

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?

A scheme of grants, called Conservation Grants, were 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 prioritised applications for grant aid on the basis of a report by an architectural consultant on the applications received. Presently, due to lack of funding, these grants are not available.

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 County 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.

Townland: Denotes the Townland 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	Art	Artistic
I	Industrial	Tr	Transport
S	Social	E	Engineering
H	Historical	Tc	Technical
R	Rarity	U	Unique
O	Omit	Int	Interior
Sc	Scientific	Int	Interior
G	Group	U/R	Uniqueness/Rarity
C	Cultural	Inv	Innovative
V	Vernacular	P	Personality

RPS Listings (Protected Structures)

RPS NO.	NIAH NO.	ADDRESS	TOWNLAND	COMPOSITION	PHOTO	RATING	IMPORTAN CE
CW1	10301648	Fennagh House, Fennagh	Ballagherneen	A three-bay, two-storey, mid-19 th century house built of large blocks of coursed-rubble granite, with a recessed central bay accommodating a Doric porch set in antis with a balustrade on the first floor. The sash windows have large plate glass panes and the roof is hipped with natural slates and granite-ashlar stacks. The house is deeper than it is wide and has a basement which is not visible from the front. The carriage turn has a stone balustrade round it. Beside the house is a two-storey stable block which is entered through a pedimented arch which has a giant curvilinear keystone. On the roof is a cylindrical bellcote.		R	A, Int
CW2	10301202	St. Bridget's Catholic Church, Ballinabrannagh	Ballinabrannagh	A very fine example of a single-cell, barn church of three bays. The church dates from circa 1825 and was renovated circa 1980. It has rough-cast walls with a granite, round-headed door case with a pulvinated moulding at the West end and a square-headed door case on the North side. Over the West door is a round-headed window and a granite roundel. The round-headed windows have unsuitable uPVC glazing. The roof is covered with natural slates, the corners have pillar-like pinnacles supporting balls and there are crosses at either end. The entrance gates are contemporary with the church and have cylindrical, granite piers with balls on top.		R	A, Int, Art
CW3	10301912	St Lazerian's Catholic Church, Ballinkillen	Ballinkillen	A large T-plan barn church with a date stone 1793 though the present church is not the original 1793 church on this site but probably dates from circa 1830. The church is painted and rendered with plain, pointed windows and one square-headed, granite door case remaining. The church was remodelled about 1975 and porches added to the West end and North transept and the windows re-fenestrated. The West window retains its original granite dressings and the granite bellcote, in a slightly Italianate style remains. The interior was remodelled though two of the circa 1830 galleries remain. The church is, at present, being re-roofed though retains its granite coping. In the graveyard is a small, three-bay building built of large blocks of granite which was possibly a sexton's house. The roof has recently been re-slatted. This building should also be protected. The gate piers are of granite with capstone and wrought-iron gates dating from circa 1800.		R	A, S, Int, U, R, Art
CW4	10301309	St. Peter & Paul's Catholic Church, Ballon	Ballon	Detached Catholic church, c. 1820, on a cruciform plan with granite dressings including architraves to some openings and belfry. Renovated and re-rendered, c. 1993. Interior retains wall monuments, three galleries, timber ceiling and Gothic reredos, c. 1820.		R	A, Int, S
CW5	10301702	Ballydarton House, Fennagh	Ballydarton	An inventive, tudor-revival house by Daniel Robertson dating from circa 1830. It is built of granite ashlar with an asymmetrical, three-bay façade with a three-stage, rectangular-plan tower in the centre gabled bays on either side. On the left-hand side is a large, mullioned, staircase window set in a rectangular-plan bay and on the right are two storeys of mullioned windows. On the left-hand corner is an octagonal turret and further gables at the end. There is a service wing at the West end. The roof has natural slates and the stacks are of granite ashlar. Adjoining the house is a stable wing which has a castellated entrance arch on the public road.		R	A, Int, Art, S

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CW6	10301904	Barrow Bridge, Goresbridge	Ballyellin & Tomdarragh	A nine-arch road bridge over the Barrow. It was built in the 1760s after a devastating flood in 1763. It is built of rubble stone with granite voussoirs and triangular cut waters. It is a particularly elegant bridge gently rising to the centre.		R	A, Tc, Art
CW7	10301310	Sandbrook House	Ballygarret or Sandbrook	A five-bay, two-storey, early-18 th century house with a pedimented breakfront, cement-rendered walls, a heavy cornice and granite, raised coigns. The square-headed, granite doorcase has a lugged architrave and large sidelights. The windows have late-19 th century single-pane sashes but retain their granite, moulded sills and the roof is covered with natural slates. Two bay additions were made to the house on either side shortly after the house was built. The walls are also cemented rendered with raised, granite coigns and moulded sills to the windows. In front are low, quadrant walls and tiny, square-plan pavilions with pyramidal, slated roofs. The interior retains a panelled hall and original staircase.		R	A, Int, U, R, Art, S
CW8	10400413	Milford Bridge, Milford	Ballygowen & Clochrstick	A five-arch, hump-backed bridge over the Barrow dating from circa 1765. It is built of coursed-rubble granite with cutwaters, rusticated voussoirs and triple keystones.		R	A, Tc
CW9	10301306	Ballykealy House, Ballon	Ballykealy	A tudor-gothic revival house designed by Thomas Cobden about 1830. The house has a T plan with a tall, three-bay, three-storey façade which has gabled, advanced bays flanking a triple-arched loggia. The loggia is of granite ashlar and was originally open. Over it is a tall, triple-light window with rope moulding. The flanking bays have two storeys of tripartite windows over which are panels filled with exaggeratedly large, linked circles. The secret of this façade is the subtle gradation of planes which gives it depth and drama. The roof profile is particularly striking with a high-pitched roof, tall gables with granite coping, flanking turret-like pinnacles and very tall chimney-stacks. The walls are of smooth rendering painted and the windows have late-19 th century sashes. There is a single-storey wing on the right-hand side and an arch into the yard. The rear of the house has a two-storey service wing. The interior retains original decoration. The immediate grounds are contained within a ha-ha.		R	A, Int, Art
CW10	10301645	No.1 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of six, three-bay, single-storey houses built of coursed-rubble granite, dated 1859 and 1860. The houses have hood moulds over the windows and doors. This terrace balances the terrace on the other side of the central terrace. The houses are fronted by a low granite wall. The houses have been individually renovated and therefore have different modern glazing and doors.		R	A, Art
CW11	10301645	No.2 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of six, three-bay, single-storey houses built of coursed-rubble granite, dated 1859 and 1860. The houses have hood moulds over the windows and doors. This terrace balances the terrace on the other side of the central terrace. The houses are fronted by a low granite wall. The houses have been individually renovated and therefore have different modern glazing and doors.		R	A, Art
CW12	10301645	No.3 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of six, three-bay, single-storey houses built of coursed-rubble granite, dated 1859 and 1860. The houses have hood moulds over the windows and doors. This terrace balances the terrace on the other side of the central terrace. The houses are fronted by a low granite wall. The houses have been individually renovated and therefore have different modern glazing and doors.		R	A, Art

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CW13	10301645	No.4 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of six, three-bay, single-storey houses built of coursed-rubble granite, dated 1859 and 1860. The houses have hood moulds over the windows and doors. This terrace balances the terrace on the other side of the central terrace. The houses are fronted by a low granite wall. The houses have been individually renovated and therefore have different modern glazing and doors.		R	A, Art
CW14	10301645	No.5 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of six, three-bay, single-storey houses built of coursed-rubble granite, dated 1859 and 1860. The houses have hood moulds over the windows and doors. This terrace balances the terrace on the other side of the central terrace. The houses are fronted by a low granite wall. The houses have been individually renovated and therefore have different modern glazing and doors.		R	A, Art
CW15	10301645	No.6 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of six, three-bay, single-storey houses built of coursed-rubble granite, dated 1859 and 1860. The houses have hood moulds over the windows and doors. This terrace balances the terrace on the other side of the central terrace. The houses are fronted by a low granite wall. The houses have been individually renovated and therefore have different modern glazing and doors.		R	A, Art
CW16	10301644	No.7 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of nine, three-bay, single-storey estate cottages built of coursed-rubble granite, dated 1862. In the centre of the terrace is a two-storey house with a large, half-octagon bow with a square-headed doorcase with a cornice and ribbed jambs. Over the doorcase is an oculus with keystones. The end houses have advanced, half-octagon bows both with Coade-stone coats of arms over square-headed doorcases. The gardens are fronted by low walls. The houses have been individually renovated and therefore have different modern glazing and doors.		R	A, Art
CW17	10301644	No.8 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of nine, three-bay, single-storey estate cottages built of coursed-rubble granite, dated 1862. In the centre of the terrace is a two-storey house with a large, half-octagon bow with a square-headed doorcase with a cornice and ribbed jambs. Over the doorcase is an oculus with keystones. The end houses have advanced, half-octagon bows both with Coade-stone coats of arms over square-headed doorcases. The gardens are fronted by low walls. The houses have been individually renovated and therefore have different modern glazing and doors.		R	A, Art
CW18	10301644	No.9 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of nine, three-bay, single-storey estate cottages built of coursed-rubble granite, dated 1862. In the centre of the terrace is a two-storey house with a large, half-octagon bow with a square-headed doorcase with a cornice and ribbed jambs. Over the doorcase is an oculus with keystones. The end houses have advanced, half-octagon bows both with Coade-stone coats of arms over square-headed doorcases. The gardens are fronted by low walls. The houses have been individually renovated and therefore have different modern glazing and doors.		R	A, Art
CW19	10301644	No.10 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of nine, three-bay, single-storey estate cottages built of coursed-rubble granite, dated 1862. In the centre of the terrace is a two-storey house with a large, half-octagon bow with a square-headed doorcase with a cornice and ribbed jambs. Over the doorcase is an oculus with keystones. The end houses have advanced, half-octagon bows both with Coade-stone coats of arms over square-headed doorcases. The gardens are fronted by low walls. The houses have been individually renovated and therefore have different modern glazing and doors.		R	A, Art

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CW20	10301644	No.11 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of nine, three-bay, single-storey estate cottages built of coursed-rubble granite, dated 1862. In the centre of the terrace is a two-storey house with a large, half-octagon bow with a square-headed doorcase with a cornice and ribbed jambs. Over the doorcase is an oculus with keystones. The end houses have advanced, half-octagon bows both with Coade-stone coats of arms over square-headed doorcases. The gardens are fronted by low walls. The houses have been individually renovated and therefore have different modern glazing and doors.		R	A, Art
CW21	10301644	No.12 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of nine, three-bay, single-storey estate cottages built of coursed-rubble granite, dated 1862. In the centre of the terrace is a two-storey house with a large, half-octagon bow with a square-headed doorcase with a cornice and ribbed jambs. Over the doorcase is an oculus with keystones. The end houses have advanced, half-octagon bows both with Coade-stone coats of arms over square-headed doorcases. The gardens are fronted by low walls. The houses have been individually renovated and therefore have different modern glazing and doors.		R	A, Art
CW22	10301644	No.13 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of nine, three-bay, single-storey estate cottages built of coursed-rubble granite, dated 1862. In the centre of the terrace is a two-storey house with a large, half-octagon bow with a square-headed doorcase with a cornice and ribbed jambs. Over the doorcase is an oculus with keystones. The end houses have advanced, half-octagon bows both with Coade-stone coats of arms over square-headed doorcases. The gardens are fronted by low walls. The houses have been individually renovated and therefore have different modern glazing and doors.		R	A, Art
CW23	10301644	No.14 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of nine, three-bay, single-storey estate cottages built of coursed-rubble granite, dated 1862. In the centre of the terrace is a two-storey house with a large, half-octagon bow with a square-headed doorcase with a cornice and ribbed jambs. Over the doorcase is an oculus with keystones. The end houses have advanced, half-octagon bows both with Coade-stone coats of arms over square-headed doorcases. The gardens are fronted by low walls. The houses have been individually renovated and therefore have different modern glazing and doors.		R	A, Art
CW24	10301644	No.15 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of nine, three-bay, single-storey estate cottages built of coursed-rubble granite, dated 1862. In the centre of the terrace is a two-storey house with a large, half-octagon bow with a square-headed doorcase with a cornice and ribbed jambs. Over the doorcase is an oculus with keystones. The end houses have advanced, half-octagon bows both with Coade-stone coats of arms over square-headed doorcases. The gardens are fronted by low walls. The houses have been individually renovated and therefore have different modern glazing and doors.		R	A, Art
CW25	10301643	No.16 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of six, three-bay, single-storey cottages built of coursed-rubble granite about 1860. The windows and doors have hood moulds, and the roofs have natural slates. The houses are fronted by low granite walls.		R	A, Art
CW26	10301643	No.17 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of six, three-bay, single-storey cottages built of coursed-rubble granite about 1860. The windows and doors have hood moulds, and the roofs have natural slates. The houses are fronted by low granite walls.		R	A, Art

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CW27	10301643	No.18 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of six, three-bay, single-storey cottages built of coursed-rubble granite about 1860. The windows and doors have hood moulds, and the roofs have natural slates. The houses are fronted by low granite walls.		R	A, Art
CW28	10301643	No.19 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of six, three-bay, single-storey cottages built of coursed-rubble granite about 1860. The windows and doors have hood moulds, and the roofs have natural slates. The houses are fronted by low granite walls.		R	A, Art
CW29	10301643	No.20 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of six, three-bay, single-storey cottages built of coursed-rubble granite about 1860. The windows and doors have hood moulds, and the roofs have natural slates. The houses are fronted by low granite walls.		R	A, Art
CW30	10301643	No.21 Fennagh Estate Cottages, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By.)	A terrace of six, three-bay, single-storey cottages built of coursed-rubble granite about 1860. The windows and doors have hood moulds, and the roofs have natural slates. The houses are fronted by low granite walls.		R	A, Art
CW31	10400506	Warehouse, (now apartments) Church Street, Leighlinbridge	Ballyknockan (Idrone West By.)	An L-plan warehouse of circa 1840 built of coursed-rubble stone with a mixture of limestone and granite blocks. The façade to Church Street is of nine bays and five storeys with brick dressings to the openings. The openings are surprisingly small. The new roof looks very well with large dormers resting on the original cornice.		R	A
CW32	10400507	E. Cullen & Son's Milford Street, Leighlinbridge	Ballyknockan (Idrone West By.)	A seven-bay, five-storey, gable-ended warehouse of circa 1830, built of coursed-rubble stone rendered on the ground floor and on the area above the cornice. There is a simple, traditional, timber shopfront and an elliptical-headed carriage arch on the ground floor and the openings have shutters which are brightly painted. At the North end is an additional range set right-angles to the original warehouse. It appears to have been built at two periods and has walls of larger blocks of stone and has a hipped roof.		R	A
CW33	10400508	Barrow Bridge, Leighlinbridge	Ballyknockan (Idrone West By.) & Leighlinbridge	A very fine, eight arched bridge, over the river Barrow. It dates from 1789 and has triangular-shed cutwaters and round-headed arches. It is said to be a rebuilding of a bridge of 1650. The parapet wall on the North side was removed in the 1980s to provide a cantilevered pavement which has an iron railing. The bridge is noticeably hump-backed due to the fact that it rises from a level close to the level of the river		N	A, Tc, H
CW34	10302233	Ballyteigelea Bridge	Ballyteigelea (Idrone East By)	Ballyteigelea bridge dates from circa 1765 and has five arches with rusticated voussoirs, triple keystones, triangular cut-waters and a parapet set above a string-course.		R	A, Tc
CW35	10302001	Hollybrook House, Myshall	Bealalaw	A five-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house of circa 1765 with painted, rendered walls, a pedimented breakfront with a granite, pedimented doorcase, round-headed window in the first floor and a half-moon window in the tympanum. There is a return for the staircase and a modern extension to that return. The high-pitched roof has end stacks and is covered with natural slates. The windows have unsuitable modern glazing bars.		R	A, Int, Art, S

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CW36	10400803	Borris House Chapel, Borris House, Borris	Borris	The chapel is a three-bay church designed in the tudor-gothic style by the Morrisons and was once linked to the house. The section between the house and the chapel was demolished in the 1950s. The chapel is built of coursed-rubble granite with an undercroft, tall, transom and mullioned windows, a wide perpendicular window at the East end, crenellations and a turret over the entrance at the West end. The interior retains its original fittings and rib-vaulted ceiling.		R	A, Int, Art
CW37	10400802	Borris House, Borris	Borris	The house is on the site of a late-medieval castle which was sited in front of the present house. The cellars of the castle survive running out in front. The house is an 18 th century structure remodelled by the Morrisons in the early 19 th century in their tudor-gothic revival style. It has a seven-bay, three-storey façade with corner towers and a gothic, arched porch. The house is covered with patent cement and highly decorative embellishments including drip labels and heraldic heads hinting at the historic past of the Kavanagh family. Apart from the tall, tudor stacks the roof is hidden by a tall parapet decorated with blank tracery and topped with finials. Later additions were made at the rear in the 1840's with billard rooms and additional accommodation. The interior is classical with very fine neo-classical plasterwork designed by the Morrisons.		N	A, H, Int, Art
CW38	10300310	D'Israeli School, Bough, Rathvilly	Bough	A late Palladian composition which dates from 1826 with the master's residence in the centre flanked by classroom blocks. The centre has a two-bay façade, though it is in fact a two-storey building, with two bays of sash windows set in tall, blank arches above which is a long plaque. The walls were lined and cemented at a later date but the original, simple cornice with blocking course survives surmounted by a panel with clock and louvered bellcote. Flanking the centre are recessed doorcases, with pitched canopies over the doors, and single-bay, classroom wings with pedimented breakfronts and round-headed windows set in recessed arches. These windows have unsuitable uPVC glazing. The roofs are hipped and covered with natural slates and there is a single stack on the central block. The school is an early work of Joseph Welland.		N	A, S, Art
CW39	10301317	Mill Park, Aghade, Tullow	Carrickslaney	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house said to date from 1650. It has a T plan with the return added at a later date. It has remarkably thick walls which suggests a seventeenth century date. The walls are rough cast and there is a square-headed, granite, blocked-architrave doorcase dating from the eighteenth century flanked by wide sidelights. The roof is slightly high pitched and there are substantial, granite stacks. The 19 th century glazing has been replaced with modern windows during recent renovations.		R	A, Int, S
CW40	10300742	Castletown Castle	Castletown	A five-bay, two-storey, tudor-gothic revival house of circa 1835 which incorporates a late-medieval tower house and a house of circa 1750. The 1750 house is clearly seen from the rear and has a gable-ended roof and full-height return. This part of the house retains its original joinery. Daniel Robertson extended the house and used granite ashlar with all his hallmarks of drip-labelled, mullioned windows, dormers, turrets, bracketed eaves, moulded coping, pinnacles and high-pitched roofs to bring all the existing elements together into a cohesive tudor-gothic composition. The house retains its original sash windows and natural slate roof.		R	A, Int, Art, S
CW41	10300743	Castletown Castle Stables	Castletown	The stable yard comprises four individual ranges built at different times. The most important is a three-bay, coach house of circa 1800, with a façade of granite ashlar with three carriage arches with rusticated dressings and a roof of natural slates. The central arch has a Coade-stone keystone while the other two have granite, scroll keystones. The range on the East side of the yard is built of coursed-rubble granite and has three, brick-dressed, carriage arches. The other		R	A, S






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				ranges are also of coursed-rubble, stone rendered and are of less architectural importance but nevertheless make up a complete square.			
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
CW43	10300705	Clogrennan House, Clogrennan	Clogrennan	The ruins of a five-bay, three-storey country house built about 1815 and dismantled in the 1950s. It is a very fine example of neo-classicism and is built of lime-rendered, coursed-rubble granite with a pedimented breakfront, a tripartite, ashlar granite door case, large granite, Wyatt window on the first floor and a smaller Wyatt window on the second floor. It has raised coigns on the breakfront and the corners of the house and a simple cornice for the eaves. The rear elevation has a three-storey bow which is now ivy covered. The house is probably an early work of Thomas Cobden.		R	A
CW44	10400713	Derry River Bridge, Clonegall	Clonegall	A very fine late-18 th century bridge of five arches, and possibly further flood arches, with granite ashlar voussoirs and triangular cut waters		R	A, Tc
CW45	10400702	St. Brigid's Catholic Church	Clonegall	A five-bay single-cell church of circa 1830 with painted, rough-cast walls, tall, pointed windows and a West front with a breakfront, pointed doorcases, corner pinnacles and an elaborate bellcote with pinnacles and a central spirlet. The pitched roof has natural slates. The interior retains a tall, Corinthian reredos and a decorative plaster ceiling. The church was extensively renovated circa 1975. The original doorcase of the main west door has been removed.		R	A, Int, Art
CW46	10301620	Holloden, Royal Oak, Bagenalstown	Clorusk Lower	A mid-eighteenth century house of circa 1760, of three bays and two storeys over a basement with a pedimented breakfront, round-headed, granite doorcase with Doric pilasters and architraved head and sidelights. The first floor has a round-headed window also with flanking windows. The door is approached up a tall flight of steps. The rear elevation has tall, round-headed windows on the ground floor and a wide, formerly tripartite window in the centre of the first floor. The walls are built of rubble stone with lime rendering. The roof is hipped with natural slates and there are end stacks. The interior has a very interesting panelled hall with pilasters defining the panels. The house is now derelict and has been partially burnt. There is a low, quadrant, curtain wall which leads to an octagonal dovecote. The yard buildings are built of rubble stone, lime-rendered with granite doorcases and windows in half-moon shapes. These have been described as oriental in style and are most unusual.		R	A, Int, U, Art
CW47	10301818	St. Lazerian's Catholic Church, Kildavin	Crowsgrove	A five-bay, single-cevll barn church of circa 1830 with painted, rough-cast walls and pointed windows with Y tracery, renovated circa 1875 with a bellcote added. There is a simple, pitched-roof porch. The church was renovated circa 1975.		R	A, Int, Art, S
CW48	10302003	Drumfea Catholic Church, Drumfea, Myshall	Drumfea	A very good example of an early barn church in very good condition. The church has a cruciform plan and because of it awkward site the nave is shorter than the transepts. The walls are painted and smooth rendered and there are wide, square-headed, granite doorcases that are painted. The windows are pointed and the roof is covered with natural slates. The church is dated 1810. The interior is well preserved with three galleries with simple piers and a		R	A, Int, Art, S

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				<p>balustraded gallery front. The ionic reredos has an open, segmental pediment and is a rare survival. Flanking the chancel are decorative frames on the walls. The ceiling has some original decorative plasterwork. Beside the church is a mid-19th century, cast-iron belfry and a Marian statue of 1954.</p>			
CW49	10301632	Dunleckney Manor, Dunleckney, Bagenalstown	Dunleckney	<p>Dunleckney Manor is the finest example of Daniel Robertson's work in the tudor-gothic revival style. It was commenced in circa 1845 and completed about 1860. The house is built with a beautiful quality, silvery granite and has a compact façade of three bays and two storeys with the central bay advanced, an elaborate, pointed doorcase with an oriel window above that rises well into the gable. The flanking bays also have oriels over mullioned windows on the ground floor. There is a tall, octagonal tower on the right-hand corner. The garden front on the South side is asymmetrical with mullioned windows, dormers and a short wing jutting out at the end. The walls are ornamented with string courses and decorative, blind-tracery panels carved in granite. The roof is particularly impressive with a forest of tall, tudor stacks. The interior contains a panelled, imperial staircase with arcaded galleries, groin-vaulted ceilings and panelling and important, seventeenth century, architectural salvage from the chancel of Kilkenny Cathedral. There is a service wing at the rear. The house was saved from decay in the 1980s and is now in good condition.</p>		N	A, Int, S, Art, H
CW50	10400710	Huntington Castle, Clongall	Huntington	<p>An early 17th century semi-fortified house with walls of coursed-rubble stone and a distinct batter, simple crenellations and diminutive bartizans on the corners of the front façade. The house was remodelled in circa 1725 when four bays and three storeys of windows were inserted. These have shallow reveals but the sashes were replaced about 1880. A crenellated, enclosed porch was added to the front and a full-height bow at the rear. The interior of the original house has timber dividing walls, panelling, ceilings and staircase dating from circa 1725. Further additions were made about 1880 at the rear with an asymmetrical, seven-bay, two-storey range with a crenellated parapet and conservatory. The basement has a Temple of Isis which was created in the latter half of the twentieth century. The yard contains stables of coursed-rubble stone with Bunclody slate roofs and other buildings. The formal gardens date from circa 1675 and have terraces, canals and yew walks.</p>		N	A, Int, Art, H
CW51	10300723	Browneshill House Stables, Browneshill	Kernanstown	<p>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.</p>		R	A, S, Art
CW52	10300724	Browneshill House	Kernanstown	<p>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</p>		N	A, Int, S, Art

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				original decoration including a superb, rococo, decorative-plaster ceiling and full-height, open-well staircase.			
CW53	10400615	Bagenalstown Train Station, Bagenalstown	Kilcarrig	Bagenalstown Railway Station is one of the finest station compositions in Ireland. Though small, it is richly detailed and ingenious in its classical, Italianate design. The main building has a five-bay, two-storey façade with a wide, three-bay, pedimented breakfront, tall segmental-headed windows on the ground floor, a balcony and smaller windows on the first floor. Flanking the breakfront are carriage arches with bold, monolithic piers and oculi on the first floor, a heavy cornice and a low-pitched, gable-ended roof with end stacks. Flanking the building are pedimented pavilions with round-headed windows. The station is built of limestone ashlar with granite dressings. The rear façade facing the platform has a single-storey, passenger shelter with monolithic, granite piers supporting a slated roof and flanking pavilions with pedimented breakfronts.		R	A, Art, S
CW54	10301801	River Slaney Bridge, Kilcarrig, Clonegall	Kilcarrig & Craan	A fine, hump-backed, five-arch bridge built of granite with ashlar voussoirs and cut-waters. It dates from circa 1800.		R	A, Tc
CW55	10302236	Kilcoltrim House, Kilcoltrim, Borris	Kilcoltrim	A dramatic ruin of a seven-bay, three-storey, early-18 th century house built on a hillside to the north of Borris. Though in ruins it is possible to see the unusual plan where the staircase ramps are enclosed in separate walled spaces in the heart of the building. This plan has not known to have been used elsewhere in Ireland.		R	A, Int
CW56	10301604	Killinane House, Leighlinbridge	Killinane	A very important country house of the middle size dating from circa 1765. It has a gable-ended façade of five bays and two storeys with bow ends. The walls have recently been rough cast which would have replaced the original lime rendering, retaining earlier, cement, parallel raised coigns. The pedimented, granite doorcase is a set-piece undoubtedly from a copy book and has, side lights, channelled piers, brackets supporting the pediment and a timber fanlight. The windows, with their granite sills, have recently-inserted uPVC glazing. Behind the front range is an earlier house which has a high-pitched roof and projecting, end stacks. The roof of the front range has recently had the Bunclody slates replaced. No stacks are visible from the front as they rest on the central, spine wall. The roof of the older part of the house has been reslated in recent years. The yard buildings date from the mid-18 th century and have granite doorcases with classical features executed in a rustic fashion. These are particularly interesting and rare.		R	A, Int, Art
CW57	10400830	Borris Viaduct, Borris	Knockagundarragh or Scorteen	Sixteen-arch limestone built former railway viaduct, c. 1860. Now closed.		N	A, Tc, Art

