

Appendix F

Archaeology & Heritage Reports

N2 Monaghan Town to Emyvale, County Monaghan Proposed Pavement and Minor Improvement Scheme

Corracrin to Emyvale

Contents:

Report by Niall Roycroft, Archaeologist, NRA

Heritage Report, Shirley Clerkin, Heritage Officer, Monaghan County Council

**N2 Monaghan Town to Emyvale, County Monaghan
Proposed Pavement and Minor Improvement Scheme**

**Coolkill East – Corracrin,
Part 8 Application, July 2011**

Appendix 6: Archaeology & Heritage Reports

Contents:

Report by Niall Roycroft, Archaeologist, NRA

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Monaghan County Council Heritage Office

Advice to Monaghan County Council roads section in relation to N2 realignment, Monaghan – Emyvale

02.02.11

Development proposal

The Roads Section met with the Heritage Officer on the 21.01.11 in relation to this proposal. The MCC Roads Section intends to realign the N2, north of Monaghan town to Emyvale, approximately 8km. This will involve the removal of a number of bends through the realignment of the existing carriageway, and other adjustments.

PART ONE – Hedges and mammals.

Hedges

Hedges are an important habitat in their own right, but also are important for shelter, habitat connectivity, landscape character and as nesting and feeding for fauna, including bats and birds.

It is considered that at least 8km of hedgerow will be removed as a result of the development, if the realignment proceeds. The loss of this habitat will have negative environmental consequences unless mitigation is properly planned from the outset.

Monaghan County Council Heritage Office commissioned a hedgerow survey of the county in 2010. A total of 35 shrub and tree species were recorded in the sampled hedges. Hawthorn (whitethorn) is found in 95% of hedges. 72% of hedges were comprised solely of native species. Ash is the most common tree species, occurring in 66% of hedges in tree form. The results show that townland boundary hedges and hedges which join areas of native woodland are more species rich than other hedges surveyed.

The roads section must therefore ensure that these impacts are minimised and commission an ecologist familiar with hedge survey methodology to do the following:

- Conduct a habitat and species survey of the existing hedges in the Spring/Summer, and map and photograph those sections which are to be removed. The survey should include hedge structure and the identification of banks, ditches etc. The hedges should be mapped and measures put in place to ensure habitat connectivity is maintained and where possible enhanced.
- Identify the hedge sections which are of suitable quality / health for translocation and put in place a best practice plan to undertake the necessary works. Guidance for translocation works are available from Roscommon County Council, and the hedge Laying Association in the UK. These documents will be forwarded by email.

- Identify sections where translocation is not possible and are instead to be newly planted with native species of local provenance, based on existing species composition. It is important that the species selection be site specific and reflect local conditions as this will result in greater establishment success and is better for biodiversity. Draw up hedge planting schedule for each section.
- The plan should provide information for scheduling works to ensure that work is undertaken outside the nesting season, in accordance with the Wildlife Act. It is estimated that about 55 bird species use hedges in Ireland.
- A hedge maintenance plan should be implemented over a number of years to ensure the success of the mitigation measures.

Mammals

Hedges are important refuges for fauna and many important species use them for roosting and feeding. The identification of mammal species using the areas to be impacted should be undertaken and their distribution and use patterns mapped by a competent ecologist.

Many mammals are protected in Ireland, and the planning authority has to have regard to their presence. Badgers, otters (close to rivers), bats, pine martens, red squirrels would be key species but other smaller mammal species such as hedgehogs should also be targeted for survey considering the extent of hedge removal proposed.

Bats

Bats should be a particular target species for a survey and the aim should be to avoid or minimise potential impact of the proposed development on their breeding and resting places.

A Bat Survey should be undertaken by a bat ecologist during the Summer months when they are most active, in accordance with accepted best practice. The surveyor should provide advice in relation to potential impacts on bat species and necessary mitigation measures.

Bat Mitigation Guidelines were published by the DEHLG in 2006 and are available online. The NRA has guidelines for bats in relation to national roads. www.nra.ie The Heritage Council has published guidelines on bat survey methodology in relation to farm buildings that has very useful recommendations and statutory information. www.heritagecouncil.ie

Bat Conservation Ireland, and other groups and specialists provide survey services to local authorities and others for development proposals. www.batconservationireland.org

General information on Bats:

- All Irish bat species and their resting places (roosts) are protected by current National and European legislation as all bats have declined in recent years and some are threatened or endangered.

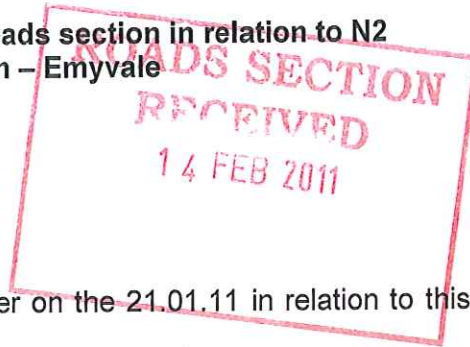
- Currently, ten bat species are known to be resident on the island of Ireland. Nine of these are likely to be found in Monaghan.
- Bats use a variety of roosts, including buildings, for varying reasons e.g. resting, mating, giving birth and hibernating.
- Some bat roosts are used daily, some nightly and some seasonally. Bats mate in autumn and spring and pregnant females then congregate in 'nursery' or 'maternity' roosts from mid-March to give birth and rear their single offspring. Numbers in such roosts increase until mid-June when they stabilise as the young are produced. After six to seven weeks, the young are able to undertake their first flights after which the colony begins to disperse.
- During the winter bats hibernate in suitable sites including buildings that offer temperatures of 5 or 6 °C.

Shirley Clerkin
Heritage Officer
Monaghan County Council
02.02.11

Monaghan County Council Heritage Office

**Advice to Monaghan County Council roads section in relation to N2
realignment, Monaghan – Emyvale**

11.02.11



Development proposal

The Roads Section met with the Heritage Officer on the 21.01.11 in relation to this proposal.

The MCC Roads Section intends to realign the N2, north of Monaghan town to Emyvale, a distance of approximately 8km. The Roads Section considers that the development proposed is below the threshold to trigger a mandatory Environmental Impact Assessment. If the road realignment project widened the road to four or more lanes, a mandatory EIA would be required as the road realignment project is 8km in length.

The development will involve the removal of a number of bends through the realignment of the existing carriageway and other adjustments. The Heritage Officer has not analysed whether an EIA may be advised for this development, due to significant environmental effects. This is the role of the Roads Section. If it is considered that the proposal will have significant environmental effects, then An Bord Pleanála must be asked for a direction on whether a sub-threshold EIA should be undertaken.

"The overriding consideration in determining whether a road scheme should be subject to EIA is the likelihood of significant environmental effects. Significant effects may arise by virtue of the type of road scheme, the scale or extent of the road scheme and the location of the road scheme in relation to sensitive environments."
NRA, Environmental Impact Assessment of National Roads Schemes.

Cumulative impacts may be a consideration. The N2 Clontibret to the Border Scheme plans combined with this N2 realignment project may result in significant environmental effects for this area.

Limited information has been provided to the Heritage Office at this time, and other issues may arise with regard to additional impacts on heritage. Comments are limited to a number of specific sites directly impacted on by the proposal or which are adjacent to the N2.

Other heritage comments dealing with hedges were sent to the Monaghan County Council Roads Section as PART ONE on 02.02.11.

This document contains:

- PART TWO – Churches and burial grounds
- PART THREE – Wetlands

Former Church of Ireland chapel of ease at Atchinson Scrap Yard, Carrigans

This former church building is located in the Atchinson Scrap Yard complex, on the N2, south of the turn for Grove Lough. According to the owner, the church had links to the Church of Ireland congregation at Glaslough.

Dates for erection of the church are unknown, but it is present on the 2nd edition OS map. A detached building to the front, and a building attached to the southern side of the church are marked on the second edition map. These are no longer standing.

Description

Double height single cell gable fronted Church of Ireland, original pitched slate roof replaced with galvanised steel. Rough cast render. Three bays to front, door at ground level, three pointed arch windows above. Two bays to side, with square openings, now infilled with grills. Large arched window to rear gable, now used as access to workshop.

Redbrick window surrounds to gables. Square headed six panelled timber door to front. Timber battened ceiling with vents. Altar was originally to rear of church at large window.



Gable end of Church of Ireland, Carrigans.



Side view, northern elevation.



Interior, front elevation, pointed arch openings.



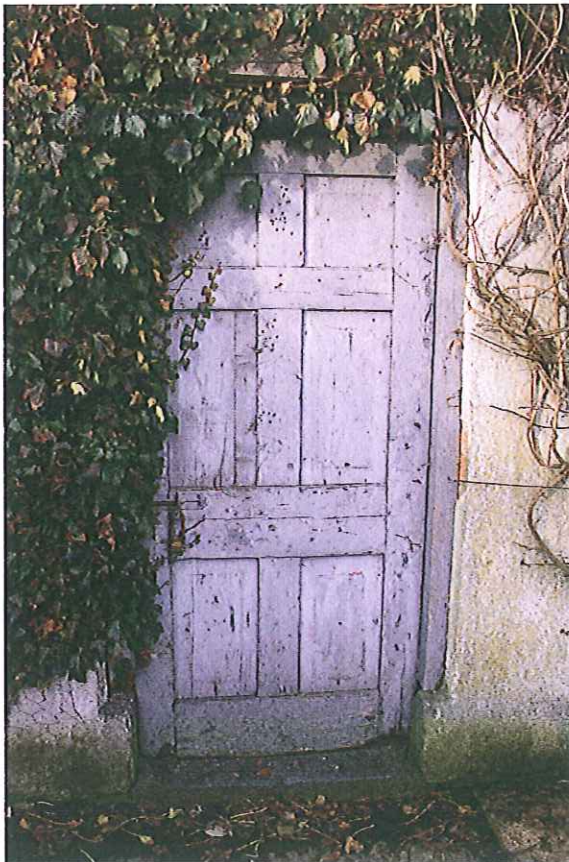
Former window on back gable wall, now forms door access to workshop.



Timber battened ceiling to interior with vent detail.



