AECOM

Convent Road
Filtered Permeability Scheme

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Meath County Council

August 2022

Delivering a better world

Quality information

Prepared by	Checked by	Verified by	Approved by
David Kilner	Neil Macnab	Annie Calder	Stephen Kavanagh
David Kilner Senior Archaeological Consultant	Neil Macnab Technical Director - Heritage	Annie Calder Associate Director - Heritage	Stephen Kavanagh Principal Engineer - Highways

Revision History

Revision	Revision date	Details	Authorized	Name	Position
A	31.08.2022	Part 8 Planning	SK	Stephen Kavanagh	Principal Engineer

Distribution List

# Hard Copies	PDF Required	Association / Company Name
N/A	Y	Meath County Council

Prepared for:

Meath County Council

Prepared by:

AECOM Limited
9th Floor, The Clarence West Building
2 Clarence Street West
Belfast BT2 7GP
United Kingdom

T: +44 28 9060 7200
aecom.com

© 2022 AECOM Limited. All Rights Reserved.

This document has been prepared by AECOM Limited ("AECOM") for sole use of our client (the "Client") in accordance with generally accepted consultancy principles, the budget for fees and the terms of reference agreed between AECOM and the Client. Any information provided by third parties and referred to herein has not been checked or verified by AECOM, unless otherwise expressly stated in the document. No third party may rely upon this document without the prior and express written agreement of AECOM.

Table of Contents

1. Introduction 5
2. Proposed Development 5
2.1 Background 5
2.2 Scheme History 5
2.3 Scheme Objectives 5
2.4 Scheme Extents 6
3. Scope 6
4. Legislation, Guidance and Policy 6
4.1 Legislation and Guidance 6
4.2 Local and National Policy Framework 6
Meath County Development Plan 2021 - 2027 6
5. Methodology 9
5.1 Sources 9
5.2 Determination of the Baseline Environment and Study Area 9
5.3 Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets 9
5.4 Limitations and Assumptions 11
6. Baseline 11
6.1 Geology and topography 11
6.2 National Monuments 11
6.3 Record of Monuments and Places (RMPs) 11
6.4 Designated Architectural Heritage Sites 12
Architectural Conservation Areas 12
Record of Protected Structures 12
6.5 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Buildings Survey 13
6.6 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Garden Survey 14
6.7 Previous Archaeological Investigations 14
6.8 Site Visit 15
7. Impact of the Scheme 20
8. Summary 21
9. References 21
Appendix A Gazetteer of archaeological sites 23
Appendix B Figures 32

Figures

Figure 1. Scheme Location

Figure 2a. General Arrangements of Works as carried out

Figure 2b. General Arrangements of Works as carried out

Figure 3. Heritage assets within 100m of the Scheme

Tables

Table 1. Factors Determining the Importance of Cultural Heritage Assets 10

1. Introduction

1.1 This Archaeological Desk-based Assessment (DBA) has been prepared on behalf of Meath County Council (the Client) who commissioned the NTA Cycle Design Office to prepare a Part VIII Application to make permanent the Convent Road Filtered Permeability Scheme (hereafter referred to as 'the Scheme') at Convent Road, Navan in County Meath (Figure 1).

2. Proposed Development

2.1 Background

2.1.1 Convent Road is an important link in Navan town as it provides access to the Loreto Secondary School, the Old Athlumney Graveyard, Tara Mines pumping station and various housing developments. Athlumney Castle, a local heritage site, is also located along the route. Meath County Council have commissioned the NTA Cycle Design Office to prepare a Part VIII Application to make permanent the current temporary Convent Road Filtered Permeability Scheme (hereafter known as 'the Scheme').

2.2 Scheme History

2.2.1 Active travel has been highlighted in a variety of local and national planning documents as a key method of improving both health and environmental impacts in urban and rural communities. It was originally intended by Meath County Council that Convent Road be included in the Part VIII planning application for the Athlumney to Trim Road Cycle and Pedestrian Scheme.

2.2.2 After initial consultation, submissions were reviewed, and the feedback was taken into consideration. Convent Road was removed from the Part VIII submission and the Athlumney to Trim Road Cycle and Pedestrian Scheme progressed to detailed design phase without it.

2.2.3 In October 2021 the Convent Road Filtered Permeability Scheme Traffic Management Trial was rolled out by Meath County Council through the Section 38 process. The objective of this trial was to determine if filtered permeability would be the preferred option for this section of the Scheme. The trial had no impact on any protected structures or cultural heritage assets.

2.2.4 The current Part 8 Application aims to make the temporary traffic management trial scheme on Convent Road permanent.

2.3 Scheme Objectives

2.3.1 The design objectives for the scheme area include the following:

- Provision of an interconnected cycle and pedestrian street network for Navan;
- Creation of a safer environment for pedestrians and cyclists, in particular children and students accessing the St Michael's Loreto Secondary School on Convent Road;
- Maintenance of access to homes along the route, including St Michael's Loreto Secondary School, Tara Mines site and Athlumney Castle Graveyard; and
- Removal of cut-through traffic from the local residential streets.

2.3.2 The objectives of the Scheme are in line with current national, regional and local policies to promote sustainable transport.

2.4 Scheme Extents

2.4.1 The Scheme area extends along Convent Road from the junction with the R153 Kentstown Road to the junction with Convent Lane/Athlumney Castle Road. The Scheme is approximately 600m long and is shown in Figures 2a and 2b.

3. Scope

3.1 This report is concerned with the assessment of the cultural heritage resource and whether the Scheme has the potential to affect it. The cultural heritage resource comprises archaeological assets, architectural heritage and designed landscapes such as gardens and demesnes. This baseline also considers the setting of these heritage assets, which can be described as the surroundings in which the heritage assets are experienced and appreciated.

3.2 The main objectives of this assessment are:

- to identify cultural heritage assets within the red line boundary of the Scheme and associated study area which extends 100m from the boundaries of the Scheme;
- to assess the baseline information and offer an analysis of the potential for currently unrecorded archaeological assets within the Scheme boundary.
- to assess the importance of the identified cultural heritage assets; and
- to assess the potential impact of the Scheme on the identified cultural heritage assets within the Scheme boundary and the potential impact on their setting.

4. Legislation, Guidance and Policy

4.1 Legislation and Guidance

4.1.1 This DBA has been undertaken in accordance with all relevant legislation, policies and guidelines. The documents utilised in the preparation of this DBA include:

- National Monuments Acts (1930 – 2004).
- The Heritage Act 1995.
- National Heritage Plan (2002) and
- Planning and Development Acts 2000 – 2015.

4.2 Local and National Policy Framework

Meath County Development Plan 2021 - 2027

4.2.1 The Meath County Development Plan 2021 – 2027 was published in November 2021 and sets out the policies and objectives and the overall strategy for the development of the County over the plan period 2021-2027. The plan aims to establish a framework for the sustainable development of County Meath. As part of this framework, specific sections and policies governing development in relation to Cultural Assets were produced and included. The policies within the County Meath Development Plan reflect the overarching aims of legislation and planning policy including the National Planning Framework (NPF) which sets out the planning strategy for Ireland until 2040 and the National Development Plan (NPD) 2018-27 which sets out details of infrastructure investment until 2027. The Plan also has regard to the Development Plans of adjoining Local Authorities, including Louth, Kildare, Westmeath, Monaghan, Cavan, Offaly and Fingal.

4.2.2 The Cultural and Natural Heritage Strategy is presented within Chapter 8 of Volume 1 Written Statement of the County Development Plan. The vision of this strategy is to 'identify, protect, conserve and manage the cultural and natural heritage of the County and to encourage its sensitive integration into the sustainable development of the County for the benefit of present and future generations. The Plan seeks

to achieve a balance between the foregoing and economic prosperity and social integration'. In consideration of the archaeological heritage of County Meath, the council have established a number of policies to govern Proposed Development in the area and to further promote the archaeological heritage. These policies are:

- *HER POL 1 – to protect sites, monuments, places, areas or objects of the following categories:*
  - *Sites and monuments included in the Sites and Monuments Record as maintained by the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht;*
  - *Monuments and places included in the Record of Monuments and Places as established under the National Monuments Acts;*
  - *Historic monuments and archaeological areas included in the Register of Historic Monuments as established under the National Monuments Acts;*
  - *National monuments subject to Preservation Orders under the National Monuments Acts and national monuments which are in the ownership or guardianship of the Minister for Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht or a local authority;*
- *HER POL 2 – to protect all sites and features of archaeological interest discovered subsequent to the publication of the Record of Monument and Places, in situ (or at a minimum preservation by record) having regard to the advice and recommendations of the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht and The Framework and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage (1999).*
- *Archaeological objects within the meaning of the National Monuments Acts; and Wrecks protected under the National Monuments Acts or otherwise included in the Shipwreck Inventory maintained by the National Monuments Service of the Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht.*

- *HER POL 3 – to require, as part of the development management process, archaeological impact assessments, geophysical survey, test excavations or monitoring as appropriate, for development in the vicinity of monuments or in areas of archaeological potential. Where there are upstanding remains, a visual impact assessment may be required.*
- *HER POL 4 – to require, as part of the development management process, archaeological impact assessments, geophysical survey, test excavations or monitoring as appropriate, where development proposals involve ground clearance of more than half a hectare or for linear developments over one kilometre in length; or developments in proximity to areas with a density of known archaeological monuments and history of discovery as identified by a suitably qualified archaeologist.*
- *HER POL 5 – to seek guidance from the National Museum of Ireland where an unrecorded archaeological object is discovered, or the National Monuments Service in the case of an unrecorded archaeological site.*

4.2.3 These policies are supplemented with a number of objectives, that are detailed in the plan, to help to achieve the aims of the policies above with the following of relevance to this assessment:

- *HER OBJ 2 – to ensure that development in the vicinity of a Recorded Monument or Zone of Archaeological Potential is sited and designed in a sensitive manner with a view to minimal detraction from the monument or its setting.*
- *HER OBJ 5 – to promote awareness of, and encourage the provision of access to, the archaeological resources of the county.*

4.2.4 The architectural heritage, or historic built environment, is considered in a series of policies designed to preserve those structures identified on the Record of Protected Structures. The policies are as follows:

- *HER POL 14 – to protect and conserve the architectural heritage of the County and seek to prevent the demolition or inappropriate alteration of Protected Structures.*
- *HER POL 15 – to encourage the conservation of Protected Structures, and where appropriate, the adaptive re-use of existing buildings and sites in a manner compatible with their character and significance. In certain cases, land use zoning restrictions may be relaxed in order to secure the conservation of the Protected Structure.*

- *HER POL 16 – to protect the setting of Protected Structures and to refuse permission for development within the curtilage or adjacent to a protected structure which would adversely impact on the character and special interest of the structure, where appropriate.*
- *HER POL 17 – to require that all planning applications relating to Protected Structures contain the appropriate accompanying documentation in accordance with the Architectural Heritage Protection Guidelines for Planning Authorities (2011) or any variation thereof, to enable the proper assessment of the proposed works.*
- *HER POL 18 – to require that in the event of permission being granted for development within the curtilage of a protected structure, any works necessary for the survival of the structure and its re-use should be prioritised in the first phase of development.*

4.2.5 There are in addition, several objectives set by the council with regards to the architectural heritage. These are:

- *HER OBJ 16 – to identify and retain good examples of historic street furniture, e.g. cast-iron post boxes, water pumps, light fixtures and signage, as appropriate.*
- *HER OBJ 18 – to provide detailed guidance notes and continue to develop the Council's advisory/educational role with regard to heritage matters and to promote awareness, understanding and appreciation of the architectural heritage of the County.*

4.2.6 In addition to the protection given through the development plan to Protected Structures, the industrial heritage of County Meath is also protected through a specific policy. The policy states:

- *HER POL 24 – to encourage appropriate change of use and reuse of industrial heritage structures provided such a change does not seriously impact on the intrinsic character of the structure and that all works are carried out in accordance with best conservation practice, subject to compliance with normal planning criteria.*