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CW58	10400511	Steward Lodge, Fair Green, Leighlinbridge	Leighlinbridge	A small, three-bay, two-storey country house with a basement, dating from circa 1750. The façade has a steep-pitched, floating pediment containing an oculus. The walls are rough-cast with granite dressings including raised coigns, a base-mould, string-course on the first-floor level, a cornice and windows with lugged architraves and triple keystones. The windows on the front façade have six-pane sashes while those on the rere have been altered in the early 19 th century to mullions. A tetrastyle, Doric porch in granite ashlar was added about 1835 as well as a full-height bow at the rere. The roof is hipped with natural slates and a pair of chimney-stacks. There is a gazebo in the grounds and the grounds are entered through an arch.		R	A, Int
CW59	10400510	Higgin's , Main Street, Leighlinbridge	Leighlinbridge	A three-bay, three-storey, gable-fronted house of circa 1700, built of brick and later rough cast. The roof is high pitched and covered with asbestos slates and there is a central, brick stack. The walls have raised coigns of cement and string courses. The windows are tall on the first floor showing that it is the piano nobile. The house was altered about 1830 and a wide, elliptical-headed doorcase added on the left-hand side and a simple shopfront inserted. The house is difficult to date but the pitch of the roof, the gable on the front and the use of brick suggests a date of circa 1700 if not earlier.		R	A
CW60	10300410	Lisnavagh House, Rathvilly	Lisnavagh	A tudor gothic-revival house of circa 1847, designed by Daniel Robertson, truncated and rebuilt in 1953 by Alan Hope. Prior to the remodelling the house was very big. The main reception rooms were demolished in the remodelling leaving the rear section of the house. The house has an irregular plan and is built of granite ashlar with a porte cochere, wide, bay windows, mullioned windows, parapet walls and gables with finials. The roof is covered with natural slates and there are tall, tudor stacks. The remodelling was very successful.		R	A, S, Int, Art
CW61	10301911	Lorum Church of Ireland Church, Lorum, Bagenalstown	Lorum	An unusual, late First Fruits church designed by Frederick Darley circa 1838 in a gothic-revival style not dissimilar from the work of John Semple. It is built of coursed-rubble granite with a long, seven-bay nave with a rectangular chancel, tall, pointed windows set between buttresses which are topped with finials that look like small chimney-stacks. The slated roof is largely hidden by a tall parapet. The fine, West tower and broach spire was added in 1862 and a vestry was added at the same time. The tower is in two stages, is built of granite ashlar with well-detailed, thirteenth-century, gothic revival windows. The gate piers are also by Darley and reflect the detailing on the church. In the graveyard is a fragment of an earlier church possibly dating from the 18 th century. This should also be protected.		R	A, Int, H, S, Art
CW62	10400605	Post Office, Main Street, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A three-bay, double-height post office designed in a classical style with a full-width pediment giving the effect of an engaged portico. It has wide, brick piers supporting an ionic, broken-base pediment with modillion blocks and a keystone for the round-headed, central arch. The windows and doorcase are set between the piers and the central window is framed by an architrave. On the left-hand side is a single-storey wing of three bays with painted and rendered walls and a parapet. The post office dates from circa 1915 and may be the work of Harold Leask.		R	A, Art
CW63	10400607	St. Mary's Church of Ireland, Church Street, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A large, cruciform-plan church with a three-stage West tower. The church is built of granite ashlar with tall, pointed windows with diamond panes, diagonal buttresses crowned with crenellated pepper-pots and a roof of natural slate supported by granite brackets. The tower also has diagonal buttresses, a pointed doorcase, pointed windows, English-style crenellations and pinnacles. The interior contains wall monuments. The church is in the First Fruits style and may date from as late as 1845. It is possible that it is by Thomas Cobden.		R	A, Int, S, Art

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CW64	10400608	Courthouse, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	The Court House is an ionic temple unusually placed so that it faces away from the street and overlooks the buildings lower down the hill. It is set on a raised base with an ionic portico and is modelled on an original classical design. At the rear is a single-storey building with painted rendering, round-headed windows with Georgian panes, a doorcase now square-headed but originally round-headed, a granite entablature with cornice and blocking course and a hipped roof hidden behind a parapet. On the streetline is a low, granite wall with mid-19 th century spiked railings.		R	A, H, S, Art
CW65	10400612	Rudkin's Mill, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A mill of two dates- the first of circa 1775 And the second of circa 1850. The original mill is built of coursed-rubble, local stone with granite coigns, huge blocks of granite for the lintels and has an L plan. The later addition is taller and is built of coursed-rubble limestone with granite coigns. The mill is now a shell.		R	A, S, Tch
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.		R	A, Int, S, Art
CW67	10301711	Church of Christ The Redeemer, Church Of Ireland, Myshall	Myshall	A miniature cathedral church built as a memorial in the early years of the 20 th century. It has a cruciform plan with nave, transepts, chancel, baptistery and West tower with spire. The walls are of limestone ashlar with exceptional detailing and the interior is particularly rich and includes a statue of the deceased. The church was designed by George Coppinger Ashlin. The church is an amazing, set piece which means that every detail in the church is an integral part of the whole and must be preserved.		N	A, Int, S, Art
CW68	10301638	St. Patricks Catholic Church, Newtown	Newtown (Idrone East By)	A very important, early-19 th century barn church in an early, gothic-revival style. The church dates from circa 1830 and has a T plan. It is built of coursed-rubble granite with a gabled, three-bay façade which has a four-centred window in the centre, flanked by quatre-foil windows over four-centred doorcases. The gable is crenellated and has buttresses with pinnacles – the corner buttresses are diagonally set. In the centre is a bellcote surmounted by a cross. The nave has three bays of pointed windows and the transepts have a single window each with further, four-centred doorcases. The windows are dressed with brick which have been cemented over. The ends of the transepts have further gables surmounted by crosses and with pinnacled buttresses. In the centre of the façade is a mosaic of the Blessed Virgin, dated 1954, celebrating the Marian year. The interior has retained the three galleries, has a gothic reredos and decorative plasterwork on the ceiling.		N	A, H, S, Int, Art
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,		N	A, Int, S, Art





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				granite carving of the Morrison designs maintained by the remodelling in the 1870s when plate-glass sash windows were inserted.			
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
CW71	10301101	St.Lazerian's Cathedral, Old Leighlin	Old Leighlin	A complex building commenced circa 1200 with massive walls and a short, central tower crowned with Irish crenellations. The asymmetrically set windows date from different periods. Particularly impressive is the East window with its switch-track mullions. The church is largely medieval but restored in 1843 and again in 1974. There is a chapter house on the North side. The churchyard is entered through a three-arched gateway. The church is of particular interest as it is a roofed, medieval building. Being hidden in a narrow valley makes the church evocative of the medieval period.		N	A, H, Int, S, Art
CW72	10300308	Philipstown Manor, Kineagh	Philipstown	A very important, early-18 th century house of seven bays and two storeys over a basement with a T plan. The walls of the house have a distinct batter and the façade has a three-bay breakfront with a high-pitched pediment. The walls were rough cast in recent years but the original, granite detailing survives and is of very high quality with a simple basemould, a platband over the ground floor, frieze and cornice. The square-headed, architraved doorcase, approached by a flight of granite steps, has a strong cornice and all the windows have moulded, granite sills – including those on the rear of the house. There is a round-headed window in the tympanum. All the windows retain the sashes that replaced the originals in circa 1820 and most of the glass is the original crown glass. The roof is hipped and covered with natural slates. (The roof was reslated in the recent past). There are two-bay, single-storey wings flanking the house which date from the early 19 th century, have white-washed walls and altered fenestration. The return on the rear contains the staircase. The design of the house is particularly interesting in that though it has the breakfront of a Palladian house the pitch of the pediment has more in common with the seventeenth century.		R	A, Int, Art, S
CW73	10300305	Duckett's Grove	Rainstown	Duckett's Grove, though a ruin, is one of the most interesting and significant gothic-revival houses in the country. The ruins enable one to see the development of the house from a mid-18 th century Palladian house, though the first gothicisation of circa 1825 by Thomas Cobden to the later additions of circa 1845 by J.McDuff Derick. The massive classical door-case of the first house survives inside the ruins. The Cobden work is rendered in patent cement and includes an oriel window over entrance and a full-height bow on the North East corner, while the later work, which includes a slender viewing tower, entrance to the stables and curtain walls is executed in granite ashlar.		N	A, H, Art, S, Tc
CW74	10300309	Beechy Park, Ricketstown, Rathvilly	Ricketstown or Bettyfield	A very unusual house being an early-18 th century classical house from the school of Sir Edward Lovett Pierce remodelled about 1825. The house has essentially matching facades – front and back- of five bays and three storeys over a basement. The walls are lime rendered and painted, there are platbands between each floor, raised coigns up to the first floor and a heavy cornice. The granite, square-headed doorcase at the front of the house, approached up a flight of granite steps which have carved lips, has a remarkable, pulvinated, carved frieze. The panelled door is original and the tetrastyle, Doric, granite porch dates from circa 1825. The sash windows have a large proportion of the original crown glass. The central window of the first floor on both facades has		R	A, Int, S, Art


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				a granite aedicule with a bracketed cornice and there is a diocletian window on the top floor. The rear façade is similar though the doorcase is different having banded ionic pilasters and a triple keystone (This is a remarkable design and shows the hand of a superb architect). The side elevations are slate hung and there are end stacks set against the hipped roof which has oversailing eaves. This roof probably dates from the early-19 th century and is covered with small, natural slates. The interior of the house was remodelled about 1825.			
CW75	10300304	Duckett's Grove Gate Lodge, Russelstown Cross	Russelstown	The double entrance arches and lodges were designed in a gothic-revival style by J.McDuff Derick about 1840. This structure is difficult to describe but is a mixture of walls, buttresses, towers and crenellations with lancet windows and heavily mullioned windows. This is possibly the most elaborate entrance to any estate in Ireland and is of considerable architectural importance.		N	A, Art, S, Tc
CW76	10301707	Sherwood Park, Ballon	Sherwood Park	Sherwood Park is an important, Palladian composition of circa 1750, with a house flanked by barns. The façade is of five bays and two storeys over a basement, of granite ashlar with a pedimented breakfront, pedimented doorcase with a blocked architrave and the original raised, fielded panel door, sidelights which are the same height as the other windows on the ground floor, Venetian grouping on the first floor and a small, half-moon window in the pediment. The windows have late-19 th century sashes with large panes of glass. The façade has raised coigns and a cornice. The house has a high basement and high ceilings thereby giving the façade noble proportions. The rear façade and the East, gable walls are slate hung. The roof is high pitched and has end stacks which are cemented and cut down from their original height. The wings are built of coursed-rubble stone with small stones fitted between the larger stones for decorative effect. They are of three bays with blank Venetian windows in the centre, blank oculi and blank windows. The wings have recently been reroofed.		R	A, S, Int, Art
CW77	CW61-5-725781	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	CW61-5-725781	Strawhall House, Athy Road, 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

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CW79 <i>PROPOSED FOR DELETION</i>	CW61-5-725781	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 river bank remains.		R	Sc, I
CW80	10400327	Gate Lodge, St. Austins Abbey, Tullow	Tullowbeg	The gate lodge to St Austin's Abbey dates from circa 1856 and was designed by Deane and Woodward. It is built of large, squared blocks of granite placed at random. It has a single storey of three bays with an enclosed porch and an exceptionally, high-pitched roof of natural slate, with granite brackets under the eaves, granite dormer windows with high-pitched roofs and exceptionally tall, granite stacks. The ground-floor windows have single granite mullions. uPVC windows have been inserted recently. The building is in a French gothic revival style very similar to St. Ann's Schools in Molesworth Street, Dublin which were demolished in the 1970s.		R	A, Art
CW81	10400320	The Cottage, Dublin Road, Tullow	Tullowphelim	A detached, single-storey house with an L plan at the front and wings flanking the centre of the house at the rear making it a U plan at the rear. It has whitewashed walls and wide windows and a slated, sprocketed roof with wide eaves which are supported on slender piers. The wings at the rear are of two storeys. The house appears to date from circa 1840 and renovated in the mid-20 th century as the columns were replaced and an iron framework attached to the walls to allow creeping plants to grow against the walls. The profile of the house and the general, rustic character make it important.		R	A
CW82	10400325	Slaney River Bridge, Tullow	Tullowphelim & Tullowbeg	Four-arch road bridge over river, c. 1855, with triangular cut waters.		R	A, Tc, Art
CW83	10400321	The Coachhouse, Dublin Road, Tullow	Tullowphelim	A very fine, architect-designed stable block of circa 1840 facing the Rathvilly-Tullow road. It has a U plan and is built of coursed-rubble granite with gabled wings which have blank, segmental-headed carriage arches with brick dressings to the heads of the arches. Over the arches are small, brick-dressed windows while the gables have finely dressed granite coping. The roof of the stables is now in very poor repair.		R	A
CW84	10400313	Water Ballif's Hut, Tullow	Tullowphelim	A square-plan watch hut of coursed-rubble granite with open windows and door and steps to the roof. The hut dates from circa 1835 and is an unusual structure.		R	A, U, R
CW85	10400324	Tullow Methodist Church/Museum, Bridge Street, Tullow	Tullowphelim	A simple, three-bay, gable-ended, single-cell conventicler of circa 1840, built of coursed-rubble granite with a high basement. The pointed doorcase has a granite architrave and is approached up a tall flight of steps which divide at the bottom. The side windows all have brick dressings, are pointed for the hall and square-headed in the basement. The roof has wide eaves and is covered with natural slates.		R	A, S
W86		Church Hall, Aghade	Aghade	A three-bay, single-storey hall built of large, squared blocks of coursed granite. The windows have modern uPVC glazing. The hipped roof is covered with natural slates. The hall dates from circa 1900.		R	A, S

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CW87	10301316	National School, Aghade, Tullow	Aghade	A symmetrical composition of six bays and a single storey with a square block in the centre which is higher than the rest. The centre has a granite front with a blank arch containing a granite plaque which has no inscription. The walls are all rough cast and the windows have been altered. The roof is hipped and slated while the central roof is pyramidal and has flanking, granite ashlar stacks. The school dates from circa 1830.		L	A, S
CW88	10301315	Church of Ireland Church, Aghade, Tullow	Aghade	A First Fruits church with a three-bay nave, polygonal-plan chancel, West tower and spire. The church is on an ancient site, dates from circa 1780 and was renovated about 1810 and again about 1870 when the chancel was added. The nave has rough-cast rendering with mullioned windows of circa 1870, granite coping and pitched roof with natural slates. The slender, three-stage tower is rough-cast with a pointed doorcase, granite, clasping buttresses and a granite, ashlar spire with robust pinnacles.		R	A, Int, S, Art, H
CW89	10301326	Altamont House	Altamont	A mid-18 th century house of seven bays and two storeys over a basement with a full-height, half-hexagon bow on the front and a D-shaped bow at the rear. The walls are of coursed-rubble rendered now largely covered with Virginia creeper which makes observation difficult. The house was redecorated in the early 19 th century when the Doric doorcase and radial fanlight were added. The front door also dates from this period. The house was added to in 1871 at both ends, dummy gables with crow-steps and blank windows, architraves and keystones to windows. The sash windows have six panes in each sash on the ground floor and three panes in each sash on the first floor. The roof is covered with natural slates. There are service and yard buildings to the right-hand side of the house.		R	A, Int, S, Art, H
CW90	10301326	Entrance Gates, Altamont House	Altamont	Tall, granite piers with base moulds and cornices flanked by quadrant walls dating from the mid-18 th century. These gates are included as part of the curtilage Altamont House.		R	A
CW 91	10301326	Entrance Gates, Altamont House	Altamont	Very fine mid-18 th century entrance gates of granite ashlar with banded columns, base-moulds and cornices surmounted by balls, pedestrian gates and quadrants terminated by lower piers. The wrought-iron gates date from the 18 th century. These gates are included as part of the curtilage Altamont House.		R	A
CW92	10301325	Old Catholic Church, Ardattin	Ardattin	This T-plan, barn church was superseded by the present church and has been greatly modernised and converted into a community hall. It has rendered walls and granite, square-headed, blocked architrave door cases on the transepts. These door cases may date from the late 18 th century.		R	A, S, H
CW93	10301324	Catholic Church, Ardattin	Ardattin	A large, Hiberno-Romanesque-revival church dated 1954, with a tall nave of six bays and a rectangular chancel. The walls are cemented and each bay has a pair of tall, round-headed windows flanked by buttresses. The Façade has a huge, blank arch with a triple window – the centre light in fact being a niche for a statue. In front is a porch with three, arched doors and a high-pitched, cemented roof. The roof is high pitched and covered with natural slates. The church is by the same architect as Allenwood church in County Kildare.		R	A, Int, Art

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CW94		Hand Pump, Ardattin	Ardattin	A late 19 th century hand pump set in a walled recess.		R	Tc, S
CW95		Outer Gates (2nd set), Russellstown Park	Ardnehue	Low cast-iron gates and piers, pedestrian gates and further piers flanked by railings. These gates are very good examples of mid-19 th century iron-work.		R	A
CW96	10301311	Ardristan House, Tullow	Ardristan	A small, three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house of circa 1800 with an elegant, granite door case with a scroll keystone and architraved dressings. The house was altered about 1975 and has rough-cast rendering with flat strips on the façade and unsuitable uPVC glazing.		R	A
CW97		Ellen Grove House, Tullow	Ardristan	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house over a basement. The walls are painted and rough cast with a round-headed, architraved doorcase with the original, fielded-panel door and fanlight dating from the early 19 th century. The sash windows have early-19 th century sashes of eight panes each on the ground floor and four and eight panes on the first floor. Much of the glass is original. There is a cast-iron porch of circa 1840, with a sprocketed, lead roof, over the front door, and other ironwork. The chimney stacks project from the gables in an early-18 th century fashion though the actual stacks have been rebuilt recently. The house probably dates from the early 18 th century being largely remodelled about 1830.		R	A
CW98	10302601	Catholic Church, Glynn	Bahana	A simple T-plan, barn church of circa 1815 with cement-rendered walls, tall, pointed windows at the ends of the transepts and lean-to aisles added to the nave in a recent renovation. Enclosed porches were also added.		R	A, S, Int, Art
CW99		Public House, Glynn Cross Roads	Bahana	This is a gable-ended, vernacular building of three bays and two storeys with a two-bay addition. The walls are of rubble stone covered with lime wash and the façade has an asymmetrical rhythm of fenestration with sash windows. The roof is covered with Bunclody slates. Being built on a steep slope there is a difference in roof level between the two parts of the building.		R	A
CW100	10301649	Stables, Fenagh House, Fennagh	Ballagherneen	Range of detached two-storey stable buildings, c. 1840, on an L-shaped plan with corbelled bellcote.		R	A, S
CW101	10301201	Ballinabrannagh House, Ballinabrannagh	Ballinabrannagh	Detached five-bay two-storey farmhouse, built 1910, with gabled central breakfront having door opening with bracketed timber door case and single-storey wing incorporating fabric of earlier house, c. 1850. Stable complex to side		R	A, Art
CW102		Old School building, Ballinabrannagh	Ballinabrannagh	A fragment of the front wall of the old school. This fragment is now part of the boundary wall of the churchyard and includes the square-headed doorcase of the school. The wall is preserved because the school was attended by Tyndall, the scientist.		R	H

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CW103		House, Milford to Ballinabrannagh Rd, Ballinabrannagh	Ballinabrannagh	An early-19 th century, three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house built of coursed-rubble stone rendered, with granite coigns, a round-headed doorcase with architraved dressings, sash windows with six panes in each sash. The roof has end stacks and natural slates. The house was formally a constabulary barracks.		R	A, H
CW104		Glebe House, Ballinacarrig	Ballinacarrig	A glebe house of circa 1840 with a four-bay, two-storey façade, built of coursed-rubble local stone with a gabled, advanced bay on the right-hand side which has a rectangular-plan bay window, brick-dressed windows and a square-headed doorcase inset in a granite, four-centred arch. The gable-ended roof is covered with natural slates and has wide eaves with bargeboarding. The windows have unsuitable uPVC glazing.		R	A
CW105		Farmhouse, Ballinkillin	Ballinkillin	A four-bay, two-storey, gable-ended, vernacular farmhouse with rough-cast walls and an enclosed porch. The windows have replacement uPVC frames. There is a stepped, projecting chimney-stack at the South end which suggests and 18 th century date for the house. The slates on the roof have been covered with bitumen.		R	A
CW106	10301914	Former Police Barracks, Ballinree, Borris	Ballinree	A tudor-revival building of circa 1845 with a cylindrical tower on a square base flanking a two-storey, gabled façade with painted, rendered walls, chamfered, granite window dressings with mullions in the main windows. The high-pitched roofs are covered with natural slates and have granite coping. The building was renovated circa 1990 and extended at the rear in a bold and yet sensitive manner.		R	A, U, R
CW107	10301406	Ballintemple House, Ballintemple, Clonegal	Ballintemple	A porch/portico which is the only part of the former Ballintemple House left standing. The porch is a tetrastyle, Greek Doric portico built of granite and very accurately executed. It dates from circa 1825. The house was a ruin for many years and demolished about 1975.		R	A
W108		Ballinvalley House, Ballon	Ballinvalley	Detached five-bay two-storey farmhouse, c.1800, with round-headed door opening having granite doorcase, gable ends and wing to rear. Extended to sides with lean-to roofs.		R	A
CW109	10301308	Joe Doyle Lounge, Main Street, Ballon	Ballon	Joe Doyle's public house is a four-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house dating from circa 1850, with painted, lined and rendered walls, a granite, Doric doorcase with columns and an entablature set in a niche-like recess, granite coping and granite ashlar stacks with cornices. It has unsuitable uPVC windows and roman tiles on the roof.		R	A
CW110		Old National School, Ballon	Ballon	A nine-bay, single-storey, national school of circa 1890, built of large blocks of granite with two, square-headed doorways and windows all with brick dressings and small panes. The gable-ended roof has wide eaves and is covered with natural slates.		R	A, S
CW111		House, Main Street, Ballon	Ballon	A four-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house with painted, lined and rendered walls, extended by an extra bay. It has a granite, round-headed doorcase with simple dressings, dating from circa 1840. It has three, granite stacks and slates on the roof. The windows have unsuitable uPVC glazing bays.		R	A

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CW112	10301215	Milford Railway Station, Milford	Ballybannon	A small, two-storey, gable-ended railway station built of coursed-rubble limestone with granite coigns. It has a slightly Italianate air about it having wide cornices to the chimney stacks. The building was extended shortly after it was built with a single-storey, ticket office which has a lean-to roof. The main roof is also slated with natural slates. The South end of the building was recently extended and retains two original arches.		R	A
CW113		Milford Railway Bridge	Ballybannon	A handsome, granite bridge carrying a road over the railway line. It is built of rusticated granite and is beautifully detailed and constructed. It dates from circa 1845.		R	A, Tc
CW114	10300314	Lisnavagh Gates, Lisnavagh Demense, Rathvilly	Ballybit Big	The main gates to Lisnavagh are made up of a long, tall wall of granite ashlar with an arched entrance and wooden gates. The wall hides a lodge in two parts with buildings on either side of the inside of the arch. They are in the recognisable style of Daniel Robertson and date from circa 1847.		R	A, Int
CW115	10301236	God's Acre, Garden of Sleep, Ballybrommel, Fennagh	Ballybrommel	A Society of Friends burial ground dating from 1908 with an arched entrance gate and quadrant walls of granite and a cast-iron gate.		R	A, S
CW116	10300306	Church Of Ireland Church, Kineagh	Ballycook	A tiny Church of Ireland church dating from 1832 and built of large blocks of coursed-rubble granite. It has a nave of two bays with pointed, lancet windows and heavy buttresses. The West front has a three-light window and an enclosed porch with a pitched roof. The East end has a three-light window and a lean-to vestry. The windows have tiny diamond panes. The roof has accentuated coping, a bellcote and natural slates. The church is set in a churchyard with a granite wall.		R	A, Int, S, Art
CW117	10300307	Kineagh Glebe House, Kineagh	Ballycook	A small, three-bay, single-storey house over a high basement. The segmental-headed door case has a radial fanlight and is approached up a long flight of steps. The walls are painted and rendered and the windows have unsuitable uPVC glazing. The house was renovated in recent years and re-roofed. The glebe house was built about 1832.		R	A
CW118	10301910	Ballycormick House, Ballycormick, Bagenalstown	Ballycormick	A three-bay, two-storey, L-plan farmhouse of circa 1830 with rough-cast walls, an enclosed porch with a slated, pitched roof, sash windows and hipped roof with natural slates. The windows retain six panes in each sash on the ground floor and three and six panes on the first floor. One window has been widened and replaced with a metal frame.		R	A, S
CW119		Carlow Fencing, Ballydarton House, Fennagh	Ballydarton	In front of Ballydarton House is a long stretch of Carlow fencing with long granite poles.		R	A
CW120	10301903	Lock No.13, Barrow Navigation, Ballyellin Upper	Ballyellin & Tomdarragh	A functioning lock dating from circa 1790, renovated circa 1990. It has limestone walls and replacement gates.		R	A