Side elevation (south) interior, with original beam to ceiling. Four courses of redbrick above stone.



Original door, stone step to front gable.



Entrance to church, now private garden.

Church status

The Church of Ireland at Carrigans is not on the Register of Protected Structures for the county, but it retains heritage value and should be fully recorded in the manner outlined for Ternaneal Presbyterian Meeting House should any development proposal impact upon it.

There is no burial ground associated with the church on this site.

Emyvale Presbyterian Meeting House and Burial Ground, Carrigans

This site is located to the north of the turn for Grove Lough, Carrigans on the N2. The meeting house was built in 1837, and was constructed of stone, unrendered. The meeting house on this site was knocked down and the stone sold locally over ten years ago. It was apparently incorporated into a private residence on the Cootehill Road across from the entrance to Rossmore Park outside Monaghan town.

The associated rectory was built around in the past, and the old building knocked down from inside and thrown out the windows. The original railings remain.

There is a burial ground on the site, with perhaps only two burials. Although the family headstone was relocated to Glennan Presbyterian Church some years ago, human remains are interred onsite as these were never moved.



Site of Emyvale Presbyterian Meeting House, the outline of the church can be seen in the centre of the photograph.



Emyvale Meeting House site viewed from N2.



Original forged iron gates and stone pillars to meeting house site.



View from rear of site. Church would have been located on area with different vegetation.

Status of site

Site of Presbyterian meeting house and burial ground.

Recommendations

Road works should avoid this site due the nature of the site as a burial ground.

St. Patricks Catholic Church, Corracrin

This church, set back from the road was built circa 1811, with more recent additions.

Description (from church inventory 2010)

Freestanding double-height stone gable-fronted Roman Catholic Church with Gothic Revival detailing, dated 1811, remodelled c.1900, enlarged c.1980. Consisting of an elongated three-bay nave with parallel modern (c.1980) east aisle and linking block (both slightly offset to north). Pitched slate roof, perforated red clay ridge tiles, stone verges, moulded cast-iron gutters. Sandstone walling with large squared and dressed blocks to corner segments, random uncoursed rubble to exposed sections of east elevation and to base of north gable (with evidence of blocked window to centre); squared-and-snecked to south gable and top of north gable; squared-and-tooled to centre of west elevation (with evidence of earlier blocked windows at lower level); north gable has date plaque.



Recommendations

No impact is anticipated to the church and burial ground at this location due to the N2 realignment. If the road plans are altered to come closer to this church and graveyard, then a full architectural impact study must be undertaken.

N2 MONAGHAN TO EMYVALE ON-LINE IMPROVEMENTS; PHASE 3: CORRACRIN TO EMYVALE

Niall Roycroft, NRA Archaeologist

10th February 2012

1 INTRODUCTION

The N2 between Monaghan town and Emyvale has been assessed for improvement since before 2000. Several phases of desk-based archaeological assessment have been completed for several different options. These past documents are:

- Margaret Gowen & Co Ltd, 2000, 'Environmental Impact Study: Archaeology. N2 Realignment, Monaghan Town Bypass Phase 2'
- Exploration Associates ?1999, 'N2 Emyvale to Monaghan Town road Realignment Phase 2 –(Engineering) Geophysical Survey'
- Grontmij, January 2010, N2 Clontibret to Northern Ireland Border Road Scheme Constraints Study with Cultural Heritage Assessment by Sheila Lane and Associates

The present on-line proposal N2 Improvement Phase 3: Corracrin to Emyvale (Fig 1.1) is to provide short term improvement over a 2.4km length. This section was assessed by the Monaghan County Council Heritage Officer, Shirley Clerkin, in February 2011 which lead to the advice note: 'Advice to Monaghan County Council roads section in relation to N2 realignment, Monaghan – Emyvale. 11.02.11'.

2 BACKGROUND ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

The general history and archaeology of the area has been thoroughly discussed in the previous documentation and this document does not propose to repeat this information, which is summarised below:

Prehistoric

Evidence for known prehistoric activity is sparse, with very few sites or finds being noted in this area. An attempt needs to be made to understand whether this apparent low level of activity is, in fact accurate. There is some evidence, in the form of a Bronze Age cist burial and pygmy cup from Emyvale (MO006-030, Figs 2.1 and 2.3), for a possible 'cemetery', presumably with some form of nearby occupation, perhaps targeting the Mountain Water River.

Early medieval-medieval (Figs 2.1-2.4)

Many of the present townlands were probably formalised during the early medieval period. Almost all townland boundaries in this part of Monaghan follow streams, which perhaps indicates that roads and lands with 'positive' boundaries were few; giving the impression of a generally 'closed/wooded' landscape rather than an 'open field' landscape.

Townland names can also be used to give a certain impression of the early medieval-medieval landscape, as they often refer to physical features within the townland. MG 2000 gives an assessment of some of the townland names and concludes that they incorporate elements of trees, hills, summits, marshes, sheep, cows, personal names, churches, forts, treasure and a battle. The most frequent references being to trees, hills/summits and personal names (often in combination).

The major feature of this period is the ringfort. It is also possible that various 'earthworks/enclosures' also date from this period. The majority of local ringforts appear on the upper sides of drumlins / hills and a crannóg MO006-029 on Tully Lough may have formed a focus for a series of local ringforts, including MO006-003, MO006-005 and MO006-006 (perhaps also enclosure MO006-011).

This clustering seems to partially tie in with the historical record. The area around Emyvale was controlled by the MacKenna chieftains, who apparently settled in this area in the 8th century. Their occupation is thought to have centered round Tully Lough (possibly crannóg MO006-029 and the nearby ringforts above). These sites are thought to have still been in use from the 12th to the mid-7th centuries.

The county of Monaghan was formed in 1585 from the five baronies of Truagh, Dartrey, Monaghan, Cremorne and Farney. However, the area was not at peace and the battle of Clontibret in 1595 between Hugh O'Neill and his Ulster allies and the English Crown forces resulted in the loss of a company of men on the English side.

Post-medieval

In order to secure the area, garrisons were stationed at Monaghan and Newry, both important outposts for English expeditions into Ulster. By 1600 the English Governor Sir Edward Blayney was occupying a newly constructed star shaped fort at Monaghan and in 1605 he began to build a castle at the site of the now demolished Franciscan Friary. It appears this castle was never completed.

At the beginning of the 17th century a contemporary account described Monaghan Town as consisting of 'divers scattered cabins or cottages' (MG, 2000) and these were mainly associated with the fort. However, the town did expand during the 17th century based on a street pattern radiating from the original market place known as 'The Diamond'. During the 18th and 19th centuries the town continued to prosper (esp with the canal opened after 1839) with grander buildings replacing earlier structures.

Anketell Grove is the third house built on this site by the Anketell family in 1781 (Figs 2.5-2.6). Corracrin was the estate village - church for this house, which has an extensive demesne garden National **Inventory of** Architectural Heritage number MO-28A-H-672413. The actual extent of this demesne is not clearly marked on the NIAH mapping. Evidence for rural soil improvement is seen through many wells or lime kilns (denoted by a small circle) on the 1835 OS. Numerous mills are noted on the OS maps of 1911 focusing on the Mountain Water River. Emyvale does not appear on estate maps until the 18th century.

HYDROLOGY AND WOODLANDS

The proposed alignment does not impact on any significant watercourses or woodland areas. The original single-arch Hoof Bridge at Ch1.250 (currently encased in concrete) is to be retained within a new structure and this spans the stream leading east to Tully Lough. A small and sparse group of trees at Ch1.300 – 1.350 will be impacted. Modern hedging alongside the present N2 all dates from recent widening and improvement works (c. late 1980's) with the occasional large tree.

3 INVENTORY OF CULTURAL HERITAGE (CH) by Chainage (Ch)

NOTE: numerous modern bungalows and gardens are located along the proposed realignment. Land-take to accommodate re-alignment proposals will be required from the front gardens of some properties along the route. However, none are deemed to have cultural heritage value and are therefore not discussed.

CH01, Ch0.225: CORRACRIN SMITHY Fig 3.1

A building is shown in this location on the 1835 OS (Fig 3.2). The building shown on the 1911 OS (Fig 3.3) is different so it is presumably mid to late 19th century. The 1911 building is basically that which exists today (Fig 3.4). Proposed Scheme Fig 5.

The smithy road face (Fig 3.6-7) consists of a pair of windows lighting the northern room, a central ‘waiting niche’ (Fig 3.8) with a fine voussoired and keystone cover, and a pair of windows (blocked). The cornice is decorated with fine toothed cutting (Fig 3.9). The roof is modern. There is a horseshoe nailed to the southern wall.

The northern room has well preserved cobbling around large flagged areas (Fig 3.10) that might have held smithing equipment (forge, anvil etc) – possibly leading to a very large central chimney behind the external ‘waiting niche’. Iron corner basket feeding manger for horses in NE corner (Fig 3.10). No windows in gable ends. One door in northern room E face has been crudely enlarged. Lots of red brick throughout.

Smithies were often seen as central to the community as they were places where people gathered to discuss ‘business’ since they were generally warm and convenient. No further information on the Smithy at present

To the south is a second masonry store (possibly originally for coal) now slate roofed (Fig 3.1 + 3.6). No access. Connecting the two buildings is a low wall (Fig 3.1) containing some re-used masonry including a stone with a circular hollow (Fig 3.11) – probably a stone upon which a door once swung.

CH02, Ch0.300, Figs 3.2 – 3.5

Demolished buildings are noted on the 1835 OS to the north and south of N2 – L5207 junction at Ch0.300. These buildings are demolished by the end of the 19th century and are likely further removed by improvements to the N2- L5207 junction. Potential impact.

CH03, Ch0.500 – 0.600, Figs 3.12-3.13

A farm is marked on the 1835, 1911 and present OS surveys. Much improved buildings not showing obvious old elements. No predicted impact

CH04, Ch0.750 – 0.800, Figs 3.12-3.13

A farm is marked on the 1835, 1911 (with adjacent Mile-stone marked) and present OS surveys. Much improved buildings with only one showing probable 19th century form (animal shed with additions). Subject to previous N2 widening and removal of mile-stone. No predicted impact

CH05, Ch0.775, Fig 3.12

A well or lime kiln is marked on the 1835 OS. Removed and replaced by a 'spring' by 1911. Nothing visible today.

