



Joint Spatial Plan 2012 – 2018

Record of Protected Structures



1 A Guide to Protected Structures

1.1 What Is A Protected Structure?

A protected structure is a structure that a local authority considers to be of special interest from an architectural, historical, archaeological, artistic, cultural, scientific, social or technical point of view. Details of protected structures are entered by the authority in its record of protected structures, which is part of the development plan. Each owner and occupier of a protected structure is legally obliged to ensure that the structure is preserved.

1.2 What obligations fall on owners and occupiers to ensure the preservation of protected structures?

Each owner and occupier must ensure that a protected structure or any element of a protected structure is not endangered through harm, decay or damage, whether over a short or long period, through neglect or through direct or indirect means.

1.3 Do special procedures apply to protected structures under the planning system?

Yes. Under the planning system, many minor works to structures do not normally require planning permission. These works are known as exempted development. However, for a protected structure, such works can be carried out without planning permission only if the works would not affect the character of the structure or any element of the structure that contributes to its special interest. Depending on the nature of the structure, planning permission could, for example, be required for:

- interior decorating such as plastering or painting
- works which involve the removal of original material
- works which require the application of new material over existing (dry lining, etc)
- Reslating without re-use of existing slates
- Replastering in all cases
- Re-pointing in most cases
- Removal of renders to expose stone
- New opes for doors and windows
- Replacement of entire windows and doors
- All demolition works including outbuildings
- Works to boundary walls
- Works which are likely to impact on the setting

1.4 How do owners or occupiers know which works require planning permission?

An owner or occupier of a protected structure may request, under section 57 of the Planning & Development Act 2000, the local authority to issue a declaration indicating the types of works that could be carried out without affecting the character of the structure or any element of the structure which contributes to its special interest. These works would not require planning permission. A local authority will, in general, issue such a declaration within three months of receiving a request.

1.5 How does an owner or an occupier apply for planning permission to carry out works to a protected building?

A planning application involving a protected structure is generally made in the same way as any other planning application. However, additional information must be submitted with the application. The local authority will consult other bodies, including the Minister for the Environment, Heritage & Local Government, the Heritage Council and An Taisce, before making a decision on the application.

(More information on applying for planning permission is contained in the leaflets on the planning system issued by the Department of the Environment, Heritage and Local Government.)

1.6 Are there any measures in place to assist owners and occupier to preserve a protected structure?

Yes. A scheme of grants, called Conservation Grants, is operated by local authorities to assist the owner or occupier of a protected structure to undertake necessary works to secure its conservation. Each local authority will prioritise applications for grant aid on the basis of a report by an architectural consultant on the applications received.

1.7 Do local authorities have special powers in relation to Protected Structures?

Yes. A local authority may -

- require an owner or an occupier of a protected structure to carry out works if it considers that the structure is or may become endangered;
- require an owner or an occupier of a protected structure to carry out works if it considers that character of the structure ought to be restored;
- acquire, by agreement or compulsorily, a protected structure if it considers that this is desirable or necessary in relation to the protection of the structure.

1.8 Are owners and occupiers liable to penalties?

Yes. A fine of up to €12.7 million and €12,700 for each day of a continuing offence and/or a term of imprisonment of up to 2 years can be imposed on an owner or an occupier for –

- Endangering a protected structure
- Failing to carry out works, ordered by a local authority, to a protected structure or a structure in an architectural conservation area.

1.9 Where Can I Obtain Legislation In Relation to Protected Structures?

Copies of the legislation concerning protected buildings, the Planning and Development Act, 2000, and subsequent regulations, and guidance documents may be purchased from the Government Publications Sales Office, or on the Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Governments website (www.environ.ie). Guidance documents are also available on the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage (NIAH) website (www.buildingsofireland.ie).

2 Explanation of the Format of the RPS Listings

RPS No.: Denotes the unique number given to it within the Carlow Town Council's Record of Protected Structures document. This will be the identifying number referred to on all correspondence relating to the structure.

NIAH No. This is the unique number assigned to the structure by the National Inventory of Architectural Heritage section of the Department of the Environment, Heritage & Local Government.

Address: Denotes the building address of the protected building, feature or structure.

Street: Denotes the Street/Road Name of the protected structure.

Composition: Gives a brief description of the protected item.

Photo: This is a photo of the protected structure.

Rating: Each structure or building is described in terms of its individual architectural heritage quality and character. Importance Rating Codes are used on each structure in order to ascertain its relative architectural heritage merits. The assessment of a structure's heritage significance is not directly affected by its condition. The evaluation of a structure is related to its extant fabric and not to the manner in which it has been maintained.

Rating Codes:

International (I) Structure or Building with sufficient presence or inherent importance which define the architectural heritage of Ireland in an international forum.

National (N) Structure or Building which make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage of Ireland across the country at large.

Regional (R)	Structure or Building within their own area or region and also form a comparative basis when the structures of particular regions are compared with those of other defined regions within Ireland.
Local (L)	Structures or Buildings which make a significant contribution to the architectural heritage within their own locality.