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CW121	10301905	Lock No.14, Barrow Navigation, Ballyellin Upper	Ballyellin & Tomdarragh	A functioning lock on the Barrow Navigation built circa 1790 with limestone walls and replacement gates of circa 1990.		R	A, S, Tc
CW122	10301905	Lock Keeper's cottage, Ballyellin Lock No 14	Ballyellin & Tomdarragh	Lock keeper's house. A single-storey, gable-ended house of four bays with painted, smooth-rendered walls. It dates from circa 1790 and was renovated circa 1990. It has the appearance of a simple cottage.		R	A, S
CW123	10301907	Goresbridge Railway Station	Ballyellin & Tomdarragh	There are two buildings at the station first a six-bay, single-storey building with cement-rendered walls and a low-pitched, slated roof with wide eaves dating from the late 19 th century though the finish on the walls could date from the 1920s. The other building is a small, three-bay cottage with an enclosed porch, cemented walls and gable-ended, slated roof. Both buildings are closed up and the railway was closed in 1931.		R	A
CW124		Ballyellin House	Ballyellin & Tomdarragh				
CW124A		Mill Building, Goresbridge	Ballyellin & Tomdarragh	A mill building of five bays and three storeys located on the South side of the bridge at Goresbridge. It is built of coursed-rubble limestone with gable ends, pitched roof with natural slates and end stacks. The windows have been blocked up and large openings created on the ground level but the structure is in good order. It dates from the early 19 th century.		R	A
CW125		Kilcumney bridge, Goresbodge	Ballyellin & Tomdarragh	A very fine, railway bridge dating from the 1860s, built of granite ashlar with rusticated voussoirs, ashlar piers and flanking walls and a parapet.		R	Tc
CW126		Bridge, Sandbrook Lodge, Ballon	Ballygarret or Sandbrook & Castlegrace	A three-arch bridge with a slight rise in the centre and cut-waters. The bridge probably dates from the mid-18 th century.		R	A
CW127	10400403	Millrace Bridge, Milford	Ballygowen	A three-arch road bridge over a wide mill race. It is built of coursed-rubble stone and has parapets. It is thought to date from circa 1855.		R	A, Tc
CW128	10400401	Canal Bridge, Milford	Ballygowen	Single-arch road bridge over canal, c. 1790, with ashlar voussoirs and rusticated coping.		R	A, Tc

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CW129	10400407	Lifting Bridge, Barrow Navigation, Milford	Ballygowen	The cast-iron lifting bridge, of circa 1870, has been replaced by a pedestrian bridge. Part of the original bridge remains and could be restored.		R	Tc
CW130	10400410	Lock No.7, Barrow Navigation, Milford	Ballygowen	Canal lock of circa 1790 with replacement gates of circa 1990.		R	A, S, Tc
CW131	10400405	Milford House, Milford	Ballygowen	Detached five-bay two-storey over basement house, c. 1820, with granite Ionic portico and wing to side. Re-roofed and partly remodelled internally, c. 1955. Interior retains original joinery, plasterwork and some replacement chimney.		R	A, Int, Art
CW132	10400406	Tower House, Milford	Ballygowen	Detached three-bay two-storey estate farmhouse, c. 1840, with observation staircase tower on a circular plan.		R	A, Art
CW133		Lock Keepers House, Lock No. 7, Barrow Navigation, Milford	Ballygowan	Ruins of a single-storey house. Built of coursed-rubble stone and now without a roof.		R	A
CW134		Entrance Gates, Milford House, Ballygowan	Ballygowan	The entrance gates consist of cylindrical, granite piers, cast-iron gates, low walls with iron railings terminating in rectangular-plan piers.		R	A
CW135	10302238	Tower House, Ballyine, Borris	Ballyine	Originally an estate farmhouse of three bays and two storeys with a corner turret built in the 1840's. It was extended in the 1940's with the addition of a gabled, advanced, central bay on the front and further additions at the rear. The walls are painted and rendered. The windows were re-fenestrated in the 1980's.		R	A,U,R
CW136	10301307	Garda Station, Ballon	Ballykealy	Ballon Garda Station was built about 1835 and is a five-bay, two storey building of coursed-rubble granite which is exposed on the ground floor and rough-cast on the first floor. The windows on the ground floor have brick dressings and all windows are of sash type with six panes on each sash. The door case is square-headed with a simple dressing and cornice. The roof is hipped with natural slates. On the left-hand corner is a cylindrical tower of coursed-rubble granite. There is a window on the ground floor but slits above. The building is set back with a low granite wall.		R	A

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CW137		Walled Garden, Ballykealey, Ballon	Ballykealey	A walled garden with a fine, granite wall. The garden is situated to the South-East of Ballykealey House close to Ballykealey bridge.		R	A, G
CW138		Ballykealey Burial Ground, Ballykealey, Ballon	Ballykealey	The burial ground of the Lecky family of Ballykealey. It consists of a high wall with a pointed entrance surmounted by a Celtic cross.		R	A
CW139		Lock Keepers House, Lock No. 19, Barrow Navigation, Ballykeenan	Ballykeenan (St. Mullins Lr By)	A simple, three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house with painted, rough-cast walls and natural slates on the roof with end stacks.		R	A
CW140		Lock Keepers House, Lock No. 18, Barrow Navigation, Clashganny Lock	Ballykeenan (St. Mullins Lr By)	A two-bay, two-storey, gable-ended lock keeper's house with painted, rendered walls, natural slates on the roof, end stacks and an added, flat-roofed porch.		R	A
CW141	10302402	Lock No. 19, Barrow Navigation, Ballykeenan	Ballykeenan (St. Mullins Lr. By.)	A double lock of circa 1790 incorporating the fabric of an earlier lock of circa 1761. Replacement gates of circa 1990.		R	A
CW142	10302241	The Mill House, Clashganny	Ballykeenan (St. Mullins Lr. By.)	A three-bay, two-storey, gabled house of circa 1870 with an asymmetrical plan. The house is built of coursed-rubble granite with brick dressings to the windows, a high-pitched roof, covered with natural slates and a variety of gables and dormers over the windows. The windows have late-19 th century sashes.		R	A, S
CW143	10302242	Clashganny Corn Mills	Ballykeenan (St. Mullins Lr. By.)	A mid-19 th century corn mill built of coursed-rubble granite with a hipped, slated roof. The mill is no longer in use though in good condition.		R	A, I
CW145		Cottage 23, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By)	A continuation of the original composition. A terrace of three-bay, single-storey cottages built of coursed-rubble granite dated 1860. These cottages have been individually renovated and altered and have not retained the uniformity of the other terrace.		R	A
CW146		Cottage 24, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By)	A continuation of the original composition. A terrace of three-bay, single-storey cottages built of coursed-rubble granite dated 1860. These cottages have been individually renovated and altered and have not retained the uniformity of the other terrace.		R	A

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CW147		Cottage 25, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By)	A continuation of the original composition. A terrace of three-bay, single-storey cottages built of coursed-rubble granite dated 1860. These cottages have been individually renovated and altered and have not retained the uniformity of the other terrace.		R	A
CW148		Cottage 26, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By)	A continuation of the original composition. A terrace of three-bay, single-storey cottages built of coursed-rubble granite dated 1860. These cottages have been individually renovated and altered and have not retained the uniformity of the other terrace.		R	A
CW149		Cottage 27, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By)	A continuation of the original composition. A terrace of three-bay, single-storey cottages built of coursed-rubble granite dated 1860. These cottages have been individually renovated and altered and have not retained the uniformity of the other terrace.		R	A
CW150		Cottage 28, Fennagh	Ballyknockan (Idrone East By)	A continuation of the original composition. A terrace of three-bay, single-storey cottages built of coursed-rubble granite dated 1860. These cottages have been individually renovated and altered and have not retained the uniformity of the other terrace.		R	A
CW151		Parochial House, Leighlinbridge	Ballyknockan (Idrone West By)	A three-bay, two-storey, end of terrace house with a pitched roof, end stacks and rendered walls. It has a ribbed, round-headed, mid-19 th century, granite doorcase. The house is set back behind a low wall. The windows have flap panes.		R	A
CW152		House, Milford Road, Leighlinbridge	Ballyknockan (Idrone West By)	A three-bay, three-storey, gable-ended, late-18 th century house with painted, lined rendering and parallel raised coigns, one end stack (the other one has been removed) and natural slates on the roof. The house has a granite, round-headed, blocked architrave doorcase with a keystone and a timber fanlight. The windows have Georgian panes though in flap sashes. The house is fronted by a high wall.		R	A
CW153		House, Church Street, Leighlinbridge	Ballyknockan (Idrone West By)	A five-bay, two-storey, gable-ended, early-19 th century house over a basement. It has rendered walls and a granite, round-headed doorcase with steps up to it. The windows have uPVC glazing. At the rear are warehouses which are listed separately.		R	A
CW154	10400502	Rathviden House, Leighlinbridge	Ballyknockan (Idrone West By.)	Essentially a three-bay, two-storey country house dating from circa 1810 with two, full-height, asymmetrical bows flanking an enclosed, Doric porch. The house was extended about 1840 which makes it more asymmetrical and there are further bow at the rear and a pedimented, three-bay, two-storey extension on the right-hand return façade. The walls are rendered, the roof slated with small slates and the windows on the main façade are wide with double sashes.		R	A, Int, Art
CW155	10400503	St. Lazerian's Catholic Church, Leighlinbridge	Ballyknockan (Idrone West By.)	A T-plan church of various dates. Initially this was a tall, single-cell church of circa 1820 with a granite, elliptical-headed doorcase with blocked architrave dressings and pointed windows which have sills that are surprisingly low. Transepts were added about 1875 with rendered walls and limestone buttresses. Buttresses were added to the old church and the West façade remodelled with chamfered windows over the doorcase. Copies of the original elliptical-headed doorcase were added as enclosed porches to the transepts about 1975. Beside		R	A,R,U, S, Art

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				the church is a three-stage, cylindrical tower of indeterminate date though probably early 19 th century. It has a modern bellcage on top. The church is fronted by late-19 th century cast-iron railings.			
CW156	10400504	Leighlinbridge Presbytery, Leighlinbridge	Ballyknockan (Idrone West By.)	A detached, five-bay, two-storey house over a basement. It is gable-ended with end stacks, attic windows in the gables and a pitched roof with natural slates. The walls are rough cast, there is an enclosed porch, a string course on the first-floor sill level and arcitraves on the windows. The house dates from circa 1830.		R	A
CW157	10400501	Church of Ireland Church, Leighlinbridge	Ballyknockan (Idrone West By.)	Ruins of a First Fruits church of circa 1810 with only the West tower and flanking wings remaining, built of coursed-rubble limestone with lime rendering, limestone, raised coigns and string courses. The tower has three stages with a pointed doorcase, a shallow niche on the second stage and a pointed window on the third stage. The flankers also have pointed doorcases (now filled in) and pedimented niches with the remains of crenellations.		R	A, Art
CW158		C. Murphy Warehouse, Church Street, Leighlinbridge	Ballyknockan (Idrone West By)	At the rear of C.Murphy's house is a large, U-plan complex of early-19 th century warehouses. It has two ranges of three storeys each running down to the river. These are linked by a lower section also of coursed-rubble granite. They have small windows and now have corrugated-iron roof.		R	A
CW159	10302243	St. Patricks Catholic Church, Ballymurphy	Ballymurphy (St. Mullin's Lr. By)	An early gothic-revival, single-cell church of circa 1840 built of coursed-rubble granite which is nearly of ashlar quality, with a nave of five bays with lancet windows, buttresses, diagonal buttresses on the corners and a belfry on the gable of the East end. The roof is covered with natural slates. The square-headed doorcases are simple.		R	A, Art, S, Int
CW160		Lock Keepers House, Lock No. 17, Barrow Navigation, Ballynagrane	Ballynagrane	A three-bay, two-storey lock keeper's house which is set end-on to the canal. It has lime-rendered walls, a porch facing the canal which is at first-floor level, a hipped roof and two dormers on the front (north-facing) façade. The house is now derelict.		R	A
CW161	10302239	Lock No. 17, Barrow Navigation, Ballynagrane	Ballynagrane	Canal lock of circa 1790 with replacement gates of circa 1990.		R	A
CW162	10300722	St. Mary's Catholic Church, Bennekery	Ballynakilbeg	A single-cell church of circa 1850, of five bays with walls of granite ashlar supported by buttresses and diagonally-set buttresses at the corners. The windows are pointed, with Y mullions and there is a three-light window on the gabled façade. The slated roof is high pitched and there is a bellcote at the East end. A sacristy has been added at the West end.		R	A, Int, S, Art, Int
CW163	10300747	O'Meara Monument, St. Mary's Catholic Church, Bennekery	Ballynakilbeg	The monument consists of a Hiberno-Romanesque doorway with a rear wall for the tablet. It is dated 1874 and is highly detailed and beautifully carved.		R	A


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CW164		Urglin Glebe House Urglin	Ballynakilbeg	An L-plan house built as the rectory for Urglin Church of Ireland church in the 1850s. It has a façade of three bays and two storeys with the left-hand bay advanced. The walls are cement rendered and the doorcase is square-headed with a granite dressing and granite lintel set within a segmental-headed arch. The sash windows have Georgian panes. The hipped roof has natural slates and there are granite stacks.		R	A
CW165		Rear Gate Lodge Browne's Hill, Bennekerry	Ballynakilbeg	A tudor-gothic gate lodge of circa 1845. It has a T plan with rough-cast walls and an attic storey within a high-pitched roof. The windows and door case are of granite with chamfered dressings and the eaves have elaborate pierced barge boarding which is particularly noticeable on the gable-ends. The roof has natural slates and a granite stack.		R	A
CW166		Ballynasilloge Tower	Ballynasilloge	A small, estate house with corner, cylindrical tower typical of those found in the area. However this one has been greatly extended in recent years to an asymmetrical plan using salvaged stone and architectural features all in rubble granite with small windows and salvaged slates.		R	A
CW167	10301322	Ballynoe Forge, Aghade, Tullow	Ballynoe or Newtown	A very decorative forge being a three-bay, single-storey, gable-ended building of granite ashlar with a segmental-headed arch in the centre (now blocked up) and with a window inserted, flanked by four-centred, granite doorcases and inset, rectangular panels. The gable ends have wide, mullioned windows and roundels in the gables. The roof is covered with natural slates and has a single, granite stack. The forge is inscribed and dated 1825.		R	A, S, Art
CW168	10301323	Ballynoe House, Aghade, Tullow	Ballynoe or Newtown	A very curious house of different dates, with an asymmetrical façade of different styles. The house is said to date from circa 1775 and to have been a four-bay, two-storey house with a two-bay, deeply advanced breakfront and a basement. The breakfront and one bay survives and added to this a three-bay, two-storey house of circa 1820. The earlier house is built of coursed-rubble stone with brick dressings to the windows, a gable on the advanced bays, which has a strong cornice giving it the look of a pediment. The sash windows have six panes in each sash. The roof is hipped with wide eaves. The later house has painted, rendered walls and a breakfront, a high basement, oriel windows flanking the simple, round-headed doorcase. There is a most unusual semi-circular porch of four free-standing, granite piers – each pier is composed of three, cylindrical shafts. The low-pitched, hipped roof has wide eaves. The later house is probably by Thomas Cobden.		R	A, Tc, Int, Art
CW169	10301321	Aghade Lodge, Aghade, Tullow	Ballynoe or Newtown	A mid-19 th century house, extended about 1875, with an asymmetrical plan. It is of two storeys with rendered walls, a square-plan enclosed porch, dormer windows and a two-storey, half-octagon bow on the garden front. The sash windows have large panes of glass. The house has, what would be considered, a very Victorian presence.		R	A, Int
CW170		Entrance Gates, Ballynoe House, Ardattin	Ballynoe or Newtown	The granite gate piers date from the early 19 th century and have cornices and string courses and are flanked by walls and further piers. There are cast-iron gates. The design of the piers is identical to Newtown suggesting that they are by Thomas Cobden who designed Newtown House.		R	A
CW171	10302201	Lock No. 15, Barrow Navigation, Ballyteigelea	Ballyteigelea (Idrone East By)	Canal lock, c. 1790. Replacement gates, c. 1990.		R	A, S, Tc




Record of Protected Structures

CW172	10302102	Old School House, Baranhask, Buncoldy	Barnahask	A four-bay, gable-ended school house of circa 1835 which has painted and rendered walls and is slate-hung on the western rear façade. It has tall, pointed windows with uPVC glazing and an added porch. The roof has natural slates and two, granite stacks.		R	A
CW173	10300729	Bennekerry House, Staplestown	Bennekerry	A large, seven-bay, two-storey house over a basement, dating from circa 1700 and renovated circa 1840. It has rendered walls with a slight batter, hipped roof with natural slates, wide eaves with brackets, dormer windows and a pair of stacks in the centre. A screen of Tuscan Doric columns with an enclosed porch of channelled, granite ashlar, was added across the façade in about 1840. The screen has a full entablature and the doorcase is square-headed with a bracketed cornice. The sash windows have six panes in each sash. The interior retains a timber panelled hall and staircase dating from the original building work. The interior was partially remodelled about 1840. A single-storey addition was added to the house in the late 1970s.		R	A, Int, S, Art
CW174	10300728	Bennekerry Gate Lodge	Bennekerry	A gate lodge dating from the early 19 th century which has a portico-style front with four Doric columns of granite. Under the portico is a round-headed doorcase flanked by round-headed windows. The walls are rough-cast. The roof and pediment of the portico have been altered and the roof is covered with tiles. In front of the lodge are entrance gates and walls of granite ashlar.		R	A
CW175	10300737	Bennekerry Lodge	Bennekerry	An early-19 th century house of five bays and a single storey over a high basement. It has rendered walls, now covered with creeper, an asymmetrically-placed, granite, Doric porch approached by a tall flight of steps, tall windows, which now have uPVC glazing, wide eaves with paired brackets and a low-pitched, hipped roof with natural slates and a pair of stacks which are set parallel to the façade. The front area is protected by cast-iron railings.		R	A, Int, Art, S
CW176	10300746	Springfield House	Bennekerry	A three-bay, two-storey house of circa 1815 with rough-cast rendering and an enclosed porch with trelliswork on the walls, a pitched roof and curvilinear barge-boarding. The wide, tripartite, sash windows have original glazing and the hipped roof has wide eaves, a pair of stacks and natural slates. The house is low and long which gives it character.		R	A, Int
CW177	10300201	Lock No 4, Barrow Navigation, Bestfield	Bestfield or Dunganstown	A lock built of ashlar limestone about 1790. Replacement gates of circa 1990.		R	Tc, S
CW178		The Forge, Kilbride	Boggan	A four-bay, single-storey, late-19 th century house with walls of coursed-rubble granite and a simple, granite doorcase, gable-ended roof with wide eaves and fancy barge-boarding, natural slates and four dormers. The house has late-19 th century sash windows. At the rear is a gable-ended, single-storey building which has a segmental-headed arch of brown brick and wide eaves with fancy barge-boarding. This latter building must have been the forge.		R	A
CW179	10302207	Bunnahown Bridge, Borris	Borris & Ballynagrane	A three-arch, canal tow-path bridge over a river which joins the Barrow. The bridge dates from circa 1765 with rock-faced facades, ashlar cut-waters and no parapets.		R	A, Tc, S


Record of Protected Structures

CW180	10400801	The Dublin Gates, Borris House, Borris	Borris	Mid-18 th century entrance gates comprising granite ashlar gate piers with basemoulds, architraves and squat, pulvinated bases supporting balls, quadrant walls and further piers. The wrought-iron gates are not original; but probably date from the early 19 th century. The entrance gate probably date from circa 1760.		R	A, S
CW181	10400805	South Lodge, Borris House, Borris	Borris	A delightful, small gate lodge of three bays with gable ends, an enclosed porch with pierced bargeboarding, walls of coursed-rubble granite, round-headed doorcase, wide, mullioned windows with drip labels and a high-pitched, slated roof with granite brackets along the front and pierced barge-boarding at the gables. There is a single, granite stack in the centre. The lodge probably dates from the 1830s. The gate-piers are simple, flanked by quadrants and with wrought-iron gates.		R	A, Art
CW182	10400804	Turret Gates, Borris House, Borris	Borris	The entrance arch and lodge were designed by Sir Richard Morrison about 1813 and are built of granite ashlar with a tall, four-centred arch flanked by turrets, a tall, cylindrical tower in the background and flanking walls with crenellations. The gate lodge is incorporated into the design.		R	A, Art
CW183	10400802	Borris House Yard Buildings, Borris House, Borris	Borris	The yard buildings are included in the NIAH registration number but it is important to itemise the most important structures: (1) Facing the back of the house is a long, two-storey range of stables with a façade of granite ashlar and two tall arches leading in to the stables. The rest of the building is of coursed-rubble granite and has three, further arches for coach houses. The roof is covered with natural slates. (2) The Granary is a long barn built of coursed-rubble granite and with a crenellated gable surmounted by a bellcote. The opposite end has been widened and is in need of restoration. (3) The Hospital Box is a small, three-bay, single-storey building of coursed-rubble granite with a single, double-sash window and a slated roof. (4) The entrance to the yard is through a segmental-headed arch with balls on top flanked by a pedestrian gate set in a crenellated wall. (5) The cart shed has nine bays with monolithic, granite piers supporting the roof. The roof is covered with natural slates. (6) On the East side of the back entrance to the yard is a range of three, three-bay, two-storey houses with facades of granite ashlar, square-headed doorcases, sash windows and slated roofs. (7) On the West side of the back entrance is a similar, two-storey range though here of farm buildings but still with two-storey facades of granite ashlar. (8) On the West side is a long range of byres with walls of coursed-rubble granite and seven doorcases and windows. At the end is a tall arch for farm vehicles. (9) The avenue from the yard to the village street is between two high, granite walls. They were built of sufficient height so that farm traffic would not be seen from the main entrance.		R	A, Art, H
CW184	10400802	Borris House Walled Garden, Borris House, Borris	Borris	The walled garden is enclosed in a long, tall wall of coursed-rubble granite which is brick lined on the inside of the East side. On the side of the garden beside the original avenue are mid-18 th century gate-piers topped by balls, flanked by openings for railings (which have been removed) and further piers. At the corner of the garden is a three-storey tower, dated 1817 and built of coursed-rubble granite with mullioned windows and Irish crenellations.		R	A

Record of Protected Structures

CW185	10400819	Mitchell's, Main Street, Borris	Borris	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house which is set back from the street. It is built of coursed-rubble granite with brick dressing to the windows and was originally rendered. It has a pointed, gothic-revival doorcase with a granite drip-label. The windows have uPVC glazing. The low-pitched roof has wide eaves, natural slates and two rows of diagonally-set stacks. The house is fronted by a low wall with elaborately carved gate-piers with an iron gate. The house dates from circa 1835.		R	A, Art
CW186	10400824	Main Street, Borris	Borris	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house with rough-cast walls, a pointed, granite doorcase and drip-mould over. The windows have late-19 th century sashes. The roof is a double pile with natural slates and has lost its stacks on the front pile. The house is fronted by cast-iron railings. Beside the house is an elliptical-headed carriage arch.		R	A, Art
CW187	10400818	Main Street, Borris	Borris	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house of circa 1815 with lined and cement rendered walls, a granite, round-headed doorcase, tripartite windows on the ground floor and six-pane sash windows on the first floor. The glazing is original. The high-pitched roof has natural slates and end stacks. The house is fronted by a low wall with carved, granite gate-piers and the original iron gate. Beside the house is an elliptical-headed carriage arch.		R	A, Art
CW188	10400820	Main Street, Borris	Borris	A three-bay, two-storey, semi-detached, tudor-revival house with a lined and cement rendered façade, granite, pointed doorcase with a pointed drip-label, windows with transom and mullions and small panes, roof with natural slates, wide eaves, paired brackets and a pair of high-pitched gables with curvilinear barge-boarding. There are two sets of diagonally-placed stacks set parallel to the façade. The house is fronted by a low wall with carved, granite gate-piers and an iron gate. The house dates from circa 1835.		R	A, Art
CW189	10400820	Main Street, Borris	Borris	A three-bay, two-storey, semi-detached, tudor-revival house with a painted and rough-cast, rendered façade, granite, pointed doorcase with a pointed drip-label, windows with transom and mullions and large panes, roof with natural slates, wide eaves, paired brackets and a pair of high-pitched gables with curvilinear barge-boarding. There are two sets of diagonally-placed stacks set parallel to the façade. The house is fronted by a low wall with carved, granite gate-piers and the original iron gate. The house dates from circa 1835. there is an elliptical-headed carriage-arch beside the house.		R	A, Art
CW190	10400823	DJ Nolan Drapers, Main Street, Borris	Borris	A six-bay, two-storey terraced house with a lined and rendered façade, a simple doorcase and a traditional, timber shopfront with two, perpendicular display windows, a double-leaf door and carved brackets. The windows have late-19 th century sashes and the roof has small, natural slates. Two of the windows have bars. The house dates from circa 1840 with renovations of circa 1890.		R	A, Int, S
CW191	10400828	Borris Mill	Borris	Ruin of a four-storey, double-pile cornmill dated 1815 with walls of coursed-rubble granite and small openings. There are remains of a cast-iron waterwheel. The roof has collapsed.		L	A, Tc, S
CW192	10302234	Lock No 16, Barrow Navigation, Borris	Borris	A canal lock of circa 1790 with replacement gates of circa 1990.		R	A, Tc, S

