cornice, on colonette hanging posts atop sculpted corbels. Carved marble altar to apse, with ogee-headed backdrop with decorative metal cross to top, and marble side altars and other altar furniture. Various coloured marble walls to apse. Carved timber gallery with three-sided pipe organ, and carved timber side galleries. Wrought-iron railings, communion railings, lanterns and stands by William Scott and Michael Shortall, timber pulpit and confessionals, decorative marble panelling to side aisle walls, oil painting to west side altar. Numerous carved crosses, memorials and statuary to grounds. Lawns and car parking to front of church, bounded by wrought-iron railings on cut limestone plinth, with square-profile ashlar piers with chamfered corners, and with gabled ashlar limestone</p>
--	--	--	--	--

				vehicular gateway by William Scott 1904, having pointed arch flanking by heavy stepped-plan piers, with gabled copings, having cross in relief to front of gable, and double-leaf wrought-iron gate with heraldic plaques and date 1924. Single-leaf cast-iron pedestrian gates set in railings. Cathedral faces onto Barrack Street, with medieval gate tower forming north-east corner of site.
30337039	house	562405, 716392	1.18km	Detached three-bay single-storey over basement house, built c.1780, having bowed ends to front (south) elevation flanking recessed entrance, and having two-storey rear elevation over raised basement. Hipped slate roof with overhanging eaves, conical roofs to end bays, and limestone ashlar chimneystack having moulded coping and terracotta chimney pots. Smooth rendered walls with smooth render plinth course. Square-headed window openings with tooled limestone sills and replacement uPVC windows set in round-arched recesses. Round-headed stair window opening to rear elevation, with tooled limestone sill and having nine-over-nine pane timber sliding sash window. Tooled limestone doorcase having square-headed doorway, panelled pilasters, moulded lintel and archivolt, double-leaf half-glazed timber panelled door and spoked fanlight, approached by tooled limestone steps. Round-headed door opening to basement level approached by flight of tooled limestone steps having timber battened door with overlight. Coursed rubble limestone boundary walls to basement area at front. Detached six-bay two-storey outbuilding to rear having pitched slate roof, coursed rubble limestone walls with dressed quoins, smooth rendered to west, square-headed timber windows, some with red brick sills, elliptical carriage-arch opening now blocked up and smooth rendered with square-headed door opening having timber battened door and overlight, and square-headed timber battened door. Rubble limestone boundary walls to road.
30337040	gates/ railings/ walls	562535, 716221	1.03km	Gateway to Mount Pleasant, erected c.1880, comprising ashlar limestone crenellated round arch vehicular entrance having piers with impostes and plinths and with block-and-start raised voussoirs to arch. Flanked by smooth rendered curved walls with limestone copings and round-headed pedestrian entrances, terminating in square-profile piers with caps. Freestanding cast-iron circular-profile pier to inner elevation. Coursed rubble limestone boundary walls to site.
30337041	house	562092, 716463	1.28km	Detached three-bay two-storey house, built c.1790, having recent display windows to ground floor of front elevation. Now in use as shop with apartments above. Pitched tiled roof with rendered chimneystack. Roughcast rendered walls to upper floor, smooth rendered to ground floor, with smooth render plinth course and quoins. Square-headed window openings to first floor with smooth rendered surrounds and timber sliding sash windows, six-over-six pane to centre and paired four-over-four pane windows to end bays, with painted sills. Square-headed plate-glass display window openings to ground floor with render sills. Round-headed door opening to shop with painted rusticated surround and