Importance: Refers to the criteria under which the building was assessed to be important, as follows:

A	Architectural	Int	Interior
G	Group	U/R	Uniqueness/Rarity
Tc	Technical	C	Cultural
Inv	Innovative	V	Vernacular
P	Personality	H	Historical

RPS Listings (Protected Structures)

RPS NO.	NIAH NO.	ADDRESS	STREET	COMPOSITION	DATE	PHOTO	RATING	IMPORTANCE
CT1	10000856	Graveyard Barrow Track	Barrow Track	Cemetery dating from the mid-18 th century, including the grave of a Bishop of Carlow	1839		R	A,H
CT2	10000677	Entrance Gates St. Leo's Convent of Mercy Dublin Road	Dublin Road	Ornate Gate to the Convent of Mercy, originally belonged to St. Patrick's College, but moved in 1839, wings providing pedestrian access (gates only)	1792		R	A
CT3	10000678	St. Leo's Convent of Mercy Dublin Road	Dublin Road	An early Victorian Convent, originally only two storey, while modern additions have changed the previous 'U' shaped plan (of Mercy)	1837-1839		R	A,Tc,Inv
CT4	10000679	No. 1 Leinster Crescent Dublin Road	Dublin Road	A Victorian terrace house with central entrance and bay windows. Built by a tea agent named Devine. There is a two storey return to the rear. An unusual terrace in Carlow	1880-1890		R	A,G
CT5	10000680	No. 2 Leinster Crescent Dublin Road	Dublin Road	A Victorian terrace house with a two storey return to the rear. Built by a tea agent named Devine. An unusual terrace in Carlow	1880-1890		R	A,G

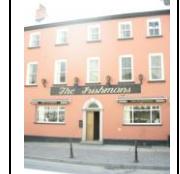
CT6	10000681	No. 3 Leinster Crescent Dublin Road	Dublin Road	A Victorian terrace house with a two storey return to the rear. Built by a tea agent named Devine. An unusual terrace in Carlow	1880-1890		R	A,G
CT7	10000682	No. 4 Leinster Crescent Dublin Road	Dublin Road	A Victorian terrace house with a two storey return to the rear. Built by a tea agent named Devine. An unusual terrace in Carlow	1880-1890		R	A,G
CT8	10000484	Train Station Railway Road	Railway Road	Carlow Railway Station. A Jacobean style railway station comprising a central two storey block with single storey wings. Built in 1845 to the designs of architect, Sir John MacNeill, fronted by a shelter on platform side	1845		N	A,P
CT9	10000683	Bishop Foley School Railway Road	Railway Road	Bishop Foley Memorial School. A school built in the classical style with a central pedimented front piece of three bays flanked by wings	1936		R	A
CT10	10000253	House, Pembroke	Pembroke Road	Rectangular house with a later extension to south west	1865		L	V
CT11	10000244	St. Anthony's, Pembroke	Pembroke Road	Unusual and much altered end-of terrace house with tower like attachment at end with gabled return to rear.	1830		R	A,G

CT12	10000245	Old Manse, Pembroke	Pembroke Road	A terraced house of a group of three, probably contemporaneous	1830		R	A,G,V
CT13	10000246	Dunmore House, Pembroke	Pembroke Road	One of a group of three terraced houses	1830		R	A,G,V
CT14	10000247	Pembroke House, Pembroke	Pembroke Road	Terraced house having undergone renovation, forward of 'Dunmore' and recessed from 'Verona'	1840		R	A,V,G,Int
CT15	10000901	Verona, Pembroke	Pembroke	A terraced house, projecting slightly from adjoining	1840		L	A,G
CT16	10000186	Deighton Memorial Hall Burrin Street	Burrin Street	The Deighton Memorial Hall, a two storey building with an adjoining hall	1820		L	A
CT17	10000189	No. 9 Burrin Street	Burrin Street	Dwelling set back from the road, raised on a platform and surrounded by iron railings, now a multiple dwelling	1800		R	A

CT18	10000228	No. 49, Burrin Street	Burrin Street	Semi-detached domestic dwelling	1839		R	A,G
CT19	10000236	Entrance Gates Hanover House	Burrin Street	19th century entrance gates to the now demolished Hanover House	1850		R	A,H U/R
CT20	10000428	Former Quaker House Charlotte Street	Charlotte Street	Interconnecting complex of two buildings forming L plan, formerly a Quaker Meeting House, probably early 18th century in origin	1839		R	A,H,G
CT21	10000607	The Hermitage Hanover	Hanover Road	A house well set back from the road, having bow ends and a centre breakfront	1800-1830		R	A,Int
CT22	10000785	Bishops Palace Athy Road	Athy Road	A square plan house, built in 1819 for Sir Dudley Hill, becoming the palace of the Bishops of Kildare and Leighlin in 1826. There is a small two storey addition to the north face	1819		R	A,H,Int
CT23	10000786	Belgriffin House Athy Road	Athy Road	Detached rectangular house with a two storey extension/return to the rear. There are brick and stone Victorian outbuildings to the north, now derelict	1800		R	A,V
CT24	10000790	Kelvin Grove Athy Road	Athy Road	A 19th century house with a two bay storey wing of later date, now used as a psychiatric home. Three storey buildings at the rear much altered and extended	1830		R	A,Int

