

SECTION 3

AN BLASCAOD MÓR LOCAL AREA PLAN

3.0 CONTEXT

3.1.1 Introduction

An Blascaod Mór is located 3.5 km off the Sleah Head coast of Corca Dhuibhne. Measuring 459 hectares, it is the largest of seven islands collectively known as Na Blascaodaí. The island's significance lies in its historical, cultural and ecological value. The historical village is located in proximity to the beach area where the gradients are less steep and this allowed for a village settlement and enclosed grazing and crop fields.

3.1.2 Population

At its most populated, the island sustained approximately 190 people. Severe weather conditions and emigration of young people with consequent lack of support for the older generation, contributed to a decline in the island's population. In 1953 the government decided to relocate the remaining islanders to the mainland. Since this time only local fishermen and those engaged in providing tourist facilities as well as a limited number of holidaymakers have occupied the island in the summer months.

3.1.3 Irish Language and Cultural Heritage

The island has made a significant impact on Ireland's cultural heritage. In particular the contribution of islanders to Irish literature has been significant. Its most well known authors, wrote about life on the island and their works are of great anthropological value. The island has long been associated with the essence of Irish language and culture and has traditionally been a destination for those interested in studying the Irish language, culture and folklore of the area.

3.1.4 Functions & Facilities

There are very few facilities or services on the islands. There is currently a hostel, a cafe and a weaver's shop which is open in the summer. Passenger ferries to Dún Chaoin operate from a small pier from April to October each year. Ionad an Bhlascaoid Mhóir is located in Dún Chaoin and is open from Easter to October. The Office of Public Works operates the centre which provides exhibitions and presentations on life on Na Blascaodai.

The main function of the island is the conservation of the cultural and natural heritage which includes the national conservation designations and education/tourism., which includes cultural, educational, recreational and ecological tourism.

3.1.5 Infrastructure

There is no public sewage infrastructure on the island. The development node is serviced by a private water supply.

3.1.6. Legislative Protection and Designations

The island's historical, cultural and ecological value is such that it has been recognised as being of national and international importance. This is reflected in the level of protection it has been afforded under European and National law. The island has been designated as a candidate Special Conservation Area under the provisions of European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997, (see Maps 1 & 3). This is a designation aimed at protecting the habitats of species of flora and fauna of which the grey seal is one. The island is designated a NATURA 2000 site and forms part of a European network of special areas of conservation and special protection areas. The island is designated Prime Special Amenity in the Kerry County Council Development Plan 2009-15.

In recognition of its cultural and natural value, Dúchas are proposing to apply to UNESCO for World Heritage Site status for the island to secure further legislative protection for the island's cultural and natural heritage. An important qualifying criterion for consideration in assessing applications for World Heritage Status is the protection, management and integrity of the site being proposed. Adequate national long-term legislative and regulatory protection is a prerequisite for sites to qualify for World Heritage Status. Administrative arrangements to cover the management of the property, its conservation and its accessibility to the public are prerequisites. This Local Area Plan will be one arm of this legislative and regulatory protection.

3.1.7 Natural Environment and Amenity

The island's natural heritage encompasses both its landscapes and its abundant flora and fauna. An Blascaod Mór offers a prime example of impoverished maritime flora. It combines sea cliffs, maritime turf and dry grassland. A number of rare species have been observed. The sea surrounding the island is noted for its well-developed reef communities. The high water quality has facilitated colonies of anemones, sponges and corals.

The island in conjunction with its sister islands is an important habitat for a diverse range of sea birds. An Blascaod Mór is part of the Blaskets Special Protection Area (a European designation for the protection of birds) and the cSAC. In addition, the island hosts the second largest population of Irish grey seals in the country. The island also lies along the cetacean migratory path and the Blasket sound is noted for its sightings of whales, dolphins and porpoises. This natural and cultural heritage provides a unique opportunity for cultural and ecological tourism that could be further developed for national and international tourism.

Na Blascaodai are an SPA under the EU Birds Directive and is one of the most important sea bird colonies in the country with at least 11 species breeding regularly.

3.1.8 Archaeological Heritage

There are currently 15 listed archaeological sites on An Blascaod Mór, which are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and are shown on Map 1. The island has not been subject to methodical archaeological surveys. There are additionally a number of remains of shelters throughout the island. These are believed locally to have served as turf drying huts.