CH06, Ch1.025, Figs 3.14-3.15

Disused Church. Buildings are marked on the 1835 OS and by the 1911 OS the Church is marked. Subject to assessment by Monaghan Heritage Officer (Appendix 2). No predicted impact.

CH07, Ch1.125, Figs 3.14-3.15

Disused Church and graveyard. No buildings are marked on the 1835 OS but are labelled as Presbyterian Church and *grave yard* on the 1911 OS. Subject to assessment by Monaghan Heritage Officer (Appendix 3). The standing and occupied house to the north of the demolished church appears to be a modern rebuild of that marked on the 1911 OS. No predicted impact.

CH08, Ch1.250, Figs 3.14-3.15a, 3.15b

Hoof Bridge is marked on the 1835 and 1911 OS bringing the N2 over a stream flowing east to Tully Lough. The present bridge, probably dating to around 1800, is a single-arch masonry culvert type with voussoirs visible on western face. The eastern face is abutted by new concrete blockwork built in the late 1980's to accommodate a footpath. A new western parapet is extant but there is no parapet to the east. The proposal is to remove the concrete blockwork and leave the masonry bridge in place. A new culvert would then be constructed abutting the older structure which would support the widening works.

CH09, Ch1.350, Figs 3.16, 3.18

Building marked on 1835 OS. Later demolished and the area removed through previous widening of N2. No predicted impact.

CH10, Ch1.350, Figs 3.16-3.17

20th century ruined cottage. No predicted impact.

CH11, Ch1.500, Figs 3.16-3.17

Buildings marked on 1835 OS and 1911 OS. Now demolished and the site converted to a silage silo. No predicted impact.

CH12, Ch1.650, Figs 3.16-3.17

Building marked on 1835 OS and demolished by 1911. Now a garden. No predicted impact.

CH13, Ch1.325, Figs 3.16-3.17

Memorial Cross to Joe and Phil McKenna from a fatal accident in August 1995. Potential impact from decommissioning of existing N2.

CH14, Ch1.750 (west), Fig 3.20

Building marked on 1835 OS and demolished by 1911. Area now removed through previous N2 widening. No predicted impact.

CH15, Ch1.750 (east), Fig 3.20

Building marked on 1835 OS and demolished by 1911. No predicted impact.

CH16, Ch1.975, Fig 3.20

Well or Lime-kiln marked on 1835 OS. Demolished and replaced by a 'Spring' by 1911. No predicted impact.

CH17, Ch2.100, Fig 3.21

Building marked on 1835 OS and demolished by 1911. No predicted impact.

CH18, Ch2.150 – 2.200, , Fig 3.20

No buildings on 1835 OS. Farm built by 1911 OS. No predicted impact.

CH18, Ch2.350, , Fig 3.20

Building marked on 1835 OS and demolished by 1911. No predicted impact.

4 IMPACTS AND MITIGATION

Impacts are predicted on CH01, CH02, CH05, CH08 and potentially CH13. None of these impacts are deemed to be significant and a suitable record of these features has been made in this document. None of the CH sites are protected.

However, the CH01 Smithy, although altered, is worthy of record and a full building survey of the building and floored areas is recommended prior to any demolition. This should be augmented by a historical survey to see if any events or names of people can be associated with the building.

In addition to these impacts current best practice is to evaluate any significant areas of green field through archaeological trial trenching. Five Areas of Archaeological Potential (AAP, Figs 4.1 – 4.4) have been identified from the current Preliminary design. These are:

- AAP 1: Ch0.200 – 0.300
- AAP2: Ch0.300 – 0.460
- AAP3: Ch0.675 – 0.840
- AAP4: Ch1.300 – 1.420 (this area may be already truncated and the impact may be minimal but it is a high point overlooking Tully Lough and so has increased potential)
- AAP5: Ch1.620 – 1.950 (sloping land see Fig 3.19)

It is recommended that an advance archaeological trial trench testing and, if necessary rescue excavation contract is undertaken in these areas in correspondence with the NRA and the National Monuments Section of the Dept of Arts Heritage and the Gaeltacht in consultation with the National Museum of Ireland.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- OPW, 1996, *Recorded Monuments Protected under Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994: County Monaghan*
- OPW 1986, *Archaeological Inventory of County Monaghan*
- Osi.ie (historic mapping and ortho photographs)
- Draft roads design from Arup and Monaghan County Council

Previous documents relating to this general project and area as quoted above.

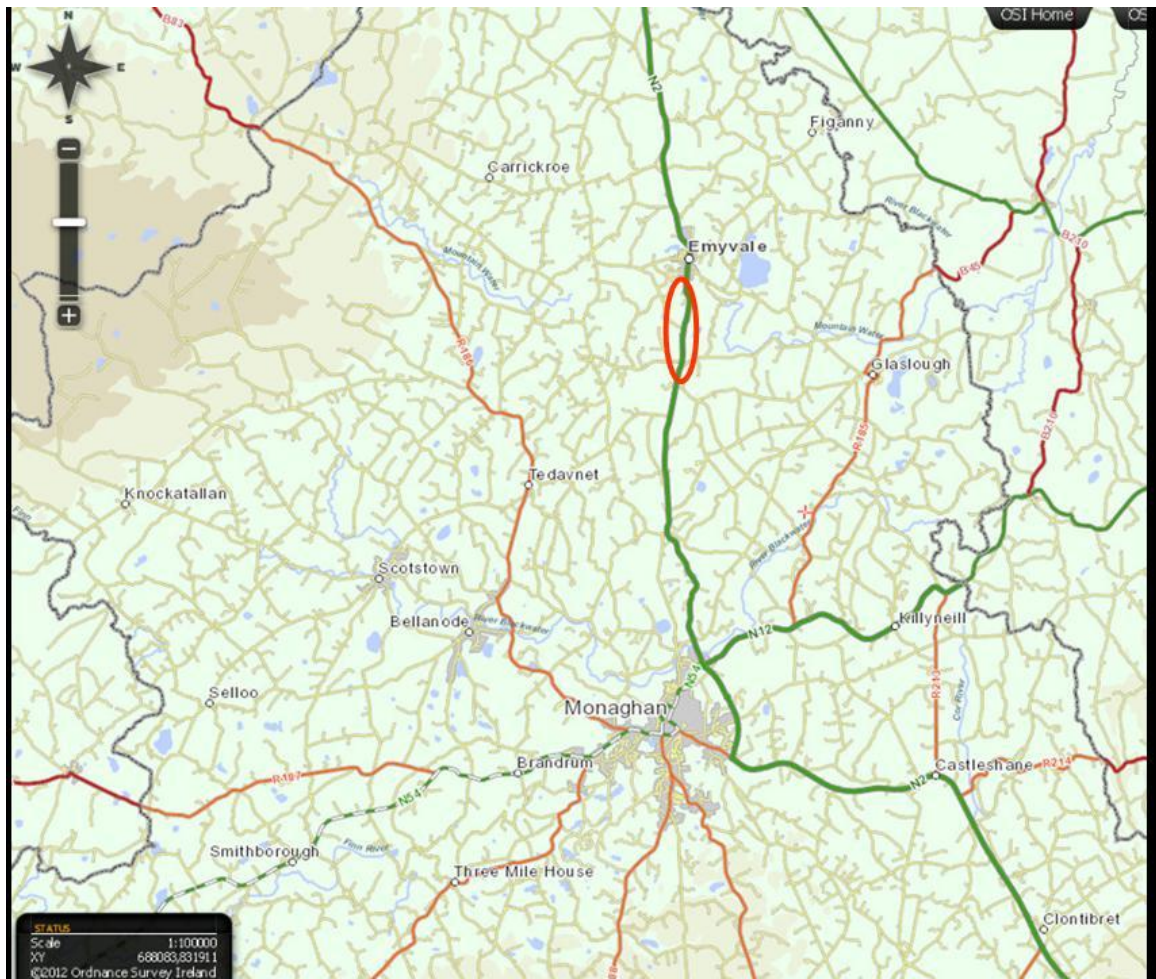


Fig 1.1: Map showing location of route in relation to Monaghan town and Emyvale

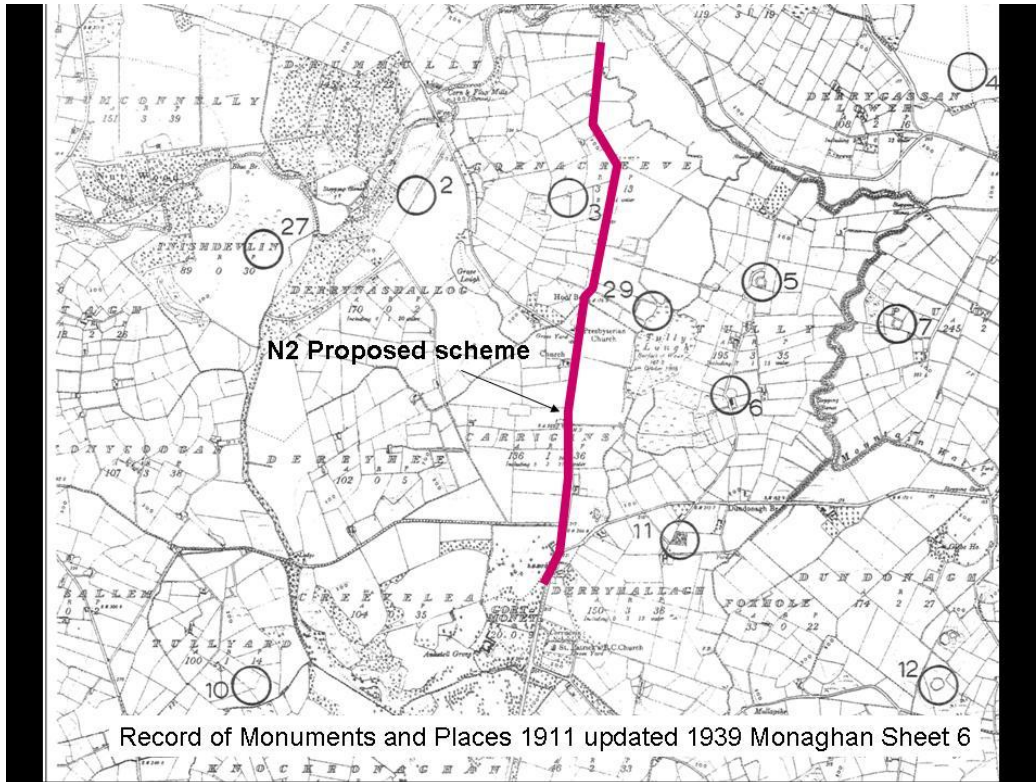


Fig 2.1: RMP with Corracrin and Anketell to south and Emyvale to the north. Proposed realignment in red.