4.2.7 It is also an objective of the Council regarding the industrial heritage of County Meath:

- *HER OBJ 26 – to require an architectural / archaeological assessment, as appropriate, which references the Meath Industrial Heritage Survey and other relevant sources, for all proposed developments on industrial heritage structures or sites.*

4.2.8 Architectural conservation areas (ACA) are places, areas of groups of structures of a townscape which is of special interest and can also comprise areas which are of significance to Protected Structures. They provide a mechanism to protect buildings which are of interest, but which do not meet the criteria of a Protected Structure, or perhaps buildings which individually do not merit placement on the Record, but together form a coherent or important example of their type. The policies within the development plan state:

- *HER POL 19 – to protect the character of Architectural Conservation Areas in Meath.*
- *HER POL 20 – to require that all development proposals within or contiguous to an ACA be sympathetic to the character of the area, that the design is appropriate in terms of height, scale, plot density, layout, materials and finishes and are appropriately sited and designed with regard to the advice given in the Statements of Character for each area, where available.*

4.2.9 The objectives relating to this are:

- *HER OBJ 20 – to identify places of special character, with a view to their designation as Architectural Conservation Areas and to modify existing ACAs, where necessary.*
- *HER OBJ 22 – to avoid the demolition of structures and the removal of features and street furniture which contribute to the character of an ACA. The Council will require that any planning application for demolition or alteration within an ACA be accompanied by a measured and photographic survey, condition report and architectural heritage assessment.*

4.2.10 Designed landscapes, historic parks, gardens and demesnes are identified by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) and placed on the inventory. They are not statutorily designated but are recognised by Meath County Council as important heritage assets and provision has been made in the development plan for their protection. The policy states:

- *HER POL 26 – to encourage the protection and enhancement of heritage gardens and demesne landscapes, and to support, in consultation with the owners, the provision of public access to these sites as appropriate.*

4.2.11 This policy is supported by the following objectives:

- *HER OBJ 28 – to discourage development that would adversely affect the character, the principal components of, or the setting of historic parks, gardens and demesnes of heritage significance.*
- *HER OBJ 29 – to require that proposals for development in designated landscapes and demesnes include an appraisal of the landscape, designed views and vistas, including a tree survey, where relevant, in order to inform site appropriate design proposals.*

5. Methodology

5.1 Sources

5.1.1 The preparation of the baseline was informed by material gathered and collated from various sources, including:

- National Monuments Service (NMS) and Archaeological Survey of Ireland (ASI);
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH);
- Meath County Development Plan 2021 – 2027, Record of Protected Structures;
- Geological Survey of Ireland;
- Archaeological and Built Heritage Assessment of the Navan GDA Cycle Network Plan IAC Archaeology on behalf of AECOM December 2018;
- Part 8 Proposal for a cycle route at Convent Road, Athlumney, Co. Meath. Conservation Architect's Report. 7L architects 16th November 2018;
- Architectural Heritage Assessment of Walls at Convent Road, Navan, County Meath on behalf of: Meath County Council. January 2019; and
- Navan Convent Road Filtered Permeability Scheme – Traffic Management Trial: CCTV installation Archaeological Monitoring, Niall Roycroft, 7th February 2022. Archaeological assessment prepared on behalf of Meath County Council.

5.1.2 Online sources were also consulted, including Ordnance Survey (OS) Ireland historic mapping.

5.1.3 In addition to the gathering of comprehensive baseline information, a site visit was undertaken on the 14th July 2022 in order to assess the current ground conditions and the extent of previous ground disturbance associated with the Scheme. The visit also assessed the potential impact of the Scheme on the setting of designated cultural heritage assets in the study area.

5.2 Determination of the Baseline Environment and Study Area

5.2.1 A study zone of 100m from the Scheme boundary has been used to identify known and potential cultural heritage (archaeological, architectural heritage and designed landscapes) assets. This study area has been utilised to produce Figure 3 illustrating the surrounding cultural heritage assets. Heritage data from relevant sources has been identified within this 100m study area. The size of this study area enabled a detailed examination of the heritage assets surrounding the Scheme, in order to provide sufficient archaeological and historical contextual information and allow an assessment of the archaeological potential of the area within the Scheme boundary to be made.

5.3 Assessing the Importance of Heritage Assets

5.3.1 A heritage asset is defined as a monument, building, group of buildings and sites, which are the combined works of nature and man constituting the historic or built environment (World Heritage Convention 1972). A heritage asset's value is not solely expressed through any designated status but can also be exhibited through a series of values or special interests. These include architectural,

historical, artistic, archaeological, cultural, scientific, social or technical interests. In order to assess the potential impact of a development upon a heritage asset, it must first be assigned a level of importance. This can be done in accordance with a three-point scale (see Table.1 below). This table has been derived from the following guidance, with reference to relevant legislation and policy, and using professional judgement:

- Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, 2013, NIAH Handbook;
- Environmental Protection Agency, 2017, Draft Guidelines on Information to be Contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports;
- Code of Practice for Archaeology agreed between the Minister for Arts, Heritage, Regional, Rural and Gaeltacht Affairs and Transport Infrastructure Ireland, June 2017;
- National Roads Authority, Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts (particularly Appendix 2, Significance Criteria); and
- National Roads Authority, Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts (particularly Table 8).

Table 1. Factors Determining the Importance of Cultural Heritage Assets

IMPORTANCE	CRITERIA
National/High	National Monuments. Recorded Monuments deemed to be of high importance using legislation, EPA guidance, NRA Significance Criteria and professional judgement. Protected Structures deemed to be of high importance using legislation, EPA guidance, NIAH rating criteria and professional judgement. Structures recorded by the NIAH Building Survey with a National Rating or deemed to be of high importance using legislation, EPA guidance, NIAH rating criteria and professional judgement. Designed landscapes recorded by the NIAH Garden survey with main features substantially present and deemed to be of high importance using legislation, EPA guidance, NIAH rating criteria and professional judgement. Architectural Conservation Areas containing structures and/or designed landscapes of predominantly national importance. Undesignated archaeological remains which are rare or complex in nature, and deemed to be of high importance using legislation, EPA guidance, NRA Significance Criteria and professional judgement.
Regional /Medium	Recorded Monuments deemed to be of medium importance using legislation, EPA guidance, NRA Significance Criteria and professional judgement. Protected Structures deemed to be of medium importance using legislation, EPA guidance, NIAH rating criteria and professional judgement. Structures recorded by the NIAH Building Survey with a Regional Rating or deemed to be of medium importance using legislation, EPA guidance, NIAH rating criteria and professional judgement. Designed landscapes recorded by the NIAH garden survey with main features substantially present and deemed to be of medium importance using legislation, EPA guidance, NIAH rating criteria and professional judgement. Architectural Conservation Areas containing structures and/or designed landscapes of predominantly regional importance. Undesignated architectural heritage assets which are deemed to be of medium importance using legislation, EPA guidance, NIAH rating criteria and professional judgement. Undesignated archaeological remains which are neither particularly common nor uncommon, and/or of moderate complexity, and deemed to be of medium importance using legislation, EPA guidance, NRA Significance Criteria and professional judgement.
Local/Low	Structures recorded by the NIAH Building Survey with a Local or Record Only Rating or deemed to be of low importance using legislation, EPA guidance, NIAH rating criteria and professional judgement. Designed landscapes recorded by the NIAH garden survey with only peripheral features surviving, and deemed to be of low importance using legislation, EPA guidance, NIAH rating criteria and professional judgement. Townland Boundary Features. Undesignated architectural heritage assets which are deemed to be of low importance using legislation, EPA guidance, NIAH rating criteria and professional judgement.

IMPORTANCE	CRITERIA
	Undesignated archaeological features which are particularly common or in poor condition, and deemed to be of low importance using legislation, EPA guidance, NRA Significance Criteria and professional judgement. Parks/Gardens/Demesnes recorded by the NIAH Garden Survey which have poor historic legibility.

5.4 Limitations and Assumptions

5.4.1 The assessment is based upon currently available information at the time of writing including the results of archaeological fieldwork associated with implementation of the temporary scheme. No archaeological fieldwork has been undertaken to inform this assessment.

6. Baseline

6.1 Geology and topography

6.1.1 The Scheme involves the construction of a cycle network within the town of Navan in County Meath. The underlying bedrock comprises dark limestone and shale of the Lucan formation. This was laid down in the Late Chadian to Asbian of the Carboniferous period (GSI). The location is urban and is occupied by Convent Road. There is no overlying till.

6.2 National Monuments

6.2.1 There is one National Monument (NM) in State ownership within the 100m study area, Athlumney Castle (NM. 287). Athlumney Castle (NM.287) is located to the immediate north of Convent Road and the Scheme while its associated Zone of Notification extends south to encompass Convent Road and the section of the Scheme at this location (Figure 3). It is recorded on the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) as ME025-032 and as a Protected Structure (NT025-137) on the Meath County Development Plan 2021 – 2027.

6.2.2 Athlumney Castle (NM. 287) comprises an early 16th century tower house (ME025-032001), with a 16th or 17th century stone house (ME025-032002) off-set to the northwest and southwest. The tower house (ME025-032001) dates to 1500 and has three storeys and an attic with projecting rectangular corner towers. The stone house (ME025-032002) is a four bay, three storey structure, measuring 23m northeast to southwest by 6.45m northeast to southwest, with a stair return at the south end of the northwest wall, which is lit by small rectangular windows with square hood-mouldings.

6.2.3 Abutting the house to the northeast, and between it and the tower house, was a structure measuring 15.8m northeast to southwest by 4.9m northwest to southeast. Only the northwest and northeast walls survive at the ground floor and there is a blocked doorway and three windows in the northwest wall. Other features comprise an oven at the north angle and there may have been a fireplace in the northeast wall. It is surmised that the building was at least two storeys high, possibly serving as a kitchen and servant's quarters for the stone house.

6.2.4 Athlumney Castle (NM. 287) was originally located outside the town of Navan and set within grounds with the River Boyne 200m to the southwest. The Civil Survey (1654-6) states that the property (tower house and stone house) was owned at that time by Lawrence Dowdall who also owned an associated water mill, a tuck mill, two fishing weirs, a church and two open quarries. The tower house and stone house are traditionally thought to have been deliberately destroyed during the 17th century with only ruined remains now existing. The surrounding grounds have also been greatly denuded with modern housing built within their northern extent.

6.3 Record of Monuments and Places (RMPs)

6.3.1 There are seven recorded archaeological sites within the 100m study zone as shown in the gazetteer (Appendix 1). While none of these are physically located within the Scheme boundary, the Zones of Notification associated with two of these incorporate parts of the Scheme (Figure 3). These archaeological sites are the tower house (ME025-032001) and stone house (ME025-032002) which comprise Athlumney Castle and the graveyard (ME025-031001).

6.3.2 The seven recorded archaeological sites are all associated and will be discussed as such. They are located at Athlumney which was part of the Anglo-Norman manor of Skreen that was traditionally outside the urban boundaries of the town of Navan. As such, they are not considered part of the Zone of Notification associated with the historic medieval walled town of Navan (ME025-044). Similarly, the Scheme is also located outside this Zone of Notification for the historic town of Navan (ME025-044).

6.3.3 The barony, in which the town of Navan sits, was granted to the de Pheypo family by Hugh de Lacy in 1172 and was, in turn, sub-divided into manors. In 1194, Athlumney was held by an Amaury de Pheypo who is attributed with the construction of the motte castle (ME025-033), strategically placed at a fording place on the Boyne 75m southwest of the Scheme (IAC, 2018).

6.3.4 The motte has been truncated and survives as a grass-covered cone of earth measuring 4.7m at its highest point by 32m in diameter at its base. There are faint traces of a surrounding ditch at the base of the motte. Archaeological investigation in 1976 recorded evidence of a possible bailey, although the exact nature of the features uncovered is uncertain (Kelly, 1982-3). The investigations revealed the presence of two denuded banks (of width c. 18m and length c. 75-80m), which were aligned northeast-southwest, to the north and south of the motte. A number of pits and features were identified during the works, including two relatively substantial ditches, although no datable material was found in association with any of the features (IAC, 2018).