3.1.9 Built/ Architectural & Cultural Heritage

The island's only settlement, is located at the north-eastern end of the island, and is of considerable historic and cultural interest. Architecturally and archeologically, it represents a unique example of the fabric of a Clachan settlement. The true value of the village is not primarily the architecture, but rather the undisturbed architectural landscape as a whole, which includes the village, the field structure and the natural setting that collectively present this unique window into the past.

The village is settled along the ascending roadway and is divided between the "Upper Village" and "Lower Village". The village houses are built as traditional cottages and the outhouses are freestanding or attached to the gable of the dwelling house. Some outhouses are shaped as the historic beehive type structures, entirely built in stone. The constraints, in terms of transport and limited monetary means of the islanders, confined the use of non-local building materials such as wood, cement and slate to a minimum. The Congested Districts Boards erected three buildings between the years 1911-1916.

The village in its present state comprises 33 structures, of which 28 are ruinous and 5 are reasonably intact with the roof on. The village contains stone foundations of houses predating the 1890's. There are in all, 37 structures on the island included in the Record of Protected Structures in the current Kerry County Development Plan 2009-2015. Thirty five of these structures are dwellinghouses or the remains of former dwellinghouses. It is proposed to add an additional structure to the RPS (Duchas Ref. No. 21305102). The village is designated as a large Architectural Conservation Area. This includes both the traditional upper and lower village and contains some 30 protected structures. The vernacular buildings and the village fabric are of special archaeological interest due to the vernacular building techniques and the well-preserved historical clachan fabric.

3.1.10 Growth and future Development

Permission has been granted for the upgrading and construction of new piers at both Dún Chaoín and on An Blascaod Mór. The construction of these piers is subject to Government funding being made available.

Increased access may generate demand from landowners for residential / holiday home developments. Dispersed building for such purposes would be damaging to the landscape. This would be contrary to the provisions of the European, National, and County land designations outlined in this plan. With the exception of a limited number of habitable houses which are used during the summer season and a small hostel, residential uses are not currently found on the island. This lack of new built forms and human habitation has allowed the island's natural and cultural heritage to remain intact. In this context it is considered that the construction of new dwellings will not be permitted.

The extension and alterations to the existing habitable dwellings shall in scale, materials and design respect existing site layout, character and special features. All works to the existing dwellings and habitable structures shall require planning permission.

All works to the occupied dwellings on the island must respect the historic setting and the character of the existing structure.

Currently tourist facilities on the island are inadequate, by reference to modern requirements for comfort and safety. The provision of such facilities is necessary to ensure the safety and comfort of visitors to the island. The island's natural and cultural assets have capacity to absorb the development of basic tourist facilities, if properly designed and sited. Planning permission has been granted in 2008 for a new café and service building.

Provision of further leisure facilities or tourist accommodation would be inappropriate and incompatible with the conservation of the island's landscape, ecology and built heritage.

3.1.11. Development Control

An Blascaod Mór is zoned Prime Special Amenity in the Kerry County Council Development Plan 2009-2015 and has other ecological designations. By virtue of these designations there is a restriction on exempted development under section 9(1)(vi) Planning & Development Regulations 2001. All permitted development will comply with objective BAC-1 below. All works shall follow best restoration and conservation practise. Any work shall in scale, materials and design respect existing site layout, character and special features.

3.1.12 Tourism

The island is a popular tourist destination. Its attractions are such that it appeals to a wide variety of visitors from those whose interest is in island literature to those with an interest in historical sites, and those who visit to enjoy the unspoiled beauty of the island. Currently, tourist facilities comprise a hostel, a cafe and a weaver's shop.

The diverse range of attractions on the island has resulted in the development of cultural, recreational and ecological tourism as the primary land use. Despite the dominance of tourism, the island's over-riding value is as a heritage asset of national and international importance and not as a tourist destination. The primary objective of this plan therefore is the conservation of the island's cultural and natural values. The development of tourism, though important, is a secondary objective. The Local Area Plan supports a modern approach of eco-tourism that underpins conservation and sustainability and avoids exploitation but, at the same time, recognises the need for socio-economical benefit for the local community. Both the elements of cultural and nature tourism are embraced by Eco-tourism.