Record of Protected Structures

CW193	10400827	Borris Catholic School, Borris	Borris	The school is an exceptional building having an elaborate tudor-gothic revival façade dated 1832. It is essentially a five-bay, two-storey building with rendered walls and drip-labels over the windows. There are crenellated turrets on the corners and a façade of granite ashlar added at the West end. The main feature is a slender, gabled, three-stage tower with an open lantern on top flanked by projecting porches. The tower is undoubtedly by Thomas Cobden. The school is approached from the street by a pair of granite steps with railings.		R	A, Art, S
CW194		House, Bog Lane, Borris	Borris	A three-bay, two-storey house which is attached to a similar, gabled house. It has painted, rough-cast walls, wide windows with granite dressings, a granite, elliptical-headed doorcase and two-high-pitched gables. The roof has natural slates and wide eaves. The stack is modern and uPVC glazing has been inserted.		R	A
CW195		House, Main Street, Borris	Borris	A terrace house which is entered from the main street but has a façade set at ninety degrees to the main street. It flanks the school on the North side. The house has painted, rough-cast walls, granite dressed windows, diagonally-set, granite stacks and a slated roof with wide eaves, a wide gable facing the main street and a steep-pitched gable on the other façade. A red-brick porch has been added and uPVC glazing inserted.		R	A
CW196		Borris Lodge, Borris	Borris	A three-bay, two-storey house of circa 1840 designed in a mildly gothic-revival style. It has rendered walls and wide windows with chamfered, granite dressings and drip labels and single mullions on the ground-floor windows. The wide doorcase has four pilasters with plain brackets supporting the lintel, a wide fanlight (no sidelights) and a drip label. The low-pitched, hipped roof has wide eaves and a block of diagonal-plan stacks in the centre.		R	A
CW197		Burmah Petrol Station House, Main Street, Borris	Borris	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house dating from the early 19 th century with Painted, rough-cast walls, a simple granite doorcase, six-pane, sash windows and natural slates on the roof. On the left-hand side is a screen wall with granite crenellations and an elliptical-headed carriage arch.		R	A
CW198		M O'Shea, Main Street, Borris	Borris	A five-bay, two-storey, terrace house dating from the late 19 th century with the original shopfront and façade details. The walls are lined and rendered, with parallel raised coigns and there is a wide, elliptical-headed doorcase over which is an oriel window with a tiny slate roof. The windows have late-19 th century sashes. The shopfront has simple pilasters, a double-leaf door and mullioned display windows, carved, foliate brackets and a fascia-board.		R	A
CW199		E. Breen, Main St, Borris	Borris	A small, three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house with painted, smooth-rendered walls and small, natural slates on the roof. It has a simple granite doorcase and a shopfront on the corner of the house with minimalistic, carved, timber decoration.		R	A
CW200		Lamp Post, Main St, Borris	Borris	Three mid-19 th century, cast-iron lamp posts with fluted shafts and foliate brackets.		R	A
CW201		Hand Pump, Main St, Borris	Borris	A late-19 th century hand pump set in circular enclosure with granite posts and steps up to the pump.		R	Tc

Record of Protected Structures

CW202		Hand Pump, Main St, Borris	Borris	Late-19 th century, cast-iron hand pump set on a granite platform.		R	Tc
CW203		House, Main St, Borris	Borris	A simple, two-bay, two-storey, early-19 th century house with a striking, square-headed, granite doorcase. It has oval stars on the imposts of the lintel.		R	A
CW204		Mill Owners House, Main St, Borris	Borris	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house dating from circa 1840 with cement-rendered walls, tripartite, sash windows on the ground and first floor of the façade and a round-headed, granite doorcase with a raised fillet on the architrave. The roof has asbestos slates and end stacks.		R	A
CW205		Lock Keepers House, Lock No. 16, Barrow Navigation, Borris	Borris	A simple, three-bay, single-storey, gable-ended cottage with painted, rough-cast walls and replacement metal windows. It has natural slates on the roof. It is built over a ditch which runs in a culvert. Joined to it at right angles is a small, two-storey warehouse built of coursed-rubble granite. It has been partially rebuilt with concrete blocks and corrugated iron on the roof.		R	A
CW206	10400826	Church of the Sacred Heart, Borris	Borris	A large, T-plan, barn-church built in 1820 with a rusticated, granite façade added circa 1896. The original church has smooth, rendered walls with tall, pointed windows, square-headed, granite doorcases with Doric pilasters on the transepts and niches in the gables at the ends of the transepts. The gothic-revival façade is of rusticated granite with a pointed doorcase and a pair of mullioned windows. Beside the church is a very fine monument to Fr John Beauchamp in the form of a pieta set within a Corinthian portico which has a tiny rotunda on top. Flanking the entrance to the church are concrete stands for parking bicycles (now of historical interest). There are late-19 th century railings in front.		R	A, U, Int, Art
CW207	10400825	The Presbytery, Main Street, Borris	Borris	A simple, three-bay, two-storey house with cement-rendered walls, a pointed, granite doorcase with pointed drip label, rusticated granite dressings to the windows and rusticated, raised coigns, a hipped roof and a pair of stacks. The house dates from circa 1850.		R	A
CW208	10400811	Garda Station, Main Street, Borris	Borris	A detached, three-bay, two-story, gothic-revival house dating from circa 1850. It has an advanced, gabled centre bay, which is very high pitched, with diagonally-set buttresses. The walls are painted and rendered and the transom and mullioned ground-floor windows are set in rectangular-plan bays. The first-floor windows are placed in dormers with granite gables and finials. The wide, granite doorcase has a drip label. The high-pitched roof has natural slates, granite coping and end stacks. The first floor windows retain their original sashes.		R	A, S, Art
CW209	10400806	Kavanagh Memorial Fountain, Main Street, Borris	Borris	The fountain is a memorial to the Hon. A. Kavanagh, erected with money given by his friends and admirers. It is a small, freestanding monument with gables on each face and a diminutive Round Tower on top. The style of architecture used is Hiberno-Romanesque and it probably dates from the 1890s. It is enclosed within iron railings and approached up a short flight of steps.		R	A, H, S






Record of Protected Structures

CW210	10400807	Water Pump, Main Street, Borris	Borris	The remains of a cast-iron water pump, dated 1829, set within a circular wall and with a shallow stone trough in front.		R	U, R, Art, S, Tc
CW211	10400808	J. Daltons, Main Street, Borris	Borris	A seven-bay, two-storey building, originally three houses amalgamated circa 1890, with a four-centred, granite doorcase inserted in the centre, rough-cast walls and sash windows. It is gable ended with natural slates on the roof. The shopfront has mullions, brackets supporting the fascia-board and marbled lettering. The interior is very well preserved.		R	A, Art
CW212	10400822	Joyce's, Main Street, Borris	Borris	A group of buildings which were originally a coaching inn. On the street line is the gable end of a two-bay, three-storey building with lined and rendered walls, windows with six-pane sashes and a large stack sitting on a parapet wall which hides a half-hipped roof. Set back is a three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house with rough-cast walls and a pointed, granite doorcase. The windows have late-19 th century sashes. The house is fronted by a low wall and carved granite gate-piers.		R	A
CW213	10400810	Borris Estate Cottages, Main Street, Borris	Borris	A line of semi-detached, single-storey estate cottages originally two bays each. They are gable-ended with attics and centrally-placed stacks. Originally they were lime rendered with granite lintels, sills and doorcases but very little of the original detail survives. Only one original cast-iron, swivel window survives. The houses date from circa 1855.		R	A
CW214	10400816	Coady's The Step House, Main Street, Borris	Borris	An end-of-terrace, six-bay, two-storey building, dated 1808, originally two separate buildings with irregular plans. The left-hand part has a granite, round-headed doorcase and an elliptical-headed, granite, carriage arch which has been filled in. The right-hand part has a modern, traditional-style, timber shopfront. The walls are smooth rendered and painted with parallel-raised coigns and small, architraved windows which have late-19 th century sashes. The roof has natural slates and eaves. The bow with the gothic-revival doorcase is recent.		R	A
CW215	10400817	Coady's The Step House, Main Street, Borris	Borris	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house over a high basement. It is slightly set back from the street-line and the front door is approached up a tall flight of steps set parallel to the street. The walls are painted and rendered and the double-pitched roof has natural slates, wide eaves with large brackets and end stacks. There is also a single stack in the central valley. The tudor-revival, granite doorcase is of an unusual design found in several houses in Borris and is distinctly pointed with a pointed drip label. The tall windows have six-pane, sashes. The house dates from circa 1835. There is an elliptical-headed carriage-arch on the right-hand side.		R	A, Art
CW216	10400812	Old School House, Main Street, Borris	Borris	A detached, five-bay, two-storey, tudor-revival school and master's residence with an H plan. The building has lime rendering with a low-pitched, slated roof with wide eaves and two granite stacks. The residence, in the centre, has a round-headed, granite doorcase with wide windows and drip labels. Flanking the residence are single-bay, double height, gables with large, wide windows with blank panels over them. The school dates from circa 1830.		R	A, S
CW217	10400813	Former Station Masters House, Borris Train Station, Borris	Borris	A detached, three-bay, single-storey, gable-ended station master's house built of snecked granite ashlar with a projecting, gabled, central bay, wide windows with chamfered granite dressings and hoodmoulds. The roof has natural slates, granite coping and ornate stacks.		R	A

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CW218	10400814	Former Station House, Borris Train Station, Borris	Borris	The former railway station of circa 1855 is built of snecked, granite ashlar and has a four-bay, single-storey façade with advanced end bays, mullioned windows, a pointed doorcase and raised coigns. The high-pitched roof has natural slates, raised coping supported on brackets and tall, tudor-gothic revival stacks. There are transom and mullioned windows on the gabled ends of the building.		R	A, S
CW219	10400815	Former Goods Shed, Borris Train Station, Borris	Borris	A small, detached, two-bay, single-storey goods shed converted into a house. It has walls of snecked, granite ashlar with the arched openings converted into windows.		R	A
CW220	10400809	Victorian Letter Box, Main Street, Borris	Borris	Wall-mounted cast-iron Victorian letter box, c. 1880.		R	R, U, A, Tc
CW221	10400104	Slaney River Bridge, Rathvilly	Bough & Rathvilly & Patrickswell	A six-arch, hump-backed bridge with granite arches, cutwaters and granite coping to the walls. It probably dates from the 1790's. The flat surfaces have been cement rendered.		R	A, Tc
CW222	10301403	Broomville House, Tullow	Broomville or Clonachona	A very interesting Italianate house thought to be originally of circa 1815 remodelled about 1850. It has a seven-bay, two-storey façade with walls faced in patent cement and a granite cornice and blocking course. The wide, granite, tripartite doorcase is pedimented and has a tripartite window on the first floor. They are flanked by very pronounced, three-bay bows. The sash windows have six panes in each sash and have architraves with bracketed cornices on the ground floor between the ground and first floor are a pair of string courses with guilloche decoration in the centre of the bows. Flanking the house are matching, granite ashlar porches with square-plan piers set in antis with a full entablature. The hipped roof is partially hidden and the stacks are covered in patent cement.		R	A, Int, Art
CW223		Bridge, Broomville Cross	Broomville or Clonschona	Two-hundred yards south of Broomville cross roads is an ornamental bridge which was probably on the drive to Ballintemple House. It is rendered, granite parapet walls with D-section, granite coping and cylindrical, brick posts at the ends which have hemispherical capstones.		R	A
CW224	10301602	Burgage House, Leighlinbridge	Burgage	A mid-18 th century, three-bay, two-storey house over a basement with rough-cast, battered walls, a round-headed, architraved doorcase with a timber fanlight, sidelights and original, raised and fielded panel door, windows with six panes in each sash and a hipped and sprocketed roof with natural slates and centrally placed stacks. A wing was added at the rear about 1800 making the house an L plan and adding two extra bays including a full-height bow which has wide windows with eight panes in each sash.		R	A, Int, Art
CW225		Entrance Gates, Burgage House, Leighlinbridge	Burgage	Granite gate piers and iron railings and gates. The cylindrical piers have lost their caps.		R	A

Record of Protected Structures

CW226	10300212	Water Pump, Palatine	Burton Hall Demesne	A late-nineteenth century hand pump set in a walled recess.		R	A
CW227		Bridge, Burton Hall	Burton Hall Demesne	On the former avenue up to Burton Hall is a tall bridge over a stream. It is a single, round-headed arch of ashlar stone with raised voussoirs which rise from moulded base-moulds. The arch appears to date from the mid-18 th century or earlier. The parapet wall and terminating piers appear to date from the early 19 th century.		R	A
CW228	10300213	Burton Hall Entrance Gates, Burton Hall, Palatine	Burton Hall Demesne	The entrance gates to Burton hall are approximately one mile from the site of the house and on a direct axis. The entrance comprises of a screen of six, granite piers with heavy cornices and ball finials. The composition is sophisticated having the gates in the centre flanked by tall railings to piers then walls with railings on top and further piers. The piers date from circa 1750 at the latest and the heavy, cast-iron railings date from circa 1850. The walling is unusual having a chequered pattern of limestone and granite.		R	A
CW229	10300301	Burton Hall House, Palatine	Burton Hall Demesne	The present house is a wing of the original Burton Hall which fell into decay in the late 19 th century and was demolished sometime around 1900. The surviving wing is a three-bay, single-storey building over a high basement and dates from circa 1730. It is built of granite ashlar with limestone raised coigns, base-mould, block and start dressings to the tall windows and a heavy cornice. The slated roof is hipped at the North end. The South end was linked to the original house. A further range was added behind the original wing and has simple details		R	A, Int
CW230	10300721	Busherstown House	Busherstown	An early-18 th century, three-bay, two-storey house over a basement dating from circa 1725 and remodelled about 1830. It has battered, rough-cast walls, gable ends, a round-headed doorcase with square-headed, granite dressings and lintel. The walls were rough-cast in recent years and the sash windows with two panels in each sash are recent replacements. The roof is high-pitched, with natural slates and end stacks. The house was extended on the right-hand side with a lean-to addition in the early 19 th century. On the left-hand side is a wall with a very fine, early-18 th century, limestone, carriage arch with beautifully-cut architraves. In front of the house is a walled garden with a small, 18 th century summer house and a latrine		R	A, Int, S
CW231		Fountain, Carrickduff, Bunclody	Carrickduff	At the junction with the main Carlow-Bunclody road and the road to The Nine Stones is a mid-19 th century fountain. It consists of a cast-iron spout set in a monolithic block of granite with a basin in front.		R	A
CW232		House, Carrickduff, Bunclody	Carrickduff	An early-19 th century, four-bay, two-storey house beside the road, immediately to the East of the junction with the road to The Nine Stones. It is gable-ended, rendered and painted with a flat-roofed porch containing an elliptical-headed doorcase which contains an ornately carved, bracketed door frame, panelled door and ornate fanlight and sidelights. The ground floor has small, half-hexagon bay windows and the other windows have triple sashes. The slated roof has wide eaves, bargeboards at the gables and three brick stacks. The house has a long return and is fronted by a stone wall.		R	A
CW233	10301318	Aghade Bridge, Aghade, Tullow	Carrickslaney & Ballynoe or Newtown	A five-arch, hump-backed bridge dating from circa 1760 with a large, central arch rebuilt circa 1825. All the arches have ashlar voussoirs and the smaller arches have triple keystones. The piers stand on triangular-shaped cutwaters.		R	A, Tc

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CW234	10301319	Mill House, Aghade, Tullow	Carrickslaney	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house of circa 1820, with lime-rendered walls, a granite, round-headed doorcase flanked by tripartite windows all with sashes and small panes and on the first floor sash windows with six panes in each sash. There is an attic storey with windows on the gable ends. The roof is covered with natural slates. There is a return to the house. The house has been empty for some years and the front façade is largely covered with Virginia creeper.		R	A, Int, S, Art
CW235	10301320	Aghade Mill, Aghade, Tullow	Carrickslaney	A mill building dating from the early 19 th century and much altered in the mid-20 th century. An iron mill wheel survives.		R	I, Int, S, Tc
CW235A	10302409	Lock No. 22, Barrow Navigation, Carriglead	Carriglead	A canal lock of circa 1790 incorporating the fabric of an earlier lock of circa 1761. Walls are of granite ashlar. Replacement gates date to circa 1990.		R	A, S, Tc
CW236		Lock Keepers House, Lock No. 22, Barrow Navigation, Carriglead	Carriglead	A lock keeper's house of circa 1790 built of coursed-rubble granite. It has a three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended central block with single-storey wings. The roof is of natural slate and the window dressings have been recently replaced with brick.		R	A
CW237	10300842	Hardymount House, Castlemore, Tullow	Castlemore	A small house with an unusually experimental form having a three-bay, two-storey façade with bow ends which continue the facade without a break. The walls are lime rendered with a timber, round-headed doorcase and radial fanlight and there are giant pilasters terminating the front façade. The sash windows have six panes in each sash and there are Wyatt windows on the ground-floor of the bow. The low-pitched roof has exceptionally wide eaves, sweeps round the bows and has no stacks. The stacks are hidden at the rear. The house continues at the rear and there are yard buildings backing on to the road.		R	A, Int, Art
CW238	10300843	Castlemore House, Castlemore, Tullow	Castlemore	The ruins of a large, eight-bay, two-storey house dating from circa 1872 and said to incorporate an earlier house of 1675 and certainly early-19 th century work. The walls are cement rendered with a cornice and blocking course and there is a small, late-19 th century, granite porch. The earlier parts of the house and the immediate service buildings were all enclosed in the same, cemented unity. There are further service buildings behind and a wing of red-brick buildings. The house was burnt about 1975 and remains a ruin.		R	A, Art, H, S
CW239	10300840	The Forge, Castlemore Cross, Tullow	Castlemore	A three-bay, single-storey, architect-designed forge with walls of coursed-rubble granite, a wide, segmental-headed arch in the centre with a brick head, crow-stepped gables and roof of natural slates. The forge probably dates from circa 1870. On the gable end is a wall-mounted, letter box with an ER VII monogram. The forge has been converted to residential use.		R	A, S, U, R, Tc
CW240	10300841	Ardristan Cottages, Castlemore Cross, Tullow	Castlemore	A pair of semi-detached, single-storey, estate cottages dating from circa 1870, built of coursed-rubble granite with square-headed doorcases, brick dressings and brick drip-labels to the openings and high-pitched, slated roofs with recent dormer windows. The stacks have been removed and the windows have unsuitable, uPVC glazing.		L	A

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CW241	10301233	Gate Lodge, Castletown Castle	Castletown	A small, three-bay, single-storey gate lodge with rendered walls and pointed windows and doorcase, hipped roof with natural slates. It dates from circa 1820 and is now derelict. Beside the lodge are granite gate piers.		L	A
CW242	10300744	Green House, Castletown	Castletown	A small three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house. It has heavy, projecting stacks which indicate that the house dates from the early 18 th century yet the pitch of the roof and the gabled breakfront suggest a rebuilding in the early 19 th century. The walls are of rough-cast with a simple granite coping on the gable, a round-headed, block and start, granite doorcase which probably dates from the early 18 th century and a simple radial fanlight. The roof has natural slates and the windows have uPVC glazing.		R	A
CW243		Carlow Fencing, Castletown Castle	Castletown	Carlow Fencing along the front of the house.		R	G, A
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, Art
CW245	10400402	Spring Stream Mills, Milford	Clochristick	Detached eleven-bay seven-storey rubble stone built former mill building, c. 1820, with segmental-headed openings and crenellated parapet. Converted to hydro-electric generation plant, c. 1891. Dismantled, pre-1990. Re-commissioned and extended c.1990, with concrete block built turbine house added. This mill was the source of power to Carlow town in 1891, the 1 st inland town in Ireland or Great Britain to be so lighted.		R	A, H, Tc, S
CW246	10400412	Lenham Lodge, Milford	Clochristick	Detached three-bay two-storey house with half-dormer attic, c. 1815. Extended, c. 1840, with Tudor Revival additions including projecting porch, stone dressings and dormer attic added. Detached outbuilding to site. Renovated and extended, c. 1985, to accommodate use as holiday accommodation.		L	A, Int
CW247		Carlow Fencing , Fir Croft house, Milford	Clochristick	A long stretch of Carlow fencing along the road at the front of Fir Croft House.		R	A, G
CW247a	10300704	Clogrennan Entrance Arch, Clogrennan	Clogrennan	The entrance arch to Clogrennan house is an adaptation of a medieval ruin into a gothic folly. This adaptation was probably done about 1820. It is built of rubble limestone with a granite dressing to the arch. It is now completely ivy covered.		R	A, H
CW248	10400713	Derry River Bridge, Clonegall	Clonegall	A very fine late-18 th century bridge of five arches, and possibly further flood arches, with round arches and triangular cutwaters.		R	A,Tc

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CW249		House, Main Street, Clonegall	Clonegall	A small, mid-19 th century, three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house built of coursed-rubble stone with granite coigns and lintels. There is a granite, round-headed doorcase and the sash windows have two panes of glass each. The windows on the first floor are dormers. The ground-floor window on the left-hand side has been widened.		R	A
CW250		Post Office, Clonegall	Clonegall	An early-19 th century two-bay, three-storey, gable-ended house with rough-cast rendering and a low-pitch roof with natural slates. The doorcase is simple and has a rectangular light with radial glazing bars. The windows on the ground and first floor retain their original tripartite windows with small panes but the top floor windows are modern. The ground floor has a new, traditional-style shopfront which is a copy of a shopfront in Thomastown, Co. Kilkenny and is most convincing.		R	A
CW251		House (beside bridge), Clonegall	Clonegall	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house of circa 1840, built of local, coursed-rubble stone with brick dressing to the round-headed doorcase and the sash windows which contain six panes in each sash. The roof has small Bunclody slates.		R	A
CW252	10400707	Old Glebe House, Clonegall	Clonegall	A very fine early-18 th century, double-pile house possibly dating from circa 1720 with a five-bay, two-storey façade over a basement. The façade has an segmental-headed, granite doorcase of circa 1820 with a timber, radial fanlight and contemporary door. The walls are rough cast and the tall windows have nine panes in each sash. The high-pitched, slated roof has massive stacks projecting from each gable. Flanking the house on the left-hand side is a lean-to with an elliptical-headed carriage arch. On the right-hand side is a similar arch though with ashlar voussoirs, followed by the gable-end of a two-storey building and a further carriage arch. In the yard is a projecting stone from a wall which is noted as the 1798 hanging stone. The interior retains original features dating from circa 1820.		R	A, Int, Art
CW253	10400706	Weavers Cottages, Clonegall	Clonegall	A pair of semi-detached cottages dating from circa 1830, of three bays each and a single storey with whitewashed walls, plain doorcases and windows with nine panes each. The slated roofs have a single, triangular dormer window each and there is a single, shared stack in the middle. The dormer windows are of an unusual design not seen elsewhere.		R	A
CW254	10400704	Dunnes, Clonegall	Clonegall	A five-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house dating from circa 1840 with painted, smooth-rendered walls, raised coigns, replacement sash windows with six panes in each sash, simple shopfront and elliptical-headed doorcase inserted when the house was renovated circa 1940. The pitched roof is covered with small Bunclody slates, in perfect condition, with the stacks on the rear wall.		R	A
CW255	10400711	House at Entrance to Huntington Castle, Clonegall	Clonegall	A seven-bay, two-storey, gable-ended, mid-18 th century house on a corner site next to the entrance to Huntington Castle. It has battered, painted, rough-cast walls with a round-headed doorcase which had granite jambs and lintel inserted at a later date, side lights and sash windows with single panes on the ground floor and three and six panes in the first floor windows. Over the doorcase is a round-headed, double sash window. The roof is high pitched with natural slates and three stacks. There is a simple, traditional shopfront on the right-hand side of the façade.		R	A
CW256	10400701	St. Fiacc's Church, Clonegall	Clonegall	A three-bay, single-cell, First Fruits church of circa 1819 with cement-rendered walls with granite, raised coigns on the nave, drip-labels on the pointed windows and West tower of three stages with round-cast walls, raised granite coigns, string courses and pointed and square-headed openings all topped with		R	A, R, Int,U, S, Art

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				pinnacles and Irish crenellations. A chancel was added about 1860. The church is set within an early-Christian churchyard.			
CW257	10400703	Clonegall Methodist Church, Clonegall	Clonegall	A three-bay, single-cell Methodist church dated 1834. It is built of coursed-rubble greenstone with granite coigns. It has a pointed doorcase with a drip-mould and pointed windows with timber tracery, recently replaced. The pitched roof has natural slates with granite coping.		R	A
CW258	10400709	Ed. Plunkett & Sons, Clonegall	Clonegall	A detached, four-bay, three-storey, granite warehouse dated 1877 with walls of large blocks of coursed-rubble granite, an attic storey and a half-hipped roof. The warehouse has been adapted for commercial use with a minimum of alterations.		R	A
CW259	10400708	Former School House, Clonegall	Clonegall	A detached, five-bay, two-storey, former school dated 1834. The school is built of coursed-rubble stone with a whitewashed façade which has two granite plaques: one inscribed 'Clonegal School' and the other 'erected 1834'. There are two doorcases - one for boys and one for girls. Some of the windows have their original glazing and the hipped roof which is covered with natural slates has a single stack.		R	A
CW260	10301619	Holloden Gate Lodge & Piers, Royal Oak, Bagenalstown	Clorusk Upper	The lodge dates from the late 18 th century and is a single-storey building with bow ends, lime-rendered walls and Bunclody slates on the roof. The tall gate-piers are of granite and panelled. The original balls are missing and have been replaced. The original gates have been removed and replaced with a farm gate. The iron-work on the quadrants survives. This stands on low, granite walls.		R	A
CW261	10301603	Culm Crusher, Closutton	Closutton	A granite wheel attached to an iron handle and iron post. The crusher dates from the 1840s and was relocated here in the 1980.		R	A, Tc
CW262		Cottage, Corries Cross	Corries or Corrymore	A small, three-bay, single-storey, gable-ended cottage dating from circa 1850. It is built on a raised bank beside the road and has painted, rendered walls, wide windows and a high-pitched roof with a central gable, barge boarding and a veranda across the front which is supported by four granite doric columns.		R	A
CW263		Iron Post, Corries Cross	Corries or Corrymore	At the cross roads is a mid-19 th century post. It consists of a cylindrical, granite pier with a capstone and a fluted, iron post. There is a recess on the granite pier suggesting that this once held information about distances.		R	Tc
CW264	10301913	Corries House, Bagenalstown	Corries or Corrymore	A five-bay, two-storey, early-18 th century house, rebuilt and extended about 1835. The walls are painted and lime rendered and an enclosed, granite porch was added, a connecting wing along the front to a two-storey, gable-fronted wing which is higher than the original house. The sash windows have six panes in each sash and the low-pitched roof has natural slates and wide eaves with paired brackets. The garden dates from the early 19 th century and has miniature, box hedges, ponds and a mill – now derelict - which has an ornamental tower. Near the lower entrance gate is an ornamental bridge with granite balustrades and a keystone with a crest. There are two entrance gates with granite piers and wrought-iron gates.		R	A, Int, Art