CT25	10000751	St. Dympna's Hospital Athy Road	Athy Road	A mental hospital, K shaped in plan, built in 1831 to the design of Francis Johnston, consisting of a central five bay section with octagonal clock tower and dome over and long wings	1831		N	A,P
CT26	10000647	House, Athy Road	Athy Road	Early 19th century house with a return at the rear. Probably part of a group by the Bruen Family	1800-1839		R	A,G
CT27	10000653	Masonic Lodge Athy Road	Athy Road	A late 19th century Masonic lodge with a large return	1895		L	A,H
CT28	10000622	House Athy Road	Athy Road	A mid-Victorian house, with a flight of five granite steps to the entrance	1845-1870		R	A
CT29	10000621	House, Athy Road	Athy Road	A mid-Victorian house, with a flight of five granite steps to the entrance	1845-1870		R	A
CT30	10000620	McGovern Solicitors Athy Road	Athy Road	A late Georgian house with an extension in provincial style	1839		R	A
CT31	10000752	Gate Lodge, St. Dympna's Hospital Athy Road	Athy Road	The gate lodge to the hospital, possibly designed by Francis Johnston	1831-1839		R	A,P

CT32	10000618	Presbyterian Church Athy Road	Athy Road	A simple classical Presbyterian Church	1819		R	A,Int,P
CT33	10000619	Greenville Athy Road	Athy Road	A late Georgian house with outhouses to the left of the building	1839		R	A
CT34	10000654	Methodist Church	Athy Road	Single cell Methodist Church opened in 1898 and designed by a Belfast architect named Phillips	1898		R	A, Int
CT35	10000617	Carlow VEC Offices Athy Road	Athy Road	A house with unusual fenestration pattern	1839		R	A
CT36	10000616	Byrnes Solicitors, Athy Road	Athy Road	An unusual house with a carriage arch giving access to stables in the rear An extension has been added to the rear	1830		R	A
CT37	10000655	Carlow Courthouse, Court Place	Court Place	A courthouse completed in the classical style in 1834 to the designs of 'Vitruvius' Morrison, consisting of a projecting central block, screened by an ionic portico on a wide podium with a return behind	1834		N	A,Int,P
CT38	10000614	Bank Of Ireland Court Place	Court Place	A complex consisting of a banking hall with a modern addition and two bays of an older Georgian building combined to form a single unit	1900		L	A,P

CT39	10000615	Malcomson & Law Solicitors Athy Road	Athy Road	A Georgian house	1770		R	A
CT40	10000661	The Irishmans Court Place	Court Place	Georgian house, altered to form a public house with a three storey return having a two storey modern addition at the rear.	1750-1790		R	A
CT41	10000657	Office Court Place	Court Place	Old Bank House. Early Georgian house now used for commercial purposes	1720-1750		R	A,Int
CT42	10000367	Redsetter Guesthouse 14 Dublin Street	Dublin Street	Terrace house of mid Georgian period refronted and remodelled c. 1880 in good mid-Victorian Italianate style. Ground floor right two bays remodelled with modern details	1760		R	A,G
CT43	10000774	The Assembly Rooms 40 Dublin Street	Dublin Street	Originally the Assembly Rooms, this Neo-classical pedimented block with flanking blocks. No longer serves as a library. Now in use as public offices	1793-1794		R	A,H,G,Int
CT44	10000777	Capuchin Friary 43 Dublin Street	Dublin Street	An ornate early Victorian building incorporating an earlier complex and having modern additions	1740		R	A,H,G,Int

CT45	10000383	Thomas Kehoe Auctioneers 57 Dublin Street	Dublin Street	Late Victorian classical limestone pedimented building. Doric columns support fascia on ground floor	1900-1901		R	A,P
CT46	10000768	St. Brigid's Hospital 33 Dublin Street	Dublin Street	A detached early Georgian house, set back from the street, now converted to hospital use, with courtyard buildings returning to the rear	1735-1750		R	A,Int
CT47	10000072	Town Hall Haymarket	Haymarket	A mid-Victorian public building complex with modern extensions	1884-1886		R	A,P
CT48	10000076	Clerkins (Stonehaven) Haymarket	Haymarket	Adapted residence and public house, with a small mews building now incorporated in later buildings	1700-1720		R	A
CT49	10000107	St. Marys COI Church	Church Street	An early 19 th century Church with spire c. 1834 and sanctuary altered in the late 19th century	1835-1839		L	A
CT50		Carlow Castle Castle Hill	Castle Hill	Generally attributed to Hugh de Lacy. The Castle was the object of many assaults and sieges until it was eventually largely destroyed in the early 19 th century. What remains today, is one end of the quadrangle, flanked at each end by impressive round towers	1180		N	A,H,P
CT51	10000096	Commercial Building No. 7 Castle Hill	Castle Hill	Red brick building	1839		L	A