3.1.13 Access to the Island

Public access is provided via a ferry service which operates during the summer months and leaves from Dún Chaoin with a secondary service from Daingean Uí Chúis. The islands landing slip is inadequate and passengers must board a smaller boat to reach it. This is also necessary during low tides at Dún Chaoin. This has obvious implications for safety, comfort, and continued accessibility. It is generally conceded that a new pier is necessary if access to the island is to be maintained and enhanced.

The limited access to the island has acted as a natural control on tourist numbers. The provision of new essential infrastructure on the island will reduce the controls that until now existed naturally. The DoECLG and Kerry County Council are proposing the provision of new piers and other essential infrastructure in order to facilitate modern safety standards and improve accessibility to the important natural and cultural heritage of the island. Due to the physical location and topography, access is and always will be difficult for people with restricted mobility. The Ionad an Bhlascaoid Mhóir in Dún Chaoin provides an alternative recreational and cultural opportunity for such people. In order to protect the Islands environment the number of visitors is regulated. The maximum number of visitors on the island on any one day is capped at 400 persons. This figure is reviewed periodically.

3.2 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

The vision for An Blascaod Mór is to maintain its natural and built environment, preserving its heritage and culture and capitalise on its unique character.

“The island is a National treasure. It is a very beautiful, unique and special place with a wealth of historical linguistic and heritage value that will need to be handled delicately and appropriately by all. The future of the Island is seen as a living Island supporting its own unique ecology and supporting a small number of people whose jobs will be associated with conservation, presentation and the educational value of the island. The future of the Island is seen as an integral part in the life of the local community in Dún Chaoin and as an integral part in the life of the wider community of the Dingle Peninsula. The Island will provide a small number of accommodation places for those who need to live on the Island, for those working on the Island and for a controlled number of visitors. The island should be accessible to all subject to those controls. Development of such minimal reasonable facilities as are required to support living on the Island, working on the Island, and to provide for the needs of visitors on the Island should be facilitated”.

*Source: Great Blasket Island Management Plan 2004

The following are the objectives contained in Chapter 9 of the Kerry County Council Development Plan 2009-15 :-

Objective No.	Great Blasket Island
	It is an objective of the Council to:
SG 9-50	Explore, during the period of this plan, the designation of the Great Blasket Island as a World Heritage Site.
SG 9-51	Have regard to the principles contained in the Great Blasket Island Management Plan 2004 in the formulation and implementation of Land-Use planning policies for the Island:
SG 9-52	Ensure that emphasis is placed on the Irish language on the Island.
SG 9-53	Support the implementation of the Great Blasket Island Management plan.

3.3 OVERALL OBJECTIVES

It is clear that the natural cultural and built heritage of the island is of local, national and international significance and their preservation must underpin any strategy for the future development of the island. In order to achieve this, it is important that all future activities, land use and proposals on the island contribute to achieving its preservation. This will also serve to protect the island's cultural heritage to the level required to achieve World Heritage Status. Any activities, land use or proposals which undermine the island's heritage values and detract from the potential of the island to achieve World Heritage Status will not be permitted.

Objective No.	Overall Objectives It is an objective of the Council to:
OO-1	Facilitate the designation of the An Blascaod Mór as a World Heritage Area by preserving the integrity and authenticity of the island's built and natural heritage and to ensure that the functionality, activities, land use, infrastructure or new building are sustainable and not in conflict with UNESCO's guidelines and qualifying criteria for a World Heritage site
OO-2	Have regard to the principles contained in the Great Blasket Island Management Plan 2004.
OO-3	Support and regulate the primary conservation land-use and secondary education/tourism land-use on the island and limit activities, land use, infrastructure or new buildings that are secondary to the main functions.
OO-4	Preserve and protect the cultural (archaeological, architectural and literary) heritage and the natural heritage that is represented in the semi natural unpopulated character of the landscape.
OO-5	Facilitate the provision of improved and safe access to the island.

3.4 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

Objective No.	Natural Environment It is an objective of the Council to:
NH-1	Prohibit any development which, individually or cumulatively, will alter, damage, interfere with or destroy terrestrial and maritime habitats, or flora or fauna listed in Annex I and II of the European Habitats Directive 1992.
NH-2	Ensure that all development proposals are screened for Appropriate Assessment.
NH-3	Sustain the high level of water quality in all water bodies and courses, having regard to its various vital uses as a landscape feature and habitat.