6.3.5 Amaury de Pheypo also built a stone church (ME025-031) in Athlumney for the tenants of his demesne. It is described as a chapel, which seems to imply its dependence on the mother church in Skryne (IAC, 2018). The remains of the church (ME025-031) are set within a D-shaped graveyard (ME025-031001) which is located immediately to the south of Convent Road and the Scheme.

6.3.6 The stone build of the church is rough and primitive with very little mortar used. It survives in a ruined state while a rectangular tower survives to first floor level attached to the west end of the nave. The foundations of another building are evident attached to the east end of the north wall.

6.3.7 A broken font (ME025-031003) was recorded within the graveyard in 1862. The font was described as octagonal and unornamented and set on a circular pedestal base. This font is no longer present within the graveyard and its original location within the church is unknown. The church is also recorded as a Protected Structure (NT025-136) on the Meath County Development Plan 2021 – 2027.

6.3.8 There is no evidence that the stone church (ME025-031) replaced an earlier ecclesiastical site dating to the Early Medieval period, although the enclosing graveyard is sub-circular which may indicate the presence of an earlier enclosing feature that became the boundary of the graveyard (IAC, 2018). The earliest burial within the graveyard is located within the church. This grave slab (ME025-031002) dates to 1692 and commemorates William Gough and his mother Ann Cheevers.

6.3.9 The motte (ME025-033) was superseded by the tower house (ME025-032001) in 1500 which, in turn, was superseded by the stone house (ME025-032002) during the 16th or 17th centuries. According to Dopping's Visitation (1682-5), the church (ME025-031) was out of repair since 1641 and the graveyard was not fenced at the time (Ellison 1972). This would suggest that the church was no longer in use, although the grave slab (ME025-031002) is evidence that burials were still taking place.

6.4 Designated Architectural Heritage Sites

Architectural Conservation Areas

6.4.1 There are no Architectural Conservation Areas (ACA) within the 100m study area for the Scheme. The closest is the Navan Historic Core Conservation Area which covers the area of the historic town core of Trimgate Street, Market Square, Watergate Street, Ludlow Street, Bridge Street, Church Hill, the Fair Green and Railway Street between Trimgate Street and Circular Road.

Record of Protected Structures

6.4.2 There are ten protected structures located within the immediate vicinity of the Scheme (Figure 3). Two of these, Athlumney Castle (NT025-137) and the church (NT025-136) have been previously discussed above under their designation as archaeological sites.

6.4.3 The remaining seven represent a range of structure types. One is located within the line of the Scheme. This is Athlumney Bridge (NT035-135) which carries Convent Road over the former Drogheda to Navan railway line. This line opened in 1850 but after World War II the use of the railways declined with the Dublin to Navan line closed as a passenger service. The track from Dublin to Navan was removed from

30 March 1963 onwards, although the former railway line is still very evident in the landscape. The line from Navan to Kells and Oldcastle was closed on 30 April 1963.

6.4.4 Athlumney Bridge (NT035-135) is a single arch road bridge over the railway which was constructed c.1849, with finely executed rusticated limestone detail. It has squared rubble stone with a cambered string course at roadway level. The arch is elliptical with ashlar voussoirs.

6.4.5 St. Joseph's Convent of Mercy (NT025-138) is a detached, three-bay, two-storey house which dates to 1790. It is located 20m to the south of the Scheme at its eastern extent. The building was previously used as a school with various single and two storey additions made during the 1980s. These additions appear to have since been removed. The entrance gateway consists of octagonal stone piers with caps, a pair of cast-iron gates and rendered curved walls all dating to 1840.

6.4.6 Boyne Cottage (NT025-133) is located immediately adjacent to the south of the mid-point of the Scheme. It comprises a detached, three-bay, two-storey, L-plan house which dates to 1830. It is bounded by a high wall to Convent Road while the rear of the property is bounded by the River Boyne. The grounds of Boyne Cottage (NT025-133) include a Holy Well (NIAH 14010124) cut into the riverbank. The Holy Well comprises a vaulted chamber with a pointed-arch door opening and splayed flanking walls constructed of coursed rubble limestone. The dated keystone states the chamber was constructed in 1876. The Holy Well is not recorded on the RMP but is recorded on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH).

6.4.7 The remaining five Protected Structures within the study area are located on the Kentstown Road. A detached, six-bay, four-storey former corn store (NT025-120) is located on the north side of the Kentstown Road, 14m from the northern extent of the Scheme. This building dates to 1860 and is evident with its coursed rubble, whitewashed walls. It is now used as a bakery. Immediately to the north of the former corn store (NT025-120) are the remains of Spicer's Basin (NT025-121) on the canal. Built in 1792, the canal basin is now partly filled in.

6.4.8 The former gate lodge (NT025-118) to Newbridge House is located 40m to the west of the Scheme's northern extent on the Kentstown Road. It comprises a detached two-bay two-storey over basement building dating to 1870. An arched gateway with a pair of wrought-iron gates is attached to the east providing access to the remnants of a rubble stone quay wall adjoining the former canal (since infilled).

6.4.9 Also associated with the gate lodge (NT025-118) is a former outbuilding (NIAH 14010098) which is set 23m to its south. This outbuilding is orientated north to south and sits parallel to the former canal. The former outbuilding is contemporary with the gate lodge and dates to 1870. It is seven bays long and two storeys high. Both the gate lodge (NT025-118) and former outbuilding (NIAH 14010098) were refurbished as offices in 1995.

6.4.10 The remaining two Protected Structures are located adjacent to one another 85m to the west of the Scheme on the Kentstown Road. New Bridge (NT025-115) is a six arch road bridge built in 1752 to carry the road over the River Boyne. It has ashlar and rubble stone walls, cutwaters and coursed rubble masonry parapet walls. Its arches are semi-circular and segmental with dressed ashlar voussoirs.

6.4.11 A detached nine-bay, four-storey former water mill (NT025-116) is located on the east bank of the river immediately to the northeast of New Bridge (NT025-116). Built in 1850, it has an exposed rubble façade with brick dressings to openings and retains its cast-iron waterwheel and sluice gate. The mill race has been reclaimed and landscaped. The building was converted into apartments in 1996.

6.5 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Buildings Survey

6.5.1 All of the Protected Structures noted above are also recorded in the NIAH. Three further assets within the study area are recorded on the NIAH. Two of these, former outbuilding (NIAH 14010098) and Holy Well (NIAH 14010124), have already been discussed above regarding their relationship to Protected Structures.

6.5.2 The last asset recorded on the NIAH is a graveyard (NIAH 14010123) located 87m to the north of the Scheme within the grounds of the Loreto Secondary School. This graveyard dates to 1900 and is bounded by wrought-iron railings. The graves are marked with cast-iron markers while another feature is a limestone statue of St. Joseph. The graveyard was associated with Saint Michael's Loreto Convent.

6.6 National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) Garden Survey

6.6.1 There is one asset recorded on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage Garden Survey within the 100m study area - Violet Hill (NIAH Ref.: ME-42-N-877674). This demesne is marked on the 1st edition OS map to the immediate south of the Scheme. The NIAH survey records it as 'main features unrecognisable - peripheral features visible'. By the time of the 1907 OS map the railway had been constructed through the northwest section of the demesne and Violet Hill house (RPS NT025-138) had been extended and was in use as a convent. Today the landscape has seen some development but for the most part remains as open fields. It retains its demesne planting along the boundary with the River Boyne.

6.6.2 Athlumney Convent is not included within the NIAH survey. A demesne style landscape is shown on the 1907 OS map, in association with a convent building to the immediate east and north of the Scheme, where it runs along Convent Road (IAC, 2018). Today the area is in use as the Loreto Secondary School and has seen some modern development. However, the principal structures remain, as does the majority of mature planting that surrounds the school.

6.7 Previous Archaeological Investigations

6.7.1 The previous archaeological impact assessment (IAC 2018) noted the following previous archaeological investigations within the study area:

- Archaeological monitoring of the excavation of a sewer pipeline was carried out in 2004. This pipeline shadowed the route of the G.N.R. railway, which crosses the line of the Scheme. Monitoring continued for the duration of the topsoil-strip and for selective portions of the pipe trenching. No features of archaeological importance were identified (Tobin, 2004).
- Monitoring was carried out during excavation for a Telecom Éireann service trench along the route of the Scheme between Athlumney Graveyard and Athlumney Castle, using a very narrow bucket to a depth of 1m (RMPs ME025-031 and ME025032001/2/ RPS NT025-136 and 137). At all times the machine excavated through made ground. At the eastern end, closest to the convent, the fill consisted of crushed stone, but going westwards it was formed by mixed layers of sand, gravel and clay. At the western end of the trench the level of the road rose substantially above the level of the fields on either side in order to bring it over the railway bridge. The layers of fill had presumably been laid down when the railway bridge and the road approaches on either side were being constructed (Meehan, 1998).
- Testing as part of an assessment was carried out in advance of construction of a medical centre immediately east of the Scheme on Convent Street in 2008. Five test-trenches were excavated to subsoil. No material of archaeological significance was uncovered by the trenches (Duffy, 2008).
- Test trenching in advance of the construction of the Athlumney Castle housing estate revealed no earthworks associated with the castle. These investigations were carried out c. 40m east of the Scheme (Meehan, 1994).
- Testing was carried out on a proposed development site c. 100m south of Athlumney Castle. Eight test trenches, c. 30m long, were excavated across the development site. No archaeological remains were identified (Tobin, 2000).

6.7.2 Additional work has been conducted regarding this Scheme. A previous iteration of the Scheme proposed widening sections of Convent Road by taking down three walls and reconstructing them two metres further back from their current positions. An architectural assessment of the walls was undertaken by IAC Ltd in 2019. The purpose of the assessment was to note styles of construction and assess the heritage significance of the walls singularly and as a group (IAC 2019).

6.7.3 The three walls were:

- Part of the front boundary wall of Violet Hill, which is a Protected Structure;
- Part of the northern boundary wall to the east of the railway bridge; and
- Part of the boundary wall of the convent that is located on the northern side of Convent Road to the west of the railway bridge.

6.7.4 The assessment determined that these walls ranged in date between 1790 and 1870. It found that moving the walls would not have any impact on their original purpose and these would still perform their intended functions. The assessment also determined that moving the walls would not impact their group

value. The assessment recommended that the walls be reconstructed using the original stonework as closely to existing as possible. The requirement to move the walls was dropped from the adopted Scheme and the walls remain *in situ*.

6.7.5 Archaeological monitoring of groundworks was undertaken in late 2021 in association with the installation of CCTV along Covent Road as part of the Scheme. The installation of the CCTV entailed the excavation of 625m of CCTV ducting, 3 no. CCTV pole bases and 3 no. ESB connection trenches each measuring 25m (Roycroft, 2022). These works included sections through the Zones of Notification associated with Athlumney Castle (NM. 287) and Athlumney Church and graveyard (ME025-003). Nothing of archaeological significance was noted during the work (Roycroft, 2022).

6.8 Site Visit

6.8.1 The Scheme was subject to a rapid walkover on the 14th July 2022. The Scheme is linear comprising Convent Road and will be discussed starting at the southeast end. The southeast extent of the Scheme commences at the junction of Convent Road with the modern development of Elm Park (Plate 1). Works within this area comprised the installation of CCTV and an ESB connection trench.

Plate 1 – Junction of Convent Road with Elm Park.

6.8.2 The Scheme progresses northwest along Convent Road passing the boundary wall for the Mercy Covent (NT025-138) and entering the Zone of Notification associated with the National Monument, Athlumney Castle (NM. 287) (Plate 2). The Scheme in this section comprised ducting for CCTV while Convent Road has been resurfaced with cycleway pavement with a bollard and planters added. This arrangement continues as the Scheme passes Athlumney Castle (NM. 287) (Plate 3).

Plate 2 – Looking northwest past the Mercy Covent (NT025-138) towards Athlumney Castle (NM.287).