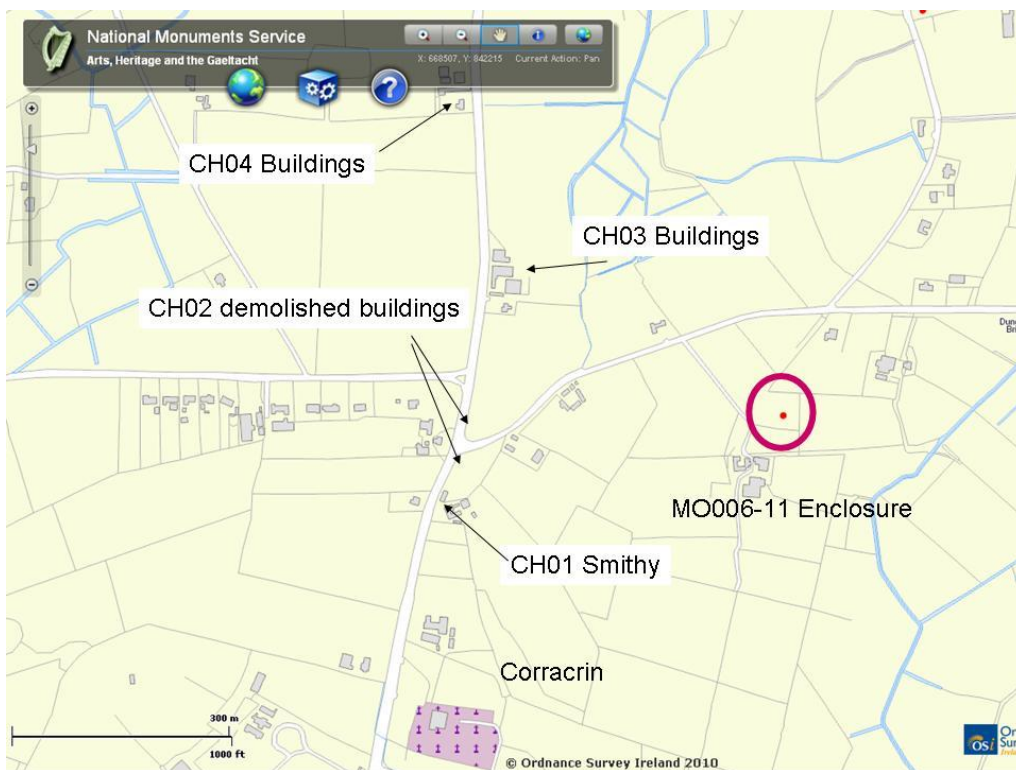


Fig 2.2: RMP Detail of southern section of route near Corracrin

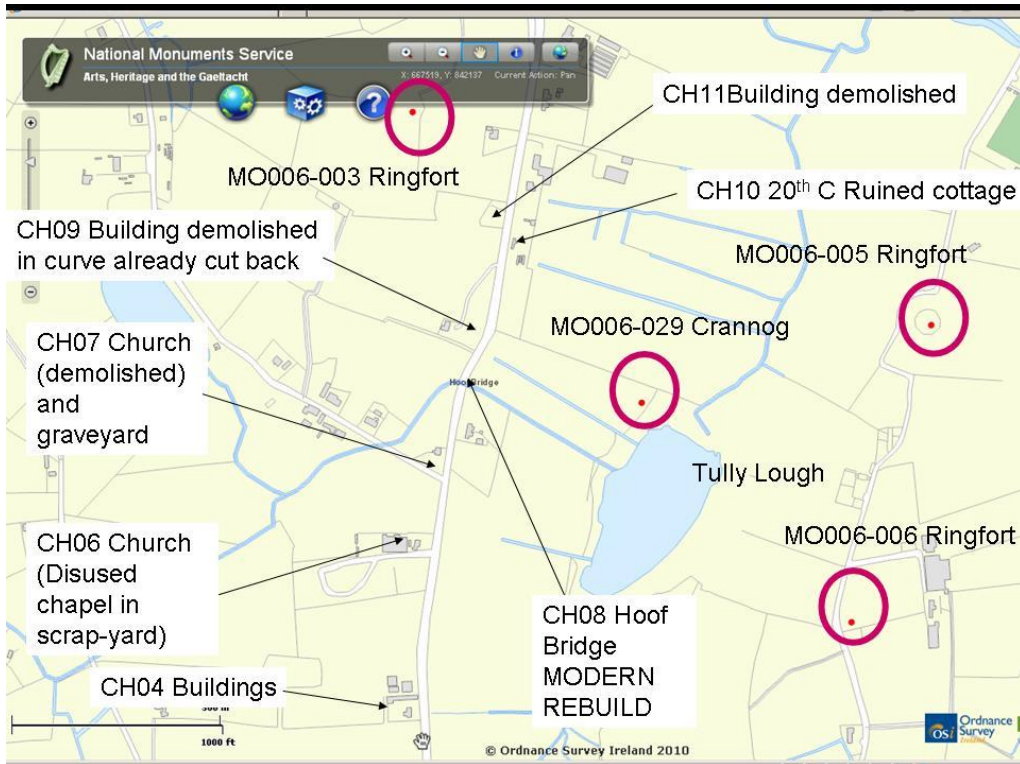


Fig 2.3: Central section of route showing archaeology around Tully Lough

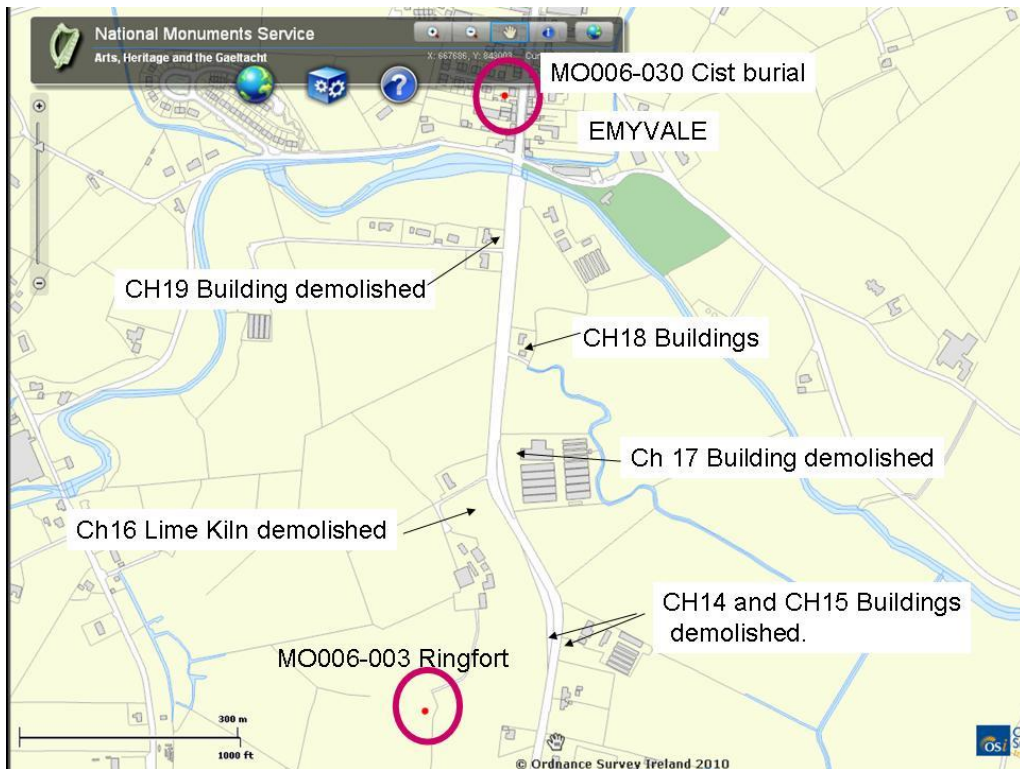


Fig 2.4: Northern section of the route showing archaeology around Emyvale

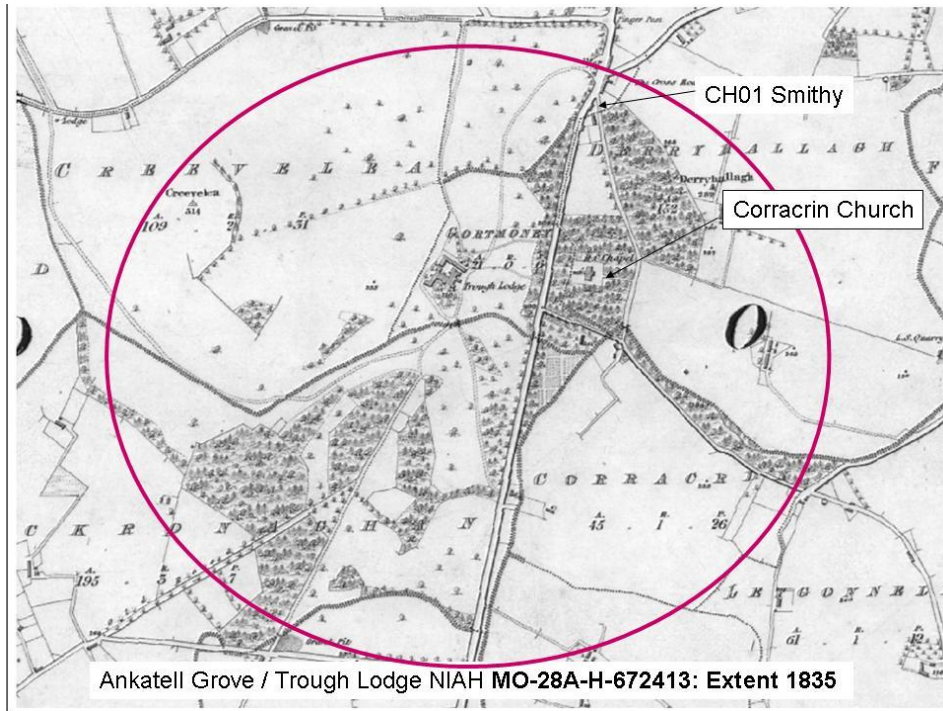


Fig 2.5: NIAH map of Anketell garden survey

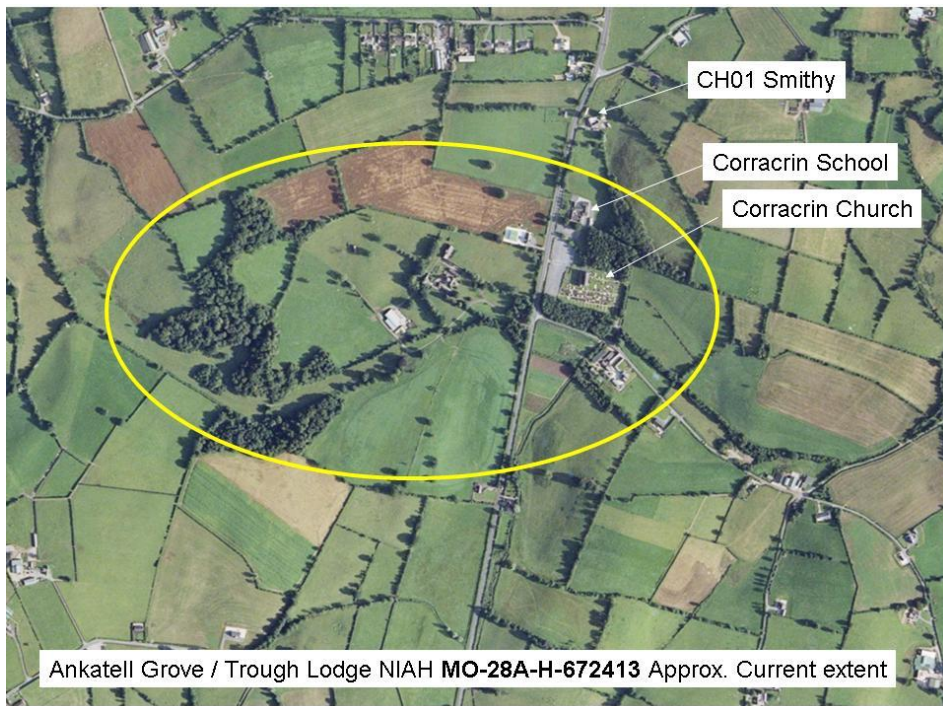


Fig 2.6: Ortho 2005 view of Anketell and Corracrin.