Objective No	Archaeological Heritage It is an objective of the Council to:
AH-1	Ensure the preservation of all archaeological monuments included in the Record of Monuments and Places under of the National Monuments (Amendment) Act, 1994. In ensuring such preservation, the Council will have regard to the advice and recommendations of the DoEHLG, The National Museum of Ireland and other statutory agencies.

Objective No.	Built, architectural and Cultural Heritage It is an objective of the Council that:
BAC-1	An appraisal and objectives for each particular protected structure is outlined in Appendix C . It shall be an overriding principle to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Permit restoration and conservation of standing houses where the roof is still intact. Any such work shall require planning permission. - Promote uses, which will contribute to an interpretative experience of the cultural, architectural, archaeological, historical, social and natural experience of the village and the island. - Permit stabilisation and restoration of stonewalls of house ruins, following best restoration and conservation practise in accordance with the ‘<i>Conservation and Repair of Masonry Ruins</i>’ issued by the DoEHLG in 2010 Any such work shall require planning permission.
BAC-2	Designate the village including the surrounding fields, the village foreshore and the setting of the village as an Architectural Conservation Area, as outlined on Maps 1 & 2, in order to preserve the character and setting of the village.
BAC-3	Preserve features such as fields, fences, roadways and the landing slip, which contribute to the appreciation of the Architectural Conservation Area.
BAC-4	Ensure that development within the curtilage and attendant grounds of a protected structure shall not be detrimental to the appreciation of that structure.

Objective No.	Development Control It is an objective of the Council to:
DC-1	<p>Apply the following objectives within the Architectural Conservation Area in order to protect the village fabric and the elements forming it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That roadways shall not be altered or surfaced. (Not withstanding maintenance and repairs). • That earth ditches shall not be altered or demolished. (Not withstanding maintenance and repairs). • That cabling and piping shall be underground. Any such work shall require planning permission. • That any underground works shall be undertaken with due archaeological supervision and shall not lead to alteration of any existing features, surfaces or ground levels after its completion. Any such work shall require planning permission. • That any fixed out-door technical equipment such as aerials, oil tanks, septic tanks and water tanks shall not be visible. Any such work shall require planning permission. • That out-door fixed electrical lighting shall be prohibited. • That insertion of any external element on any building shall respect the character of that building the Architectural Conservation Area and shall require Planning Permission • That out-door signage shall respect the character of any protected structure, the character of the Architectural Conservation Area and shall require Planning Permission. • That the erection of any permanent structure shall respect the character of any protected structure, the character of the Architectural Conservation Area and shall require planning permission. • That any new dwellings shall not be erected except for extensions to buildings in accordance with the appraisal and objectives shown in Appendix C. Any such work shall require planning permission

Objective No.	Growth and future Development It is an objective of the Council to:
GD-1	Ensure development will not adversely affect the integrity of the island's cultural or natural heritage
GD-2	Require all applications for development that would be likely to alter, damage, interfere with or destroy the integrity of Natura 2000 sites to be accompanied by a Natura Impact Statement.
GD-3	Ensure that the construction of new dwellings as primary or holiday homes will not be permitted on the island.

Objective No.	Growth and future Development It is an objective of the Council to:
GD-4	Facilitate development at the minimum level required for the management and maintenance of the island where it is carried out in an environmentally sensitive manner.
GD-5	Restrict tourist-related development to the minimum required to service visitors. Permitted development would include toilet facilities and a café where proposals comply with the development objectives and standards of this local area plan, the current development plan for the area and the proper planning and sustainable development of the area.
GD-6	Facilitate the development of a pier where proposals are satisfactorily designed, constructed and operated to mitigate any impacts on the ecological, cultural or landscape values of the island

Objective No.	Access & Transport It is an objective of the Council to:
T-1	Require any permitted development to be designed to facilitate an appropriate level of access while respecting that the objective for conservation and preservation of the heritage of the island and the physical layout and features on the island in themselves may represent a restraint on access in certain circumstances

Appendix 1

Archaeological Heritage

There are currently 15 listed archaeological sites on An Blascaod Mór, which are listed in the Record of Monuments and Places (RMP) and are shown on Map 1. The island has not been subject to methodical archaeological surveys

Three of the archaeological sites are the houses of island writers Peig Sayers, Tomás Ó Criomhthain and Muiris Ó Súilleabháin. The houses are all located within the village area. The houses are of special interest in terms of Part IV of the Local Government (Planning and Development) Act, 2000 and are, therefore, included in the Record of Protected Structures. Provisions regarding these houses are set out in section 3.2 Architectural Heritage of this plan.

