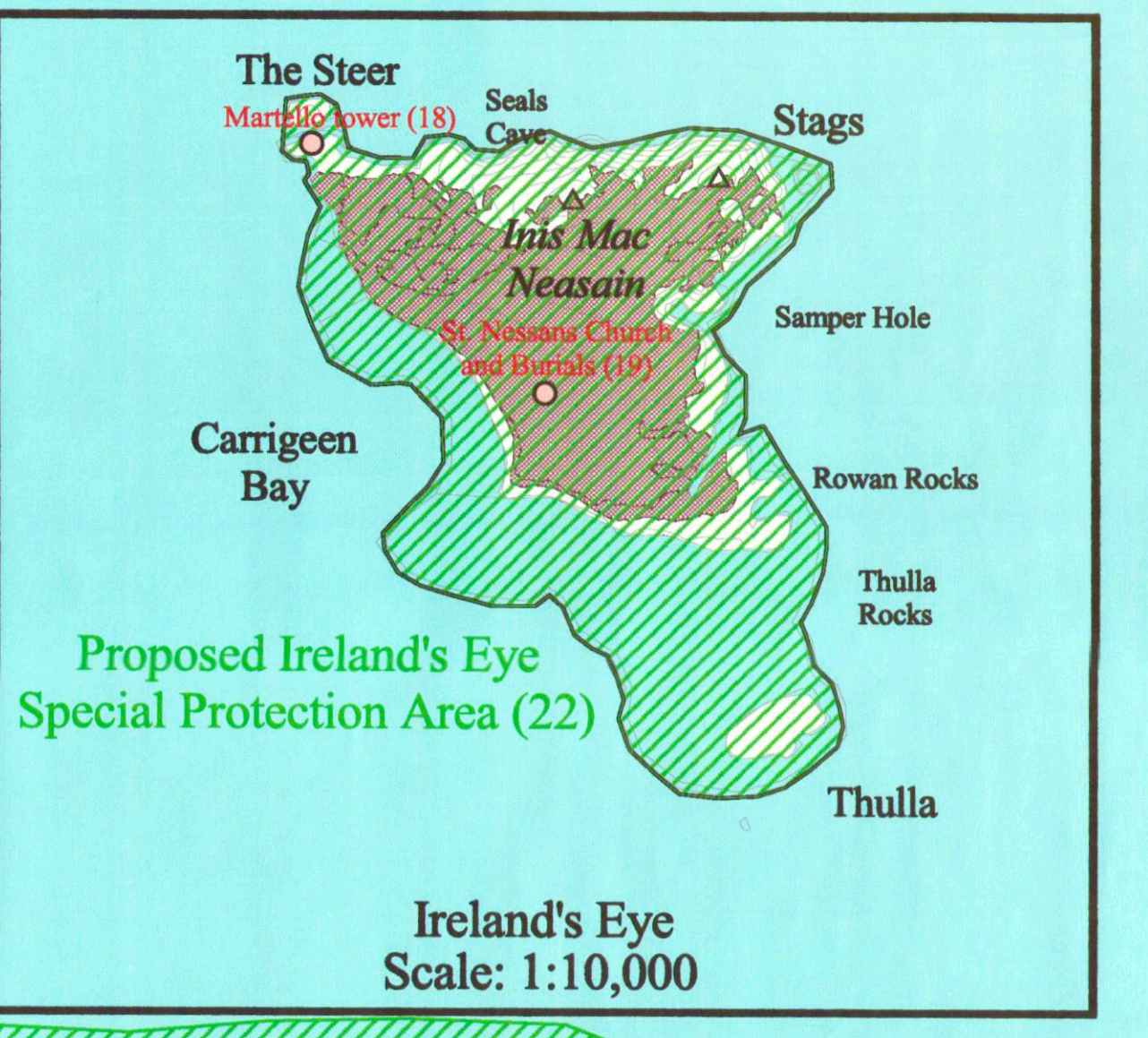


Sites and Areas to be preserved

Number	Name	Description
1	Sutton Castle Hotel	The original house and gateway (the protected structures) are of architectural merit. The house is the former home of the Jameson Whiskey family.
2	Martello Tower	The tower was built in 1804, part of a coastal defense system, planned by the Duke of York, to guard against invasion by Napoleon's forces. Unlike the majority of towers the Sutton tower was not built of granite but of roughly coursed local stone, which was plastered over (A recorded monument). ¹
3	Portal Tomb	The tomb dates from about 2000BC. The roofstone or capstone has collapsed (A recorded monument). ¹
4	Shielmartin Cairn	The cairn is associated with Crimthán (or Criffán), a war-like king of the 1st century A.D. (A recorded monument). ¹
5	Howth Rhododendron Gardens	The gardens contain about 2000 species and crosses of rhododendrons planted between about 1850 and 1909.
6	Enclosed field pattern	The field pattern, comprising arable fields, bounded by mature hedgerows and in part by a diverted stream, lies mainly on Bellingham's Farm. The field pattern and townland boundary are unchanged from the first edition of the 6 inch map (1837).
7	Archaeological site at Dun Hill	Cairn, earthwork and possible barrow site (A recorded monument). ¹
8	Cairn at Blackheath	Cairn site (A recorded monument). ¹
9	Site of Drumleck Castle	
10	Bog of the Frogs	This is a small raised valley peat bog, the only example of this type of habitat in the region outside of the Wicklow Mts.
11	Earlscliffe Gardens	This private garden contains an internationally renowned collection of rare plants, including many subtropical (Zone 9) species.
12	Archaeological complex at Great and Little Baily	The complex comprises a promontory fort, middens and possible cashel site. The fort may date from the 1st. Century A.D. and is possibly the fort of Crimthán, the Irish King (It is a recorded monument). ¹
13	Lighthouse on East Pier	The lighthouse was built in 1813.
14	Martello Tower and possible motte	The tower, built in 1804, occupies the position that is thought to be the location of the St. Lawrence family's 12th Century castle, occupied before the construction of Howth Castle (A recorded monument). ¹
15	Possible Cairn at Kilrock	A recorded monument ¹
16	Lighthouse keepers' cottages, The Baily	
17	Baily lighthouse, outflows and tank	The lighthouse was built in 1813. Designed by George Halpin, it is the successor of previous lighthouses on the south side of the peninsula.
18	Martello tower at Ireland's Eye	A national monument
19	St. Nessan's Church and burials	This is a much altered 11th. Century church. There was an oratory on island said to date from the 7th. Century (This is a recorded monument).
20	St. Fintan's Holy Well	The rags and other objects left at the well testify to the miraculous cures attributed to the well water. The water is said to relieve stomach disorders and to heal sore eyes. There are a number of legends associated with this place (A recorded monument).
21	Proposed Howth Head Special Protection Area	Howth Head Special Protection Area. Surveys during the 90s give the following picture of the seabird breeding population: Fulmar (81 sites), Manx Shearwater (up to 15 pairs), Cormorant (2 pairs), Shag (16 pairs), Herring Gull (24 pairs), Great Black-backed Gull (6 pairs), Kittiwake (about 1700 nests), Guillemot (about 550 individuals), Razorbill (about 260 individuals), Black Guillemot (21 pairs).
22	Proposed Ireland's Eye Special Protection Area	Ireland's Eye Special Protection Area. Surveys during the 90s give the following picture of the seabird breeding population: Fulmar (53 sites), Gannet (about 80 pairs), Cormorant (256 nests), Shag (25 nests), Herring Gull (310 pairs), Lesser Black-backed Gull (89 pairs), Great Black-backed Gull (89 pairs), Kittiwake (1136 nests), Guillemot (2223 individuals), Razorbill (494 individuals), Black Guillemot (about 6 pairs), Puffin (10-15 pairs).