				<p>painted lintel, plain fanlight and replacement glazed timber door. Round-headed door opening to upper floor with painted lintel, plain overlight and timber battened door.</p>
30410508	country house	560447, 715122	1.88km	<p>Detached three-bay two-storey country house with basement, built c.1875, having full-height projecting end bays to each side of single-storey colonnaded veranda, four-bay four-storey side (north) elevation, latter with two-bay central projection. Now in use as bishop's palace. Hipped slate roofs with clay ridge tiles. Rendered chimneystacks with some decorative ceramic chimneypots and some cast-iron rainwater goods. Rubble limestone walls with tooled sill course to first floor and tooled plinth course, and dressed eaves course. Smooth rendered walls inside veranda. Square-headed window openings with tooled surrounds, moulded and with moulded cornices to ground floor, with replacement uPVC windows throughout. Side elevations have yellow brick block-and-start surrounds. Veranda has cut limestone square-plan columns and flanking pilasters with moulded plinths and capitals supporting entablature, approached by flight of cut limestone steps with low parapets. Square-headed door opening with moulded limestone surround having timber panelled door with overlight flanked by square-headed sidelights. Yard of outbuildings to north of house. Seven-bay two-storey outbuilding to east side of yard, with hipped slate roof, coursed squared rubble limestone walls, square-headed window openings with tooled surrounds having timber louver windows, square-headed door openings with timber battened doors, and segmental carriage arches with tooled voussoirs, one archway now having doorway and window. Seven-bay single-storey outbuilding at north side of hard, with hipped slate roof having clay ridge tiles and exposed ends too timber rafters, square-headed window openings, some narrow, and square-headed door openings, with timber battened doors. Entrance to west side of yard having ashlar limestone piers with plinths and caps to rubble limestone walls. Decorative wrought-iron gate to north-west of house, with cast-iron pier.</p>
30410509	workhouse	562251, 715642	0.43km	<p>Former workhouse complex, dated 1842, having standard plan of entrance block, with long accommodation blocks parallel to rear. Now in use as nursing home. Detached U-plan two-storey entrance block to west with five-bay first floor and three-bay ground floor, slightly advanced end bays with gables, two-bay projecting ends to rear flanking four-bay middle part, and with single-storey addition recessed to north end of entrance block, evidence of single-storey addition to south end, and recent single-storey extensions to rear (east). Pitched slate roof, with some cast-iron rainwater goods, rendered chimneystacks, tooled limestone cornice brackets and exposed rafter terminals, gablets to middle bays of front elevation, having cut-stone copings and kneelers to gables and gablets, with loops to latter. Snecked cut limestone walls to front elevation, snecked rubble elsewhere with some smooth render, with moulded string course between floors at front. Datestone AD 1842 over entrance doorway. Square-headed windows, chamfered to front elevation, with replacement uPVC windows.</p>

				<p>Tudor arch entrance doorway with chamfered surround, flanked by square-headed narrow windows, all three openings having linking label-mouldings, with chamfered details to spandrels of doorway. Steps to entrance. Seventeen-bay centre range, comprising thirteen-bay two-storey with dormer attic block, having M-profile two-bay three-storey ends projecting to rear (east), with seven-bay single-storey projecting range at right angles, formerly containing chapel, with three-bay single-storey projections to either side running parallel to central block. Chapel wing attaching central block to nineteen-bay two-storey east range, having central four-bay two-storey wing to east elevation, and two-bay full-height slightly advanced ends to east elevation, and with recent single-storey extensions to west and north. Pitched slate roofs with exposed rafter ends, gabled dormer windows with carved timber bargeboards, raised parapets with cut-stone copings to gables, tooled cornice brackets and gabled dormer windows to roof slopes having timber casement windows. Rubble limestone walls with some lined-and-ruled render, with decorative owl statues on mounts to west elevation. Square-headed window openings with tooled sills, some having four-over-four pane timber sliding sash windows, paired to rear elevation, mixed replacement timber and uPVC windows. Tudor arch door opening with cut limestone surround having half-glazed timber panelled door. Three-bay single-storey projections to north and south of chapel wing have hipped slate roofs with rendered chimneystacks, some cast-iron rainwater goods, square-headed window openings with tooled surrounds and sills and replacement uPVC windows. Square-headed window opening to north elevation of south rear wing, with cut-stone surround and tooled sill having cast-iron bars and leaded mullioned window. South projection obscured by recent lean-to extensions, having snecked dressed stone walls with some render, square-headed window openings with tooled sills and replacement mixed uPVC and timber windows, and square-headed door opening with double-leaf timber battened door to north projection. Pitched slate roof to linking chapel range with some felt, rubble walls, square-headed window openings with multi-pane leaded windows. Pitched slate roof to east range, having tooled cornice brackets and copings, with pitched replacement slate roof to wing to east, rectangular-plan ashlar bellcote with bell on cast-iron mount, ashlar chimneystacks, snecked dressed stone walls, square-headed window openings with tooled sills having some paired one-over-one pane timber sliding sash windows, some two-over-two pane, and some replacement uPVC windows, square-headed timber battened door and square-headed door opening with dressed voussoirs having half-glazed timber panelled door, and with some cast-iron interfloor vents. Single-storey multiple-bay lean-to corrugated-iron roofed greenhouses to east, attached to roofless single-bay single-storey outbuilding with rubble stone walls. Recent four-bay single-storey chapel to north-east. Four-bay single-storey outbuilding to north, having pitched slate roof, rendered chimneystacks, roughcast rendered walls with smooth rendered plinth course, square-</p>
--	--	--	--	---