The twelve other archaeological sites include:-

- The remains of stone foundations (an archaeological complex) located adjacent to the village.
- Circular stone foundations of a fort known as the Dún, located on the western side of the island.
- Unmarked graveyard known as "The Children's Burial Ground", located adjacent to the village
- Remains of stone foundations of a possible church site, castle site and circular hut; all located within the village (includes 3 sites).
- Remains of stone foundations of three circular huts and an adjoining circular huts (a conjoined clachan site, located on the south western side of the island (includes 4 sites).
- Remains of foundations of a possible holy well and a possible cross-inscribed stone located adjacent to the village. (Cross inscribed stone is not located)

Appendix 2

Habitats & Wildlife

The Great Blasket Island and its neighbouring islands have been proposed as a Special Area of Conservation due to the presence of habitats and species listed under Annex 1 and Annex II of the EU Habitats Directive 1992, (see Maps 1 & 3). This directive was transposed into Irish law under the European Communities (Natural Habitats) Regulations 1997.

The protected habitats and species listed in Annex 1 & 2 of the Habitats Directive are:-

European Dry Heaths:- This habitat occurs largely on the westerly side of the Island Reefs. There are sub-marine, infralittoral and circalittoral reef communities around the island. Well-developed kelp forest extends to 18m below sea level. Conservation of the reef structure is excellent with a high level of species richness in some communities.

Submerged or part-submerged sea caves; Caves have been noted around the island which form the most southwestern example of this formation in Ireland

Harbour Porpoise (Phocoena phocoena); frequent sightings of Harbour Porpoise indicate a strong presence in the area. **Grey Seal (Halichoerus Grypus):-** The grey seal live on and around the Blasket islands. The islands are home to at least one quarter of the national total of Grey Seals. The second largest breeding site in Ireland is situated at An Trá Ban on the western side of the Great Blasket. The seal breed during the months of August and September and are particularly vulnerable to disturbance by land or sea at this time.

The SPA is designed to protect the following birds and bird life in general (annex 1 Birds Directive). **Storm Petrels (Hydrobates pelagicus):-** It is estimated that more than 40,000 pairs of Storm Petrels breed within the SPA. This is likely to be at least half of the Irish total and is of international importance. **Artic Terns (Sterna paradisica):-** some years internationally important numbers appear on the island. **Choughs (Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax):-** 4-12 breeding pairs. **Leach's Petrel (Oceanodroma leucorhoa):-** occasionally breed on the Island. **Peregrines (Falco peregrinus):-** 1-2 pairs of peregrines. **Great Black- Backed Gull (Larus marinus):-** The SPA supports 380 pairs (1998) of Black-backed Gull and numbers are of international importance.

Puffin (Fraterecula arctica):- nationally important numbers of Puffins are present in the cSAC. **Manx Shearwater (Puffinus puffinus):-** Manx Shearwater is present in internationally important numbers (27,000 pairs, Seabird data 2000).

Flora

There are no species of Flora listed under the European Communities (Habitats) Directive 1992. However, uncommon marine flora has been noted. The red algae *Schizymania* and *Radicilingua thysanorhizans* can be found in kelp forests. The uncommon brown algae *Carpomitra costata* is found at depths greater than 20m.

Geology and Geomorphology

The basic geological form of the Blasket Island complex is Old Red Sandstone – possibly the 2nd oldest rock formations in the country, with some outcrops of Silurian and volcanic rock. A Silurian fossil bed can be seen to the north east of the island.