CT52	10000097	Commercial Building No. 8 Castle Hill	Castle Hill	Semi-detached residence	1800-1859		L	A
CT53	10000134	The Castle Inn No. 24 Castle Hill	Castle Hill	Building, ground floor remodelled as a traditional public house	1830-1860		R	A
CT54	10000135	Warehouse 25 Castle Hill	Castle Hill	A complex of buildings comprising 2 houses & warehousing	1820-1839		R	A,G
CT55	10000003	House, Leighlin Road Graigecullen	Leighlin Road	Two storey over basement Regency house. The Old Parish House	1800-1810		R	A
CT56	10000009	House, Leighlin Road Graigecullen	Leighlin Road	A house with a three storey wing returning to rear. Originally a pair of Semi detached houses	1820-1830		R	A
CT57	10000020	Castleview House Chaff Street Graigecullen	Chaff Street	Late Georgian or early Victorian house	1800-1830		R	A
CT58	10000025	Constabulary Barracks Chaff Street/Castlecomer Rd Graigecullen	Chaff Street/ Castlecomer Road	Former two storey constabulary barracks with three storey crenellated Tower to corner of Chaff Street	1820-1867		R	A,H,U/R

CT59	10000026	St. Clares RC Church Graigecullen	Castlecomer Road	An early Victorian church, T-shaped in plan, adjoining the Poor Clare Convent	1852		R	A,H,P
CT60	10000027	Poor Clares Convent Graigecullen	Castlecomer Road	Closed order convent building, the small four bay chapel at the end joins to the church	1899		R	A,G
CT61	10000046	House, No. 6 Maryborough Street Graigecullen	Maryborough Street	A substantial mid-Georgian house	1750-1800		R	A,G
CT62	10000059	Bridge Stores Graigecullen		Three bay two storey basement building built on an island in the river and fronting to the bridge	1800-1840		R	A,H,U/R
CT63	10000103	No. 6 Kennedy Street	Kennedy Street	Terraced house and commercial premises	1790-1820		R	A
CT64	10000223	Barrowville, Kilkenny Road	Kilkenny Road	A house with dormer at roof level and a conservatory	1839		R	A
CT65	10000859	Garryowen Kilkenny Road	Kilkenny Road	A detached house, u-shaped in plan, with two projecting full height bays, set back from the road. There is a conservatory to the south	1840		R	A

CT66	10000860	Grosvenor Place Kilkenny Road	Kilkenny Road	A semi-detached house, set back from the road, facing east and backing to The river Barrow, a three storey breakfront is two metres forward of the Four storey block and has an entrance porch to the side	1870-1890		R	A
CT67	10000862	Galaroga Kilkenny Road	Kilkenny Road	A semi-detached house, set back from the road, part used as doctor's surgery. Possibly this house with RPS No. CT68 were a single unit originally	1800		L	A
CT68	10000863	Borlum or Roseville Kilkenny Road	Kilkenny Road	A semi-detached house, set back from the road, possibly originally a single unit with RPS No. CT67	1800		L	A
CT69	10000865	The Rectory Kilkenny Road	Kilkenny Road	A detached house, set back from the road, having two gables at the road and a half octagon bay window, single storey to the west	1840		R	A
CT70	10000866	Otterholt Kilkenny Road	Kilkenny Road	A rectangular house, three storey to the rear, overlooking the River Barrow. This house may be on the site of an older structure	1830		R	A
CT71	10000707	Youth Centre Rathnapiish	Green Lane	Carlow Youth Centre, previously the fever hospital. A modern extension is located at the rear and the original building is becoming dilapidated	1839-1850		R	A
CT72	10000434	Parish Hall College Street	College Street	Early Victorian Gothic revival building of two storeys, with plaque dated 1859	1859		R	A,H

CT73	10000437	St. Patricks College College Street	College Street	Originally freestanding four storey late 18 th century building advancing forward at centre and sides. Late Georgian extensions to flanks with larger windows.(excludes rear Extension)	1785-1793		N	A,H,Int,P,G,U/R
CT74	10000438	Rear Extension St. Patrick's College College Street	College Street	Victorian 'Romanesque' building extending to rear of seminary and linked to it by modern narthex, part of full and radical reconstruction of older work	1887-1888		R	A,H,Int,P,G
CT75	10000435	Entrance Gates St. Patrick's College College Street	College Street	Entrance gates to St Patrick's College in rusticated granite ashlar, limestone and curved rendered walls with granite coping. Central carriageway topped with iron arch over iron gates	1789-1793		R	A,H,G
CT76	10000436	Gate Lodge, St Patrick's College, College Street	College Street	Well detailed single storey late Neoclassical Doric gate lodge. Two pedimented fronts, that to gate with in antis baseless columns between square piers	1820-1839		R	A,H,G
CT77	10000188	Carlow Cathedral College Street	College Street	Cruciform cathedral in late English gothic style, with tower at the southern end of the transept surmounted by a lantern, 151 feet high	1820-1833		N	A,H,P,Int, U/R
CT78	10000439	Railings & Gates, Carlow Cathedral College Street	College Street	Railings and gates fronting the Cathedral of spiked tops surmounting a low granite wall. Oil lamps sit on top of the piers which are in turn decorated with shields of the Diocese	1832-1839		R	A,G
CT79	10000440	Wine Bar College Street	College Street	Two storey three bay 18th century house with Victorian alterations	1740-1750		R	A,H,Int,P