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CW265	10302401	Lock No. 18, Barrow Navigation, Clashganny	Cournellan	A canal lock of circa 1790 incorporating the fabric of an earlier lock of circa 1761. Replacement gates of circa 1990.		R	A, S, Tc
CW266		Craan House, Ballinabranagh	Cranavonane	A very attractive, three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house of circa 1820 built of red brick with granite coigns. The house has a granite, round-headed doorcase and sash windows with six panes in each sash and much of the original glass. The roof is covered with natural slates and has end stacks and eaves.		R	A
CW267	10301802	Kilcarrig Mill, Kilcarrig, Clongall	Craan	A three-bay, two-storey woollen mill of circa 1865 and a mill manager's house of three bays and two storeys built of local, coursed-rubble stone with a slated roof. The building was renovated circa 1990 for private accommodation. Beside the mill is an iron waterwheel and the mill race. The roof has recently been thatched.		L	A, Tc
CW268	10300601	Church Of Ireland Church, Bilboa	Craanlusk	A First Fruits style church dated 1846. It is built of coursed-rubble limestone with granite dressings and has a simple hall-type nave of three bays and a substantial, three-stage tower. The tower has octagonal, clasping buttresses with pinnacles, pointed openings and English crenellations. The nave has tall, pointed window with four-centred heads and the original Y mullions and small panes of glass.		R	A, Int, Art, S
CW269	10301404	Stone Plaque, Black Lion, Tullow	Craans	A granite plaque with a heraldic lion – a lion rampant – carved on it and the date 1751. The lion is painted black.		R	A, S, Art
CW270	10301405	Former RIC Barracks, Black Lion, Tullow	Craans	A three-bay, two-storey house built as an RIC barracks about 1860 with walls of large blocks of granite, a flat-roofed, enclosed porch also of granite and windows which have modern uPVC glazing. The roof is hipped with natural slates and the two stacks are of granite.		R	A, S, H
CW271	10301918	Curran Tower, Borris	Curran	A square-plan, free-standing, two storey tower of circa 1810, built of coursed-rubble granite and now derelict. The tower is hidden in a wood on top of the hill.		R	A
CW272	10302002	Letterbox, Drumfea, Myshall	Drumfea	A wall-mounted, cast iron, Victorian letterbox circa 1880, with a V R monogram. (Not in use)		R	Tc, Art, S
CW273	10302607	St. Mullin's Catholic Church, Pollmounty	Drummin (St.Mullins Lr By)	A five-bay, single-cell church of circa 1830 with painted and rendered walls, a square-headed, granite doorcase at the West end with a blank, round-headed window above and tall, round-headed windows on the nave with modern fenestration. The high-pitched roof is covered with natural slates and there is a granite bellcote at the West end which dates from circa 1885. The church was renovated circa 1980.		R	A, S

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CW274	10400620	Minch Norton & Co Malt House, Dunleckney, Bagenalstown	Dunleckney	A malt house complex dating from 1868 comprising two parallel ranges of warehouses of many bays and largely of five storeys, built of coursed-rubble granite with granite ashlar coigns with brick dressings to the windows and slated roof		R	A, U, R, S
CW275	10400621	The Cottage, Dunleckney, Bagenalstown	Dunleckney	A very charming single-storey house built over a basement. The basement is hidden from the front façade. The walls are painted, lined and rendered with a three-bay, single-storey façade which is defined from the bow ends by making the façade into a very slight breakfront. The simple, square-headed doorcase has a rectangular, leaded light and pilasters. The tall windows have six-pane sashes and there is a single window in each of the bows. The hipped roof is in a single sweep covering the bow ends and has natural slates and a single stack placed on the back wall. There is a large return making the house a T plan. The house probably dates from circa 1830.		R	A, Int, Art
CW276	10301630	The Glebe House, Dunleckney, Bagenalstown	Dunleckney	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house over a basement, dating from circa 1740 and extensively remodelled circa 1840 with the addition of an attic and a gabled, advanced central bay and a porch with a pitched-roof. The walls are painted and rendered with raised coigns and the roof is pitched with end stacks. The ground floor at the rear has a long, cast-iron veranda dating from circa 1840. The house was renovated in recent years.		R	A, Int
CW277	10301631	Wykenham House, Green Road, Dunleckney, Bagenalstown	Dunleckney	A tudor-gothic revival house of circa 1840. The house has an asymmetrical plan and is basically of four bays and two storeys with rendered walls and granite features including mullioned windows, half-dormer windows on the first floor, granite coping and tall, 'tudor' stacks. There is a service wing on the right-hand side of the façade. The house is probably the work of Daniel Robertson.		R	A, Int, Art
CW278	10301633	Old Church, Dunleckney	Dunleckney	Ruins of a three-bay, single-cell, First Fruits church of circa 1800, built of coursed-rubble granite with pointed windows and a gabled, west porch which is the height of the nave walls. The church is unusual in not having a west tower. In front of the church is a walled structure which has no roof and appears to be of similar date to the church. To the west of the church are the ruins of a medieval church. Both are set in a large, walled graveyard with churchyard yews and wrought-iron gates with granite piers.		R	A, H
CW279	10400613	Gate lodge, Bagenalstown House, Bagenalstown	Dunleckney	A mid-19 th century, three-bay, single-storey gate lodge built of granite ashlar with a half-octagon bow in the centre containing three round-headed windows, granite brackets under the wide eaves and a low-pitched, hipped roof with a single stack at the rear. The lodge was extended to the south and the windows have uPVC glazing.		R	A
CW280	10400614	Bagenalstown House, Bagenalstown	Dunleckney	A house which appears to be of several dates originally of circa 1785. It has three-bay, two-storey façade with single-bay, full-height bows flanking a simple, round-headed doorcase. The windows in the bows are four panes wide and the impression given is that the bows were later additions. The walls have been cement rendered but retain the original, granite, raised coigns. The house is deep having five bays on the side elevations. The house was extended at the rear circa 1840 with coursed-rubble walls and granite dressings to windows and doors. The hipped roof is covered with natural slates. There are stable buildings to the east which appear to be of two dates. Some of the buildings are lime rendered while others are of coursed rubble. They make an attractive complex of buildings with original surface treatment and slated roofs.		R	A, Int

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CW281	10301915	Farrar's, Dunroe	Dunroe	A small, tudor-gothic revival house of circa 1840 with a three-bay, single-storey, gable-ended façade and a cylindrical tower on one corner. There is a single-storey extension of circa 1900 and a two-storey addition of circa 1975. The walls are rough-cast and the windows have chamfered, granite dressings with sashes. The roof has natural slate.		R	A, R, U, Art
CW282	10301916	Byrne's, Dunroe	Dunroe	Detached three-bay single-storey Tudor Revival estate house with half-dormer attic, c. 1845, with cut stone surrounds to window openings, turret on a circular plan and gables. Renovated and extended c. 1980, comprising of two-storey ranges.		R	A, R, U, Art
CW283	10300903	Eaglehill Lodge, Clonmore, Hacketstown	Eaglehill (Clonmore ED)	A small, three-bay, two-storey house of circa 1820, with rough-cast walls, a granite, round-headed doorcase with a radial fanlight and casement windows. The roof is hipped and covered with natural slates. The iron gate dates from circa 1885 and is ornamented with shamrocks.		R	A
CW284	10301641	Mile Stone, Fennagh	Fennagh	Freestanding, carved, granite stone set on the wall of the Church of Ireland churchyard, inscribed with 'To Myshall and Newtownbarry' on one side and 'To Bagnelstown and Royal Oak' on the other. It is thought to date from circa 1800.		R	U, R, Art, S
CW285	10301642	All Saints Church of Ireland, Fennagh	Fennagh	A single-cell church with a three-stage West tower. The church dates from circa 1790 and is an early version of the standard First Fruits church. The tower is taller than usual and has cut stone dressings, pinnacles and crenellations. The church was re-roofed about 1865, the windows lowered and given granite, chamfered dressings and mullions. A chancel of coursed-rubble granite was added and the interior remodelled. There is a wall-mounted sundial dated 1810.		R	A, Int
CW286	10300808	Stone Wall, Friarstown House	Friarstown	Section of cut stone boundary wall, c. 1830.		L	A
CW287	10301651	Garryhill House, Garryhill, Fennagh	Garryhill	A mid-18 th century country house of three bays and two storeys with an attic and high basement. The house is gable ended with end stacks and natural slates and a simple cornice. The façade is cement rendered and has a very slight breakfront which contains a square-headed, granite doorcase with lugged architraves and narrow sidelights approached by a tall flight of stone steps. On the first floor is a tall Venetian window. The original windows were replaced, about 1800, with large Wyatt windows. The windows contain a high percentage of the original crown glass. The interior retains many original features including an open-well staircase		R	A, Int, Art, S
CW288	10301231	Garryhondon House, Leighlinbridge	Garryhondon	Detached three-bay two-storey house with half-dormer attic, c. 1880, on an L-shaped plan with plinth, pedimented doric doorcase and surrounds to window openings in eighteenth-century style.		R	A, Int, Art








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CW289	10301231	Walled Garden, Garryhundon House, Nurney	Garryhundon	In front of Garryhundon House are brick walls which were part of a walled garden. In the centre of the wall, on the north side, is a pigeon house built of rubble-stone rendered, with brick, flanking quadrant walls. These walls date from the early 18 th century.		R	A, G
CW290		Clonmore Glebe House, Clonmore, Hacketstown, Co. Carlow.	Glebe (Rathvilly By)	A Glebe House of 1812 with a three-bay, two-storey façade over a high basement. It has smooth, painted rendering with a base mould, round-headed, granite door case with the original, panelled door and a radial fanlight, a tall flight of limestone steps, sash windows with six panes in each sash on the ground floor, six and three panes on the first floor. The wall is topped by a simple cornice and blocking course. The roof is hipped with a pair of stacks. The house has been recently renovated and the cornice and blocking course are recent restorations.		R	A
CW291	10302101	Ravenswood House, Bunclody	Glebe (Forth By)	Detached three-bay two-storey over part-raised basement house, c. 1825, with round-headed Morrison style door opening, Wyatt style window openings, hipped roof and service wing to rear. Renovated and refenestrated c. 1998, with render removed.		L	A
CW292	10300905	Church of Ireland Church, Clonmore, Hacketstown	Glebe (Rathvilly By)	A small, First Fruits church, of circa 1812, with a three-bay nave and a two-stage west tower. It is built of rubble-stone with lime rendering. The pointed windows have simple granite dressings and Y mullions and the roof is covered with natural slates. The West tower has two stages, a pointed doorcase and string-course under the second stage and simple Irish crenellations. The church is sited in close proximity to the road and the churchyard has interesting monuments		R	A, Int, S, H, Art
CW293	10301235	Graiguenaspiddoge N. School, Castletown, Tinryland	Graiguenaspiddoge	A small, T-plan National School of circa 1845 built in a tudor-gothic style. The two-bay, single-storey, gable-ended front section has a façade of granite ashlar with hood-moulds over the wide, chamfered windows and a flat-roofed porch on the right-hand side. There is an attic storey and the roof, which has granite coping and is covered with natural slates. The return has cement-rendered walls, wide, chamfered windows and a slated roof with a single stack at the back of the front section which appears to be the master's residence. The mullioned windows have the original glazing with small panes.		R	A, Int, S
CW294	10400202	St John the Baptist Church of Ireland Church, Hacketstown	Hacketstown Lower	A detached, three-bay, single-cell First Fruits church thought to have been built about 1780 with the tower added about 1820. It has a three-bay nave with rough-cast rendering and pointed windows with switch-track tracery and diamond pains. The three-stage tower is typical of the period with clasping buttresses, pinnacles and English crennelations. The church is set in a churchyard which has the mausoleum of the Hoziar family. It is a granite pyramid set on a granite, rectangular-plan base.		R	A, S, Art
CW295	10400203	Methodist Church, Clonmore Road, Hacketstown	Hacketstown Lower	A simple, three-bay hall built of coursed-rubble granite with coping and string course at the west end to give a simple pediment. It has lancet windows and natural slates on the roof. The building has been adapted recently for community use and a simple square-headed door inserted in the west end.		R	A, S
CW296	10400205	St Bridget's Catholic Church, Hacketstown	Hacketstown Upper	A four-bay, single-cell church of circa 1820 with rendered walls, pointed windows, natural slate roof and niches on the facade. The tower, of coursed-rubble granite, was probably added a few years later and has a square plan with set-back buttresses, tall pinnacles, a gabled stage containing clock faces and an octagonal lantern with tiny pinnacles and crennelations. It is basically the same design as the Cathedral in Carlow and the Church of Ireland church in Tullow.		R	A, Int, Art










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				The interior contains a handsome Greek-revival Doric reredos and Doric columns under the West gallery.			
CW297	10400714	Eastern House, Huntington Castle, Clonegall	Huntington	Detached six-bay two-storey red brick former estate building, c. 1885, with projecting end bay to left, single-storey store to right and crow-stepped gable ends. Renovated, c. 1990, to accommodate private residential use.		R	A
CW298		Estate Cottages, Huntington Castle, Clonegall	Huntington	Originally a pair of three-bay, single-storey cottages now in the process of being restored though they have long been a single unit. The cottages are built of coursed-rubble stone with dressings painted round the windows and roofs of Bunclody slates with triangular dormer windows.		R	A
CW299	10400715	Huntington Castle Gate Lodge, Clonegall	Huntington	A two-storey turret dating from the mid-19 th century and built of coursed-rubble granite with clasping buttresses, string course on first-floor sill level and crenellations on the parapet. There is a gabled return and a gabled, painted and rendered wing on the right-hand side. There are simple casement windows.		R	A, Art
CW300	10300804	Moatalusha Farmhouse, Rathtoe	Inchisland or Moatalusha	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended farm house with rough-cast walls, a wide, segmental-headed doorcase with an architrave, sash windows with two panes in each sash and architraves, and a pitched roof with natural slates. The house dates from the mid-19 th century.		L	A
CW301	10301237	Janeville, Fennagh	Janeville or Kilgarron	A mid-18 th century, gable-ended house with a façade of five bays and two storeys, a lugged, granite doorcase with a finely carved architrave and sidelights. Over the doorcase is a plain, Venetian window. The ground-floor windows were lengthened in the early 19 th century and all the windows have been replacement glazing-bars. There is a string-course over the ground floor and a granite cornice under the high-pitched, slated roof. The house was extended at the rear with a further, pitched roof and a lean-to roof.		R	A, Int, Art
CW302	10301237	Entrance Gates, Janeville, Fennagh	Janeville or Kilgarron	The entrance gates have granite piers, openings for pedestrians, further piers, quadrants and piers. This is all of granite ashlar with cornices and capstones on the piers. The iron gates have been removed.		R	A
CW303	10300718	Carlow & Granite Slab Fencing, Johnstown House	Johnstown	At the front of the house are sections of Carlow fencing and fencing of granite slabs that are set into the ground (similar to fencing seen in Co. Clare). There are also granite stands for keeping hay off the ground.		R	A
CW304	10300718	Johnstown House, Johnstown	Johnstown	A very interesting house being an early-18 th century house of circa 1725 gothicised in the 1830s. It is essentially a long, two-storey house with projecting, end stacks and a high-pitched roof. It has a gothic-revival screen added to the façade giving it a four-bay composition with two bays in the centre, over a wide, square-headed doorcase, and flanking bays with wide, double-sash windows. These bays are delineated by gothic turrets. The central bay has a gable with crow-stepped crenellations flanked by further crenellations. The stacks are particularly impressive being very tall and in a tudor-gothic style. There is a further bay at the north end which appears to date from the early 18 th century.		R	A, Int, Art, H, S









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CW305	10300719	Gate Lodge, Johnstown House, Johnstown	Johnstown	A U-plan gate lodge which is a single storey. Originally, when built in circa 1810, it was a tiny, three-bay building but was sensitively extended in 1995. It has rough-cast walls with casement windows and granite, drip-labels. The low-pitched, hipped roof is covered with natural slates.		R	A
CW306	10300720	Entrance Gates, Johnstown House	Johnstown	The entrance gates date from the mid-18 th century and have granite piers with cornices and pineapples which are exceptionally well carved. The piers are flanked by low walls and iron railings.		R	A
CW307	10300802	Gate Lodge, Moyle House	Kellistown East	A gate lodge facing the entrance to Moyle. It is a small, three-bay, single-storey, gable-ended building of coursed-rubble granite with a square-headed doorcase and a double-sash window on the right-hand side with a columnar mullion. The windows have ashlar dressings and the doorcase is segmental-headed. The roof is high-pitched in order to contain an attic storey, is covered with natural slates, has wide eaves and a carved, granite, turret-like chimney-stack. The house is fronted by iron railings flanked by low, granite walls. The house probably dates from circa 1870. The windows have unsuitable uPVC windows and a granite-walled lean-to has been added in recent years.		R	A
CW308	10300803	Church of Ireland Church, Kellistown	Kellistown East	A ruinous First fruits church dating from 1810. It has a three-bay nave with lime-rendered walls and pointed windows, a porch on the north side and a three-stage, west tower with crenellations and pinnacles. The graveyard has a gate with only one carved, granite post remaining. The church is on an ancient, hill-top site and is a local landmark.		R	A, H
CW309	10300727	Sion Cottage	Kernanstown	An L-plan, mid-19 th century, two-storey, estate house built of coursed-rubble granite in a tudor-gothic style. It has an enclosed, pitched-roof porch in the re-entrant corner of the L, windows with chamfered, granite dressings, unsuitable modern glazing, a high-pitched roof with natural slates, wide eaves and pierced bargeboarding. The house probably dates from circa 1850.		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 main house on site.		R	A, S
CW311		Farm Yard, Kyleballyhue House,	Kilballyhue	This is a very fine square-plan yard with farm buildings round three sides and an entrance arch and the house on the fourth side. The buildings are of two storeys and built of coursed-rubble granite and with various openings including narrow, ventilation slits on the first floor. There is a brick-headed arched entrance to the yard and an arch opposite. This one of the finest farmyard complexes in the whole country and borders on being of National importance.		R	A, I
CW312	10301234	Kyleballyhue House, Kilballyhue	Kilballyhue	A tall, gable-ended, three-bay, three-storey house over a basement dating from 1808. It has rough-cast walls over a base-mould, a round-headed, granite doorcase with ionic columns, a well-detailed entablature, a radial fanlight and an original, panelled door. The sash windows are original and have six panes in each sash with the exception of the top floor which has three panes in each sash. Much of the glass is original, crown glass. The low-pitched roof has end stacks and natural slates. The area round the front of the house has a low wall and railings.		R	A, Int, Art

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CW313	10301238	Boiler House, Kyleballyhue House, Kilballyhue	Kilballyhue	The boiler house at the back of the yard is a free-standing structure with a two-bay, single-storey building of coursed-rubble granite with a carriage arch and a slated roof. The chimney-stack has a square-plan, granite base and brick, square-plan flue. It is said to date from 1805 and was slightly truncated in 1990.		R	A, I, Tc
CW314		Farmhouse, Kilbrannish South, Bunclody	Kilbrannish South	A small farm house and outbuilding. The three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house is tucked into the bank beneath the road and is dated on the gable end – 1880 – in roman numerals. It is build of large blocks of squared granite and has a modern, flat-roofed porch. The sash window has single panes in each sash and the roof is covered with Bunclody slates. Opposite the house is gable-ended yard building also of large blocks of granite and roofed with Bunclody.		R	A
CW315		Kilcarrig Street, Bagenalstown	Kilcarrig	A five-bay, two-storey office building dating from circa 1950 built of red brick with a channelled, cement panel behind the square-headed doorcase and the flanking windows; channelled cement rendering below the ground-floor windows and wide, channelled, parallel raised coigns. The windows which now have uPVC glazing. The low-pitched, slated roof has wide eaves and brick stacks. There are three bays on the Kilcarrig Street elevation.		R	A
CW316		Public House, Kilree St / Stationhouse Road, Bagenalstown	Kilcarrig	A building with a chamfered corner and three bays on each façade though the main façade faces Railway Street. It has painted, rendered walls, replacement windows and a slated roof. The features of importance are the mid-19 th century, gothic-revival doorcases. Both doorcases have gothic mouldings with foliate capitals.		R	A
CW317		Kilcarrig Mill House, Bagenalstown	Kilcarrig	A three-bay, two-storey house in a tudor-gothic revival style of circa 1840. It has a wide, gabled, advanced bay, rough-cast walls, windows with casements and a high-pitched, slated roof. The first floor windows either side of the central gable have smaller gables and all have ornamental bargeboards.		R	A
CW318		Glad Rags, Kilree St Bagenalstown	Kilcarrig	A two-bay, two-storey, early-19 th century house with painted rendering and a round-headed, architraved, granite doorcase. The shopfront and windows are modern renovations.		R	A
CW319		Sherry Fitzgerald Auctioneers, Kilree Street, Bagenalstown	Kilcarrig	A three-bay, two-storey house with painted rendering, a round-headed, architraved, granite doorcase which has been painted, a simple shopfront and an elliptical-headed carriage arch. The sash windows on the first floor have six panes in each sash.		R	A
CW320		Carlow Fencing, Eastern Side of Road, Bagenalstown	Kilcarrig	Carlow fencing on both sides of the road on the town side of the railway bridge.		R	A
CW321	10301634	Kilcarrig Corn Mill, Bagenalstown	Kilcarrig	A six-bay, three-storey, gable-ended mill building of coursed-rubble granite dating from the early 19 th century and restored circa 1985 with additions in granite at either end. The roof has natural slates and the interior has a cast-iron waterwheel.		R	A, Tc, S









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CW322	10400611	St. Andrew Catholic Church, Bagenalstown	Kilcarrig	A T-plan, barn-church with a later tower and spire. The body of the church has lined and rendered walls and pointed windows with Y tracery. The roof is covered with natural slates and the transepts are half-hipped. The tower and spire, which are attributed to Thomas Cobden, dates from circa 1835 and is built of granite ashlar. It has three stages with corner buttresses, tall paired openings on the third stage, crenellations and four pinnacles on each corner. The spire is particularly slender. The West front of the church was rebuilt with granite ashlar at the same time as the tower was built. A chapel was added on the right-hand side of the façade and is decorated with gothic-revival detail all in cement. The church is fronted by a screen of iron railings and cemented piers. The interior has gothic-revival decoration with screens across the fronts of the transepts, three balconies, a gothic-revival, vaulted ceiling. The entrance courtyard contains a group of wall monuments.		R	A, Int, S, Art
CW323	10400616	Passenger Shelter, Bagenalstown Train Station, Bagenalstown	Kilcarrig	A passenger shelter on the platform built of coursed-rubble limestone with a pitched, slated roof. The side is open to the platform and has paired piers of granite.		R	A, Art, S
CW324	10400610	The Astor, Kilree Street, Bagenalstown	Kilcarrig	A cinema dating from circa 1950 with a façade stuck on to a large hall. The façade is treated with rough-cast rendering with a flat strip outlining the profile. It has a parapet which is stepped and has the word Astor over a wide window and entrance with a canopy.		L	A
CW325	10400617	Goods Shed, Bagenalstown Train Station, Bagenalstown	Kilcarrig	A gable-ended goods shed built of coursed-rubble limestone with a pitched, slated roof and three tall, square-headed openings to the side.		R	A
CW326	10400618	Footbridge, Bagenalstown Train Station, Bagenalstown	Kilcarrig	A footbridge dating from the late 19 th century built of iron with latticework parapet.		R	Tc
CW327	10302235	Haggerty's Bridge, Kilcoltrim, Borris	Kilcoltrim	A road bridge over the railway. This single arch, humpback, elegant bridge is built of granite ashlar buttresses with rusticated voussoirs and cut stone stringcourses and a solid parapet with coping. The bridge was built in 1862.		R	A, Tc
CW328		Gittens Bridge, Kilcoltrim, Borris	Kilcoltrim	A road bridge over the railway to the South of Haggerty's Bridge. This elegant bridge is built of granite ashlar with rusticated voussoirs and a solid parapet with coping. The bridge was built in 1862.		R	Tc
CW329	10301701	Kilconner House	Kilconner	A section of a much larger house though what remains may well be the original house of circa 1650 although it has been much altered. It is a five-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house with high walls and a high-pitched roof. The walls are thick which would suggest an early date but the wall finishes and windows are modern. On the southern gable is a mid-19 th century, gothic-revival remodelling which has a granite-ashlar wall and two-storey, half-hexagon bow with tall, pointed windows. There is a further section of gothic-revival work to		R	A, Art, H, S

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				the north of the house. This gothic-revival work could be the work of Deane and Woodward who worked on St. Austin's Abbey, Tullow.			
CW330		Kilcumney House, Goresbridge	Kilcumney (St. Mullins Lr By)	A three-bay, two-storey, hip-roofed house of circa 1840 with painted, rough-cast walls, a gabled, advanced bay with a classical, square-headed, granite doorcase with a rectangular, leaded light over the door and the windows have replacement uPVC glazing. There is a simple block cornice which is also used to define the pediment of the gable. The roof is slated and there are two stacks.		R	A
CW331	10301816	River Bridge, Kildavin	Kildavin	A six-arch, rubble stone built bridge over the Slaney with tall arches with finely cut voussoirs and tall, triangular cutwaters. The bridge probably dates from circa 1800.		R	A, Art, Tc
CW332	10301817	Kildavin House, Kildavin	Kildavin	A small country house which has been derelict for many years and used as an agricultural store. It has a three-bay, two-storey façade with a granite, round-headed doorcase with side lights and a panelled door of circa 1820. The wide windows must have been tripartite windows. None of the timberwork of the windows remains. The house is gable ended and has lime-rendered walls and natural slates on the roof. A large two-storey section has been taken out of the right-hand side of the façade to allow hay to be stored in the house. The house dates from circa 1770 and was remodelled about 1820.		R	A
CW333	10301636	Kildreenagh, Bagenalstown	Kildreenagh	An important example of a mid-18 th century farmhouse built by a prosperous and enterprising farmer. The house has a T plan with battered walls which have been cemented and painted. It is gable-ended with a façade of five bays and two storeys, a square-headed doorcase with a granite, lugged architrave, sash windows with shallow reveals and single panes in each sash. The high-pitched roof has end stacks, attic windows in the gables with six panes in each sash, natural slates and eaves.		R	A, Tc, Art
CW334	10301908	Lorum Old Rectory, Borris Road	Kilgraney (Idrone East By)	A three-bay, two-storey rectory in a tudor-gothic revival style dating from circa 1854. It is built of granite ashlar with large, sash windows divided by transoms and mullions. The first-floor windows are set in dormers and the asymmetrical plan allows for a number of tall gables. The roof is high pitched, covered with natural slates, has Victorian, earthenware chimney-pots and has wide eaves. At the rear is a two-storey coach house and stables.		R	A, Int, Art
CW335	10301909	Kilgraney School, Borris Road, Bagenalstown	Kilgraney (Idrone East By)	An H-plan school house of circa 1835, built of coursed-rubble granite with a three-bay, two-storey master's residence in the centre flanked by double-height classrooms. The classrooms have large windows with granite transoms and mullions and gables with parapet walls. All the windows have small panes and are of casement type, have drip labels while the four-centred doorcase has a heavy moulding. The roof is covered with natural slate		R	A, S, Art
CW336		House, Killedmond	Killedmond	A three-bay, two-storey house that has been much altered but still retains a remarkable carved, granite porch dating from the mid-19 th century. The porch is an important example of folk art.		R	A, S
CW337	10302301	Old School House, Killedmond, Borris	Killedmond	A small, gable-ended, three-bay, single-storey school of circa 1840, built of coursed-rubble granite with double-sash windows flanking a triple-sash window in the centre. There is a master's residence at the rear. The school is not in use.		R	A,S