Fig 3.1: CH01 Smithy and current N2 in foreground

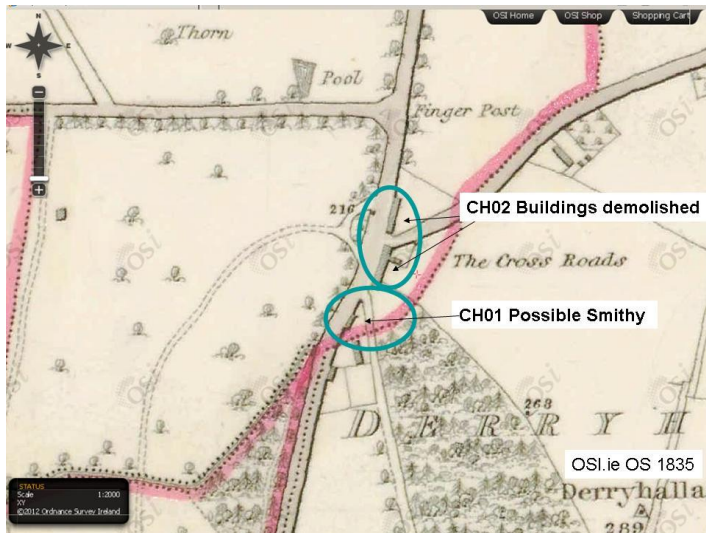


Fig 3.2: 1835 OS

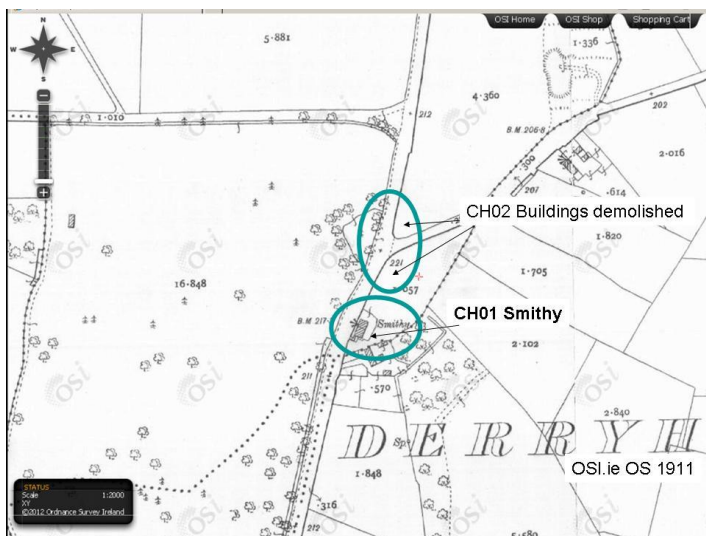


Fig 3.3: 1911 OS

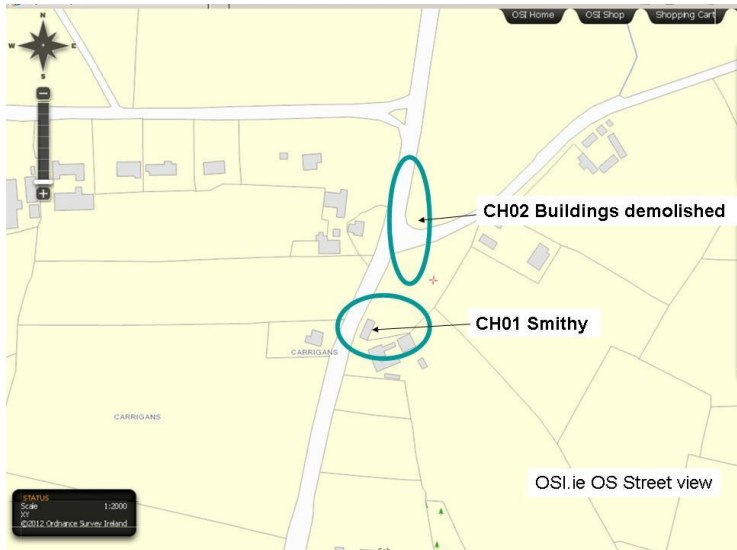


Fig 3.4: Present OS

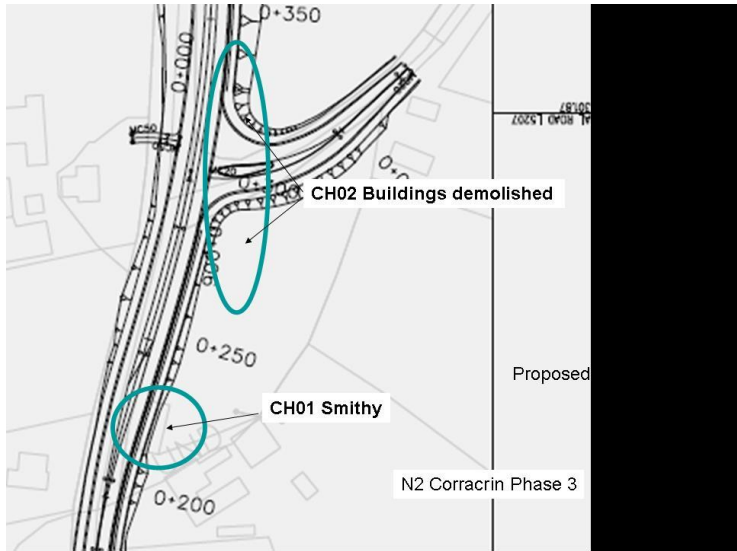


Fig 3.5: proposed scheme impact



Fig 3.6: CH01 Smithy from South



Fig 3.7: CH01 Smithy from North



Fig 3.8: Central niche / alcove



Fig 3.9: Detail of arch and cornice



Fig 3.10: Floor of northern room