Plate 3 – Line of the Scheme passing Athlumney Castle (NM.287).

6.8.3 The arrangement of new cycleway pavement and planters continues as the Scheme progresses northwest through the Zone of Notification associated with Athlumney Church and Graveyard (ME025-003) (Plate 4) and over Athlumney Railway Bridge (NT025-135). A CCTV pole has been erected at the southeast corner of the bridge (Plate 5).

Plate 4 – Line of Scheme passing Athlumney Church and Graveyard (ME025-003).

Plate 5 – Convent Road at Athlumney Railway Bridge (NT025-1350).

Plate 6 – Looking southeast along the Scheme past the junction with Riverside.

6.8.4 Further to the northwest, the Scheme passes the junction of Convent Road with the Riverside cul de sac (Plate 6). This is a modern housing development requiring car access. Given this, the cycleway pavement ceases at this point. The Scheme passes the Protected Structure, Boyne Cottage (NT025-133) just before Convent Road turns north towards the junction with the Kentstown Road.

Plate 7 – Boyne Cottage (NT025-133) adjacent to the south of the Scheme.

6.8.5 The area widens as it turns to the north and passes the entrance to the Loreto Secondary School, although Convent Road remains the same width (Plate 8). The additional space was originally a grassed area which has been landscaped with a pavement area and seating area constructed. CCTV has also been erected on the opposite side of the road.

Plate 8 – Area of new path, seating and planting at junction with entrance to the Loreto Secondary School.

6.8.6 The remaining 150m of the Scheme to the Kentstown Road comprises standard road with the only modification being the laying of the ducting for CCTV (Plate 9). Recorded heritage assets within the vicinity are the former warehouse (NT025-120) opposite the junction with the Kentstown Road (Plate 10) and the Gate Lodge and Arch (NT025-118) to Summerhill House which are located to the west on the Kentstown Road (Plate 11).

Plate 9 – Looking south along the Scheme from the junction with the Kentstown Road.

Plate 10 – Former warehouse (NT025-120) at the junction with the Kentstown Road.

Plate 11 – Gate Lodge and Arch (NT025-118) to Summerhill House.

7. Impact of the Scheme

7.1 The Scheme comprises a trial of filtered permeability, consisting of the laying of cycleway pavement on the section of Convent Road between Riverside and Elm Park. This section is now a pedestrian/cycleway with bollards and planters installed to prevent access by cars. CCTV has also been installed along Convent Road and streetscape works have been completed at the junction with the entrance to the Loreto Convent.

7.2 The Scheme is located within a highly sensitive archaeological area crossing through the Zones of Notification associated with the National Monument Athlumney Castle (NM. 287) and Athlumney Church

and Graveyard (ME025-003). Invasive groundworks associated with the Scheme were limited to the installation of CCTV and these were carried out under archaeological supervision. Nothing of archaeological significance was uncovered (Roycroft, 2022).

7.3 All groundworks associated with the Scheme have been completed and it can be considered operational. Therefore, any impacts to heritage will be through the operation of the Scheme. The section of Convent Road adjacent to Athlumney Castle (NM. 287), Athlumney Church and Graveyard (ME025-003) and Athlumney Railway Bridge (NT025-1350) have been closed to motorised traffic with only foot and cycle traffic permitted.

7.4 Significant effects for the operation of the Scheme derive from changes both positive and negative to the setting of heritage assets. The settings of the heritage assets can be assessed as being enhanced by the removal of the sight and sound of traffic from their immediate vicinity. This will allow the assets to be better appreciated in an environment which is closer to their original settings. It also reduces any potential damage to the assets from vibration, noise or dust.

7.5 The remainder of the Scheme, from Riverside to the junction with the Kentstown Road, contain educational, residential and commercial properties. These still require access and this section of the Scheme is open to motorised traffic. However, the volume of traffic in this stretch will have been reduced now access to Elm Park has been removed.

7.6 This enhances the settings of the heritage assets located within the vicinity of this section of the Scheme, allowing better appreciation and understanding by pedestrians and cyclists. Fewer passing vehicles also reduces the amount of vibration, noise and dust that the heritage assets are subject to.

8. Summary

8.1 The Scheme is located within a heritage sensitive location with assets considered of high value in the case of Athlumney Castle (NM. 287) or medium value in the cases of Athlumney Church and Graveyard (ME025-003), Athlumney Railway Bridge (NT025-1350) and Boyne Cottage (NT025-133) located adjacent.

8.2 These assets have not been physically impacted by the Scheme, while the removal of traffic enhances their settings. Similarly, the reduction of traffic along Convent Road between Riverside to the junction with the Kentstown Road has enhanced the settings of adjacent heritage assets, such as Boyne Cottage (NT025-133).

8.3 The Scheme is beneficial to the adjacent heritage assets, allowing greater appreciation whilst also removing potential threats to their built fabric. It is recommended that these benefits should continue with the Scheme made permanent.

9. References

7L Architects (2018) Part 8 Proposal for a cycle route at Convent Road, Athlumney, Co. Meath. Conservation Architect's Report.

Dehaene, G. 2002. "Main Street, Clonee, Meath" in in Bennett, I (Ed) Excavations.ie Database of Irish Excavation Reports.

Department of Arts, Heritage, and the Gaeltacht 1999. Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage. The Stationary Office, Dublin.

Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht .2002. National Heritage Plan 2002-2007. Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Dublin.

Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. 2004. Frameworks and Principles for the Protection of the Archaeological Heritage. Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht, Dublin.

Department of Arts, Heritage and the Gaeltacht 2011. Architectural Heritage Protection, Guidelines for Planning Authorities. The Stationary Office, Dublin.

Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government. 2009. Government Policy on Architecture 2009 – 2015. Department of Environment, Heritage and Local Government, Dublin.

Duffy, C (2008) Athlumney, Meath in Bennett, I (Ed) Excavations.ie Database of Irish Excavation Reports.

Ellison, Rev. C. C. (1971-5) Bishop Dopping's Visitation Book 1682-5, Ríocht na Mídhe.

Environmental Protection Agency. 2017. Guidelines on Information to be contained in Environmental Impact Assessment Reports. Environmental Protection Agency, Dublin.

Environmental Protection Agency. 2003. Advice Notes on Current Practice in the Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements. Environmental Protection Agency, Dublin.

Finch, T.F., Gardiner, M.J., Comey, A and Radford, T. 1983. The Soils of Meath. Dublin: An Foras Taluntais

GSI.ie. https://secure.dccae.gov.ie/GSI_DOWNLOAD/Bedrock/Other/GSI_BedrockGeologyOfIreland_A4.pdf (Accessed 9/11/2021)

Heritage Council. 2000. Archaeology & Development: Guidelines for Good Practice for Developers. The Heritage Council, Dublin.

IAC (2018) Archaeological and Built Heritage Assessment of the Navan GDA Cycle Network Plan IAC Archaeology on behalf of AECOM.

IAC (2019) Architectural Heritage Assessment of Walls at Convent Road, Navan, County Meath on behalf of: Meath County Council.

McCabe, A. M. 1973. The Glacial Stratigraphy of Eastern Counties Meath and Louth. Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy. Section B: Biological, Geological, and Chemical Science, 73, 355–382

Meath County Council. https://www.meath.ie/council/council-services/planning-and-building/architectural-conservation-and-heritage/protected-structures (Accessed 9/11//2021)

Meath County Council. Meath County Development Plan 2019-2025.

Meehan, R (1994) Athlumney Castle, Athlumney, Meath in Bennett, I (Ed) Excavations.ie Database of Irish Excavation Reports.

Meehan, R (1998) Athlumney, Meath in Bennett, I (Ed) Excavations.ie Database of Irish Excavation Reports.

National Monuments Service, Department of Culture, Heritage and the Gaeltacht. Sites and Monuments Record, County Meath https://www.archaeology.ie/publications-forms-legislation/record-of-monuments-and-places (Accessed 9/11//2021)

National Roads Authority. 2005a. Guidelines for the Assessment of Archaeological Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes. National Roads Authority, Dublin.

National Roads Authority. 2005b. Guidelines for the Assessment of Architectural Heritage Impacts of National Road Schemes. National Roads Authority, Dublin.

National Monuments Service. 1999. Policy and Guidelines for Archaeological Excavation. https://www.archaeology.ie/sites/default/files/media/publications/excavation-policy-and-guidelines.pdf

Planning and Development Act 2000 (Revised) http://www.irishstatutebook.ie/eli/2000/act/30/enacted/en/html

Roycroft, N (2022) Navan Convent Road Filtered Permeability Scheme – Traffic Management Trial: CCTV installation Archaeological Monitoring. Archaeological assessment prepared on behalf of Meath County Council.

Simington, R.C. 1940 The Civil Survey AD 1654-56: County Meath, Vol. V: County of Meath with Returns of Tithes for the Meath Baronies. Dublin: The Stationary Office for the Irish Manuscripts Commission.

Tobin, R (2000) Athlumey, Navan, Meath in Bennett, I (Ed) Excavations.ie Database of Irish Excavation Reports.

Tobin, R (2004) Abbeylands, Navan, Meath in Bennett, I (Ed) Excavations.ie Database of Irish Excavation Reports.

Appendix A Gazetteer of archaeological sites

RMP/RPS/NIAH number	Feature	Details	Condition
ME025-031---- **RPS NT025-136** **NIAH 14010041**	**Church**	Situated on level ground with the top of a SW-facing slope overlooking a SSE-NNW section of the River Boyne c. 100m to the SW, and with the river c. 50m further to the SW. A church at Athlumpny is listed in the ecclesiastical taxation (1302-06) of Pope Nicholas IV (Cal. doc. Ire, 6, 355). According to Ussher's Visitation (1622) the church and chancel were ruinous (Erlington 1864, 1, lxxvii), and according to Dopping's Visitation (1682-5) the church was out of repair since 1641 and the graveyard was not fenced (Ellison 1972, 6). The parish church of Athlumney is within a D-shaped graveyard (max. dims c. 63m NW-SE; c. 50m NE-SW) that is curtailed by a WNW-ESE road on the N side. This is an undivided nave and chancel (int. dims 20.9m E-W; 5.75m N-S) structure, but most of the S wall is removed and the other walls are featureless. A rectangular tower (ext. dims 8m N-S; 3.2m E-W) with double-splayed lights in the S, W and N walls is attached to the W end of the nave and entered from the nave by a lintelled doorway. Its floors were wooden and it survives partly to the first floor, with an ivy covered double belfry on its W wall. Another structure, reduced to the foundations (ext. dims 4.3m E-W; 2.8m N-S) is attached to the E end of the N wall. Around 1749 Issac Butler recorded the Latin inscription on the graveslab of William Gough and his mother Ann Cheevers, dated 1692 (1892, 24). It is also described by FitzGerald (1909-10). A rectangular limestone graveslab (dims 2.05m x 1.09m; T 0.12m) in the nave has a raised heater-shaped shield at the centre that is divided by a line of chevrons. At least one goat taken from the Cheevers crest can be distinguished below the chevrons and the items above it could be boars' heads from the Gough crest. There is a skull and cross-bones at the foot, but no inscription is discernible. Cogan (1862-70, 2, 238-9) describes a broken font as 'octagonal and unornamented, and measured in diameter about one foot eight inches (c. 0.45m). The pedestal (base) is a circular stone two feet one inch in diameter (c. 0.64m), the aperture of which measures in diameter eight inches (c. 0.2m).' This is no longer present. Athlumney motte (ME025-033----) is c. 90m to the S and Athlumney tower house (ME024-32001-) is c. 85m to the E. Navan town is across the river c. 500m to the NW.	**Some remains**