CT80	10000441	Various Units College Street	College Street	Late Georgian three storey five bay warehouse renovated as modern commercial premises	1800-1839		R	A,G
CT81	10000877	Pollerton Castle Pollerton Road	Pollerton Road	A large house set back from the road, consisting of a four storey square tower and a number of wings. A modern conservatory extends the front of the south wing	1839		R	A,Int
CT82	10000453	Warehouse Pollerton Road	Pollerton Road	Warehouse with single storey carriageway adjoining	1800-1839		R	A
CT83	10000516	O'Farrell Auctioneers Barrack Street	Barrack Street	Irregular polychrome Gothic Victorian building with side extension Originally the school masters house adjoining the school	1865-1875		R	A,Int,G
CT84	10000517	Dr. Doyle's Surgery Barrack Street	Barrack Street	Originally a school as part of a Victorian school complex in the gothic style	1865-1875		R	A,G
CT85	10000566	Entrance Gates Carlow Shopping Centre Kennedy Avenue	Kennedy Avenue	Former imposing gateway to the prison, having undergone redevelopment, fronting the former condemned cells and redesigned in the severe stripped neoclassical style	1820-1879		N	A,H,G
CT86	10000567	Carlow Shopping Centre Kennedy Ave/Barrack Street	Kennedy Avenue/ Barrack Street	Former walls to the prison now incorporated in the redevelopment. Stone construction with granite trim and blind cross loops to buttresses	1839		R	A,H,G

CT87	10000565	Café Le Monde, Carlow Shopping Centre Kennedy Ave	Kennedy Avenue	Former gaol Governor's house, having undergone redevelopment. A free standing building in a severe early 19 th century neo-classical style	1820-1839		R	A,H,G
CT88	10000262	Scraggs Alley 12 Tullow Street	Tullow Street	Mid/Later Georgian terrace block ground floor remodelled with retail remises to left and entrance to public premises right	1760-1770		L	A,G
CT89	10000265	Rainbow Records/ Dinn Ri Tullow Street	Tullow Street	Mid-Victorian Italian-renaissance style commercial building incorporated in modern shopping mall. Ground Floor remodelled as two modern premises			L	A
CT90	10000271	The Barracks 32 Tullow Street	Tullow Street	Elaborate early Victorian barracks building set back from street line Former Garda Station	1850-1870		R	A
CT91	10000289	Mary Kelly's Shop 57 Tullow Street	Tullow Street	Terrace house with two simple but intact timber traditional shopfronts and linked continuous fascia boards. Carriageway at right, leading to rear, with timber gates. The façade of this building is preserved. Any internal improvement or extension to the building can be agreed with the Planning Authority	1800		R	A,G
CT92	10000297	Ladbrooks Bookmakers 69 Tullow Street	Tullow Street	Terrace house with remodelled ground incorporating original carriageway and later retail premises	1780		R	A

CT93	10000300	Shop Shamrock Sq	Shamrock Square	Corner semidetached late Georgian house with good intact Victorian shopfront contemporaneous with neighbour	1820-1840		R	A,G
CT94	10000299	Shop Shamrock Sq	Shamrock Square	Corner semidetached late Georgian house gabled return to rear	1820-1840		R	A,G
CT95	10000306	N0. 77-78 Tullow Street	Tullow Street	Early Georgian terrace house, fronted on ground by elements of timber. Traditional shopfront, including fascia board, advertising panel with good lettering	1740-1780		R	A,G,V
CT96	10000307	Racey Byrne's No. 79-81 Tullow Street	Tullow Street	Complex incorporating two gabled houses, one (right) early 18 th century, the other later Georgian	1740-1760		R	A,Int,G,V,U/R
CT97	10000314	Carlow Library Tullow Street	Tullow Street	Asymmetrical mid-Victorian corner block to Tullow Street extending along College Street to incorporate Georgian complex. Advanced entrance bay with separate roof in French style	1800-1880		R	A,G
CT98	10000342	Byrne's World of Wonder No. 134 Tullow Street	Tullow Street	Later Georgian terrace unit extending to 135 and 136 Tullow Street. Ground remodelled on two right bays as retail premises	1770-1800		R	A,Int,G,U/R

CT99	10000343	EBS Carlow No 135 Tullow Street	Tullow Street	A late Georgian terrace house, remodelled as a commercial premises	1770-1810		R	A,G,U/R
CT100	10000350 10000357	Tully's Bar 148-149 Tullow Street	Tullow Street	Mid Georgian terrace house in complex extending to 150 Tullow Street. Ground Floor remodelled as a commercial premises, but with good four bay early Victorian shopfront	1745-1770		R	A,G
CT101	10000650	Boundary Wall Athy Road	Athy Road	A Gothic style boundary wall designed for St. Annes Church, the church being subsequently moved to Graiguecullen	1852		R	A
CT102		Jennings Opticians, No. 2 Dublin Street	Dublin Street	A three-bay, three-storey, mid-18 th century house altered in the early 19 th century. It has painted, rendered walls and late-19 th century sash windows. The high-pitched roof is covered with natural slates and is sprocketed with wide eaves and brackets	1750-1820		R	A
CT103		No. 3 Dublin Street	Dublin Street	A single-bay, three-storey buildings with painted, rendered walls and two dormers. The windows have unsuitable uPVC glazing. The roof is high-pitched with natural slates	1750-1820		R	A
CT105		Lambert's and Second to None, Dublin Street	Dublin Street	A three-bay, two-storey house dating from the mid-18 th century. It has painted, rendered walls and a high-pitched roof covered with natural slates. The roof has lost its end stack. 'Lambert' has a good quality, timber, traditional, shopfront with excellent lettering	1750-1770		R	A