Fig 3.11: reused stone in wall between two buildings

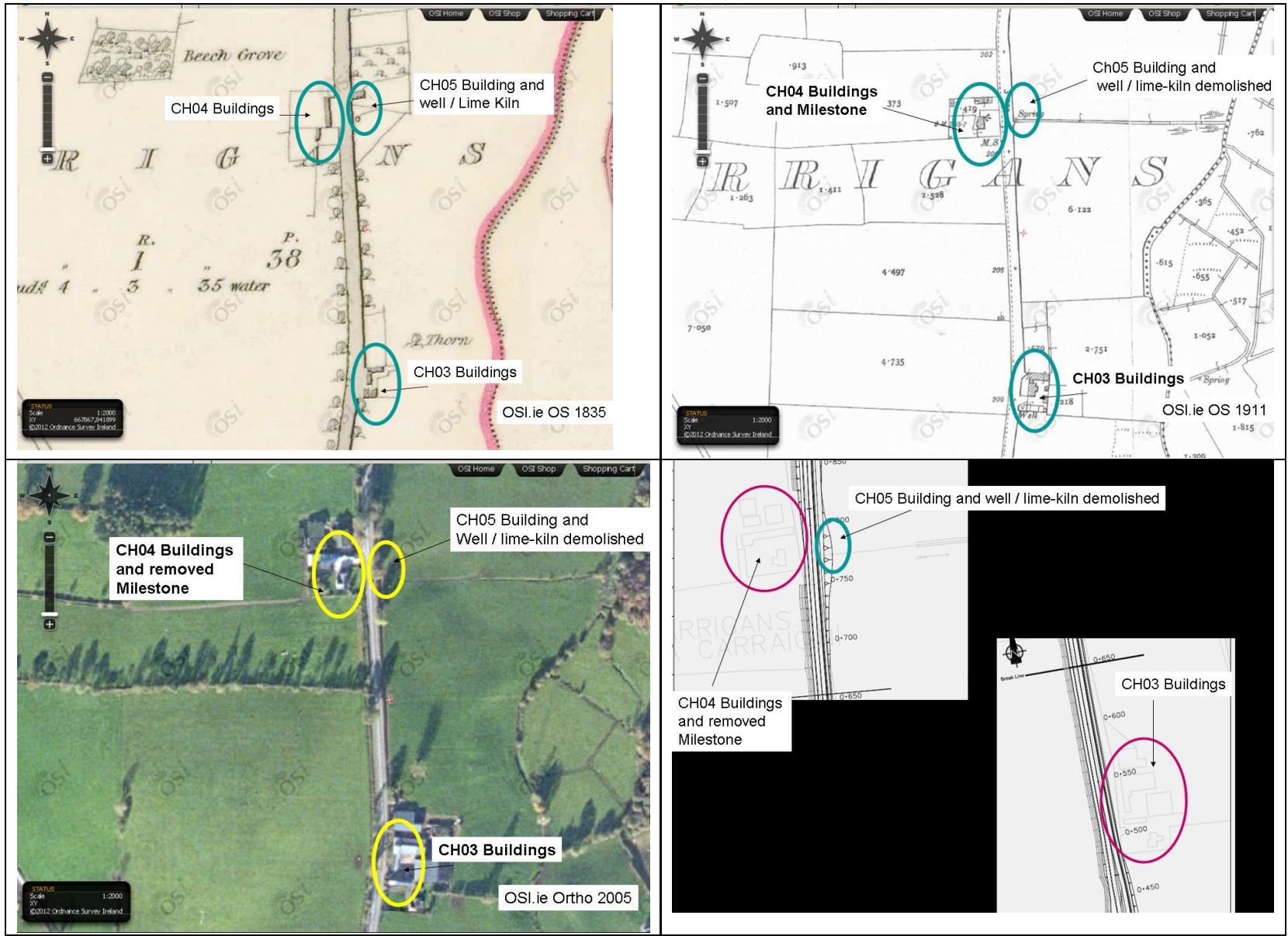


Fig 3.12: CH 03 to CH05 mapping

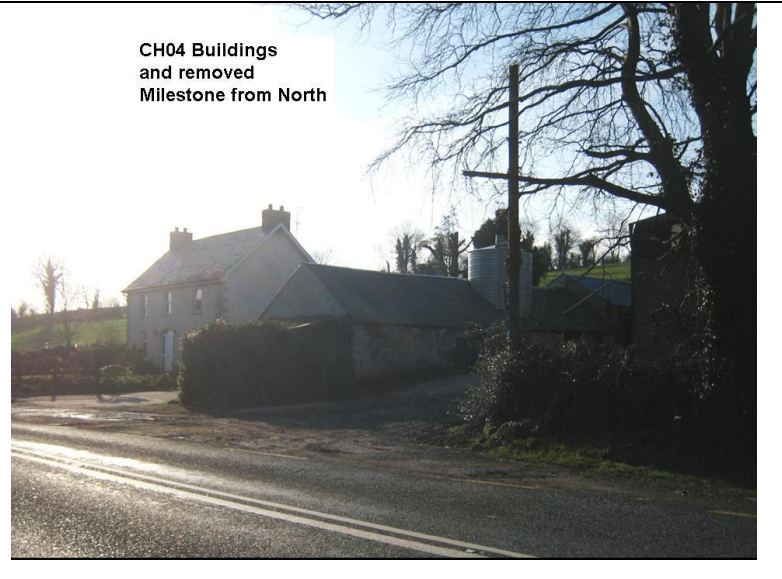


Fig 3.13: CH03 and CH04 photographs

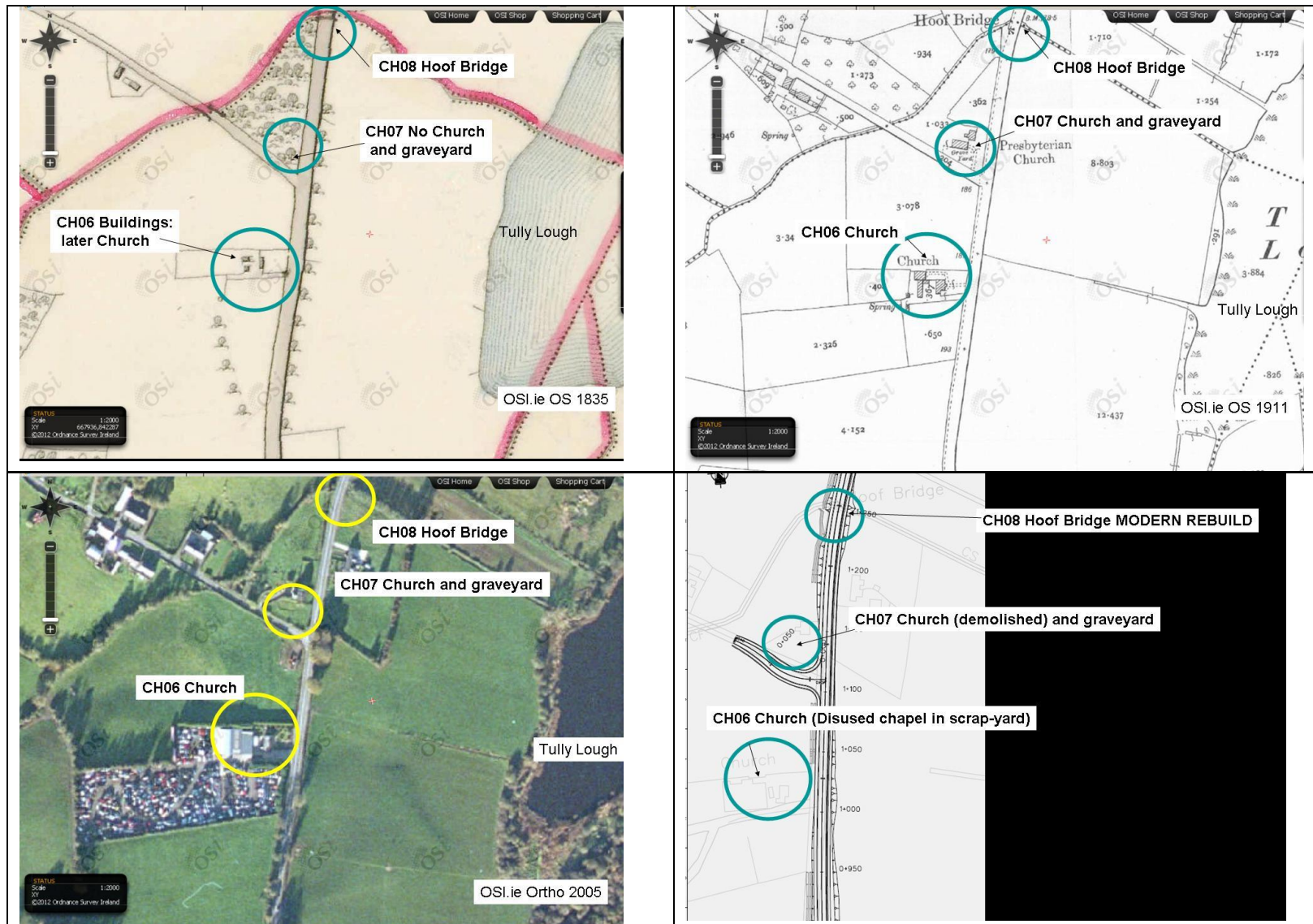


Fig 3.14: CH06 to CH08 mapping



Fig 3.15a: CH06 to CH08 Photographs



Fig 3.15b: CH08 Hoof Bridge Photographs. **Left:** Eastern face with concrete additions. **Right:** Western face with concrete additions