				headed window openings with smooth render reveals, having six-over-six pane timber sliding sash windows, some paired or in threes, and square-headed timber panelled door. Recent two-bay single-storey flat roofed outbuilding to south-west with multiple-bay flat-roofed projection. Four-bay single-storey outbuilding to south-east with pitched corrugated-iron roof having decorative timber bargeboards, corrugated-iron walls, square-headed window openings with three-over-three pane timber sliding sash windows, and single-bay gabled porch with square-headed door opening having timber battened door. Rubble limestone boundary walls to site, some with wrought-iron pedestrian gates.
--	--	--	--	--

Appendix 3: Record of Protected Structures

RPS	NIAH	Name	Original Use	Description	Latitude	Longitude
1257	30337018	O'Dea's Hotel	Hotel	DECLARATION 11/6/2014 Late 18th century 7 bay, 3 storey house with octagonal bow and limestone doorcase.	53.19913	-8.56517
3489	30337012	M Keane	Shop	M. Keane, Dunkellin Street, Terraced two-bay three storey house, built c.1820. Formerly also in use as shop.	53.19868	-8.573
330	30337001	St. Joseph's Monastery	Monastery	Detached nine-bay two-storey monastery with advanced pedimented central and end bays, conscreated 1833. The rendered facade has an Ionic stone doorcase. The chapel interior was renovated 1981 but retains decorative ceiling plasterwork. Reroofed and refen	53.20196	-8.57358
3492	30337017	-	Bridge	Bridge over river at Station Rd. and Main St. , built c.1760	53.19902	-8.56572
3496	30337039	-	House	Detached three-bay single storey over basement house, Waterview, Cross Street, built c.1780, having bowed ends to front (south) elevation.	53.19679	-8.56297
3493	30337028	-	House	Attached three-bay three storey house on Moore Street, built c. 1860, with integral carriage arch to north end.	53.19843	-8.56516
322	30337030	Convent of Mercy National School	School	Detached twenty-three-bay three-storey school building, built 1954 - 6; with façade advanced in steps. Set in grounds of convent.	53.1976	-8.5644
3497	30337040	Gateway Mount Pleasant	Gates/railings	Gateway arch to Mount Pleasant, Portumna Rd, erected c.1880, comprising ashlar limestone crenellated round arch vehicular entrance having piers with impostes and plinths	53.19509	-8.56075
325	30337007	Loughrea Railway Station	Railway station	Group of disused railway buildings, c. 1890, including station house, goods sheds and water tower, with brick dressings. Now derelict.	53.20119	-8.56624
318	30337015	Dr.J Flaherty's	House	End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house with raised basement, double flight of entrance steps and ionic stone doorcase, built c1790. the facade is rough dash rendered. Refenestrated c. 1995. Corner site streetscape.	53.19885	-8.56651
315	30337027	Town Hall / Cinema	Town/county hall	Seven-bay two-storey former town hall with ground floor blind arcades pierced by window opes and doors.c. 1860, The facade is part ashlar	53.1975	-8.56784