Appendix 3 Record of Protected Structures

DoEHLG Ref	Council Ref	Structure-Type	Name of Structure
21305101	51-1	Houses	Peig Sayer's House
21305103	51-3	Detached House	An Dail
21305104	51-4	Cottage	
21305105	51-5	Detached House	Puicin Bui
21305106	51-6	Detached House	The King's House
21305107	51-7	Detached House	
21305108	51-8	Two Semi-detached Buildings	

Council Ref	Structure-Type
RPS KY-051-001	Dwelling and outhouse (roofed)
RPS KY-051-002	Dwelling house (roofed)
RPS KY-051-003	Dwelling house (roofed)
RPS KY-051-004	Dwelling house
RPS KY-051-005	Dwelling house (shop/café)
RPS KY-051-006	Dwelling house and outhouse
RPS KY-051-007 to RPS KY-051-19	Dwelling houses
RPS KY-051-020	Dwelling house (roofed)
RPS KY-051-021 to RPS KY -051-23	Dwelling house
RPS KY-051-024 to RPS KY -051-26	Dwelling house (roofed)
RPS KY-051-027	Dwelling house
RPS KY-051-028	Dwelling house (roofed)
RPS KY-051-029	(a) Landing slip (b) Breakwater
RPS KY-051-030	Light house/watch tower/ signal tower (Martello Tower)

Appraisal & Objectives for Protected Structures

Structure	1	
Appraisal	Original Type:	Outhouse.
	In use as:	Not in use.
	Date of Origin:	1890-1920.
	Condition:	Ruin.
	Composition:	One of three adjoining houses. Semi detached
	Importance Value Codes:	Architectural, Interior, Group, Vernacular, Streetscape/Setting, Material.
	Rating Value Code:	Local.
	Special Interest:	Architectural, Cultural, Social.
Objectives	Maintenance & Restoration	(a) Stonewalls should be stabilised and restored following best conservation practice. (b) No material changes should be done to structure and the curtilage except for restoration works. (c) Restoration works shall be subject to planning permission.
	Use	Ruin may be open to the public if this does not impinge on the preservation of the structure and the adjoining grounds.

Structure	2	
Appraisal	Original Type:	Dwelling house.
	In use as:	Not in use.
	Date of Origin:	1890-1920.
	Condition:	Poor.
	Composition:	One of three adjoining houses.
	Importance Value Codes:	Architectural, Interior, Group, Streetscape/Setting
	Rating Value Code:	Local.
	Special Interest:	Architectural, Cultural, Social.
Objectives	Maintenance & Restoration	(a) Exterior should be maintained and restored following best conservation practice. (b) No material changes should be done to exterior e.g. insertion of openings, Velux windows and extensions of any scale. (c) Interior may be restored and upgraded following best conservation practice, respecting existing layout and features. (d) Restoration works shall be subject to planning permission
	Use	Building may serve as holiday home, museum or information office.
Structure	3	
Appraisal	Original Type:	Dwelling house.
	In use as:	Not in use.
	Date of Origin:	1890-1920.
	Condition:	Derelict
	Composition:	Semi detached. One of three adjoining houses.
	Importance Value Codes:	Architectural, Interior, Group, Streetscape/Setting.
	Rating Value Code:	Local.
	Special Interest:	Architectural, Cultural, Social.
Objectives	Maintenance & Restoration	(a) Exterior should be maintained and restored following best conservation practice. (b) No material changes should be done to exterior e.g. insertion of openings, Velux windows and extensions of any scale. (c) Interior may be restored and upgraded following best conservation practice, respecting existing layout and features. (d) Restoration works shall be subject to planning permission.
	Future Use	Building may be used as museum or information office.
Structure	4	
Appraisal	Original Type:	Dwelling house, (Belonged to Muiris Ó Súilleabháin, 1904-1950).
	In use as:	Not in use.
	Date of Origin:	1890-1900.
	Condition:	Ruin.
	Composition:	Freestanding and partly embedded in sloping ground.
	Importance Value Codes:	Architectural, Historical, Interior, Group, Personal Association, Vernacular, Streetscape/Setting, Material.