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CW338	10302302	St. Peters Church Of Ireland, Killemond, Borris	Killemond	A small single-cell church of circa 1840 probably designed by Frederick Darley as it has close similarities with Lorum church. The church has three bays of narrow, lancet windows set in rough-cast walls which have recently been re-rendered and painted. The west front has a pointed, tudor doorcase, with string-course above and a triple-light window. The walls have raised coigns and on the gable is a granite bellcote. A vestry was added in the late 19 th century and is built of granite ashlar.		R	A, S, U, R, Art
CW339	10300706	St. John's Church Of Ireland Church, Cloydagh	Killeeshal	A First Fruits church of circa 1803 which was extensively rebuilt about 1870. The three-stage, west tower survives from the original building and is of three stages, of coursed-rubble limestone with granite dressings. The top of the tower looks as though it was rebuilt about 1840 and has a granite cornice above which is an arcade of pointed arches linking the pinnacles. The nave and vestry was rebuilt in limestone opus incertum and has pointed windows with granite mullions.		R	A, Int, S, Art
CW340	10300707	Cloydagh Glebe House, (Rectory), Clogrenan	Killeeshal	A small glebe house thought to date from 1813. It is a three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house over a basement, built of coursed-rubble stone covered with rough-cast rendering. It has granite steps up to a wide, segmental-headed doorcase which has sash, side lights, a two-leaf door and a radial fanlight. There are Wyatt windows on the ground floor with the original glazing and some original glass and small, sash windows with three panes each on the first floor. The roof has natural slates and the original, end stacks are rendered		R	A, Int, Art
CW341	10300210	Cottage 1, Burton Hall Estate, Palatine	Knockarda	One of row of eight, three-bay, single-storey, semi-detached cottages dated 1866 and built of coursed rubble granite. One pair has doorcases at the front while the other three pairs have entrances at the rear. There have been various minor alterations to these cottages with changes in glazing but they are essentially unaltered.		R	A, S
CW342	10300210	Cottage 2, Burton Hall Estate, Palatine	Knockarda	One of row of eight, three-bay, single-storey, semi-detached cottages dated 1866 and built of coursed rubble granite. One pair has doorcases at the front while the other three pairs have entrances at the rear. There have been various minor alterations to these cottages with changes in glazing but they are essentially unaltered.		R	A, S
CW343	10300210	Cottage 3, Burton Hall Estate, Palatine	Knockarda	One of row of eight, three-bay, single-storey, semi-detached cottages dated 1866 and built of coursed rubble granite. One pair has doorcases at the front while the other three pairs have entrances at the rear. There have been various minor alterations to these cottages with changes in glazing but they are essentially unaltered.		R	A, S
CW345	10300210	Cottage 4, Burton Hall Estate, Palatine	Knockarda	One of row of eight, three-bay, single-storey, semi-detached cottages dated 1866 and built of coursed rubble granite. One pair has doorcases at the front while the other three pairs have entrances at the rear. There have been various minor alterations to these cottages with changes in glazing but they are essentially unaltered.		R	A, S
CW346	10300210	Cottage 5, Burton Hall Estate, Palatine	Knockarda	One of row of eight, three-bay, single-storey, semi-detached cottages dated 1866 and built of coursed rubble granite. One pair has doorcases at the front while the other three pairs have entrances at the rear. There have been various minor alterations to these cottages with changes in glazing but they are essentially unaltered.		R	A, S

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CW347	10300210	Cottage 6, Burton Hall Estate, Palatine	Knockarda	One of row of eight, three-bay, single-storey, semi-detached cottages dated 1866 and built of coursed rubble granite. One pair has doorcases at the front while the other three pairs have entrances at the rear. There have been various minor alterations to these cottages with changes in glazing but they are essentially unaltered.		R	A, S
CW348	10300210	Cottage 7, Burton Hall Estate, Palatine	Knockarda	One of row of eight, three-bay, single-storey, semi-detached cottages dated 1866 and built of coursed rubble granite. One pair has doorcases at the front while the other three pairs have entrances at the rear. There have been various minor alterations to these cottages with changes in glazing but they are essentially unaltered.		R	A, S
CW349	10300210	Cottage 8, Burton Hall Estate, Palatine	Knockarda	One of row of eight, three-bay, single-storey, semi-detached cottages dated 1866 and built of coursed rubble granite. One pair has doorcases at the front while the other three pairs have entrances at the rear. There have been various minor alterations to these cottages with changes in glazing but they are essentially unaltered.		R	A, S
CW350	10400201	Hacketstown Bridge, Hacketstown	Kilmacart & Hacketstown Lower	Single-arch road bridge over river, dated 1829, with cut stone voussoirs and coping.		R	A, Tc, Art
CW351	10300736	Kilmeany House, Staplestown	Kilmeany	An early-19 th century house of three bays and two storeys with a shallow breakfront, lime rendered walls and a square-headed doorcase with granite, console brackets supporting a cornice. The windows have uPVC glazing and the roof is hipped with natural slates. The house was extended in the mid-19 th century giving it an L plan and a side elevation of five bays. No stacks are visible from the entrance front as they are at the rear. However there are two stacks on the roof ridge of the later addition.		R	A, Int Art
CW352	10301304	Kilnock House Gate Lodge, Ballon	Kilnock	A three-bay, single-storey gate lodge dating from the mid-19 th century and built of granite ashlar over a basement. It has bow windows on the return facades, raised coigns, with wide, granite-mullioned windows with simple granite dressings and a square-headed doorcase. The lodge was renovated about 1990 and the windows were given unsuitable uPVC glazing. The roof was rebuilt though it has its original pyramidal shape with a central stack and wide eaves.		R	A
CW353	10301305	Kilnock House Gate Lodge, Ballon	Kilnock	Detached three-bay single-storey over basement granite built gate lodge c. 1840, with paired window openings and overhanging eaves. Renovated and refenestrated c. 1990.		R	A
CW354		Hexagonal Building, Kilnock House, Kilnock	Kilnock	A small, single-storey, hexagonal building in an advanced state of ruin. The walls are built of rubble stone and the doors and windows are pointed. Inside there are remains of applied shell decoration. The shell house probably dates from the late 18 th century. The shell house is located on the left-hand side of the track up to the ruined yard of Kilnock House. It is immediately on the left inside the gate.		R	A
CW355		Walled Garden, Kilnock House, Kilnock	Kilnock	A large walled garden with a granite wall and a carriage arch entrance. The house has been demolished and the yard buildings are derelict.		R	A

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CW356	10400829	Scorteen Mills, Borris	Knockagundarragh or Scorteen	A very fine, early-19 th century mill building of four storeys, built of large blocks of coursed-rubble granite. At the eastern end there are large openings to hoist up grain. The mill was reroofed in corrugated iron circa 1975.		R	A
CW357		Thornville, Palatine	Knockarda	A three-bay, two-storey house of circa 1840 with smooth-rendered walls. There is a tetrastyle porch which has a shallow half octagon of Doric columns with marginal glazing, a mono-pitched roof with wide eaves. The porch is probably original and an interesting design solution. The sash windows have six panes in each sash and the slated, low-pitched, hipped roof has wide eaves with brackets and a pair of stacks.		R	A
CW358		Lock Keepers House, Lock No. 21, Barrow Navigation, Lower Tinnahinch	Knockeen	Small, three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended lock keeper's house with rough-cast walls and a gable in the centre over a first-floor door. This door once had steps to it from the canal bank.		R	A
CW359		Old Glebe House, Kiledmond	Knocksquire	A mid-19 th century, tudor-gothic revival house with a five bay, two-storey façade with forward-facing gables flanking the centre which has three dormer windows. The door case and windows have simple granite dressings and the sash windows have the original marginal glazing bars. The house is probably by Frederick Darley as the church is similar to Lorum church.		R	A
CW360	10301819	St Paul's Church of Ireland, Kildavin	Lackabeg	A First Fruits church of circa 1812, built of granite ashlar with a nave of three bays and a slender, three-stage, west tower with English crenellations and pinnacles. A polygonal apse and vestry in granite ashlar were added about 1880. The nave has its original Y-tracery windows with small panes. The roof has natural slates.		R	A, Int, Art
CW361	10301705	Larah House, Ballon	Larah	Larah House is a five-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house with smooth-rendered walls, a round-headed, architraved doorcase with a switch-track fanlight. The sash windows have four panes in each sash. The high-pitched roof is covered with natural slates and there is a simple cornice. There are single-bay, single-storey wings which are fronted with coursed-rubble stone. This present house is a very good reproduction of a late-18 th century house and appears to have been built recently.		R	A
CW362	10400509	Garrison House, Main Street, Leighlinbridge	Leighlinbridge	A five-bay, three-storey house of circa 1780 with a gable-ended, pitched roof with end stacks and natural slates, rough-cast walls, a round-headed, architraved, granite doorcase with a keystone and recent, two-pane, sash windows. The house has flanking wings and a full-height, three-bay bow at the rear. The entrance from the street is through a simple arch.		R	A, Art
CW363	10300424	Braithewaite Water Tank, Lisnavagh House, Rathvilly	Lisnavagh	The Braithewaite water tank is a cast-iron tank elevated some forty feet on a steel structure. It was designed and built by Thompson's of Carlow in 1907.		R	E, U, R, Tc
CW364	10300410	Stables, Lisnavagh House, Rathvilly	Lisnavagh	The stables and coach houses are at the rear of the house and a courtyard of single-storey buildings with walls of granite ashlar and hipped roofs of natural slates. They date from the late 1840s and were designed by Daniel Robertson. At the back of the stables is a garage built of granite ashlar with a tall, square-headed entrance with a concrete lintel, dating from the early 20 th century.		R	A, S, Art

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CW365	10300410	Walled Garden, Lisnavagh House, Rathvilly	Lisnavagh	The walled garden has a three-bay, single-storey cottage of coursed-rubble granite, sash windows, timber, trellis porch and hipped roof of natural slate. The garden walls are of coursed-rubble granite lined with brick.		R	A
CW366	10300413	Lisnavagh Estate Cottages	Lisnavagh	A pair of semi-detached, four-bay, single-storey cottages of circa 1850 built of coursed-rubble granite with flat-roofed, enclosed porches, diamond panes in the windows, natural slates on the roof and granite stacks.		R	A, S, Art
CW367	10300412	Lisnavagh House Farm Buildings, Lisnavagh House, Rathvilly	Lisnavagh	The farm yard and managers house were designed by Daniel Robertson with drawings dated 1849. The yard is entered through piers that date from the mid-18 th century and are very well detailed and crowned with urns. The manager's house is on the eastern side of a large open square and is asymmetrical in plan, of granite ashlar and with slight Italianate touches. The other three sides are occupied by farm buildings which are all in their original condition with walls of coursed rubble, iron windows and slated roofs. This is a complex arrangement of byres, workshops, offices, dairy, corn mill, drying floor and storage areas.		R	A, Art
CW368	10300411	Lisnavagh School House, Lisnavagh, Rathvilly	Lisnavagh	Detached seven-bay, two-storey former school dating to c. 1860, on a symmetrical plan comprising of three-bay teacher's block with two-storey advanced entrance bay having two-bay flanking classrooms blocks. Now in residential use.		R	A, S
CW369		Letter Box, Lisnavagh	Lisnavagh	Beside the gates to Lisnavagh is a cast iron letter box with an ER VII insignia.		R	S
CW370	10302237	Lissalican, Borris	Lissalican	Detached five-bay two-storey former house, c. 1830, with round-headed door opening having granite doorcase. Now use as outbuilding. Group of detached outbuildings also on site.		L	A
CW371	10301640	Lumcloone House, Lumcloon, Fennagh	Lumcloon	A three-bay, two-storey house of circa 1830 with lime-rendered walls, a wide, granite, doric doorcase in antis with a leaded fanlight, raised, granite coigns, sash windows with six panes in each sash and a low-pitched, hipped roof with natural slates and wide eaves. There is a two-storey service wing to the north and stables entered through a segmental-headed arch.		R	A, Art
CW372	10302410	Knockduff House	Marley or Knockduff	A mid-18 th century, gable-ended house of five bays and two storeys with a batter on the lime-rendered walls, granite architraves and moulded sills to the unusually small windows and a similar architrave to the square-headed doorcase, a heavy cornice and a floating pediment with a round-headed window in the tympanum. The high-pitched roof has small slates and there are end stacks. The house was derelict though some of the windows had the remains of early-19 th century sashes, however the house is currently being restored and refurbished.		R	A, Int, Art

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CW373	10302411	Marley Bridge	Marley or Knockduff	A single arch road bridge over the railway line, built circa 1865 of granite ashlar with rusticated voussoirs. One parapet has been removed.		R	A, Tc
CW374	10300904	Minvaud House, Clonmore, Hacketstown	Mivaud Upper	A simple three-bay, two-storey house of circa 1860 with rough-cast walls, sash windows with six panes in each sash and a bracketed doorcase set in a segmental-headed arch. The hipped roof has eaves and a pair of granite stacks.		R	A, Art
CW375		Lisnavagh Estate Houses, Lisnaveagh	Moanavoth	Two pairs of semi-detached, three-bay, two-storey houses. The walls are built of snecked granite of near-ashlar quality and have gabled porches, pitched roofs with small dormer windows, natural slates and brackets under the eaves. Three of the houses have the granite mullions removed from the windows but the house at the southern end still retains the original granite mullions. All houses now have modern uPVC windows.		R	A
CW376	10301103	Leighlinbridge Road, Old Leighlin	Moanduff	A five-bay, two-storey house of circa 1840, with painted, lime-rendered walls, wide, segmental-headed, granite doorcase with a wide fanlight that covers the sidelights, sash windows with original, six-panes sashes and most of the original glass. The hipped roof is covered with natural slates and there is a pair of stacks set close to the centre. The entrance gates have mid-19 th century, cast-iron piers.		R	A, Art
CW377		House, Borris Road, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A three-bay, single-storey, gable-ended house with a façade of large, coursed blocks of granite, a square-headed, chamfered doorcase and granite, mullioned windows. The house has been reroofed in recent years. The house dates from circa 1835.		R	A
CW378		Carlow Fencing, Western Side of Road, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	Carlow fencing on both sides of the road on the town side of the railway bridge.		R	A
CW379		Lock Keepers House, Lock No. 10, Barrow Navigation, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house with rough-cast walls and end stacks. The house dates from circa 1790. The house is in ruins, has lost its roof and has the windows blocked up.		R	A, Tc
CW380		Shop Around & Roosters, Market Sq., Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A five-bay, two-storey, mid-19 th century building with two shopfronts. It is built of coursed-rubble granite with occasional blocks of limestone, brick stacks and a slated roof. The windows have replacement uPVC glazing and one stack has been removed. Beside the building is an elliptical-headed, carriage arch.		R	A
CW381		Bank Of Ireland, Market Sq., Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	The Bank of Ireland dates from circa 1850 and is strategically placed on the corner of Kilree Street and Main Street with the entrance on the corner facing Market Square. It is a classical building with a granite, ionic doorcase in antis with a four-bay, arcade of Doric pilasters on Kilree Street terminating in an advanced bay which is faced with channelled granite ashlar on the ground floor and has a round-headed window. The Main Street façade has a three bay arcade and is terminated in the manager's residence which is now in separate ownership. The first floor is painted and rendered and has a bracketed cornice over the window on the corner. The sash windows have six panes and occasionally two panes. The building is topped by a cornice and blocking		R	A







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				course. The Kilree Street side is followed by a wall and handsome gate piers of channelled granite ashlar.			
CW382		Garda Station, Kilree Street, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	The Garda Station is a late-19 th century building which is on a larger scale than the other buildings in the street. It is gable ended with a façade of granite ashlar with two, tall, segmental-headed doorcases and three blank, segmental-headed arches. The walls between the openings are treated like pilasters and have impost blocks with circles cut out of them. The arches contain rendered walls with two windows each. All the windows on the façade have sashes and six panes in each sash. The eaves have granite brackets and the roof is covered with natural slates.		R	A
CW383		Healy Pharmacy, Main St, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A building which was possibly the bank manager's house and certainly has stylistic similarities with the bank. It has a three-bay, two-storey façade with a channelled, granite ground floor and channelled and rendered first floor. The round-headed, ground-floor windows are set in round-headed arches and there is a square-headed doorcase, a cornice and block coarsing.		R	A
CW384		Kavanaghs, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A three-bay, two-storey, early-19 th century, terraced house with granite pilasters on the ground floor, rough-cast rendering and a granite, round-headed doorcase, a plain, granite string-course on the first-floor sill level and a granite base to the wall. The windows have late-19 th century sashes. An extra doorcase has been inserted and a simple shopfront.		R	A
CW385		House, Regent St, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A very large, five-bay, three-storey, early-19 th century, gable-ended house with end stacks, rendered walls, a round-headed, granite doorcase with a keystone, sash windows with late-19 th century panes and fronted with a low wall and railings.		R	A
CW386		House, Regent St / Barrett St	Moneybeg	A three-bay, two-storey, early-19 th century house which has been restored. It has rough-cast walls, a U-plan with a tetrastyle, ionic porch in the centre. The porch has slender ionic columns carved in granite. The sash windows have small panes and the outer windows are tripartite in style. The low-pitched, hipped roof is sprocketed and has natural slates.		R	A
CW387		House, Regent Street, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A substantial, three-bay, three-storey house over a basement with cemented, lined walls, a wide, ionic doorcase with the moulding round the wide, leaded fanlight in the manner found in Waterford, sidelights and two-leaf door. The sash windows have late-19 th century panes and simple, limestone architraves. The roof is hipped and has a heavy cornice. The front of the house has a wall with a limestone coping. The house probably dates from circa 1840. Beside the house is a hall with a pedimented, entrance front of three bays. It has cemented walls, a tall, square-headed, limestone doorcase with tall, scroll brackets. The limestone pediment is supported under the base by pairs of brackets. This building probably dates from circa 1850.		R	A
CW388		House, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A four-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house dating from the early-19 th century with a granite, round-headed doorcase, smooth render on the ground floor and rough-cast above. It has single-storey wings with large, single, tripartite windows. All the windows have sashes with large panes of glass and the roof has natural slates. The house has a low wall in front. The main house and its wings only, as already described, are the focus of this protection. Additions to the building and other works within the curtilage of the protected structure,		R	A

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				which do not impact on the protected element, can be made by agreement with the planning authority.			
CW389	10400601	Eastwood House, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A house that appears to have been altered at some stage since the present façade cannot have been the original façade. At present the façade is of five bays and two storeys with a parapet in the centre flanked by gables. The walls are covered with creeper but the windows have single-pane sashes and date from the late 19 th century. There is a full-height bow on the return front. The house has a U plan. The interior retains features dating from the mid-18 th century including an open-well staircase and lugged architraves for the doors. The house was extended at the rear about 1840. There is an interesting stable complex with granite stables and gate piers dating from circa 1840.		R	A, Int, Art
CW390	10400602	Lock No.10, Barrow Navigation, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A canal lock of circa 1790 with replacement gates of circa 1990.		R	A, Tc
CW391	10400603	Lifting Bridge, Lock No.10, Barrow Navigation, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A cast-iron, counter-weight, lifting bridge of circa 1879 which has recently been restored.		R	Tc
CW392	10400604	Lodge Mills, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A remarkable mill building dated 1824, of seven bays and seven storeys, and built of coursed-rubble limestone with occasional granite blocks and openings dressed with brick with a central carriage arch. The gable-ended roof is covered with natural slates and there are end stacks. There are lower buildings attached to the main warehouse. At the rear is a mill race.		R	A, Tc, Int, Art
CW393	10400606	Church of Ireland School, Church Street, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A detached, three-bay, single-storey school in a stripped-down Greek classical style. It is a building of great architectural severity being built of large blocks of granite ashlar with a Doric doorcase, a low-pitched roof of natural slates with wide eaves and paired brackets. uPVC glazing has been inserted into the windows. The school has a T plan with further additions to the rear.		R	A, Art
CW394	10400609	O'Duinn, Kilree Street, Bagenalstown	Moneybeg	A house of four bays and two storeys set in a terrace. It stands out by having a tudor-revival style façade and being on a larger scale than the flanking houses. The walls are lined and rendered with cement, raised coigns, granite dressed windows with mullions and drip labels – the first-floor windows are in dormers which are the size of small gables and have granite coping. All the windows have late-19 th century sashes. The panelled door is set in a four-centred doorcase also with a drip-label. A timber shopfront was interted in the late 19 th century. The roof has natural slates and simple stacks. The house dates from circa 1840.		R	A, Art
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, Art, S

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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
CW397	10301650	Mount Pleasant House, Fennagh	Mount Pleasant	A five-bay, three-storey house of circa 1740 with a rare, U-shaped plan having wings at the rear. The façade has lime-rendered walls with a lugged, square-headed, architraved, granite doorcase with a cornice and sidelights and there is a minimal cornice under the eaves. The windows have sashes with six panes each with the exception of the second floor which has low windows with only three panes each. In the centre is a tiny lunette. The roof is hipped with small slates. The rear is deeply recessed in the centre and has a high-pitched gable with a lunette. The tall, round-headed window for the staircase has been blocked up. The interior contains the original open-well staircase and original joinery. Over one third of the house is derelict.		R	A, Int, Art
CW398		Gate Lodge Fennagh House	Mount Pleasant	A small, single-storey, L-plan lodge on the opposite side of the road to the gates to Fennagh House. It is built of coursed-rubble granite with a low-pitched, hipped roof with wide eaves, sash windows with large plate-glass panes and an inset, corner porch with a single granite column.		R	A
CW399	10300837	Gate Lodge, Mount Wolseley, Tullow	Mount Wolseley or Crosslow	The gate lodge is of three bays and a single storey with a pedimented, porch with a tall arch and segmental-headed windows with plain architraves. The roof is hipped with natural slates. The entrance gates and piers are of cast iron with heraldic ornament. The lodge and gates date from circa 1870.		R	A, Art
CW400	10301313	Mount Wolseley, Tullow	Mount Wolseley or Crosslow	A three-bay, two-storey, Italianate house designed by the firm of Sir John Lanyon about 1870. It has painted, lined and rendered walls, a basement, raised coigns, string courses, an enclosed porch with a segmental-headed doorcase and side lights, windows with architraves, wide, bracketed eaves and a hipped roof with a pair of stacks. The sash windows have large panes of glass. On the left-hand side is a service wing. The house is well maintained and in use as a hotel.		R	A, Art
CW401	10300745	Moyle House, Moyle, Kellistown	Moyle Big	The main house on this site has been demolished leaving a rectangular yard of single-storey buildings laid out in a U plan, a further yard and a two-storey house. They are all built of coursed-rubble granite. The first yard is entered through wrought-iron gates and square-plan, granite piers flanked by walls and terminated by the gable-ends of the single-storey ranges. The gates probably date from circa 1800. The roofs are of natural slates and the coping on the gables make simple pediments. The outer walls of the yards are without windows. A square-headed opening leads through to the inner yard. The house may originally have been a steward's house and is of two storeys, coursed-rubble granite with ashlar dressings to the windows, sash windows, dormers and granite stacks. The roof is slated with natural slates.		R	A, S, Art
CW402		Letter Box, Moyle	Moyle Big	A wall-mounted letter box with an ER VII insignia. The wall is part of the former entrance gates to Moyle House.		R	Tc

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CW403	10300801	Littlemoyle House, Kellistown	Moyle Little	Detached four-bay, two-storey farmhouse, c. 1865, on an asymmetrical plan with two-storey bay window and gables to front and to side. Designed by John McCurdy. Extended to rear. Remains of stable complex to rear on a quadrangular plan. Now in ruins.		R	A
CW404		Milestone, Myshall	Myshall	A granite milestone inscribed: Carlow 11 miles.		R	Tc
CW405		Hand Pump, Myshall	Myshall	A late-19 th century hand pump placed in the middle of the village. The pump is set within a low, granite wall which has a coping and iron railings		R	Tc, S
CW406 PROPOSED FOR DELETION		Myshall House	Myshall				
CW407	10301709	Catholic Church, Myshall	Myshall	A cruciform, barn-church of circa 1800, beautifully situated in a fold in the landscape. It has a narrow, four-bay nave and narrow, two-bay transepts with smooth, rendered walls, pointed windows and square-headed doorcases. An ashlar bellcote was added to a transept about 1900. The interior retains three, original, gothic-revival galleries and the original plaster ceiling though the eastern end has been re-ordered. The churchyard is included in this listing with its late-19 th century cast-iron gates and the gable-end of a house which has been made into a stand for three statues. The statues are placed in niches which are in a gable against a wall which is decorated with white, water-weathered stones. Against a wall are monuments to parish priests.		R	A, Int, S, Art
CW408	10300203	Evington House, Athy Road, Carlow	Newgarden	A three-bay, two-storey house of circa 1830 with the front rooms defined from the rear by a set-back in the return walls. This makes the front look like a separate villa. It has smooth-rendered walls with a base-mould and a string-course on the first-floor level. There is a bow at the rear for the staircase and flanking gables. It has a wide, segmental-headed doorcase and sidelights, sash windows with six panes in each sash on the ground floor, three and six panes on the first floor. The low-pitched, hipped roof has wide, bracketed eaves.		R	A, S, Int
CW409	10300202	Bella Vista, Athy Road, Carlow	Newgarden	A very interesting, T-plan house of circa 1750 extended about 1790. It has a five-bay, two-storey façade with lime-rendered walls and a round-headed, block and start doorcase, small windows with raised and fielded panel shutters inside, a high-pitched roof (with asbestos slates) and end stacks. The house was extended by a single bay of two storeys at either end. These bays have hipped roofs. The return is also said to date from circa 1790 and is gable ended. The windows have shallow reveals and late nineteenth century sashes but retain their granite, mid-18 th century moulded sills which are a rarity. The house is said to be of brick though the walls are of a thickness that would suggest rubble stone.		R	A, S, Art