				limestone and part rough dash rendered. Corner site. Converted to cinema c. 1940. Now unoccupied.		
313	30410508	Corheen House	House	Detached three-bay two-storey house with hipped roof, basement, coursed rubble facade, cut stone dressings and recessed central bay with veranda-porch ,c1875. Interior has contemporary plasterwork and joinery etc. Renovated c. 1990. Outbuildings.Two-st	53.18507	-8.59176
1251	-	Library	Library	U-plan building. Mid 18th Century Public building	53.19722	-8.56888
1263	-	No. 12 Whiskey Joes	House	3 bay , 3 storey house. Mid 18th century house with massive stack	53.19839	-8.5695
1265	-	Mike Keary Bar	House	2 bays, 2 storey house Early 19th century house with carriage arch	53.19839	-8.56875
1270	30337020	AIB	House	6 bays, 3 storey c. 1930 facade with metal frame	53.19848	-8.5677
1274	-	Martin Fahy	House	3 bay , 3 storey house, 18th century house - original slates	53.19875	-8.56756
1258	-	4 Houses	House	3 storey, all 3 bay but one Row of c1800 houses	53.19922	-8.56472
1253	-	The Arch Bar	Public house	2 Bay, three storey house c.1900 decorative facade on earlier house	53.19749	-8.56814
1254	30337009	Court House	Court house	c.1840 classical court house of limestone ashlar	53.19809	-8.57533
1278	-	Moylans	House	3 bay, 3 storey house. Late 18th century with high pitched roof and stone stacks	53.19875	-8.5683
1276	-	Charlies	House	3 bay 3 storey house, early 19th century house	53.19875	-8.56785
3487	30337010	Millrace	Mill race	Millrace, The Walk, c.1800, following line of medieval town fosse of c.1250, incorporating numerous foot bridges.	53.19746	-8.57447
3491	30337014		Shop	End-of-terrace three-storey Art Deco style building, built c.1930, with two-bay front to Main Street and four-bay side elevation.	53.19836	-8.57006
3488	30337011	C Morrissey	Public house	C. Morrissey, Dunkellin Street; End-of-terrace two bay three-storey house, built c.1820, with decorative render dressings and shopfront	53.199	-8.57371
3495	30337030	St. Ita's Primary School	School	St. Itas Primary School, Cross Street - multi-phase Convent of Mercy primary school. c.1880 and later	53.19768	-8.56473
328	-	Barry and Hayes Medical Hall	House	End-of-terrace six-bay two-storey house with rendered facade and carriage arch through to rear, c. 1750. Refurbished, PVC casement	53.19866	-8.5695

				windows and traditional style timber shop front inserted,c 1990.Street frontage.		
329	-	Stoney Brennan Memorial	Monument	Carved stone head; possibly medieval stone fragment inserted in wall over commemorative plaque to Stoney Brennan, c. 1950.	53.19899	-8.57429
3490	30337013		House	Terraced two-bay two-storey house with dormer attic, built c.1880, having gabled halfdormer windows, and integral carriage opening	53.19852	-8.57079
3494	30337029		House	End-of-terrace three-bay two-storey house, built c.1820, having integral carriage arch to south end	53.19838	-8.56475
327	30337023	House	House	Terraced three-bay three-storey house, c. 1800, reroofed c. 1990. Now derelict.	53.19913	-8.56457
324	30337004	St Joseph's Church	Church	Italian Romanesque style T-plan church with semi-circular apse ,c1865.The limestone facade has arcaded entrance and a rose-window. The interior has an open truss roof, transept arcades, gallery and stained glass.Attached to adjoining monastery. set withi	53.20018	-8.56997
323	30337003	Carmelite Monastery	Monastery	Five-bay two-storey Carmilite monastery with slightly advanced end bays, rendered facade and tripartite stone door stone doorcase with plaque above,built 1829. Adjoining seven-bay three-storey wing, c. 1880. Renovated c. 1990. set witihin its own grounds	53.20036	-8.57012
317	30337038	St. Brendan's Catholic Cathedral	Cathedral	Gothic style cruciform plan cathedral has side aisle, tower and spire. The rusticated random squared limestone facade has cut stone dressings. Designed by William Byrne and built 1897-1903. The rich interior has marble arcade shafts, polychrome tiles,	53.19696	-8.56678
319	30337041	An Teach Beag	House	Terraced two-bay three-storey house with steep pitched roof and nap rendered facade,built c. 1780.Traditional style timber pubfront c1990. Living accommodation over. Renovated c. 1990.	53.19839	-8.56935
314	-	Dolan Electrical Supplies	House	Terraced seven-bay two-storey house with basement, carved stone eaves course, rendered facade and tall narrow window opes,c1760. The interior has raised and fielded window shutters. 20th cent. timber shopfront. Front railings. Street frontage.	53.19839	-8.5692
326	30337022	House	House	Terraced three-bay three-storey house with rough dash rendered facade and round headed Gibbsian stone doorcase with original fanlight, c. 1800. Re-roofed c. 1940. Refenestrated c. 1985.Street frontage.	53.19904	-8.56472