Structure	4	
	Rating Value Code:	National
	Special Interest:	Architectural, Historical, Cultural, Social.
Objectives	Maintenance & Restoration:	(a) Stonewalls should be stabilised and restored following best conservation practice. (b) No material changes should be done to structure and the curtilage except for restoration works. (c) Restoration works shall be subject to planning permission.
	Use:	Ruin may be open to the public if this does not impinge on the preservation of the structure and the adjoining grounds.
Structure	5	
Appraisal	Original Type:	Dwelling house.
	In use as:	In use as craft shop and cafe.
	Date of Origin:	1890-1910
	Condition:	Fair.
	Composition:	Dwelling house with attached outhouses. Outhouse fitted with flat roof around 1990.
	Importance Value Codes:	Architectural, Interior, Group, Streetscape/Setting.
	Rating Value Code:	Local.
	Special Interest:	Architectural, Cultural, Social
Objectives	Maintenance & Restoration	(a) Exterior should be maintained and restored following best conservation practice. (b) No material changes should be done to exterior e.g. insertion of openings, Velux windows and extensions of any scale. (c) Interior may be restored and upgraded following best conservation practice, respecting existing layout and features. (d) Restoration works shall be subject to planning permission.
	Use	Building may be used as café, craft shop, museum or information office with ancillary accommodation for shopkeeper / caretaker.
Structure	6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 36.	(The appraisal and objectives apply to each building)
Appraisal	Original Type:	Dwelling house. Outhouses are attached to dwelling house except to house no. 8, 11, 22, 23, 29, 30, 36 which has no outhouse attached.
	In use as:	Not in use.
	Date of Origin:	1865-1900.
	Condition:	Ruin.
	Composition:	Rectangular layout. Partly embedded in sloping terrain.
	Importance Value Codes:	Architectural, Interior, Group, Vernacular, Streetscape/Setting, Material.
	Rating Value Code:	Regional
	Special Interest:	Architectural, Archaeological, Cultural, Social.

Structure	6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 36.	(The appraisal and objectives apply to each building)
Objectives	Maintenance & Restoration	(a) Stonewalls should be stabilised and restored following best conservation practice. (b) No material changes should be done to structure and the curtilage except for restoration works. (c) Restoration works shall be subject to planning permission.
	Use	Ruin may be open to the public if this does not impinge on the preservation of the structure and the setting.
Structure	7	
Appraisal	Original Type:	Former Protestant School
	In use as:	Not in use.
	Date of Origin:	1860-1900.
	Condition:	Ruin.
	Composition:	Rectangular layout. Partly embedded in sloping terrain.
	Importance Value Codes:	Architectural, Historical, Interior, Group, Vernacular, Streetscape/Setting, Material.
	Rating Value Code:	Regional
Special Interest:	Architectural, Cultural, Social.	
Objectives	Maintenance & Restoration	(a) Stonewalls should be stabilised and restored following best conservation practice. (b) No material changes should be done to structure and the curtilage except for restoration works. (c) Restoration works shall be subject to planning permission.
	Use	Ruin may be open to the public if this does not impinge on the preservation of the structure and the adjoining grounds.
Structure	14	
Appraisal	Original Type:	Dwelling house / outhouse / fence.
	In use as:	Not in use.
	Date of Origin:	1890-1900.
	Condition:	Ruin.
	Composition:	Square layout. Partly embedded in sloping terrain.
	Importance Value Codes:	Architectural, Historical, Interior, Group, Vernacular, Streetscape/Setting, Material.
	Rating Value Code:	Local
Special Interest:	Architectural, Cultural, Social.	
Objectives	Maintenance & Restoration	(a) Stonewalls should be stabilised and restored following best conservation practice. (b) No material changes should be done to structure and the curtilage except for restoration works. (c) Restoration works shall be subject to planning permission.
	Use	Ruin may be open to the public if this does not impinge on the preservation of the structure.