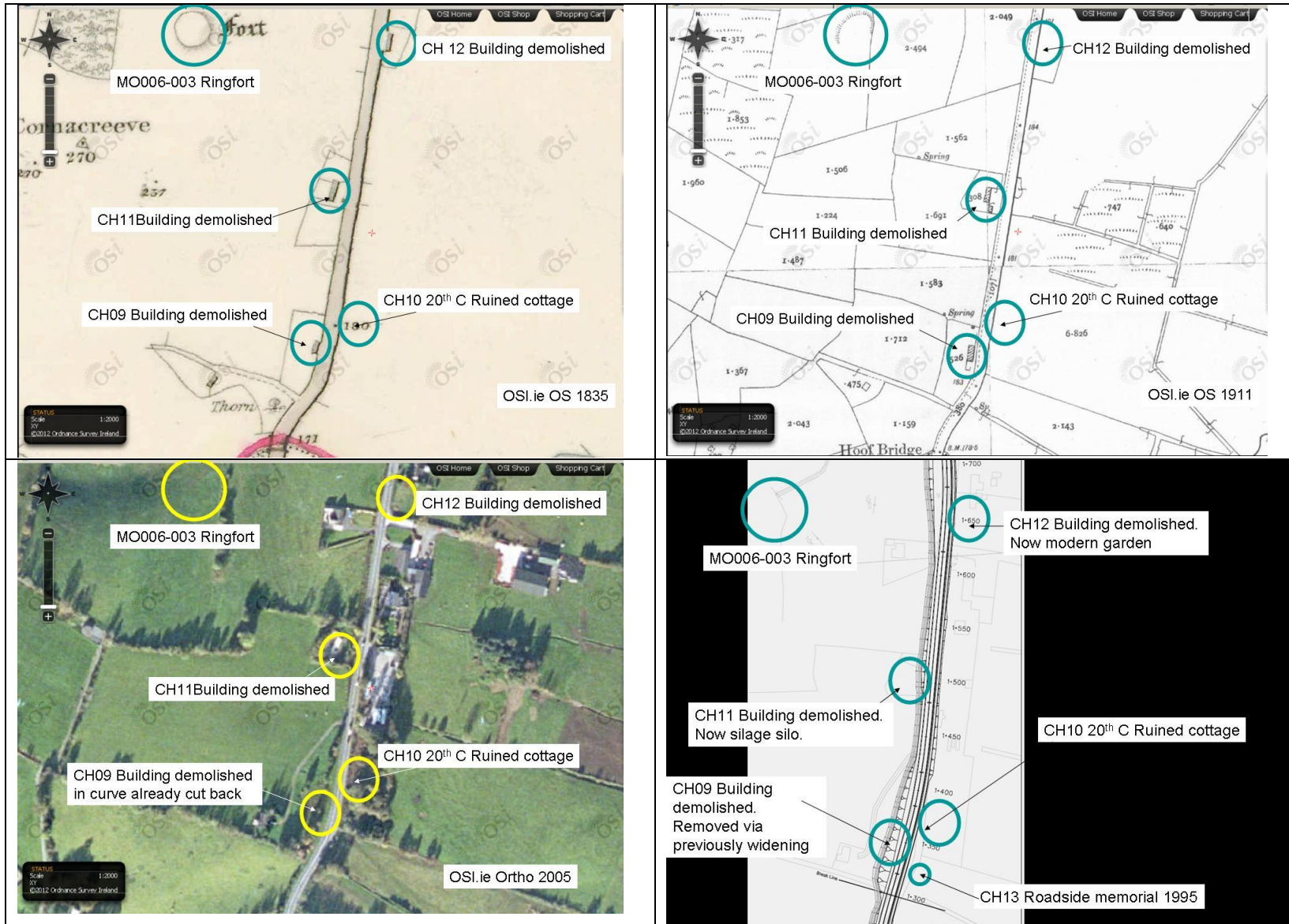


Fig 3.16: CH09 to CH13 mapping



Fig 3.17: CH10, CH11, CH13 photographs



Fig 3.18: CH09 location showing modern cutting back of roadside and location of trees.



Fig 3.19: Area of Chainage 1.800 – 1.900 from the north.

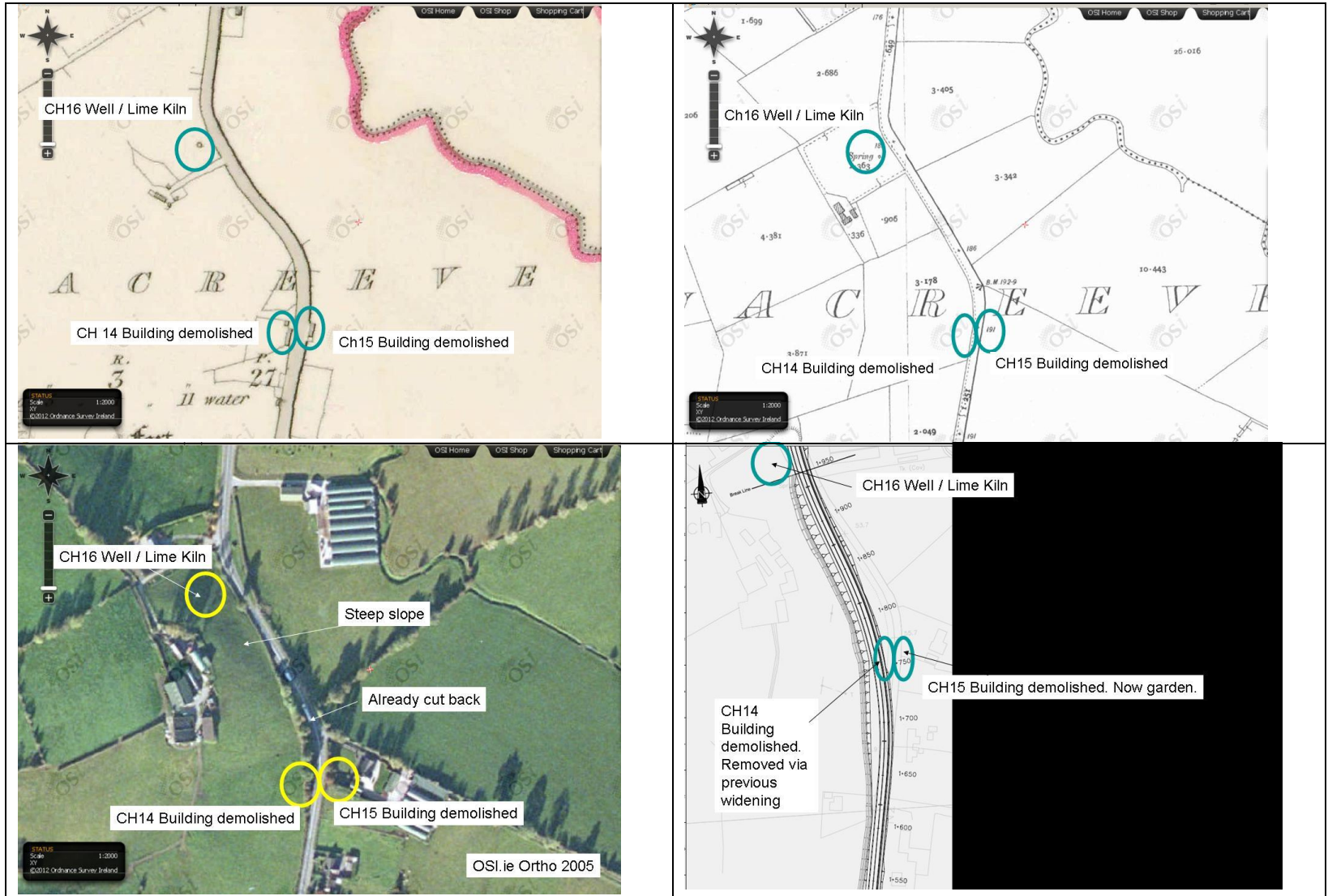


Fig 3.20: CH14 to CH16 mapping.

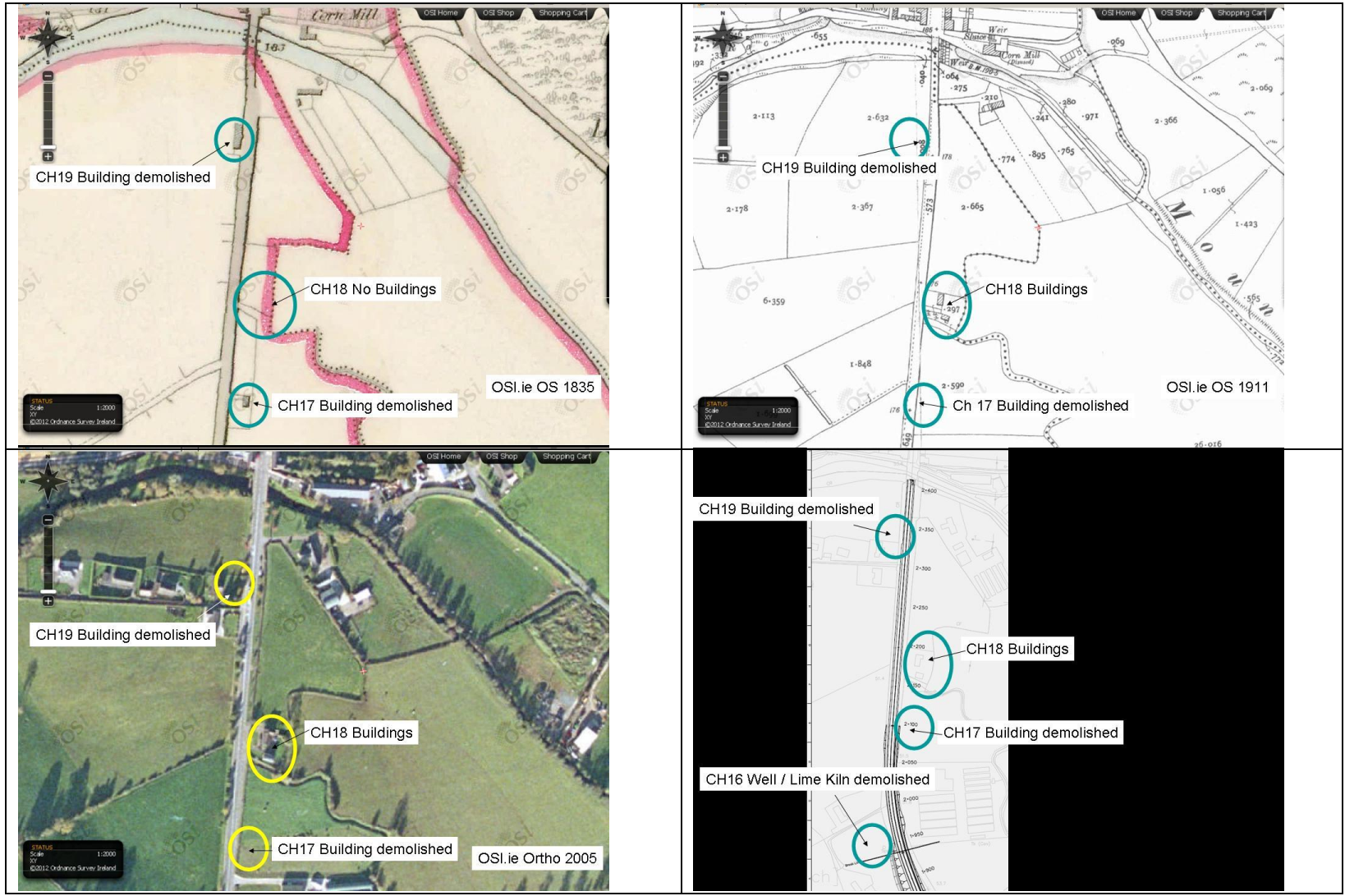


Fig 3.21: CH17 to CH19 mapping.