RMP/RPS/NIAH number	Feature	Details	Condition
ME025-031001 **RPS NT025-136**	**Graveyard**	Situated on level ground with the top of a SW-facing slope overlooking a SSE-NNW section of the River Boyne c. 100m to the SW, and with the river c. 50m further to the SW. The parish church of Athlumney (ME025-031----) is within a D-shaped graveyard (max. dims c. 63m NW-SE; c. 50m NE-SW) defined by masonry walls that is curtailed slightly by a WNW-ESE road on the N side. The graveslab (ME025-031002-) is in the nave of the church.	**Substantial remains**
ME025-031002	**Graveslab**	Around 1749 Issac Butler recorded the Latin inscription on the graveslab dated 1692 of William Gough and his mother, Ann Cheevers, at Athlumney church, (Butler 1892, 24). It read: Hoc Monumentum est erectum inveri/ Bon AE Vite Boni Gulielmi Gough Memo/ riam./ Et Ejus Sponsae Matronae spectassimae/ Anno CHEevers quare hic tumulatur et/ Utr /usque Posteris Anno Domini/ 1692/ Tatu – Disce quis hac lapidum Submole Viator/ Conditur et Coelum Scandere posce Deum. A rectangular limestone graveslab (dims 2.05m x 1.09m; T 0.12m) in the nave has a raised heater-shaped shield at the centre that is divided by a line of chevrons. At least one goat taken from the Cheevers crest can be distinguished below the chevrons and the items above it could be boars' heads from the Gough crest. There is a skull and cross-bones at the foot, but no inscription is discernible. It is also described by FitzGerald (1909-10) who does not provide the inscription, which is now illegible.	**Some remains**
ME025-031003	**Font**	In Athlumney church (ME025-031----). Cogan (1862-70, 2, 238-9) describes a broken font as 'octagonal and unornamented, and measured in diameter about one foot eight inches (c. 0.45m). The pedestal (base) is a circular stone two feet one inch in diameter (c. 0.64m), the aperture of which measures in diameter eight inches (c. 0.2m).' This is no longer present and its original position is not known.	**Not located**

RMP/RPS/NIAH number	Feature	Details	Condition
ME025-032001 **NM. 287** **RPS NT025-137** **NIAH 14010042**	**Castle- Tower House**	This is a National Monument consisting of a tower house with a sixteenth or seventeenth century stone house (ME025-032002-) off-set to the NW and SW. There is a small wing between them that may have served as kitchens and servants quarters for the later house. The buildings are situated on a level landscape now within Navan town, with a SE-NW section of the River Boyne c. 200m to the SW. According to the Civil Survey (1654-6) Lawrence Dowdall owned 200 acres at Athlumney in 1640, and the property included 'A castle and a large stone howse, a water mill and a tuck mill, two fishing weares, and a church and two open quarries' (Simington 1940, 62). He also owned almost 180 acres at Allistonread (Alexander Reid) and 40 at Bellis (Bailis) in Athlumney parish (ibid. 62-4). Traditionally, the last occupant was Sir Launcelot Dowdall, who burnt it in despair when he heard the outcome of the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 (Wilde 1850, 11-12), although Isaac Butler writing in the 1740s, attributed the burning to one of the Maguire family in order to prevent Cromwell from utilising it (1892, 24). The parish church of Athlumney (ME025-031----) is c. 80m to the W and the motte (ME025-033----) is c. 140m to the SW. The tower-house (ext. dims 10.2m NE-SW; 7.2m NW-SE) has three storeys and an attic with projecting rectangular corner towers. A plain round-headed doorway, now blocked, in the N tower leads directly to a newel stairs that has a cross-loop as a light and rises to a mezzanine level, which has chambers in the NE and NW walls. These are at the level of the NE-SW barrel-vault over the main chamber at the ground floor, but there is no access to the barrel-vault and no evidence that the vault had a loft floor. The original access to the ground floor chamber is by a passage through the W tower that communicates now with a passage in the later house, although a modern doorway in the SW wall leads directly to the ground floor chamber from outside. The newel stairs in the N tower leads through a round-headed doorway to the first floor over the vault that has enlarged windows in each wall except the NW which has none, and a fireplace in the SE wall. The chambers in the W and E towers have lintelled doorways and barrel-vaults, and there is a garderobe in the S chamber. A mural passage in the SW wall leads down to a chamber in the W tower that commands a murder-hole over the entrance to the ground floor chamber. The newel stairs in the N tower leads through a lintelled doorway to the second floor that that was supported on corbels in the SW and NE walls, and has a window in each wall except the SW which	**Substantial remains**

RMP/RPS/NIAH number	Feature	Details	Condition
		has none. The windows in the NE and NW walls have seats, but there is no fireplace. Lintelled doorways lead to the chambers in the E, S and W towers, that in the S being a garderobe, and a light in the W tower has an ogee-head. The newel stairs in the N tower continues to the wall-walk but the parapet does not survive. There were look-outs over the stairs housing and over the W and E towers, accessed by external stairs, but gables on the NE and SW walls are secondary as they are built over the wall-walks, as might be the case with a fireplace built against the NE face of the W tower. Archaeological testing (94E0114) by R. Meenan c. 65-90m distant NW-N-SE at the closest point produced no related material (excavations.ie 1994:193). Unlicenced archaeological monitoring by R. Meenan of a service trench under the road between the graveyard and the castles recorded no related material (excavations. ie:1998:500).	
ME025-032002 **NM. 287** **RPS NT025-137** **NIAH 14010042**	**House - 16th/17th century**	This is a National Monument consisting of a tower house (ME025-032001-) with a sixteenth or seventeenth century house off-set to the NW and SW. There is a small wing between them that may have served as kitchens and servants quarters for the later house. The buildings are situated on a level landscape now within Navan town, with a SE-NW section of the River Boyne c. 200m to the SW. According to the Civil Survey (1654-6) Lawrence Dowdall owned 200 acres at Athlumney in 1640, and the property included 'A castle and a large stone howse, a water mill and a tuck mill, two fishing weares, and a church and two open quarries' (Simington 1940, 62). He also owned almost 180 acres at Allistonread (Alexander Reid) and 40 at Bellis (Bailis) in Athlumney parish (ibid. 62-4). Traditionally, the last occupant was Sir Launcelot Dowdall, who burnt it in despair when he heard the outcome of the Battle of the Boyne in 1690 (Wilde 1850, 11-12), although Isaac Butler writing c. 1740, attributed the burning to one of the Maguire family in order to prevent Cromwell from utilising it (1892, 24). The parish church of Athlumney (ME025-031----) is c. 60m to the W. This is a four bay three storey structure (int. dims c. 23m NE-SW; 6.45m NE-SW) with a stair return at the S end of the NW wall, which is lit by small rectangular windows with square hood-mouldings. A flat-arched doorway with a round-headed niche above it is in the middle of the SE wall, with two large plain and consolidated window openings on each side. The ground floor is divided by a cross-wall with one pointed doorway through it placed just S of the main entrance. The N chamber (int. dims 13.5m NE-SW; 6.45m	**Substantial remains**

RMP/RPS/NIAH number	Feature	Details	Condition
		NE-SW) may well include an entrance passage from the main doorway. It has a large fireplace that projects on the outside of the wall and two blocked windows on the NW wall, and a passage (int. dims 6.45m NW-SE; 3.15m NE-SW) N of this chamber leads to the ground floor of the tower house and may have housed another stairs. The S chamber also has an externally-projecting fireplace and two blocked windows on the NW wall but it also has a large fireplace with an oven on either side on the SW wall as well as access to the stairs return. The long walls are rebated to support the first floor but the joists appear to have been inserted into the NW and SW walls. At the first floor the SE wall has four large mullion and transom windows, each with six panels (3 over 3) and a square hood-moulding. The NW wall has four destroyed and consolidated windows and two fireplaces, while the SW wall has a magnificent mullion and transom oriel window of eight panels (4 over 4) with a fireplace beside it. The long walls are recessed for the second floor but the joists are set directly into the NE and SW walls. The second floor repeats the lay-out of the first except that the oriel window does not survive, and the large windows in the SE wall are partly within dormer gables that rise over them. In the narrow NE 'passage' there was an oriel window in the NE wall at this level but only the supporting machicolation survives. Abutting the house to the NE and between it and the tower house was a structure (int. dims 15.8m NE-SW; 4.9m NW-SE) of which only the NW and NE walls survive at the ground floor. There is a blocked doorway and three windows in the NW wall, an oven at the N angle and there may have been a fireplace in the NE wall. It had at least two storeys and may have served as a kitchen and servants' quarters for the stone house.	

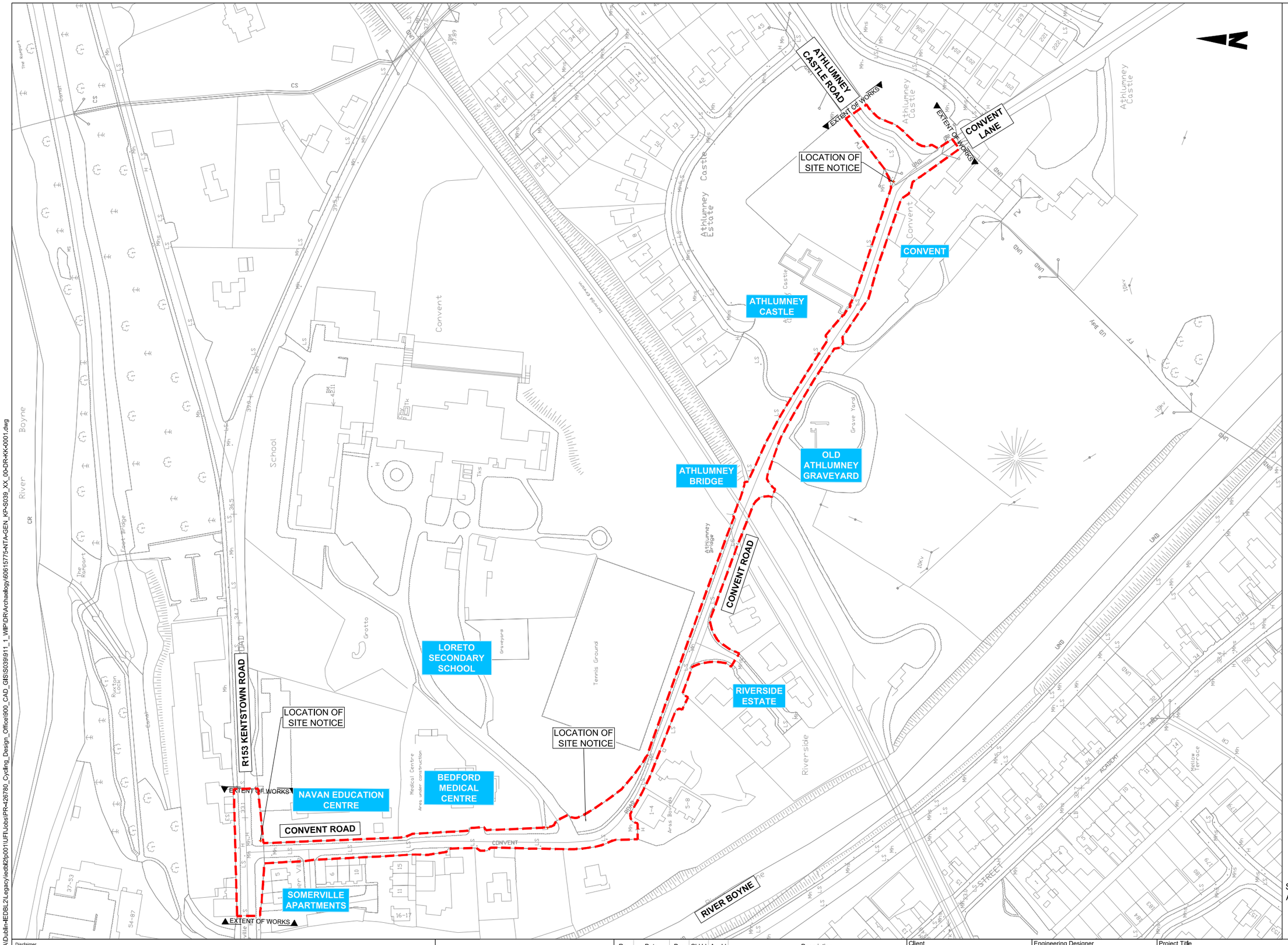
RMP/RPS/NIAH number	Feature	Details	Condition
ME025-033	**Motte**	Located at the edge of a plateau overlookng a SE-NW section of the River Boyne c. 50m to the SW and c. 10m lower. Truncated and grass-covered cone of earth (diam. of top 12m; diam. of base 32m; H 4.7m at NW to 5.3m at SE) defined by slight traces of a fosse. The top has been quarried and evidence of a possible bailey was recorded in a trench cut in a 1976 excavation (Kelly 1982-3, 76-80). The parish church of Athlumney (ME025-031----) is c. 90m to the N and Athlumney tower house (ME025-032001-) is c. 140m to the NE. Archaeological testing (02E1178) of c. 1.5ha by E. O'Donovan c. 100m to the SE produced no related material (excavations.ie 2002:1421), but the enclosure (ME025-077----) was outside the tested area.	**Substantial remains**
NIAH 14010044 **RPS NT025-138**	**Saint Joseph's Convent of Mercy, Convent Road, Navan**	Detached three-bay two-storey house, c.1790, with round-headed stone doorcase and curved bow at rear. Two-bay two-storey side extension, c.1820. Various single and two-storey additions, including school buildings, c.1980. Entrance gateway with octagonal stone piers, c.1840. Double-pitched roof, natural slates, iron gutters. Rendered ruled and lined walls - 1900's, rough dash rendered - rear. Stone cills, uPVC casement windows, unusual stone doorcase consisting of quarter columns, carved inpost - lintel and archivolt. Sheet glass fanlight. Glazed aluminium doors and hardwood inner door. Gateway consisting of octagonal stone piers with caps, pair of cast-iron gates and rendered curved walls, c.1840, low boundary wall with wrought-iron railings and pair of gates, c.1950.	**Well preserved**
NIAH 14010083 **RPS NT025-121**	**Spicer's Basin, Canal, Athlumney, Navan**	Remains of canal harbour, built 1792, now partly filled in.	**Some remains**