CT106		Hennessy's Fine Food Dublin Street	Dublin Street	A five-bay, two-storey house dating from the mid-18 th century and remodelled in the late 18 th century. It has painted, rendered walls and windows with shallow reveals (unsuitable uPVC glazing). The square headed doorcase has a fine fanlight and is set in a pilastered frame. The ground floor has a high-quality, late-19 th century timber shopfront withcarved brackets and a cornice. The façade of this building is preserved. Any internal improvement or extension to the building can be agreed with the Planning Authority	1750-1790		R	A
CT107		No. 27 Dublin Street	Dublin Street	A five-bay, two-storey house dating from the late-18 th century. It has rough-cast walls and a round-headed, granite doorcase with a timber fanlight. The windows have late-19 th century sashes	1770-1790		R	A
CT108		No. 28 Dublin Street	Dublin Street	A three-bay, three-storey house dating from the early-18 th century remodeled in the early 19 th century. It has a square-headed doorcase, rough-cast walls and a tripartite window on the ground floor	1740-1820		R	A
CT109		N0. 29 Dublin Street	Dublin Street	A four-bay, three-storey house dating from the early-19 th century. It has painted, rough-cast walls and a handsome, round-headed granite doorcase. The windows have late-19 th century sashes	1800-1820		R	A
CT110		Cigar Divan, Dublin Street	Dublin Street	The Cigar Divan is the last surviving shop with this name in Ireland. (Until recently there was a Cigar Divan in Mallow). The shopfront dates from the mid-19 th century and has arched mullions set in a timber frame. Under the display window are ornamental, cast-iron panels	1840-1880		R	A,C
CT111		Connie Byrne Hyland. Dublin Street	Dublin Street	On a four-bay, three-storey house, which dates from circa 1800 and has painted and rough-cast rendering, is a very five carriage arch with granite, blocked architrave dressings. The shopfront, which dates from the mid-19 th century, has cared brackets and is one of the few surviving by a local craftsman whose work is easily identifiable	1790-1820		R	A

CT112		Roberts & Daniel Solicitors, Church Street	Church Street	A four-bay, two-storey house with painted rendering . It has a handsome, round-headed, architraved, granite doorcase with a keystone. The doorcase is set up two granite steps. The house is immediately opposite the church and is important for the streetscape	1770-1800		R	A
CT113		Wellington Bridge		The bridge across the Barrow is of five arches and of unusual design as it links the island in the middle of the river. Plaques commemorate the building of the bridge	1815		R	A
CT114		House, Burrin Street	Burrin Street	This elegant three-bay, two-storey house dates from circa 1820 and has painted rendering, raised coigns, natural slates on the roof and a wide, doorcase with side lights and Wyatt windows with some original glass. Note that the windows on the first floor are taller than those on the ground floor	1800-1830		R	A
CT115		House, Burrin Street	Burrin Street	A single-bay, three-storey house with painted, rough-cast walls, wide, double-sash windows and a round-headed, granite doorcase which has been painted	1780-1820		R	A
CT116		House, Burrin Street	Burrin Street	A five-bay, three-storey house dating from the early 18 th century having moulded, granite sills that are typical of the period.. It has rough-cast walls, and a round-headed, granite doorcase which has been painted. The house was divided into two dwellings in the early-19 th century	1730-1820		R	A
CT117		Pillar Box Potato Market	Potato Market	A pillar box with a VR monogram	1870-1880		R	A
CT118 (Laois Reference RPS 387)		Graigecullen COI Church	Graigecullen	An important First Fruits church designed by John Semple about 1827. It has an unusual mixture of limestone and granite with a six-bay, limestone nave, West front and chancel. The nave has lancet windows dressed in granite and resting on a canted, granite string course. This stringcourse is doubled at the west end and at the chancel in typical Semple style. The windows are filled with diamond panes. Both ends of the church have turrets topped with overlapping frustums and cylindrical pinnacles. The West door is set in a tall, pointed frame and dominated by a slender, granite tower and spire. An interesting detail is the side door which is fitted in under one of the nave windows. The roof is covered with natural slates and the gable ends capped by granite coping. The interior was remodelled circa 1880			R	A, Int