23	Bull Island Special Protection Area	This is a wintering area for wild fowl and waders. Up to 8000 wild fowl and 26,000 waders have been recorded here at one time. The area has the second highest density of wintering birds of any coastal site in Britain and Ireland. The area is of international importance (more than 1% of the NW European population) for wintering populations of Brent Geese, Knot, Bar-tailed Godwit and Redshank.
24	Proposed Howth Natural Heritage Area	The area includes the heathlands of East Mountain, the Ben of Howth and Shielmartin, which comprise the largest area of lowland heath in Ireland.
25	Site of geological interest	Raised beach and boulder clay section of Quaternary-Holocene age
26	Site of geological interest	Bentonitic tuff banks
27	Site of geological interest	Large and small scale slump structures in the Drumleck Formation of the Cambrian rocks
28	Site of geological interest	Important sections showing the succession of sedimentary rock types including bentonitic volcanic tuffs and the tectonic structure of the Cambrian rocks
29	Site of geological interest	Important sections showing the succession of sedimentary rock types including bentonitic volcanic tuffs and the tectonic structure of the Cambrian rocks
30	Site of geological interest	Good section of the rock succession of the Censure Group of the Cambrian rocks
31	Site of geological interest	Fine example of olistostromes (slumps) in Cambrian rocks
32	Site of geological interest	Olistostrome in Cambrian rocks
33	Site of geological interest	Important section showing a major fault between Carboniferous and Cambrian rocks
34	Site of geological interest	Fine section of folded and fractured Lower Carboniferous limestone with abundant fossils
35	Site of geological interest	Good section of Quaternary Ice Age sediments

¹ A recorded monument is a monument recorded by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland and for which two months notice of intention to carry out works affecting the monument must be given, in accordance with Section 12 of the National Monuments (Amendment Act) 1994.



Features to be protected

- (1) Views:
 - Footpaths and roads from which views will be protected
- (2) Sites and areas of cultural importance to be protected:
 - Area of cultural importance (see description above)
 - Site of cultural importance (see description above)
 - Hedgerow which is an important feature of the landscape
 - Stone wall which is an important feature of the landscape
- (3) Natural and semi-natural features to be protected:
 - Important natural area (see description above)
 - Important natural site (see description above)
 - Woodland
 - Heathland and maritime grassland
 - Stream
 - Boundary of Special Amenity Area
 - Groups of mature trees in gardens
 - Proposed Natural Heritage Area (24)
 - Other footpath (This symbol does not imply that the path or track is a public right of way)

All the areas shown on the map as Special Protection Areas are affected by multiple overlapping designations with different boundaries. In the case of the Bull Island SPA there are: Nature Reserve, Wildlife Sanctuary, Wetland of International Importance, Biosphere Reserve, proposed Natural Heritage Area and candidate Special Area of Conservation. For the sake of clarity the map shows only the extent of the SPA, which covers a greater area of the Howth Special Amenity Area than the other designations.

Scale 1:5,000



Howth Special Amenity Area Order 1999

Douglas Hyde
Douglas Hyde, Fingal Planning Officer

Cathal Boland
Cathal Boland, Cathaoirleach



Proposed Howth Head Special Protection Area (21)

Areas of heathland and maritime grassland, of woodland and of groups of mature trees in gardens' are based on 1997 aerial photography augmented by field survey in 1998. Woodland does not include conifer plantations.