316	-	Farm and Equestrian Centre	House	Detached three-bay two-storey gable-ended house, c. 1790 The rendered facade has original upper floor fenestration and two later round-headed door opes. Now houses flats over retail outlet, with enlarged ground floor opes, c. 1980.	53.19723	-8.56784
309	30410509	St. Brendan's Hospital	Workhouse masters ho	Standard Tudorbethan style workhouse complex with a five-bay two-storey entrance wing dated 1842 , thirteen-bay two-storey wing with dormer attic to rear, flanked by three-storey wings with lantern-lit dormer attics and two-storey wing behind. Desig	53.19023	-8.5643
321	30337032	Convent of Mercy	Convent/nunery	DECLARATION 26/04/11 Gothic style, ten-bay two-storey convent with dormer attic, gables and large chapel with tower and spire, designed by J.J. O'Callaghan c. 1880. The limestone facade has cut stone dressings. Interior retains some original architectural	53.19761	-8.56365
320	30337021	Library	Church	Gothic style cruciform-plan church with crenellated tower and corner pinnacles, dated 1825. Built of ashlar limestone with carved stone dressings. The interior retains some wall memorials. Designed by James Pain. Set within enclosed churchyard with entra	53.19822	-8.5668
1260	-	House	House	5 bay, 3 storey house c.1770 with round headed limestone doorcase	53.19967	-8.56353
1285	-	M. Beatty's	House	5 bay, 3 storey mid 18th century house with high pitched roof	53.19786	-8.56754
1277	-	Fintan Lalor	House	2 houses, 3 storey from 19th century with tall stone stacks	53.19875	-8.56816
1267	-	News & Choose	House	4 bay , 3 storey house. Mid 18th century house with very high pitched roof and tall stacks	53.19839	-8.5683
1288	30337016	Kilroy's	Cathedral	Former Catholic Cathedral in form of barn church	53.19939	-8.56607
1259	-	House	House	Late 18th Century 2 storey house with minor 19th Century alterations	53.1994	-8.56427
1275	-	No. 49	House	3 bay, 3 storey house with original slates	53.19875	-8.56771
1283	-	Connolly's	House	4 bays, 3 storey, 19th century house	53.19865	-8.57055
1279	-	L O' Brien	House	Large 5 bay 3 storey late 18th century house	53.19866	-8.5686
1252	-	Former Barracks	Barracks	Early 19th Century barracks with wall and gate piers	53.19801	-8.57278
1271	-	Irish Permanent	House	3 bay, 2 storey . Proportion of building important for streetscape	53.19858	-8.5674
1268	-	Xtravision	House	4 bay, 3 storey house c 1800 house	53.19839	-8.56815
1269	-	Beatty's	House	5 bay, 3 storey house. Mid 18th century house with stone stacks	53.19839	-8.568

1264	-	No's. 17 & 18	House	Terraced pair of single-bay, three-storey houses c. 1800 with c.2000 timber shopfronts	53.19839	-8.5689
1262	-	Shelveys	House	DECLARATION 11/6/2014 Terraced 3 bay, 3 storey house. Early 19th century house of good proportions	53.19848	-8.56965
1272	-	House	Shop	Limestone front. Mid 19th century shopfront	53.19876	-8.56726
1256	-	House	House	3 bay, 3 storey house. classical house of c 1820	53.19922	-8.56412
1255	30337024	House	House	Large 3 storey free standing house Good Georgian facade with doorcase, fanlight and door	53.19958	-8.56323
1266	-	Kinsella	House	3 bay,3 storey house. Early 19th century house with high pitched roof	53.19839	-8.56845
1284	-		House	2 Bay 3 storey House Large 18th Century House	53.19865	-8.5707
1282	-	Bernard Dervan	House	2 houses, late 19th century Italianate building	53.19865	-8.5698
1261	30337025	House	House	DECLARATION 11/11/2016 Detached 3 bay, 2 storey house c.1820 with Doric doorcase, having four-bay elevation to west side, and single-bay two-storey projection to south-east.	53.19968	-8.56263
1273	-	Pat Loughnane & Donlan	House	5 bay, 4 storey. Late 18th century house with limestone doorcase	53.19876	-8.56741
1280	-	Post Office	Post office	3 bay 2 storey house. Mid 19th century house	53.19866	-8.56875