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CW410	10301401	Entrance Gates, Newtown House, Tullow	Newstown	Detached three-bay single-storey gate lodge c. 1825. Gateway c. 1825, comprising of granite ashlar piers with ball finials and flanking walls having iron gates.		R	A
CW411	10301402	Newstown House, Tullow	Newstown	Detached five-bay, two-storey house c. 1824, with granite Doric portico and bow windows to sides. Designed by Thomas Cobden c. 1824. Part remodelled. Designed by James Sands. Interior retains colonnaded hall, chimney pieces and enriched friezes.		R	A, Int
CW412	10301637	Newtown National School, Newtown	Newtown (Idrone East By)	An early-19 th century National School with a T plan, of three bays and two storeys. The school is built of coursed-rubble granite with a base-mould, string course and drip labels to the windows. The roof has natural slates and a granite, square-headed doorcase on the return. The school was converted into a hall in recent years and uPVC glazing inserted in the windows.		R	A, S
CW413	10301228	St. Johns Church of Ireland, Nurney	Nurney	A small, early First Fruits church dating from circa 1795 with later alterations and refitted circa 1870. It has a three-bay nave built of large blocks of coursed-rubble granite with three, pointed windows which have Y mullions and small panes. The windows on the north side are blanks and there is a small vestry. The roof is low-pitched and covered with natural slates. The slender tower has three stages and a wide cornice topped by pinnacles (no crenellations) and a needle spire. The church is well placed overlooking the land below.		R	A, Int
CW414	10301229	Cottages, Newtown Road, Nurney	Nurney	Three pairs of semi-detached, gable-ended cottages dating from the mid-19 th century. Each pair has a three-bay cottage and a two-bay cottage with walls of coursed-rubble granite, rendered, chamfered, square-headed, granite doorcases, attics and steep-pitched, slated roofs. The cottages have been individually renovated so that there are variations in the finishes and the glazing. However there is an overall uniformity.		R	A
CW415		House, Nurney	Nurney	A four-bay, two-storey, gable-ended, early-19 th century house with rough-cast walls and a granite, round-headed doorcase with a radial fanlight. The roof is covered with natural slates and there is a single stack placed off centre. The windows have uPVC glazing.		R	A
CW416		House, Nurney	Nurney	A four-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house dating from circa 1810. It has rough-cast walls, which have the quality of lime rendering, and cement, raised coigns. The round-headed, architraved, granite door case has a leaded, radial fanlight and the original door with its original door furniture. The sash windows have six panes each and are original. The roof is covered with natural slates and the stacks are granite. The house is fronted by a low wall with iron railings and the door is approached by a path of flagstones. On the side of the Newtown Road is a two-bay wing followed by a two-bay, two-storey wing. They are covered with rough-cast rendering and have the original glazing in the sash windows and roofs of natural slate.		R	A
CW417		Cottage, Tinryland Road Nurney	Nurney	A small, mid-19 th century, gable-ended estate cottage of three bays and a single storey with an attic, built of coursed-rubble granite with a chamfered, ashlar dressing to the square-headed doorcase. The door is suitably simple. The fenestration of the windows has been altered. The roof is covered with natural slates.		R	A

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CW418		Oak Park Walled Garden And Buildings, Oak Park Demesne, Oak Park	Oakpark or Painestown	The walled garden has 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 a 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 tudor-gothic style. It is built of coursed-rubble granite with gables, bow-windows, stair's 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. These buildings were renovated around 1985 with openings remodelled.		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 in 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
CW425	10300906	Clonmore Catholic Church (old), Clonmore	Oldtown (ED Clonmore)	A cruciform, barn church of circa 1800 with a long, narrow nave and transepts. It is built of coursed-rubble stone with a definite batter and was lined and rendered with cement in the late 19 th century. It has pointed windows with switch-track glazing and square-headed windows with six panes in each sash. There were galleries in the transepts and at the end of the nave where there is an external staircase. The façade was rebuilt about 1850 in granite ashlar and		R	A, H, Int

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				has raised coigns, a proportionately large bellcote and a pointed doorcase. The roof has recently been restored with natural slates and the interior awaits restoration. The church is set in a graveyard encompassed in a low, granite wall. It is possible that the church was originally a single cell which was extended in the early 19 th century.			
CW426	10400101	Rathvilly Railway Station, Rathvilly	Patrickswell	A small, five-bay, single-storey former railway station built of granite ashlar with canted awnings at the front and rear. It has a pair of chimney-stacks and raised coping at the gable ends. The timber sash windows have brick dressings. There is a single-bay, granite extension on the south gable. The station dates from circa 1886 and is now in residential use.		R	A, H
CW427	10400102	Signal Box, Rathvilly Railway Station, Rathvilly	Patrickswell	A small signal box with a base of rusticated concrete blocks and upper structure of cemented brick and timber. It has wide, sash windows and a pyramidal roof of natural slates with wide eaves.		R	A
CW428	10400103	Rathvilly Mill, Rathvilly	Patrickswell	A detached, three-storey mill building of circa 1750 with lean-to additions at the rear. A cast-iron millwheel was added about 1830 and the building has been converted for residential use. The walls are of painted rough-cast and it has a pitched, slated roof. The windows have uPVC glazing.		R	A, Tc
CW429	10400108	No.1 Phelan Street, Rathvilly	Patrickswell	One of a group of thirteen terraced three-bay, two-storey houses, c. 1903, with rubble granite facades. Arranged in three groups.		L	A
CW430	10400108	No.2 Phelan Street, Rathvilly	Patrickswell	One of a group of thirteen terraced three-bay two-storey houses, c. 1903, with rubble granite facades. Arranged in three groups.		L	A
CW431	10400108	No.3 Phelan Street, Rathvilly	Patrickswell	One of a group of thirteen terraced three-bay two-storey houses, c. 1903, with rubble granite facades. Arranged in three groups.		L	A
CW432	10400108	No.4 Phelan Street, Rathvilly	Patrickswell	One of a group of thirteen terraced three-bay two-storey houses, c. 1903, with rubble granite facades. Arranged in three groups.		L	A
CW433	10400108	No.5 Phelan Street, Rathvilly	Patrickswell	One of a group of thirteen terraced three-bay two-storey houses, c. 1903, with rubble granite facades. Arranged in three groups.		L	A









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CW434	10400108	No.6 Phelan Street, Rathvilly	Patrickswell	One of a group of thirteen terraced three-bay two-storey houses, c. 1903, with rubble granite facades. Arranged in three groups.		L	A
CW435	10400108	No.7 Phelan Street, Rathvilly	Patrickswell	One of a group of thirteen terraced three-bay two-storey houses, c. 1903, with rubble granite facades. Arranged in three groups.		L	A
CW436	10400108	No.8 Phelan Street, Rathvilly	Patrickswell	One of a group of thirteen terraced three-bay two-storey houses, c. 1903, with rubble granite facades. Arranged in three groups.		L	A
CW437	10400108	No.9 Phelan Street, Rathvilly	Patrickswell	One of a group of thirteen terraced three-bay two-storey houses, c. 1903, with rubble granite facades. Arranged in three groups.		L	A
CW438	10400108	No.10 Phelan Street, Rathvilly	Patrickswell	One of a group of thirteen terraced three-bay two-storey houses, c. 1903, with rubble granite facades. Arranged in three groups.		L	A
CW439	10400108	No.11 Phelan Street, Rathvilly	Patrickswell	One of a group of thirteen terraced three-bay two-storey houses, c. 1903, with rubble granite facades. Arranged in three groups.		L	A
CW440	10400108	No.12 Phelan Street, Rathvilly	Patrickswell	One of a group of thirteen terraced three-bay two-storey houses, c. 1903, with rubble granite facades. Arranged in three groups.		L	A
CW441	10400108	No.13 Phelan Street, Rathvilly	Patrickswell	One of a group of thirteen terraced three-bay two-storey houses, c. 1903, with rubble granite facades. Arranged in three groups.		L	A
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

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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, Art
CW445		House, Raheen	Raheendarragh	An early-19 th century, gable-ended farmhouse of three bays and two storeys with an advanced, gabled, central bay, built of coursed-rubble granite with a square-headed, arched doorcase. The sash windows are replacements and very good quality and the roof has been re-slatted with small slates. There are several ancillary buildings including a stable, immediately to the South of the house, which is built of rubble stone and has two tall doorcases with relieving arches and tiny openings. The buildings have been very well restored.		R	A
CW446	10300708	Lime Kilns, Clogrennan Lime, Raheendoran	Raheendoran	An industrial structure with five lime kilns in a row dated May 1816. The kilns are built of coursed-rubble stone with a cornice and the arched openings at the base have brick arches.		R	I, A, U, R, Tc, S
CW447 PROPOSED FOR DELETION		Gate Lodge, Mount Leinster Lodge, Borris	Raheenkyle				
CW448	10302005	Mount Leinster Lodge, Borris	Raheenkyle	A large, tudor-gothic revival country house designed by Daniel Robertson circa 1845. The house has an asymmetrical plan with walls of granite ashlar, and very fine carved dressings including mullioned windows, an oriel window on the front gable, oriel type dormers. The house stands on a buttressed platform set against the hillside. The house has been partially re-roofed and altered including the entrance porch.		R	A, Int, Art
CW449	10302303	St. Farchan's Catholic Church, Rathanna	Rathanna	A single-cell church dated 1885, built of coursed-rubble granite in large blocks. The entrances are on the side walls so that there are no doorcases on the West front which has three small windows on the ground floor and a large quatrefoil West window. The façade is flanked by buttresses. The nave has pointed, lancet windows and low buttresses and there is a rectangular chancel and a contemporary sacristy. The high-pitched roof is covered with natural slates. Beside the church is the gable-end of an earlier church with a bellcote.		R	A
CW450		Former National School, Rahanna	Rathanna	A late-19 th century school with the classrooms running from the front to the rear of the building so that there are two gables of two bays each on the façade which are flanked by gable-ended entrances. The walls are of rubble stone rendered with natural slates on the roof. The school is fronted by a granite wall.		R	A, S
CW451		Osborne's Shop, Rahanna	Rathanna	A mid-19 th century, seven-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house with a residence at one end and a shopfront at the other. The walls are cemented and lined and there is a simple, elliptical-headed doorcase to the residence. The traditional, timber shopfront has rudimentary brackets, a fascia-board and timber mullions in the display window. The roof has natural slates and bands of red tiles. The windows have uPVC glazing.		R	A, S

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CW452	10300738	Rathcrogue House	Rathcrogue	A three-bay, two-storey house with a gabled, advanced bay in the centre. The house dates from circa 1780 and was remodelled in circa 1840 with the addition of the advanced bay. It has painted, lined rendering, a simple granite cornice, sash windows with Georgian panes, a tripartite, square-headed doorcase and a hipped roof of natural slates.		R	A, Int, Art
CW453		Rathduff House, Bagenalstown	Rathduff	An early-19 th century house of three bays and two storeys which was added to on the left-hand side of the front. The original house appears to date from circa 1830 and has a gabled, advanced bay, rendered walls, a half-hipped roof and a granite, slightly-pointed doorcase. The addition sits in front of the earlier house and has three bays and is connected to a further range which is set at right-angles. The walls are lime rendered and the roof has natural slates. The sash windows have six panes in each sash.		R	A
CW454		Beauchampville House, Bagenalstown	Rathduff	A four-bay, two-storey house of circa 1820. The walls were re-rendered about 1960 and have channelled, cement rendering on the ground floor and stones applied to the render of the first floor. It has sash windows with six panes each, a round-headed, granite doorcase with a timber, radial fanlight and a low-pitched, hipped roof with natural slates and wide eaves.		R	A
CW455	10301652	Barrow Navigation, Rathellin	Rathellin	A functioning lock with limestone walls, dating from 1790s with replacement gates of circa 1990.		R	A
CW456	10300311	Rathmore House, Rathmore	Rathmore	A seven-bay, two-storey house which has been remodelled several times. There are indications that it was originally a mid-18 th century house which was extended about 1820, with the façade remodelled about 1860. Some interior features survive from the mid-18 th century but the full width of the house appears to date from the 1820's. It has painted, lined and rendered walls, a pedimented doorcase with Doric pilasters and windows with circa 1860 architraves with keystones and brackets under the sills. The sash windows have six panes in each sash and there is a cornice with a frieze below it and a blocking course above. The hipped roof is hidden behind the blocking course and there are end stacks. Flanking conservatories were added in 1999 and are well designed.		R	A, Int, S, Art
CW457	10300312	Gate Lodge, Rathmore House, Rathmore	Rathmore	A small gate lodge of circa 1870 with a façade of three bays and a single storey. It has lined and rendered walls, segmental-headed windows with flat, granite dressings and keystones, a hipped, slated roof with wide, bracketed eaves and a bracketed, canopy porch. The doorcase is also segmental-headed. The lodge was extended at the rear in 1999.		R	A
CW458		Stables, Rathmore Park, Rathmore	Rathmore	A U-plan composition built of coursed-rubble granite with brick dressings to the windows and square-headed, granite door case with block and start dressings. The central feature is an advanced pair of carriage arches. Flanking it are 'houses' of three bays and two storeys each with square-headed door cases and half-moon windows. There is a similar block on the left-hand side of the U. There are natural slates on the roof. The composition probably dates from the early 19 th century.		R	A
CW459		Rathmore National School, Rathmore	Rathmore	A standard mid-20 th century National School built to the Board of Works designs. This is a very good, untouched example of a two-teacher school with walls of rough-cast rendering and six, tall, square-headed windows on the front. The entrance is in a flat-roofed wing on the right-hand side. The roof of the school is slightly sprocketed, high-pitched and covered with Roman tiles. There		R	A

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				is a pitched roof water tower on the left-hand side. The original glazing has been replaced with uPVC glazing.			
CW460	10301303	Rathrush House, Rathrush	Rathrush	A five-bay, three-storey, gable-ended house of circa 1820, with rough-cast walls, a round-headed, granite doorcase and the roof covered with natural slates. The rear elevation has a return for the staircase and a two-storey, kitchen return. The house was renovated and refenestrated about 1990, with projecting porch added and uPVC windows.		R	A, Int, U, Art, S
CW461	10301301	St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Rathtoe	Rathtoe	A late-19 th century church of circa 1890 built of rusticated granite with a cruciform plan, lancet windows in the nave, a porch on the South side and a truncated tower on the North side. The church has transepts, a polygonal apse and a high-pitched, slated roof. The main entrance is under the tower and there is a very fine west facing window.		R	A, Int, Art
CW462	10301302	Rathtoe Hall (Credit Union), Rathtoe	Rathtoe	The Credit Union is housed in a former school, dated 1837. It is a three-bay, two-storey school house built of coursed-rubble granite with a base mould, and a string course on the first floor level. The windows are wide and all have chamfered, granite dressings. The central window in the first floor is round-headed and placed under a small gable which has a plaque. The roof is gable-ended, has wide eaves and is covered with natural slates. On the left-hand side of the building is an enclosed porch with a four-centred doorcase also chamfered. The corresponding entrance on the right-hand side has been demolished and replaced with an unsuitable, flat-roofed addition. The building was renovated around 1980 when uPVC was placed in the windows.		R	A, S, Art
CW463	10400106	Rathvilly Inn, The Square, Rathvilly	Rathvilly	Originally this was two houses of three bays and two storey each with half-dormer windows, painted rendering and natural slates on the roof. There is an elliptical-headed, carriage arch on the right-hand side. The houses were combined to create a public house. The houses are difficult to date because the houses are very simple and the glazing has been altered but may date from circa 1850.		R	A
CW464	10400105	St. Patrick's Catholic Church, The Square, Rathvilly	Rathvilly	The church is a very fine, French, gothic-revival essay of circa 1885 built of rusticated granite with side aisles, clerestory with pointed windows, West front with gabled, West door and a pair of tall, pointed windows above. The roof is high pitched and covered with natural slates and there is a truncated tower on the right-hand side. The interior retains much of its original features. The church yard is surrounded by iron railings on a low wall and wrought-iron gates.		R	A, Int, Art
CW465	10400109	Church of Ireland Church, Rathvilly	Rathvilly	A very fine church with a nave, transepts and West tower with a spire. The stonework on the north side shows it to date from the mid-18 th century if not earlier. The church was remodelled circa 1810 by the Board of First Fruits, with the addition of the west tower and spire. It was again remodelled in 1847 by Daniel Robertson who added the very fine tracery in the nave windows and the perpendicular tracery in the transept windows. The church has natural slates on the roof and is rough-cast on the south-facing walls.		R	A, Int, Art
CW466	10400107	The Harp Bar, The Square, Rathvilly	Rathvilly	A four-bay, two-storey house of circa 1865 in use as a public house. It has a lined and rendered façade with a centrally-placed, pedimented aedicule, executed in plasterwork, containing a harp. The ground floor has a modern, timber shopfront and the pitched roof is covered in cement tiles.		R	A, S
CW467	10301244	Lock No 8 (Rathvinden Lock), Barrow Navigation, Leighlinbridge	Rathvinden	A functioning lock of large blocks of limestone and timber lock gates. The lock dates from circa 1790 rebuilt circa 1990. Beside the lock is a lock keeper's cottage which is now derelict.		R	A, S, Tc

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CW468	10301227	Rathwade House, Leighlinbridge	Rathwade	A tudor-gothic revival 'cottage' of circa 1835 with an asymmetrical-plan though the façade itself is symmetrical having three bays and two storeys with an advanced bay which has a high-pitched gable. Above the segmental-headed doorcase, with its drip label, is a corbelled, projecting gable with a single window. The walls are cement rendered, the ground-floor windows are mullioned and the first-floor windows are set in small gables. The garden front has gabled bays, a two-storey, granite bay window and another single-storey bay window. The roof plan is complex and the roof is covered with natural slates and has granite stacks. The house is in the form of a tudor cottage similar to those designed by R.V.Morrison especially at Lough Bray in County Wicklow though this house is clearly by Daniel Robertson.		R	A, Art
CW469		Yard Buildings, Beechy Park, Rathvilly	Ricketstown or Bettyfield	An early-19 th century range of stables with coach houses with a façade of nine bays and two storeys. The walls are rendered with the doorcases and arches dressed with granite. The hipped roof has a mixture of slate and corrugated asbestos. The yard is entered through tall gate piers. The external structure of these buildings is to be protected.		R	A
CW470	10301312	Ellengrove Farm House, Ellengrove Crossroads, Tullow	Roscat	A five-bay, single-storey, gable-ended cottage (originally three bays) with rough-cast walls and a square-headed, granite doorcase. The windows have modern uPVC glazing and the roof has asbestos slates. The house has been added to at the rear in recent times.		R	A
CW471	10300302	Russellstown Park Gate Lodge, Rainstown	Russellstown	Detached three-bay, single-storey gate lodge, c. 1835, with granite ashlar façade and a tetrastyle Tuscan portico.		R	A
CW472	10300303	Russellstown Park Gates, Rainstown	Russellstown	Gateway, c. 1835, comprising of a group of granite piers with curved walls having cast-iron gates.		R	A
CW473		Outer Gates, Russellstown Park	Russellstown	Low cast-iron gates and piers, pedestrian gates and further piers flanked by railings. These gates are very good examples of mid-19 th century iron-work.		R	A
CW474	10301712	Entrance Gates, Sherwood Park, Ballon	Sherwood Park	The entrance gates date from circa 1750 and have tall piers with cornices and urns which are taken from the designs of James Gibbs. They are the only pair with this design in Ireland. The piers are flanked by pedestrian gates, quadrant walls and outer piers which originally had balls. The entrance gates are of wrought iron and date from the mid-19 th century.		N	A
CW475	10300806	Baunogephluire, Killerig	Slaneyquarter	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended farmhouse of circa 1850 with rough-cast walls, a segmental-headed doorcase with plain, granite dressings and a radial fanlight. The windows have unsuitable uPVC glazing bars. The roof is pitched with natural slates and there are end stacks which have recently been rebuilt. There is a small, single-story wing on the left-hand side.		R	A

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CW476	10300807	Grange Catholic Church, Grange	Slaneyquarter	A single-cell barn church of circa 1820 with cement-rendered walls and a nave of four bays with pointed windows. The western front has a single, pointed window over a rusticated, granite doorcase which is now enclosed in a modern, pitched-roof porch. The roof was rebuilt in recent years and is slightly sprocketed, high-pitched but has retained the original granite bellcote with its cross and flanking pinnacles. The church is fronted by a wall of coursed-rubble stone with granite piers and mid-19 th century cast-iron gates and cast-iron gate piers.		R	A, Int
CW477	10301608	Lock No 11 (Fenniscourt Lock), Barrow Navigation, Sliguff	Slyguff	A lock functioning lock built of large blocks of stone with timber lock gates. It dates from circa 1790 and rebuilt circa 1990.		R	A, Tc
CW478	10301901	Lock No 12, Barrow Navigation, Sliguff	Slyguff	A functioning lock of circa 1790 built of large blocks of stone with timber lock gates originally of 1790, replaced circa 1990. Beside the lock are the ruins of a three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended lock-keeper's house.		R	A, Tc
CW479		House, Sliguff	Slyguff	A three-bay, two-storey, early-19 th century estate house with rough-cast walls, wide, double-sash windows, a gabled, advanced bay with bargeboarding, a tudor-gothic revival doorcase in granite, gablets over the first-floor windows and a hipped roof with natural slates.		R	A
CW480		Rose Cottage, Sliguff	Slyguff	A three-bay, two-storey, estate house of circa 1850, in the tudor-gothic style, built of coursed-rubble limestone, having a three-bay, two-storey facade with an advanced, gabled bay and a granite doorcase in the gothic style. The sash windows have double sashes which make them wider than usual and the first-floor windows are in small gables, all with barge-boarding. The rendering has been removed.		R	A
CW481	10302602	Lock Keepers House, Lock No 23, Barrow Navigation, St. Mullins	St. Mullins	A detached, three-bay, two-storey lock-keeper's house of circa 1761 to a design by Thomas Ormer. The walls are lime rendered with very fine, granite dressings including a granite doorcase set in a tall, blank arch with the gable end which faces the lock, a string-course over the ground floor, a cornice and pediment and granite stacks. The house has been recently restored.		R	A
CW482	10302603	Lock No 23, Barrow Navigation, St. Mullins	St. Mullins	A canal lock of circa 1790 incorporating an earlier lock of circa 1761. Walls are of granite ashlar. Renovated circa 1990.		R	A, R, U
CW483	10302604	Brandon View, St. Mullins	St. Mullins	A simple glebe house of circa 1815 with a three-bay, two-storey façade, cement rendered and with a round-headed, granite doorcase with radial fanlight and sash windows with Georgian panes. The roof is hipped and covered with natural slates.		R	A
CW484	10302605	St. Mullins Church, St. Mullins	St. Mullins	A simple, First Fruits church of circa 1815 with a three-bay nave and a three-stage tower. The church is built of coursed-rubble granite with cut stone dressings, pointed windows with drip labels and pinnacles on the tower. The church has been deconsecrated and converted into a heritage centre. Beside the church are medieval ruins.		R	A, Int

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CW485	10302606	St Mullins Mill, St. Mullins	St. Mullins	Two blocks of mill buildings are included in this listing. The larger mill building is roofed in two spans. It is of nine bays and five storeys and is cement rendered and with a half-hipped roof with natural slates. Closer to the river is a seven-bay, four-storey block, again cement rendered and roofed in natural slates. There are a number of ancillary buildings. These mill buildings appear to date from the 1840s and 1850 and there were extensions as late as 1925.		R	A, I
CW486 PROPOSED FOR DELETION	10300731	Staplestown Mills, Staplestown	Staplestown				
CW487	10300733	Staplestown House, Staplestown	Staplestown	An early-19 th century house of three bays and two storeys with rough-cast walls and a granite, round-headed doorcase and gable-ended roof with natural slates. The house was extended in the mid-19 th century with a gabled return and a small extension on the right-hand side of the façade.		R	A, Int
CW488	10300732	The Turrets, Bennekerry House, Staplestown	Staplestown	Ruins of a house built about 1660 by Sir William Temple. The ruins consist of two main structures: the first is arched and is built of rubble stone with some brick and the other is a two-storey structure also built of rubble stone. The two structures are no longer connected. There is also a stone wall between them.		R	A
CW489	10300735	Church Of Ireland Church, Staplestown	Staplestown	A small, three-bay, First Fruits church of circa 1821, built of coursed rubble granite and limestone mixed. The bays of the nave are articulated by buttresses and the windows are pointed. A two-bay chancel was added about 1870 and has a five-light, eastern window. The roof is pitched and has natural slates. The short tower is faced on the western side with granite ashlar and the spire is built of granite ashlar. The tower has buttresses, English crenellations and pinnacles.		R	A, Tc, Int
CW490	10300748	Staplestown House Yard Buildings, Staplestown House, Staplestown	Staplestown	A small, two-storey, three-bay, gable-ended yard building with a central gable containing a half-moon window. It is built of coursed-rubble granite and has a pitched roof with natural slates and a single stack. The building has large entrance and a large opening on the first floor indicating that it was a grain stone.		R	A
CW491	10300730	Staplestown Bridge, Staplestown	Staplestown & Bennekerry	An early-19 th century bridge with a shallow arch of granite ashlar and a low parapet. This is one of several similar bridges in County Carlow.		R	A, Tc
CW492	10300734	Staplestown Lodge, Staplestown	Staplestown	Detached three-bay two-storey Tudor Revival house with half-dormer attic, c. 1835, with gabled central breakfront having granite doorcase. Extended to side comprising flat-roofed range. Now partly derelict.		L	A
CW493		Moatabower Bridge, Straboe	Straboe & Downings	A very striking, early-19 th century design with two, shallow, segmental-headed arches and cutwaters and a low parapet, built of granite ashlar. The design is similar to others in the area and has impressive engineering qualities with the shallowness of the arch allowing for a flat deck.		R	A
CW494	10300414	Church of the Assumption, Tynock	Ticknock	An important, cruciform-plan barn church of circa 1830 with many original, surviving details. It has high walls of rubble stone covered with rough-cast rendering, granite dressings including raised coigns and coping which is linked across the gable to give the effect of a pediment, tall, wide, pointed windows		R	A, Int