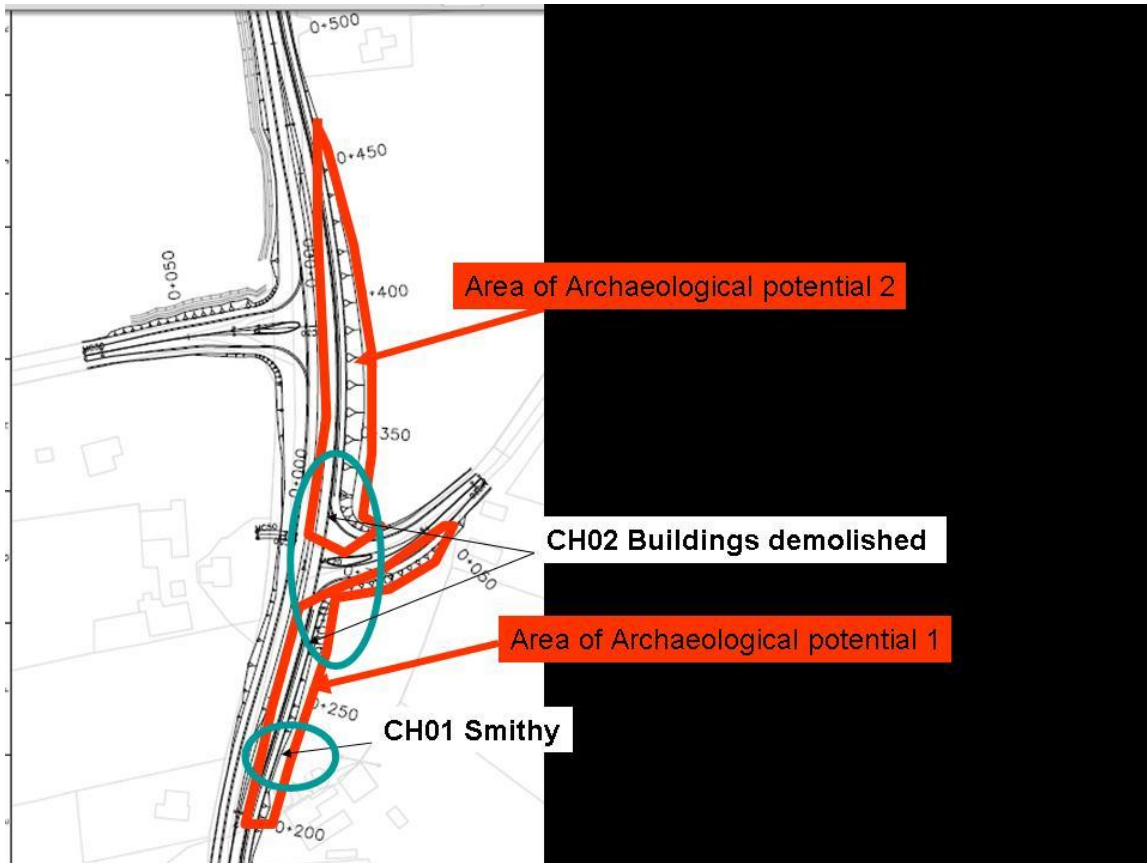


Fig 4.1: AAP1 and AAP2



Fig 4.2: AAP3

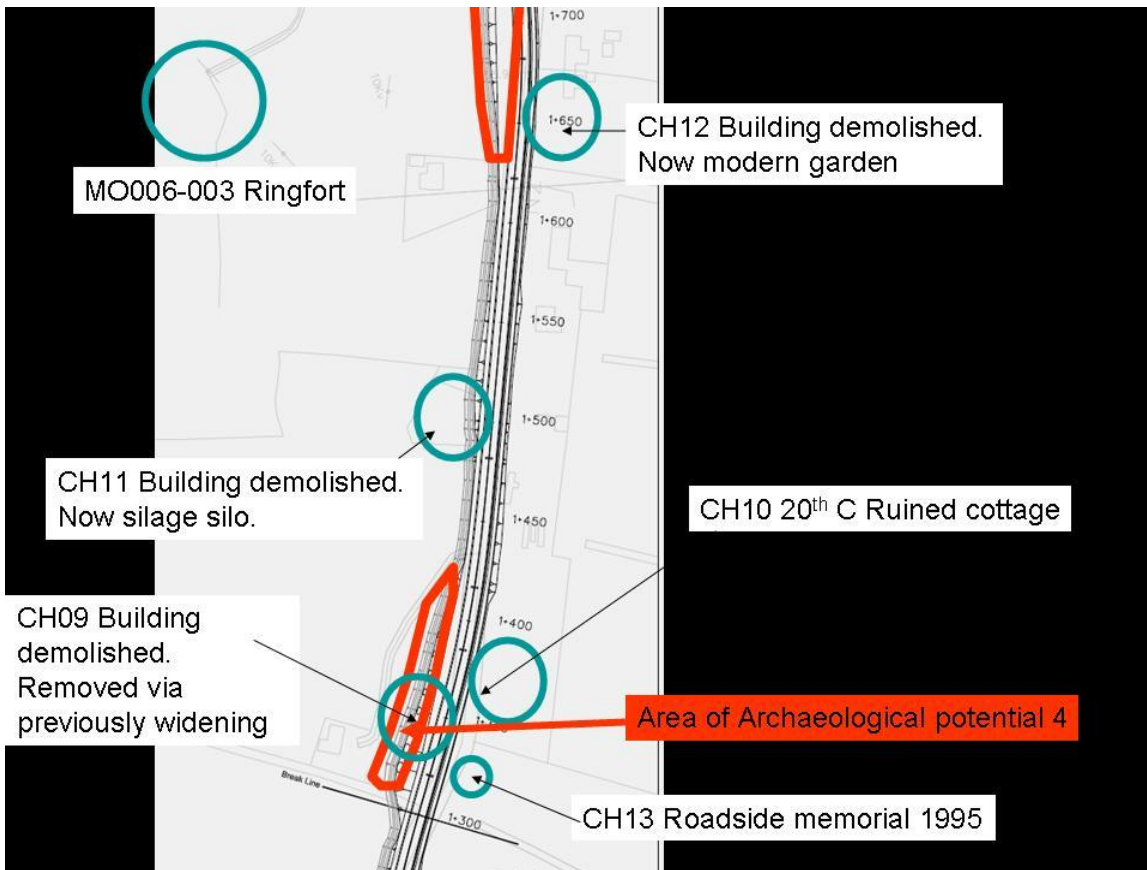


Fig 4.3: AAP4

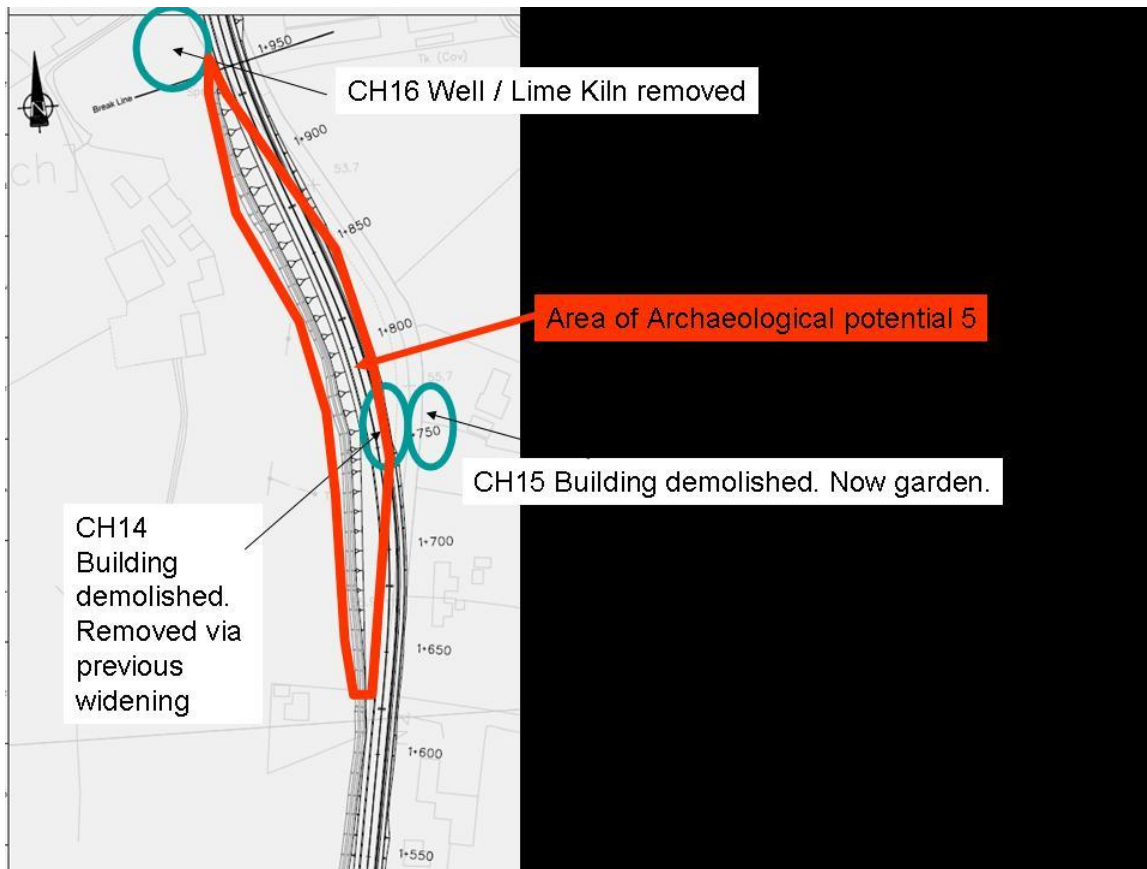


Fig 4.4: AAP5

APPENDICES – Monaghan County Council Heritage Officer Assessments

CORRACRIN CHURCH,

CARRIGANS CHURCH OF IRELAND CHAPEL

CARRIGANS PRESBYTERIAN MEETING HOUSE