RMP/RPS/NIAH number	Feature	Details	Condition
NIAH 14010085 **RPS NT025-116**	**Mill, Athlumney, Navan**	Detached nine-bay four-storey former water mill, c.1850. Exposed rubble façade with brick dressings to openings. Retaining cast-iron waterwheel. Converted into apartments, c.1996. Double-pitched roof, natural slates, decorative clay ridge tiles, aluminium ogee gutters. Exposed rubble limestone walls with dressed quoins, metal tie bar plates. Stone cills, flush brick surrounds to window openings, uPVC casement windows, external fire escape, ground floor openings altered. Mill race reclaimed and landscaped, remains of iron sluice gate and 5M diameter iron waterwheel to south-west.	**Well preserved – converted to apartments**
NIAH 14010086 **RPS NT025-115**	**New Bridge, Athlumney Road, Townparks, Navan**	Six arch road bridge over river, built 1752, with cutwaters and coursed rubble masonry parapet walls. Ashlar and rubble stone walls. Semi-circular and segmental arches with dressed ashlar voussoirs.	**Well preserved**
NIAH 14010087 **RPS NT025-118**	**Gate Lodge, Summerhill House**	Detached two-bay two-storey over basement former gate lodge, c.1870, with exposed rubble façade. Arched gateway attached with single and pair of wrought-iron gates, c.1870. Refurbished as offices, c.1995. Double-pitched roof, artificial slates, projecting eaves course, Velux roof lights. Exposed rubble limestone walls. Stone cills and rough-dressed stone flat arches, uPVC casement windows, timber door, iron security grill to basement window. Jostle stone, remnants of rubble stone quay wall to south adjoining former canal.	**Well preserved**
NIAH 14010089 **RPS NT025-120**	**Warehouse, Athlumney Road, Navan**	Detached six-bay four-storey former corn store, c.1860, with exposed rubble façade. Now in use as bakery. Double-pitched and hipped roof, natural slates. Coursed rubble, whitewashed walls. Sash and casement windows, flush brick surrounds to openings, segmental arches to reveals internally.	**Well preserved**

RMP/RPS/NIAH number	Feature	Details	Condition
NIAH 14010098	**Newbridge House, Athlumney Road, Athlumney, Navan**	Detached seven-bay two-storey former outbuilding, c.1870. Exposed rubble façade with flush brick window surrounds and rusticated door openings. Refurbished and extended as offices, c.1995. Double-pitched roof, projecting eaves course, natural slates, Velux rooflights, brick chimney stack, artificial slate to extension. Exposed rubble limestone walls, painted nap rendered to extension. Flush brick surrounds to window openings, limestone door case, uPVC casement windows, timber doors.	**Well preserved**
NIAH 14010106 **RPS NT025-133**	**Boyne Cottage**	Detached three-bay two-storey L-plan house, c.1830. Refurbished and porch added c.1985. Rubble stone wall with arch at ground level to river bank at rear. Double-pitched roof, artificial slates, cedar barge and fascia boards, rendered chimney stacks. Rough dash rendered walls. Stone, timber and concrete cills, timber sash windows, uPVC casement windows, porch with screen of concrete columns, c.1985, external window shutters. High wall to front boundary, deep circular well shaft - stone lined and with iron grill. Rubble stone wall with arch at ground level to river bank.	**Substantial remains**
NIAH 14010112 **RPS NT025-135**	**Railway Bridge**	Single arch road bridge over railway, c.1849, with finely executed rusticated limestone detail. Squared rubble stone with cambered string course at roadway level. Elliptical arch with ashlar voussoirs.	**Substantial remains**
NIAH 14010123	**Saint Michael's Loreto Convent** **Graveyard**	Graveyard with limestone statue of St. Joseph and rows of cast-iron grave markers, dating from c.1900. Bounded by wrought-iron railings.	**Well preserved**

RMP/RPS/NIAH number	Feature	Details	Condition
NIAH 14010124	**Holy Well at Boyne Cottage**	Holy well consisting of vaulted chamber of pointed-arched door opening, dated keystone 1876 and splayed flanking walls, built of coursed rubble limestone. Vaulted roof. Coursed rubble limestone walls. Pointed-arched opening with inscribed keystone 1876. Cut into river bank.	**Substantial remains**
NIAH ME-42-N-877674	**Violet Hill, Athlumney**	This demesne is marked on the first edition to the immediate south of the proposed scheme. It is adjacent to Boyne Cottage demesne, although it is not clear where (or if) there was a division between the two landscapes. The NIAH survey records it as 'main features unrecognisable - peripheral features visible'. By the time of the 1907 OS map the railway has been constructed through the northwest section of the demesne and Violet Hill house (RPS NT025-138) has been extended and is in use as a convent. Today the landscape has seen some development but for the most part remains as open fields. It retains its demesne planting along the boundary with the River Boyne.	**Some remains**

Appendix B Figures



ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND LICENCE NO **CYAL50217544**
©ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND / GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND

NOTES:

1. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT ENGINEERING DRAWINGS, ANY DISCREPANCIES, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED BY THE CONTRACTOR ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS.
3. EMPLOYERS REP TO BE INFORMED BY THE CONTRACTOR OF ANY DISCREPANCIES PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS ON SITE.
4. DIMENSIONS OF ALL BOUNDARIES AND ADJOINING ROADS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS.
5. DO NOT SCALE, ALL MEASUREMENTS AND COORDINATES TO BE CHECKED ON SITE.

SITE OUTLINE SHOWN AS

Disclaimer

a. © National Transport Authority (NTA) 2021. This drawing is confidential and the copyright in it is owned by NTA. This drawing must not be either loaned, copied or otherwise reproduced in whole or in part or used for any purpose without the prior permission of NTA.
b. This drawing is to be used for the design element identified in the titlebox. Other information shown is to be considered indicative only. The drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other relevant design drawings.
c. O.S. data used for plans are printed under © Ordnance Survey Ireland Government of Ireland. All rights reserved. Licence Number EN 0082119 National Transport Authority. All elevations are in metres and relate to OSi Geoid Model (OSGM15) Malin Head. All Co-ordinates are in Irish Transverse Mercator Grid (ITM) as defined by OSi active local GPS station.
d. Information concerning the position of apparatus shown on this drawing is based on drawings supplied by the utility owners and/or the utility works contractor, whilst every care has been taken in the preparation of this drawing, positions should be taken as approximate and are intended for general guidance only and no representation is made by the NTA as to the accuracy, completeness, sufficiency or otherwise of this drawing and the position of the apparatus. The information contained herein does not purport to be comprehensive or final as the apparatus is subject to being altered and/or superceded. Recipients should not rely on this information. Any liabilities are hereby expressly disclaimed.
e. The information contained herein has been provided by the NTA but does not purport to be comprehensive or final. Recipients should not rely on the information. Neither the NTA nor any of its directors, officers, employees, agents, stakeholders or advisers make any representation or warranty as to, or accept any liability or responsibility in relation to, the adequacy, accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of the information provided as part of this document or any matter on which the information is based (including but not limited to loss or damage arising as a result of reliance by recipients on the information or any part of it). Any liabilities are hereby expressly disclaimed.

Project Ireland 2040
Building Ireland's Future

Rev	Date	Drn	Chk'd	App'd	Description
P01	31.08.2022	MWG	SK	MD	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Client: NTA Údarás Náisiúnta Iompair National Transport Authority; comhairle chontae na mí meath county council

Engineering Designer: CYCLING DESIGN OFFICE

Project Title: **CONVENT ROAD FILTERED PERMEABILITY SCHEME**

Drawing Title: Figure 1 - SITE LOCATION

Date	Scale	Drawn	Checked	Approved
31.08.2022	1:500@A1 1:1000@A3	MWG	SK	MD

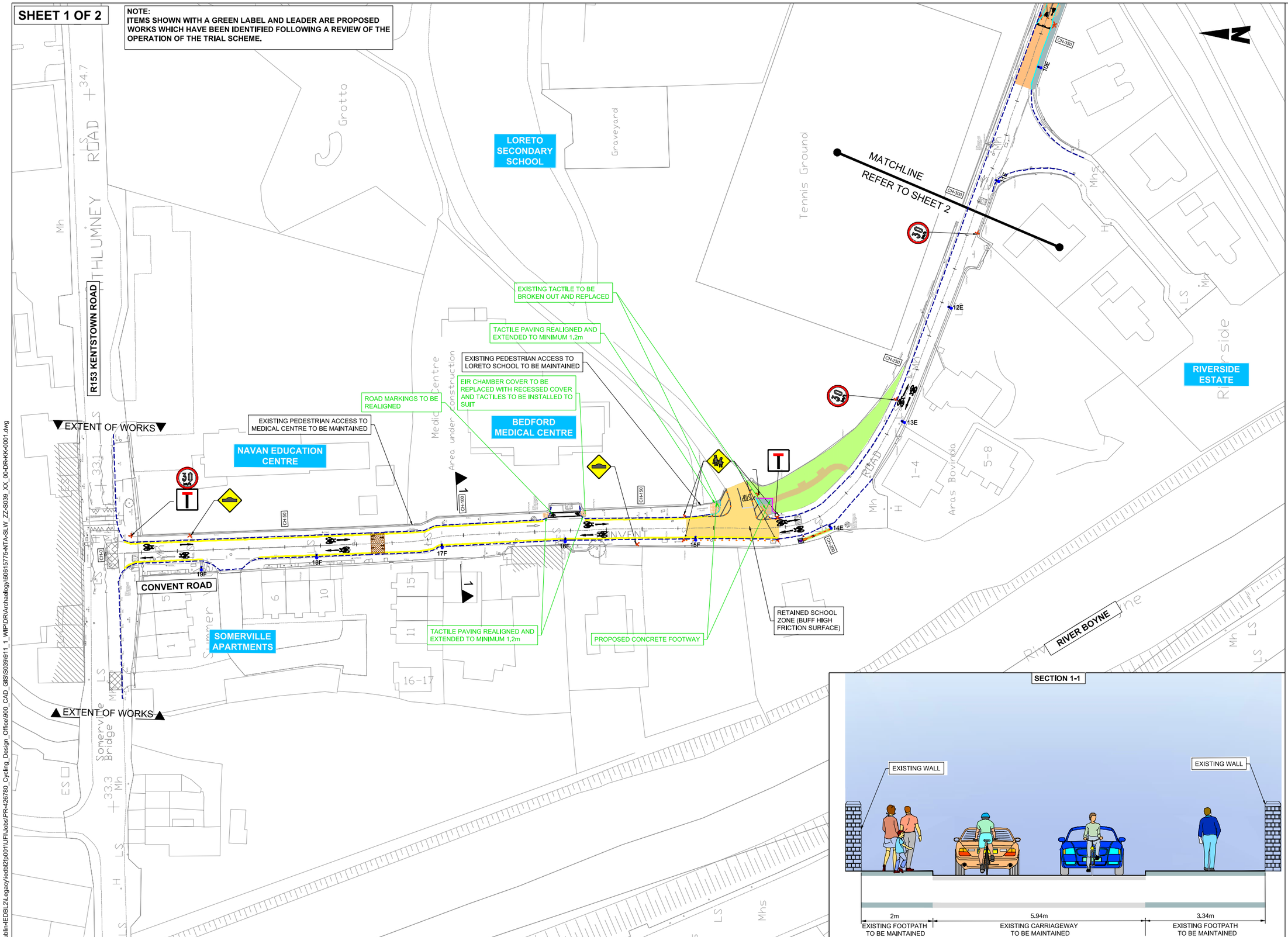
Project Code	Originator Code	QMS Code	Drawing File Name	Sheet Number	Status	Rev
60615775	NTA	S039	60615775-NTA-GEN_KP-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001	1 of 1	D4	P01