Structure	16	
Appraisal	Original Type:	Outhouse.
	In use as:	In use for storage.
	Date of Origin:	1890-1900.
	Condition:	Fair.
	Composition:	Freestanding, beehive shaped circular hut.
	Importance Value Codes	Architectural, Historical, Interior, Group, Vernacular, Streetscape/Setting, Material.
	Rating Value Code:	Local
	Special Interest:	Architectural, Cultural, Social.
Objectives	Maintenance & Restoration	(a) Exterior should be maintained and restored following best conservation practice. (b) No material changes should be done to exterior e.g. insertion of openings and extensions of any scale. (c) Interior may be restored and upgraded following best conservation practice, respecting existing layout and features. (d) Restoration works shall be subject to planning permission.
	Use	Building may serve as facility for storage or as a part of a museum activity.
Structure	18	
Appraisal	Original Type:	Dwelling house.
	In use as:	In use as holiday home.
	Date of Origin:	1890-1900.
	Condition:	Good. Inappropriately designed Velux windows inserted on roof.
	Composition:	Semi detached.
	Importance Value Codes:	Architectural, Interior, Group, Streetscape/Setting.
	Rating Value Code:	Regional
	Special Interest:	Architectural, Social.
Objectives	Maintenance & Restoration	(a) Exterior should be maintained and restored following best conservation practice. (b) No material changes should be done to exterior e.g. insertion of openings, Velux windows and extensions of any scale. (c) Interior may be restored and upgraded following best conservation practice, respecting existing layout and features. (d) Restoration works shall be subject to planning permission.
	Use	Building may be used as holiday home, museum or information office with ancillary accommodation for shopkeeper/caretaker.
Structure	20	
Appraisal	Original Type:	Dwelling House. Belonged to Tomás Ó Criomhthain (1855-1937)
	In use as:	Not in use.
	Date of Origin:	1850-1900.
	Condition:	Ruin.

Structure	20	
	Composition:	Rectangular layout. Partly embedded in sloping terrain.
	Importance Value Codes:	Architectural, Historical, Interior, Group, Personal Association, Vernacular, Streetscape/Setting, Material.
	Rating Value Code:	Local
	Special Interest:	Architectural, Archaeological, Cultural, Historical, Social.
Objectives	Maintenance & Restoration	(a) Stonewalls should be stabilised and restored following best conservation practice. (b) No material changes should be done to structure and the curtilage except for restoration works. (c) Restoration works shall be subject to planning permission.
	Use	Ruin may be open to the public if this does not impinge on the preservation of the structure and the adjoining grounds.
Structure	24, 26, 37	
Appraisal	Original Type:	Dwelling house / outhouse
	In use as:	Holiday home
	Date of Origin:	1890-1920.
	Condition:	Fair.
	Composition:	Freestanding.
	Importance Value Codes:	Architectural, Interior, Group, Streetscape/Setting
	Rating Value Code:	Local.
Special Interest:	Architectural, Social.	
Objectives	Maintenance & Restoration	(a) Exterior should be maintained and restored following best conservation practice. (b) No material changes should be done to exterior e.g. insertion of openings, Velux windows and extensions of any scale. (c) Interior may be restored and upgraded following best conservation practice, respecting existing layout and features. (d) Restoration works shall be subject to planning permission
	Use	Building may serve as holiday home, museum or information office.
Structure	31, 32	
Appraisal	Original Type:	Dwelling House. Pig Sayers (1873-1958) lived in either no. 31 or 32.
	In use as:	Holiday Home
	Date of Origin:	1910-1916.
	Condition:	Good
	Composition:	Rectangular layout. Semi detached.
	Importance Value Codes:	Architectural, Historical, Interior, Group, Personal Association, Streetscape/Setting, Material.
	Rating Value Code:	National
Special Interest:	Architectural, Cultural, Historical, Social.	

Structure	31, 32	
Objectives	Maintenance & Restoration	(a) Exterior should be maintained and restored following best conservation practice. (b) No material changes should be done to exterior e.g. insertion of openings, Velux windows and extensions of any scale. (c) Interior may be restored and upgraded following best conservation practice, respecting existing layout and features. (d) Restoration works shall be subject to planning permission
	Use	Building may be used as holiday home or museum with ancillary accommodation for shopkeeper/caretaker.
Structure	33, 34	
Appraisal	Original Type:	Dwelling House.
	In use as:	Holiday Home
	Date of Origin:	1910-1916.
	Condition:	Good
	Composition:	Rectangular layout. Semi detached.
	Importance Value Codes:	Architectural, Historical, Interior, Group, Streetscape/Setting, Material.
	Rating Value Code:	Local
Special Interest:	Architectural, Cultural, Social.	
Objectives	Maintenance & Restoration	(a) Exterior should be maintained and restored following best conservation practice. (b) No material changes should be done to exterior e.g. insertion of openings, Velux windows and extensions of any scale. (c) Interior may be restored and upgraded following best conservation practice, respecting existing layout and features. (d) Restoration works shall be subject to planning permission
	Use	Building may be used as holiday home or museum with ancillary accommodation for shopkeeper/caretaker.