CW42	10300726	Culm Crusher, Ballinacarrig	Chapelstown	A granite wheel with iron handle for turning the wheel round a post. The crusher is thought to date from the mid-19 th century			R	Tc
CW51	10300723	Browneshill House Stables Browneshill	Kernanstown	A very fine, quadrangular stable complex built in the 1840s of near-ashlar quality of squared granite blocks. The façade is of seven bays and two storeys and has a pedimented breakfront with a segmental-headed carriage arch flanked by channelled piers. The façade is terminated by further, pedimented, advanced bays with tall, blank arches containing tall, sash windows with twelve panes in each sash. The ground floor has a series of arches – one with a doorcase and the others blank. The roof is covered with natural slates and there are granite chimneystacks			R	A
CW52	10300724	Browneshill House	Kernanstown	An important, classical house built in 1763 with a six-bay, three-storey façade over a deep basement. The façade is of granite ashlar with a two-bay, pedimented breakfront with raised coigns to the breakfront and the ends of the façade and other walls finished with lime rendering. The rear façade has a full-height, half-hexagon bow. The windows on the façade have granite, lugged architraves while those on the other fronts have plain block and start granite dressings. All windows have small paned sashes which appear to be original. The hipped roof is obscured by a high parapet resting on a heavy cornice. An enclosed porch was added to the house in 1842 and has a wide pediment supported by a hexastyle, Tuscan Doric portico with full entablature. The porch is flanked by a granite balustrade round the basement area. The interior has its original decoration including a superb, rococo, decorative-plaster ceiling and full-height, open-well staircase			N	A,Int
CW66	10300702	Erindale Mortarstown Upper	Mortarstown Upper	A very interesting, small house of circa 1800 having a mixture of classical and gothic-revival features. The seven-bay, two-storey façade is built of brick with large, full-height, three-bay bows, a string course over the ground floor and raised coigns. The doorcase has a wide, leaded fanlight which is original and covers the sidelights. Over the doorcase, on the first floor, is a Venetian window with a pointed window in the centre. The windows on the ground floor are all pointed with sashes and switch-track tracery in the heads. The windows on the first floor are all pointed and all windows have painted architraves and retain much of the original glass. The low-pitched, sprocketed roof has small slates, exceptionally wide eaves and a pair of stacks. The house is flanked by screen walls with niches. To the rear of the house is a two-storey wing which appears to be a later addition			N	A, Int
CW69	10300206	Oak Park House Oak Park Demesne Oak Park	Oakpark or Painestown	An opulent neo-classical composition dating from circa 1832 designed by Sir Richard and William Vitruvius Morrison. Their work completely remodelled a house of circa 1760 and encased it in granite ashlar. The façade is of five bays and two storeys and has a magnificent, ionic portico, cornice and balustrade. The garden front has a pair of single-storey, balustraded bows. Laterally-placed wings, which are connected by colonnades of square-plan piers, were added by McCurdy and Mitchell between 1876 and 1879. Further alterations were carried out after a fire in 1902. The detailing on the house is superb with crisp, granite carving of the Morrison designs maintained by the remodelling in the 1870s when plate-glass sash windows were inserted			N	A,Int

CW70	10300209	Entrance Gates Oak Park Demesne Oak Park	Oakpark or Painestown	A triumphal arch in granite ashlar with paired ionic columns flanking the arch and supporting a full entablature. In front of the arch is a walled carriage turn. The arch has lost the magnificent iron gates in recent years and the lodge has been demolished. The arch is a design by Sir Richard and W.V.Morrison about 1835			N	A
CW77		Lime Kiln/Cooling Tower Former Sugar Factory Athy Road Carlow	Strawhall	The cooling tower is a distinct landmark in the vicinity of Carlow Town. It is a most impressive structure. There may be similar structures in Mallow & Tuam but this was the first sugar factory in Ireland and led the way in the technology of sugar beet refining. The cooling tower has great potential as a viewing platform to see the town of Carlow and a centre for the recall of the industrial and historical past of Carlow			N	Sc,I,H
CW78		Strawhall House Athy Raod Carlow	Strawhall	Straw Hall House is a classical composition with a house flanked by wings. The main house has a five-bay, two storey façade over a basement. The roof is high-pitched with natural slates and has end stacks. The Walls have rough-cast in recent years but the windows retain single-pane, timber sashes. The round headed, limestone door case dates from the early 19 th century and has a delicate architrave and is approached up a wide flight of steps. The wings have half-hexagon bows and contain tall windows. The single bay links to the wings contain round headed door cases similar to the main door case. The back of the house has been much altered. Across the yard is a fine range of stables which dates from the early 19 th century and has a pedimented centre piece which formerly contained a tall carriage arch. The stables and house together make a very fine composition. The house dates from the mid 18 th century having a high pitched roof and a rhythm to the fenestration, which dates from that period. It was remodelled and had the wings and stables added in the early 19 th century – possible circa 1810. it belonged to the Bruen Family who employed Sir Richard Morrison at Oak Park and it is possible that he had a hand in the remodelling of the house			R	A, H
CW79		Former Dock Former Sugar Factory Strawhall	Strawhall	The harbour is a relatively modern construction having concrete walls and an iron bridge over the entrance. The inner part of the harbour has been filled in so only the entrance at the rive bank remains			R	Sc, I
CW244	10300725	Browneshill House Gate Lodge, Browneshill Road, Carlow	Chaplestown	A neat, classical composition of circa 1842 with a three-bay, single-storey façade. The walls are of smooth rendering with granite, Doric pilasters instead of coigns on the corners, a Doric portico and a full, granite entablature of frieze, cornice and blocking course running round the building. The windows have granite, architraved dressings and brackets under the sills. The sash windows are modern replacements. The roof is hipped and slated and has lost its stack			R	A
CW310		Garden House Browneshill House	Kernanstown	A small, hexagonal building dating from the early 19 th century, built of roughly-squared granite with brick dressings to the windows and a sprocketed roof with wide eaves. The windows are modern replacements and the roof is covered with mineral felt. The building is about 50 yards South of the house			R	AS