DO NOT SCALE USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY

\\na.aecomnet.com\LFS\EMEA\Dublin-IEDBL2\Legacy\iedbl2fp001\UFI\Jobs\PR-426780_Cycling_Design_Office\900_CAD_GIS\S039\911_1_WIP\DR\Archaeology\60615775-NTA-GEN_KP-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001.dwg

SHEET 1 OF 2

NOTE:
ITEMS SHOWN WITH A GREEN LABEL AND LEADER ARE PROPOSED WORKS WHICH HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED FOLLOWING A REVIEW OF THE OPERATION OF THE TRIAL SCHEME.



ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND LICENCE NO **CYAL50217544**
©ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND / GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND

NOTES:

1. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT ENGINEERING DRAWINGS, ANY DISCREPANCIES, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED BY THE CONTRACTOR ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS.
3. EMPLOYERS REP TO BE INFORMED BY THE CONTRACTOR OF ANY DISCREPANCIES PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS ON SITE.
4. DIMENSIONS OF ALL BOUNDARIES AND ADJOINING ROADS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS.
5. DO NOT SCALE, ALL MEASUREMENTS AND COORDINATES TO BE CHECKED ON SITE.

LEGEND:

- 125mm HIGH KERB AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-SCD_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 DETAIL I
- DROP KERB AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-SCD_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 DETAIL I
- CYCLE LANE BUFF SURFACE AS PER SPECIFICATION
- BUFF HIGH FRICTION SURFACE AT SCHOOL ZONE AS PER SPECIFICATION
- BUFF TACTILE PAVING AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-SCD_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 DETAIL C
- TREE AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-ENV_LA-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0005
- PLANTERS AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-ENV_LA-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0005
- BOLLARD TYPE A AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-SCD_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 DETAIL B
- BOLLARD TYPE B/C AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-SCD_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 DETAIL B
- RAISED TABLE AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-SCD_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 DETAIL A
- CCTV POLE AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-ITS_TV-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 & 0002
- FOOTPATH UPGRADE AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-SCD_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 DETAIL D
- LANDSCAPING UPGRADE AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-ENV_LA-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 & 0002
- PEDESTRIAN PARK PATH AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-ENV_LA-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 & 0002
- PUBLIC LIGHTING HEAD ON EXISTING ESB POLE BY OTHERS
- PUBLIC LIGHTING HEAD ON NEW COLUMN
- EXISTING KERB
- EDGING KERB
- EXISTING KERB TO BE REMOVED
- TEMPORARY KERB

Disclaimer
a. © National Transport Authority (NTA) 2021. This drawing is confidential and the copyright in it is owned by NTA. This drawing must not be either loaned, copied or otherwise reproduced in whole or in part or used for any purpose without the prior permission of NTA.
b. This drawing is to be used for the design element identified in the titlebox. Other information shown is to be considered indicative only. The drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other relevant design drawings.
c. O.S. data used for plans are printed under © Ordnance Survey Ireland Government of Ireland. All rights reserved. Licence Number EN 0082119 National Transport Authority. All elevations are in metres and relate to OSi Geoid Model (OSGM15) Malin Head. All Co-ordinates are in Irish Transverse Mercator Grid (ITM) as defined by OSi active local GPS station.
d. Information concerning the position of apparatus shown on this drawing is based on drawings supplied by the utility owners and/or the utility works contractor, whilst every care has been taken in the preparation of this drawing, positions should be taken as approximate and are intended for general guidance only and no representation is made by the NTA as to the accuracy, completeness, sufficiency or otherwise of this drawing and the position of the apparatus.The information contained herein does not purport to be comprehensive or final as the apparatus is subject to being altered and/or superceded. Recipients should not rely on this information. Any liabilities are hereby expressly disclaimed.
e. The information contained herein has been provided by the NTA but does not purport to be comprehensive or final. Recipients should not rely on the information. Neither the NTA nor any of its directors, officers, employees, agents, stakeholders or advisers make any representation or warranty as to, or accept any liability or responsibility in relation to, the adequacy, accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of the information provided as part of this document or any matter on which the information is based (including but not limited to loss or damage arising as a result of reliance by recipients on the information or any part of it). Any liabilities are hereby expressly disclaimed.

Project Ireland 2040
Building Ireland's Future

Rev	Date	Drn	Chk'd	App'd	Description
P01	31.08.2022	MWG	SK	MD	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Client: NTA Údarás Náisiúnta Iompair National Transport Authority; comhairle chontae na mí meath county council

Engineering Designer: CYCLING DESIGN OFFICE

Project Title: **CONVENT ROAD FILTERED PERMEABILITY SCHEME**

Drawing Title: Figure 2a - GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS OF WORKS CARRIED OUT

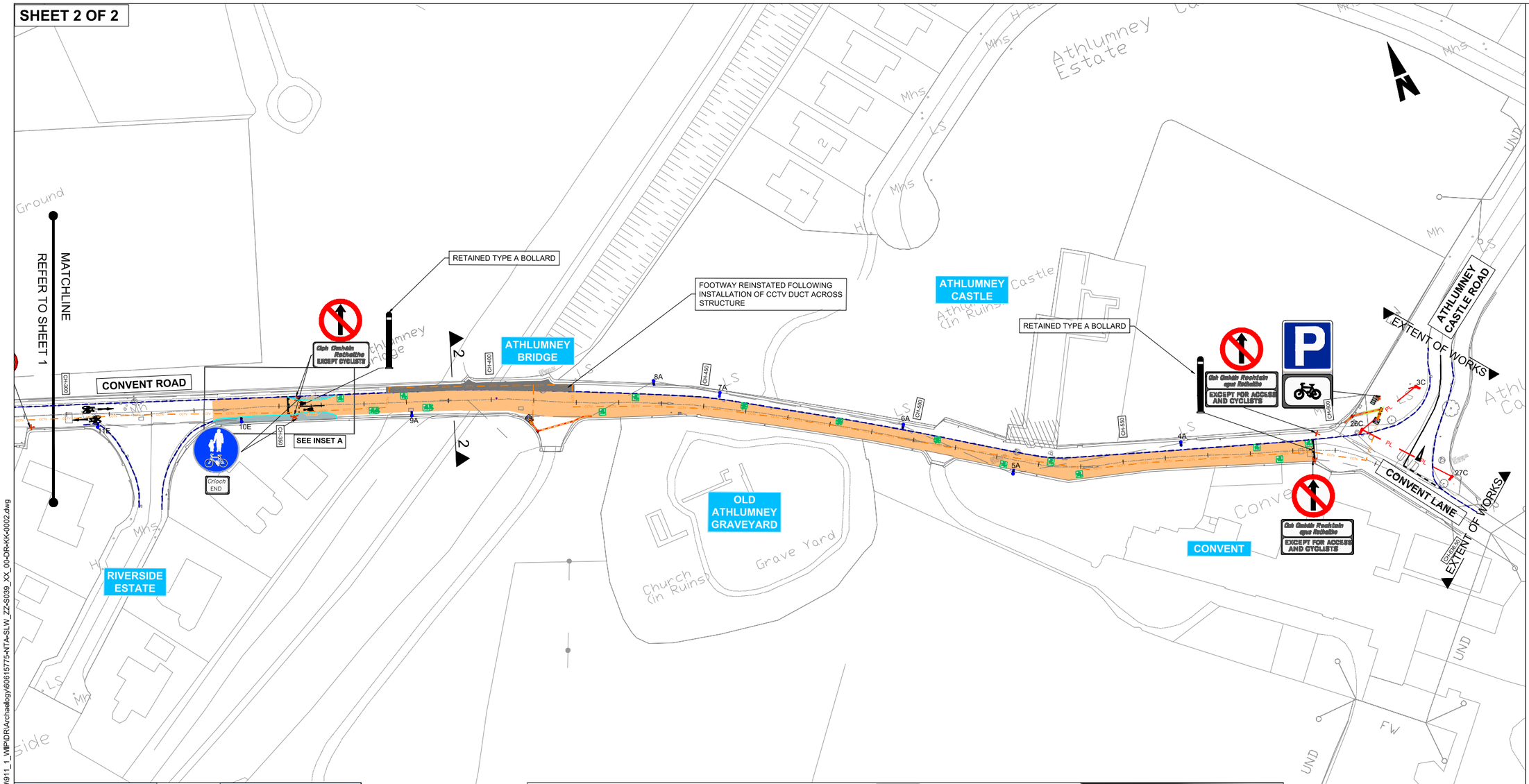
Date	Scale	Drawn	Checked	Approved
31.08.2022	1:500@A1 1:1000@A3	MWG	SK	MD

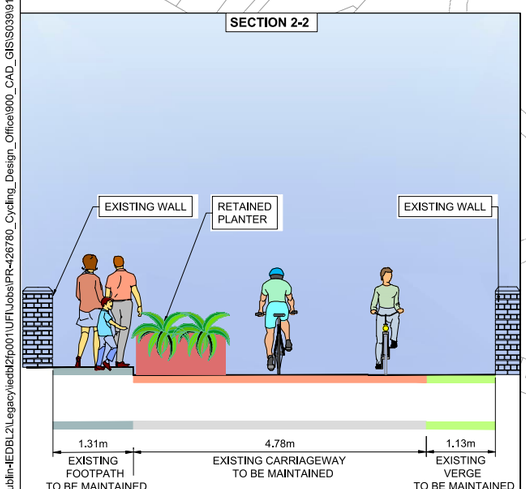
Project Code	Originator Code	QMS Code	Drawing File Name	Sheet Number	Status	Rev
60615775	NTA	S039	60615775-NTA-SLW_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001	1 of 2	D4	P01