CW395	10300702	Erindale Stables Mortarstown Upper	Mortarstown Upper	Beside the main road is a long, single-storey, gable-ended building of coursed-rubble stone, partially lime rendered and partially rough-cast with granite ornaments (pinnacles and pyramids) at the ends and granite-framed slits. There is also a walled garden and a detached summer house			R	A
CW396	10300710	Brannigan's Mortarstown	Mortarstown Upper	A four-bay, single-storey, thatched cottage with rough-cast walls and a thatched roof. A single bay has been added on the left-hand side and has a corrugated-iron roof. The house is thought to date from circa 1855. One of the very few thatched houses in County Carlow it is traditionally sited being tucked into the hillside. The thatch is in very poor repair			R	A,S
CW418		Oak Park Walled Garden And Buildings Oak Park Demesne Oak Park	Oakpark or Painestown	The walled garden had a high, stone wall. One side of the wall is next to the avenue leading to the house. On the North side of the garden is a composition with two, gable-fronted buildings which have square-headed doorcases and sidelights on the ground floor and a pair of pointed windows with chamfered, granite dressings on the first floor. The first-floor windows cut a string course which marks the base of the gable. The walls are built of rubble-stone rendered with lime rendering and the roofs are of natural slate with granite coping to the front. The two buildings are linked by a single-storey section. The buildings probably date from the 1830s. This is very interesting and unusual design which shows the architect engaged in a playful composition			R	A
CW419	10300208	The Dairy Oak Park Demesne Carlow	Oakpark or Painestown	An estate cottage, probably designed by the Morrisons, in the tudor-gothic style. It is built of coursed-rubble granite with gables, bow-windows, stairs turret and single-storey wing. The windows have granite mullions with chamfered dressings as does the square-headed doorcase. The stairs turret has a pointed, stone roof. The roof is covered with natural slate. The house has been closed up for some years			R	A,Int
CW420	10300215	The Stable Complex Oak Park Demesne Carlow	Oakpark or Painestown	This stable yard dates from the late 18 th century or early 19 th century and has a number of buildings of coursed-rubble stone. The principle building is of two bays and three storeys with blank, segmental-headed arches on both floors, gable ends and slated roof. There is a lower range to the left-hand side treated in the same way. Opposite are gable-fronted buildings			R	A
CW421	10300205	The Old Stable Block, Oak Park Demesne Oak Park	Oakpark or Painestown	A U-plan stable block with a seven-bay, two-storey façade having a three-bay, recessed centre, painted, smooth-rendered walls, carriage arches on the ground floor, a string-course at impost level and small windows on the first floor. The roof is hipped and covered with natural slates. The return walls have wide, blank arches with the string course running along at impost level so that the head of the arch is glazed and looks like a Diocletian window. The stables appear to date from circa 1820 and because of their sophisticated design could be by the Morrisons at a time that they were working at Borris			R	A

CW422	10300207	Iron Bridge Oak Park Demesne Oak Park	Oakpark or Painestown	A cast-iron, single-arch bridge with serpentine, entwined ornamentation, banded, granite piers and dating from circa 1835. It was designed by George Papworth. A very important iron bridge of unusual design			N	A,Tc
CW423	10300214	Graveyard & Church Ruins Oak Park Demesne Oak Park	Oakpark or Painestown	A graveyard with the ruins of an early-18 th century church			R	A,S
CW424	10300204	Mausoleum Oak Park Demesne Oak Park	Oakpark or Painestown	The mausoleum dates from circa 1841 and was never completed. It was designed by J.B.Keane, the Morrison's assistant, and consists of a Greek-revival temple with massive, granite ashlar walls on a raised base. This possibly the largest mausoleum in Ireland. Designs for the mausoleum were exhibited in the Royal Hibernian academy in 1841. The mausoleum has been cleaned recently and is in good order			N	A,S
CW442	10300711	Pollacton House Gateway (Front) Hacketstown Road Carlow	Pollerton Big	The entrance gates on the Rathvilly road have four piers of ashlar limestone with balls on top. The quadrants have wrought-iron railings			R	A
CW443	10300712	Pollacton House Lodge Hacketstown Road Carlow	Pollerton Big	A single-storey gate lodge with an L-plan, bow window and projecting porch. The walls are of limestone ashlar with channelled, raised coigns and the roof has natural slates. The windows are blocked up. The lodge probably dates from circa 1860			R	A
CW444	10300715	Pollacton House Gateway (Rear) Palatine Road Carlow	Pollerton Big	The entrance gates on the Palatine road date from the mid-18 th century and consist of tall, limestone piers with basemoulds, cornices and large balls. The gates are flanked by quadrant walls of coursed-rubble limestone with pedestrian arches			R	A