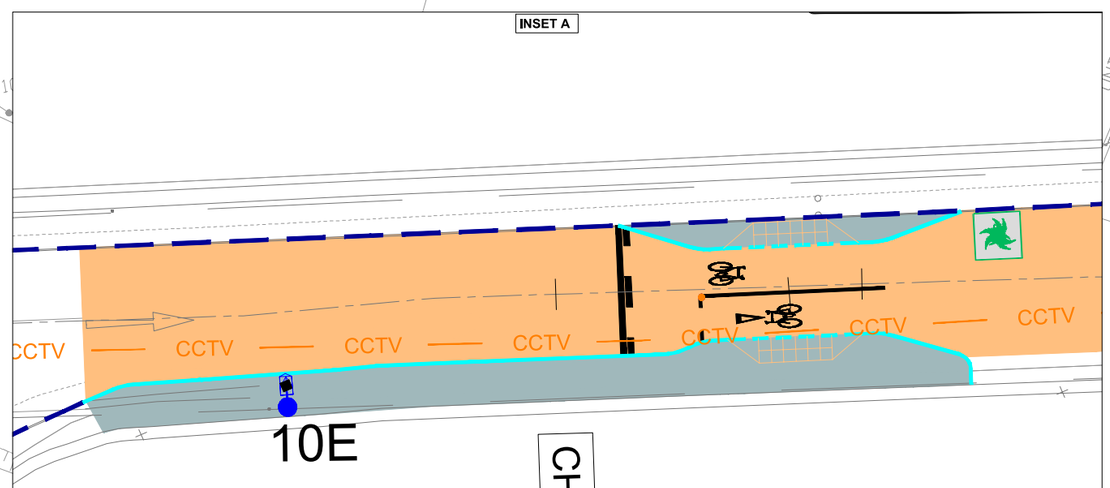
DO NOT SCALE USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY

\\na.aecomnet.com\LFS\EMEA\Dublin-IEDBL2\Legacy\iedbl2fp001\UFTJobs\PR-426780_Cycling_Design_Office\900_CAD_GIS\S039\911_1_WIP\DR\Archaeology\60615775-NTA-SLW_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001.dwg

SHEET 2 OF 2







ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND LICENCE NO **CYAL50217544**
©ORDNANCE SURVEY IRELAND / GOVERNMENT OF IRELAND

NOTES:

1. THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER RELEVANT ENGINEERING DRAWINGS, ANY DISCREPANCIES, ERRORS OR OMISSIONS TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF MEATH COUNTY COUNCIL.
2. ALL DIMENSIONS TO BE CHECKED BY THE CONTRACTOR ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS.
3. EMPLOYERS REP TO BE INFORMED BY THE CONTRACTOR OF ANY DISCREPANCIES PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS ON SITE.
4. DIMENSIONS OF ALL BOUNDARIES AND ADJOINING ROADS TO BE CHECKED ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF WORKS.
5. DO NOT SCALE, ALL MEASUREMENTS AND COORDINATES TO BE CHECKED ON SITE.

LEGEND:

- 125mm HIGH KERB AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-SCD_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 DETAIL I
- DROP KERB AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-SCD_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 DETAIL I
- CYCLE LANE BUFF SURFACE AS PER SPECIFICATION
- BUFF HIGH FRICTION SURFACE AT SCHOOL ZONE AS PER SPECIFICATION
- BUFF TACTILE PAVING AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-SCD_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 DETAIL C
- TREE AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-ENV_LA-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0005
- PLANTERS AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-ENV_LA-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0005
- BOLLARD TYPE A AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-SCD_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 DETAIL B
- BOLLARD TYPE B/C AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-SCD_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 DETAIL B
- RAISED TABLE AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-SCD_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 DETAIL A
- CCTV POLE AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-ITS_TV-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 & 0002
- FOOTPATH UPGRADE AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-SCD_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 DETAIL D
- LANDSCAPING UPGRADE AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-ENV_LA-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 & 0002
- PEDESTRIAN PARK PATH AS PER DRAWING 60615775-NTA-ENV_LA-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0001 & 0002
- PUBLIC LIGHTING HEAD ON EXISTING ESB POLE BY OTHERS
- PUBLIC LIGHTING HEAD ON NEW COLUMN
- EXISTING KERB
- EDGING KERB
- EXISTING KERB TO BE REMOVED
- TEMPORARY KERB

Disclaimer

a. © National Transport Authority (NTA) 2021. This drawing is confidential and the copyright in it is owned by NTA. This drawing must not be either loaned, copied or otherwise reproduced in whole or in part or used for any purpose without the prior permission of NTA.
b. This drawing is to be used for the design element identified in the titlebox. Other information shown is to be considered indicative only. The drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other relevant design drawings.
c. O.S. data used for plans are printed under © Ordnance Survey Ireland Government of Ireland. All rights reserved. Licence Number EN 0082119 National Transport Authority. All elevations are in metres and relate to OSi Geoid Model (OSGM15) Malin Head. All Co-ordinates are in Irish Transverse Mercator Grid (ITM) as defined by OSi active local GPS station.
d. Information concerning the position of apparatus shown on this drawing is based on drawings supplied by the utility owners and/or the utility works contractor, whilst every care has been taken in the preparation of this drawing, positions should be taken as approximate and are intended for general guidance only and no representation is made by the NTA as to the accuracy, completeness, sufficiency or otherwise of this drawing and the position of the apparatus.The information contained herein does not purport to be comprehensive or final as the apparatus is subject to being altered and/or superceded. Recipients should not rely on this information. Any liabilities are hereby expressly disdaimed.
e. The information contained herein has been provided by the NTA but does not purport to be comprehensive or final. Recipients should not rely on the information. Neither the NTA nor any of its directors, officers, employees, agents, stakeholders or advisers make any representation or warranty as to, or accept any liability or responsibility in relation to, the adequacy, accuracy, reasonableness or completeness of the information provided as part of this document or any matter on which the information is based (including but not limited to loss or damage arising as a result of reliance by recipients on the information or any part of it). Any liabilities are hereby expressly disclaimed.

Project Ireland 2040
Building Ireland's Future

Rev	Date	Drn	Chk'd	App'd	Description
P01	31.08.2022	MWG	SK	MD	Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

Client: NTA Údarás Náisiúnta Iompair National Transport Authority; comhairle chontae na mí meath county council

Engineering Designer: CYCLING DESIGN OFFICE

Project Title: **CONVENT ROAD FILTERED PERMEABILITY SCHEME**

Drawing Title: Figure 2b - GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS OF WORKS CARRIED OUT

Date	Scale	Drawn	Checked	Approved
31.08.2022	1:500@A1 1:1000@A3	MWG	SK	MD

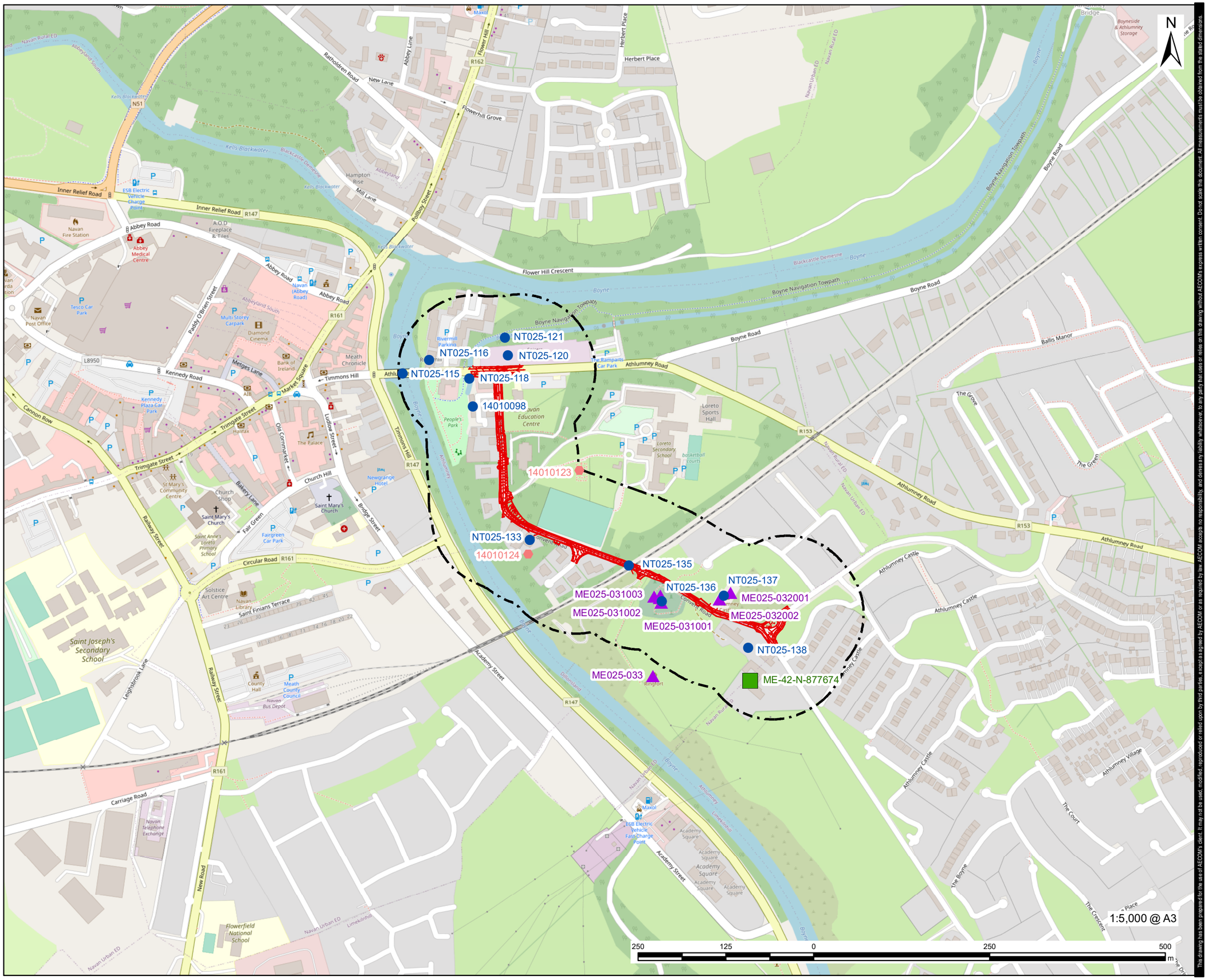
Project Code	Originator Code	QMS Code	Drawing File Name	Sheet Number	Status	Rev
60615775	NTA	S039	60615775-NTA-SLW_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0002	2 of 2	D4	P01

DO NOT SCALE USE FIGURED DIMENSIONS ONLY

\\na.aecomnet.com\LFS\EMEA\Dublin-IEDBL2\Legacy\iedbl2fp001\UFI\Jobs\PR-426780_Cycling_Design_Office\900_CAD_GIS\S039\911_1_WIP\DR\Archaeology\60615775-NTA-SLW_ZZ-S039_XX_00-DR-KK-0002.dwg

Revision: 0 Drawn: TS Checked: BS Approved: DK Date: 2022-07-28

Filename: C:\Users\Sidropoulou1\Desktop\60615775_NTA\GIS\02_Maps\Figure.3_Heritage_Assets_within_100m_of_the_scheme_20220728.mxd



This drawing has been prepared for the use of AECOM's client. It may not be used, modified, reproduced or relied upon by third parties, except as agreed by AECOM or as required by law. AECOM accepts no responsibility, and denies any liability whatsoever, to any party that uses or relies on this drawing without AECOM's express written consent. Do not scale this document. All measurements must be obtained from the stated dimensions.

AECOM

PROJECT

CONVENT ROAD FILTERED PERMEABILITY SCHEME

CLIENT

NTA Údarás Náisiúnta Iompair National Transport Authority

comhairle chontae na mí meath county council

CONSULTANT

AECOM
4th Floor, Adelphi Plaza, George's Street Upper
Dun Laoghaire
Co. Dublin, A96 T927
+353 (1) 238 3100
www.aecom.com

LEGEND

- Red Line Boundary
- 100m Study Area
- Sites, Monuments and Records
- Historic Gardens and Designed Landscapes
- Protected Structures
- National Inventory of Architectural Heritage

NOTES

Service Layer Credits: © OpenStreetMap (and) contributors, CC-BY-SA.
Copyright Government of Ireland. Licensed for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International Licence.
© Crown copyright database and database right 2016 CS&LA156.

ISSUE PURPOSE

DRAFT

PROJECT NUMBER

60615775

FIGURE TITLE

Heritage Assets within 100m of the Scheme

FIGURE NUMBER

Figure 3

aecom.com