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				with chamfered, granite dressings, Y mullions and on the western side of the nave there are original small panes of glass which are very rare. The design is unusual having a large window and no entrance on the western end and the entrances being in pointed doorcases on either side of the nave. There are also doorcases in the same position on the transepts. At the back of the eastern end is a priests residence which has a square-headed doorcase and square-headed windows, all with chamfered, granite dressings. The western front has a delicate, granite cross and the bellcote, also of granite, is at the eastern end over the priests residence. The interior retains three galleries and a flat, plaster ceiling. The church is set within a churchyard which has granite gate piers and iron gates.			
CW495		Kiltegan Bridge	Tinnaclash (Rathvilly By)	A fine early 19 th century single-arch bridge shared with County Wicklow.		R	A
CW496	10302404	Graiguenamannagh Bridge	Tinnahinch	The bridge dates from circa 1765, was designed by George Smith and is considered to one of the finest eighteenth century bridges in the country. It is hump-backed with seven arches and built of local shale. The arches have rusticated voussoirs and triple keystones and there are recessed niches flanking the central arch on both faces. The parapet has the original coping.		N	A, Tc
CW497	10302407	Canal Agents House, Barrow Navigation, Tinnahinch	Tinnahinch	Detached three-bay, two-storey, double-pile house with half-dormer attic, c. 1850, with gabled projecting porch.		R	A
CW498	10302406	Lock No. 20, Barrow Navigation, Tinnahinch	Tinnahinch	A canal lock of circa 1790 incorporating the fabric of earlier gates of circa 1760. Walls are of granite ashlar.		R	A, Tc
CW499	10302408	Lock No. 21, Barrow Navigation, Tinnahinch	Tinnahinch & Knockeen	A canal lock of circa 1790 incorporating an earlier lock of circa 1761. Walls are of granite ashlar. Replacement gates of circa 1990.		R	A, Tc
CW500	10302403	Bennett's, Tinnahinch	Tinnahinch	A small, three-bay, two-storey house of circa 1935 set in a terrace of earlier houses. The house is built of concrete blocks with lime pointing and a rudimentary shopfront with the name 'Bennett' in marbled lettering. The sash windows have single panes in each sash. The roof is covered with natural slates.		R	A
CW501	10302405	The Cottage, Tinnahinch	Tinnahinch	A three-bay, two-storey, gothic-revival, estate cottage, built of granite ashlar, with an L plan so that there is a wide forward-facing gable containing a wide, mullioned window with a drip-label, on the ground floor and a window above and topped with a finial. The windows have diamond panes. There is an enclosed, lean-to porch in the re-entrant corner beside the forward-facing gable. The high-pitched roof is covered with natural slates and finished with granite coping and tall, diagonally-set stacks. The house dates from circa 1835.		R	A








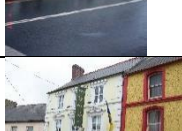
Record of Protected Structures

CW502		National School, Tinryand	Tinryland	A very fine National School designed by the Board of Work architects in the 1930s. It is built of large, coursed blocks of granite with five, wide windows placed fairly high in the wall, wide eaves and a low-pitched, slated roof with two ventilators on the ridge. The windows have recently had uPVC glazing inserted.		R	A
CW503		Former National School, Tinryland	Tinryland	A small building beside the gates to Tinryland Catholic church. It is built of coursed-rubble granite with brick dressings to the windows, which are now blocked up. The gabled façade is of three bays and has a half-moon window over the square-headed door case. The roof is covered with corrugated iron. It probably dates from the early 19 th century.		R	A
CW504		Hand Pump, Tinryland	Tinryland	A late-19 th century hand pump with protecting walls. It stands in front of the local shop.		L	Tc
CW505		Tinryland Parochial House, Tinryland	Tinryland	A four-bay, two-storey house of circa 1830. It was originally of three bays and has rough-cast walls, raised, granite coigns, a string-course at ground-floor level and a delightful, granite porch with Doric columns and a miniature granite pediment. The doorcase has a radial fanlight and is approached up wide, granite steps with wrought-iron railings. An extra bay was added in the mid-19 th century which has a full-height, half-octagon bow. The gable ends of the house have granite coping and a string-course giving the effect of a simple pediment. The roof is covered with natural slates. The return and all corners of the house have raised, granite coigns. The windows have modern uPVC glazing		R	A
CW506	10300739	Moores, Tinryland	Tinryland	A mid-19 th century estate house which has been altered circa 1990. It is essentially a three-bay, single-storey house with a rectangular-plan tower on the left-hand corner. It is gable-ended with painted, rough-cast walls, a mullioned, dormer window in the centre over a modern, square-headed doorcase. The fenestration has been altered. The roof is high-pitched with bracketed eaves, moulded, granite coping and centrally-placed stacks which have diagonal plans in the tudor-revival style. Some windows have been inserted and a wing built at the rear.		R	A
CW507	10300740	St. Josephs Catholic Church, Tinryland	Tinryland	A cruciform, barn church dating from circa 1830 and renovated circa 1975. It has painted, rough-cast walls with a nave of two bays and single-bay transepts. The façade has a single, pointed window flanked by niches and all the windows have had the fenestration replaced. A flat-roofed porch has been added to the façade. The churchyard is entered through handsome, late-19 th century, gates with panelled, granite piers, pedestrian gates, further piers and railings on low walls.		R	A, Int
CW509	10300902	Acuan Bridge, Tobinstown	Tobinstown & Acuan & Haroldstown	A late-18 th century, six arch bridge with additional flood arches, built of granite with cut-stone voussoirs, triple keystones and cutwaters. The coping was replaced about 1870 and the central arch replaced, presumably after the War of Independence, with a flat arch and a balustrade, in the 1920s.		R	A, Tc
CW510	10300901	Tobinstown Inn, Rathvilly	Tobinstown	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house with a two-storey, gabled, advanced bay with a simple doorcase. The house is built of coursed-rubble granite and roofed in two spans with natural slates. The ridge of the roof at the rear is higher than the front ridge The house probably dates from circa 1850.		R	A, S










Record of Protected Structures

CW511	10300415	Saulsford Bridge, Hacketstown	Tombeagh & Ballykillane	An early-19 th century, two-arch bridge with shallow, segmental-headed arches, pointed cutwater and low parapet. It is by the same engineer as Moatabower Bridge.		R	A, Tc
CW512	10300809	Tuckamine House, Tuckamine, Rathvilly	Tuckamine	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house of circa 1830, built of large blocks of granite ashlar with a square-headed doorcase which has a rectangular light and a simple bracketed cornice. The sash windows have six panes in each sash. The sprocketed roof has small, Bunclody slates and end stacks.		R	A, Int
CW513	10400328	St. Austins Abbey, Tullow	Tullowbeg	The house was designed by the partnership of Deane and Woodward circa 1856 and burnt in 1921. It is Venetian gothic in style and built of squared blocks of randomly set granite ashlar. It is increasingly being covered with ivy which is obscuring the finely carved granite details including a balcony, pointed windows and the remains of a granite staircase. Though a ruin this is a very important architectural site.		N	A, S
CW514	10400326	The Bridge House, Tullow	Tullowbeg	A three-bay, two-storey house of circa 1820 with a half-hipped roof, painted and rendered walls with raised coigns and a round-headed doorcase which has a simple architrave and a scroll keystone. The roof has natural slates and wide eaves but both chimney-stacks have been removed. The windows have mid-19 th century architraves and have had uPVC glazing inserted. A modern pub front has been inserted on the ground floor. The name Bridge House has been there for many years, the type of lettering used and size of lettering add to the character of the building. The placing of the house is important as it faces up the Castledermot road.		R	A
CW515		Former Stable Block, St. Austin's Abbey, Tullow	Tullowbeg	The stables are at the rear of the main house and form an L plan. They are built of a mixture of yellow brick (such as Dolphin's Barn brick) with granite banding. There are canted carriage arches and windows of varying sizes. At the back there is a very sophisticated play of different wall surfaces (brick, rubble stone and ashlar) with tiny trefoil windows in the wing which once houses the horses. The slated roof has two tall, brick stacks with granite caps.		R	A, S
CW516		Shed, St. Austin's Abbey, Tullow	Tullowbeg	A small, derelict building at the back of the house which is built of random blocks of granite ashlar. It is rectangular in plan with two, wide, square-headed openings opposite each other. The high-pitched, slated roof is pyramidal in shape and supported on granite brackets.		R	A
CW517		Cottage, Castlemore Crossroads	Tullowbeg	A late-19 th century estate cottage of three bays with a single storey and attic. It has coursed-rubble, granite walls, with the rendering recently removed, monolithic, granite lintels and a gable-ended, slated roof with wide eaves. The cottage has recently been extended at the rear.		R	A
CW519	10400307	No. 79 Market Square, Tullow	Tullowphelim	A five-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house of circa 1840 now divided into two parts. It has a pitched, slated roof with end stacks and rendered walls. At the gable end there is a round-headed doorcase with panelled dressings and a keystone. The façade has a late-19 th century cornice and the shopfronts are recent.		R	A
CW520	10400302	B&D Solicitors, Barracks Street, Tullow	Tullowphelim	An early-19 th century, three-bay, two-storey house with a pitched roof, rough-cast walls and sash windows with a round-headed, inset, Doric doorcase with leaded fanlight of unusual seign intended to contain a lantern. The columns are unusual having moulded bases which are classically incorrect. There are bars on the ground-floor windows.		R	A




Record of Protected Structures

CW521	10400304	Sextons House, The Course, Tullow	Tullowphelim	This is a fragment of a single-storey, early-19 th century cottage. The fragment, which is little more than a corner of a wall, is built of coursed-rubble granite with the remains of a single window which has a drip label and a sill and has been filled in with coursed-rubble granite.		L	A
CW522	10400329	Church of the Most Holy Rosary, Tullow	Tullowphelim	The church has been much altered but appears originally to have had a six-bay, single-cell nave. This was widened in the late 19 th century using the same type of pointed windows and with an arcade inserted between the original nave and the aisles. The tower was added about 1840. The interior was thoroughly renovated about 1980 when dormer windows were inserted. The tower and spire are of granite ashlar in a gothic-revival style.		R	A, S, Int
CW523	10400317	The Grill House, Mill St, Tullow	Tullowphelim	A four-bay, two-storey house of circa 1820 with a very fine, segmental-headed, granite carriage arch at the south end. The building has been much altered in recent years with fancy plaster surfaces, windows widened and modern shopfront added.		R	A
CW524	10400314	FDC Financial Services, Mill Street, Tullow	Tullowphelim	A five-bay, three-storey, gable-ended house dating from the mid to late 18 th century. It has a high-pitched roof with natural slates and painted and rendered walls which have a slight batter. The rhythm of the fenestration is Palladian in origin with a slightly larger length of wall between the central windows and the next windows than between those windows and the outer windows. The ground floor was rebuilt in the mid-19 th century with a square-headed, Doric doorcase and matching shopfronts on either side. The shopfront is a rare survival and an unusual design. The windows in the house and in the shopfront have uPVC glazing inserted.		R	A, U, R
CW525	10400316	D and A Laundrette, Mill Street, Tullow	Tullowphelim	A four-bay, two-storey, terraced house dating from the late 18 th century and partially reconstructed in the 1980s. It retains a very fine round-headed, block and start, granite carriage arch with cornices at the impost. On the wall is a plaque recording the founding of a religious order.		R	A, H
CW526	10400315	The Gift Gallery, Mill Street, Tullow	Tullowphelim	A three-bay, two-storey, terraced house of circa 1820 with a natural slate roof, lined, smooth-rendered and painted walls, simple shopfront of circa 1875 with original mullions, simple doorcase and a single, ground-floor window with strip moulding and keystone. All windows now contain uPVC glazing-bars.		R	A
CW527	10400312	Europrice, Bridge St, Tullow	Tullowphelim	A four-bay, two-storey gable-ended house of circa 1810, with natural slates on the roof, painted, lined and rendered walls, small windows with architraves and a segmental-headed, architraved doorcase with an inset door. The door is original and has raised and fielded panels. A traditional, timber shopfront with cornice, fascia-board and strip pilasters was inserted in the late 19 th century. The original, perpendicular glazing bars survive in the opening over the door. The chimney stacks have been removed.		R	A
CW528	10400310	MacDermott, Bridge Street, Tullow	Tullowphelim	A three-bay, three-storey, late-19 th century house with an ornate, rendered façade over the ground floor which has architraves and bracketed pediments over the first floor windows, strip architraves and bracketed cornices over the second floor windows, a string course on the second floor sill level and raised coigns. The roof has replacement asbestos slates, terracotta ridge tiles and a brick stack. The ground floor was replaced with granite piers circa 1985. The windows have uPVC glazing.		R	A



Record of Protected Structures






CW529	10400309	Fitzpatricks, Bridge Street, Tullow	Tullowphelim	A two-bay, three-storey house of circa 1870 with a façade of rough cast, a string-course on the second-floor sill level, a raised strip in place of coigns, segmental-headed windows with architraves, late-19 th century sashes, a timber shopfront with simple brackets and a natural slate roof with eaves and a brick stack.		R	A
CW530	10400301	The Courthouse, Barracks Street, Tullow	Tullowphelim	The court house is a very unusual design and dates from circa 1820. It is built of coursed-rubble granite with a three-bay, two-storey façade, which has a pair of architraved doorcases with cornice on the ground floor, a stringcourse, on which rest three, architraved, half-moon windows with keystones and timber, radiating glazing-bars. The façade is flanked by massive strip pilasters and topped by a cornice and blocking-course. The northern façade has a large, segmental-headed window with original glazing-bars. There are features of the court house such as the doorcases and the treatment of the windows which are similar to the court house in Castlecomer.		R	A, Int
CW531	10400319	Tullow Monastery National School, The Course, Tullow	Tullowphelim	A five-bay, single-storey school dated 1910 and built of coursed-rubble granite. It has a U plan with an open veranda in the centre, a half-timbered gable over the entrance and flanking wings which are gabled and have tripartite windows with granite mullions. The school is very well detailed with natural slates on the roof, iron cresting in the centre, heavy barge-boarding, a ventilator on the ridge and a unique form of window design which is executed in beech.		R	A, S
CW532	10400323	Slaney House, Barracks Street, Tullow	Tullowphelim	Built as a rectory in about 1815 the house is detached and gable-ended with a pitched roof of natural slates and end stacks. The façade is of five bays and two storeys with its original lime rendering, which remains unpainted, and a simple, square-headed, granite doorcase, now enclosed in a glazed porch. The windows on the first floor retain their original sashes with six panes in each sash. The ground floor windows were altered in the late 19 th century with a single, wide window replacing the two windows on each side of the front door. There is a single-bay, two-storey wing recessed on the left-hand side and a service wing at the rear.		R	A, Int
CW533	10400303	Church Of Ireland School, Dublin Road, Tullow	Tullowphelim	A very handsome, U-plan school building of circa 1840 built of coursed blocks of rough-cut granite, of five bays and two storeys with large, wide windows on the ground floor and low, wide windows on the first floor, all with granite drip labels. The doorcase has a simple, granite dressing and an elliptical-headed fanlight that is much wider than the door (the impression is that originally the door was much wider). The roof is low-pitched, covered with natural slates, has two granite stacks and wide eaves with paired brackets. There are further granite walled additions at the rear. The windows have had uPVC glazing-bars inserted and there have been modern extensions to the school in recent years.		R	A
CW534	10400306	St Columba's Church of Ireland Church, Tullow	Tullowphelim	The church dates from circa 1831 and has a four-bay, single-cell nave of coursed-rubble granite, a half-hexagon apse, buttresses and pointed windows with drip labels. The square-plan tower has an octagonal belfry supported by exceptionally tall pinnacles with flying buttresses and crowned by crenellations and pinnacles. The interior has an interesting open-truss, cast-iron roof structure and several wall monuments including the important Neville monument of 1745. The church was designed by Thomas Cobden and the design of the tower echoes that of the Catholic church in Hacketstown. The church is surrounded by a graveyard and a retaining wall with railings on top. This wall is an exceptionally fine length of stonework. The entrance is through a granite arch and paved path with side walls.		R	A,
CW535	10400305	Letter Box, Dublin Road, Tullow	Tullowphelim	Wall-mounted cast-iron letter box with a VR insignia.		R	S, U, R
CW536		Holy Well, Barrack Street, Tullow	Tullowphelim	A small enclosure which consists of two stiles in a low wall beside the road, a walled path down to a lower level and a hooded niche, with a pointed arch, which contains the well. On the hood are a cross and the words 'Our Queen and Our Mother'. The walls and the niche are whitewashed with blue trimming.		R	S
CW537		The Red Velvet Cafe and Diner, Market Square, Tullow	Tullowphelim	This is a two-bay, three-storey, gable-ended, late-18 th century house with painted rendering, slated roof with eaves, end stacks and a fine, round-headed, architraved doorcase with a scroll keystone and timber, radial fanlight. The windows have modern glazing-bars and there is a modern shopfront. This protection relates to the façade only.		R	A

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CW538		Ripley's, The Square, Tullow	Tullowphelim	A three-bay, three-storey house with a high-pitched roof, which maintains the same line as the FBD building, painted and rendered walls and late-18 th century, round-headed, architraved doorcase with a leaded fanlight. The roof has asbestos slates though a rendered chimney-stack and the windows have uPVC glazing-bars.		R	A
CW539		Letter Box, New Chapel Lane, Tullow	Tullowphelim	Wall-mounted, cast-iron Victorian letter box with the insignia VR. The letter box is in the wall of a house on the north side of New Chapel Lane.		R	Tc
CW540		P. J. Duffy, Mill Street Tullow	Tullowphelim	P.J.Duffy has a three-bay, three-storey, late-19 th century house facing Mill Street with a five-bay, three-storey façade facing a lane. It is built of large blocks of coursed-rubble granite (ribbon pointed) with brick dressings to the windows, a painted and rendered ground floor with two shop fronts both with slender piers, large plate-glass windows and slender brackets. The entrance to the shop faces Mill Street and has a two-leaf door. The windows have sash windows and the roof has natural slates and brick stacks.		R	A
CW541		Railway Bridge, Glynn, St. Mullins	Turra	A railway bridge over the Borris-New Ross road. The bridge, of circa 1865, is built of granite ashlar with rusticated piers.		R	Tc
CW542	10301647	Upton House, Fennagh	Upton Ballyhubbock or	A late, classical house of circa 1840 with a three-bay, two-storey façade over a hidden basement. The house is built of limestone ashlar with a breakfront and ionic, porte cochere which is very well detailed. The bays on the house are divided by wide piers which are channelled on the ground floor and the windows have sashes with six panes in each ash. The low-pitched roof has wide eaves with mutules and is covered with natural slates and has tall stacks of limestone ashlar.		R	A,Int
CW543	10300716	Rutland House, Rutland	Urglin or Rutland	A three-bay, two-storey, gable-ended house over a basement. The house dates from circa 1820. It has battered walls with lime rendering, steps to a square-headed, granite doorcase with a bracketed cornice. Over the cornice is a segmental-headed fanlight with petal glazing. The original sash windows have six panes each on the ground floor and three and six panes on the first floor. The rear elevation has an exposed basement and a pedimented, advanced bay in the centre of the façade for the staircase. The gable ends have granite coping and the roof is covered with natural slates.		R	A, Int
CW544	10300717	Urglin Church Of Ireland Church	Urglin or Rutland	An ancient site with a church which dates from 1659 with later rebuildings in 1787 and 1820. It has a low nave of three bays with lime-rendered walls, pointed windows with granite dressings dating from circa 1870 and hood moulds. A chancel was added about 1870. The two-stage tower is unexpectedly massive and tall and dates from the seventeenth century. It is lime rendered with tall pointed, louvered opes on the upper stage, pinnacles and crenellations. A plaque on the tower records the dates of the architectural development.		R	A, Int
CW545		Walled compound, Rutland House, Rutland	Urglin or Rutland	At the rear of Rutland House is a large, walled compound with stone barns and stables. These are all built of rubble stone, coursed and uncoursed with natural slate roofs and in various states of repair. The shape of the compound suggests that this is a 17 th century structure. There are modern structures also in the compound.		R	A
CW546		Duckett Masoleum, Urglin C of I Church, Urglin	Urglin or Rutland	The Duckett Mausoleum is a large stone cube of channelled granite ashlar with a low-pitched, pyramidal, stone roof. . It has recessed limestone panels recording the names of the family interred in the mausoleum. It dates from 1852.		R	A

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CW547		Temple, Woodlands House, Blacklion, Newstown	Woodlands	A garden temple, similar to the Belan temple in County Kildare but on a minor scale. The structure has five granite, Doric Columns supporting an entablature and a dome build of rubble stone. The columns rest on a granite floor. The temple dates from the mid 18 th century at the latest. The temple is located on the northern side of the drive into Woodlands House.		R	A
CW548 <i>PROPOSED DELETION</i>	10300423	Woodside House, Hacketstown	Woodside	A substantial, three-bay, three-storey, gable-ended house over a basement. It has a distinct batter to the walls which are rough-cast, end stacks, a simple, granite, square-headed doorcase with panels in the granite jambs and lintels. The house is said to date from circa 1820. The front door is modern and the house was refenestrated around 1980.		R	A

CT1	10000856	Graveyard Barrow Track	Barrow Track	Cemetery dating from the mid-18 th century, including the grave of a Bishop of Carlow. Date circa 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) Date circa 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) Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 1880 – 1890		R	A,G

Record of Protected Structures



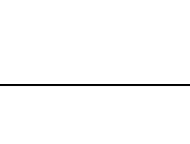




CT6	10000681	No. 3 Leinster Crescent Dublin Road	Dublin Road	A Victorian terrace house with a two storey return to the rear. Built by a tea agent named Devine. An unusual terrace in Carlow. Date circa 1880 – 1890		R	A,G
CT7	10000682	No. 4 Leinster Crescent Dublin Road	Dublin Road	A Victorian terrace house with a two storey return to the rear. Built by a tea agent named Devine. An unusual terrace in Carlow. Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 1936		R	A
CT10	10000253	House, Pembroke	Pembroke Road	Rectangular house with a later extension to south west. Date circa 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. Date circa 1830		R	A,G
CT12	10000245	Old Manse, Pembroke	Pembroke Road	A terraced house of a group of three, probably contemporaneous. Date circa 1830		R	A,G,V

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CT13	10000246	Dunmore House, Pembroke	Pembroke Road	One of a group of three terraced houses. Date circa 1830		R	A,G,V
CT14	10000247 Deleted	Pembroke House, Pembroke	Pembroke Road	Terraced house having undergone renovation, forward of 'Dunmore' and recessed from 'Verona' Date circa 1840		R	A,V,G,Int
CT15	10000901	Verona, Pembroke	Pembroke	A terraced house, projecting slightly from adjoining. Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 1800		R	A
CT18	10000228	No. 49, Burrin Street	Burrin Street	Semi-detached domestic dwelling. Date circa 1839 49 Burrin Street is a five-bay two-storey end of terrace building, constructed in c.1820-40 on the east side of Burrin Street. Although vacant for many years, the house retains a strong architectural presence on the streetscape. The central door surround on the front façade and the vertical proportions of the windows contribute to the character of Burrin Street. The external form of the building is in a remarkably intact condition with the late-Georgian detailing of the front façade making a positive contribution to the streetscape of Burrin Street. As the interior has been subject to substantial damage by fire part of the building to include the front façade and external built form (walls/ roof) are included on the Record of Protected Structures ¹ .		R	A,G
CT19	10000236	Entrance Gates Hanover House	Burrin Street	19th century entrance gates to the now demolished Hanover House. Date circa 1850		R	A,H U/R

¹ . Amended as part of the Carlow County Development Plan 2022-2028

Record of Protected Structures

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. Date circa 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. Date circa 1880 – 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 1880 – 1839		R	A,G
CT27	10000653	Masonic Lodge Athy Road	Athy Road	A late 19th century Masonic lodge with a large return. Date circa 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 Date circa 1845 – 1870		R	A

Record of Protected Structures

CT29	10000621	House, Athy Road	Athy Road	A mid-Victorian house, with a flight of five granite steps to the entrance Date circa 1845 – 1870		R	A
CT30	10000620	McGovern Solicitors Athy Road	Athy Road	A late Georgian house with an extension in provincial style Date circa 1839		R	A
CT31	10000752	Gate Lodge, St. Dymphna's Hospital Athy Road	Athy Road	The gate lodge to the hospital, possibly designed by Francis Johnston. Date circa 1831 – 1839		R	A,P
CT32	10000618	Presbyterian Church Athy Road	Athy Road	A simple classical Presbyterian Church Date circa 1819		R	A,Int,P
CT33	10000619	Greenville Athy Road	Athy Road	A late Georgian house with outhouses to the left of the building Date circa 1839		R	A
CT34	10000654	Methodist Church	Athy Road	Single cell Methodist Church opened in 1898 and designed by a Belfast architect named Phillips Date circa 1898		R	A, Int
CT35	10000617	Carlow VEC Offices Athy Road	Athy Road	A house with unusual fenestration pattern Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 1834		N	A,Int,P

Record of Protected Structures

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. Date circa 1900		L	A,P
CT39	10000615	Malcomson & Law Solicitors Athy Road	Athy Road	A Georgian house Date circa 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. Date circa 1750 – 1790		R	A
CT41	10000657	Office Court Place	Court Place	Old Bank House. Early Georgian house now used for commercial purposes. Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 1740		R	A,H,G,Int

Record of Protected Structures

CT45	10000383	Thomas Kehoe Auctioneers 57 Dublin Street	Dublin Street	Late Victorian classical limestone pedimented building. Doric columns support fascia on ground floor. Date circa 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. Date circa 1735 – 1750		R	A,Int
CT47	10000072	Town Hall Haymarket	Haymarket	A mid-Victorian public building complex with modern extensions. Date circa 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 Date circa 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 19 th century. Date circa 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. Date circa 1180		N	A,H,P
CT51	10000096	Commercial Building No. 7 Castle Hill	Castle Hill	Red brick building. Date circa 1839		L	A
CT52	10000097	Commercial Building No. 8 Castle Hill	Castle Hill	Semi-detached residence. Date circa 1800 – 1859		L	A









Record of Protected Structures

CT53	10000134	The Castle Inn No. 24 Castle Hill	Castle Hill	Building, ground floor remodelled as a traditional public house Date circa 1830 – 1860		R	A
CT54	10000135	Warehouse 25 Castle Hill	Castle Hill	A complex of buildings comprising 2 houses & warehousing Date circa 1820 – 1839		R	A,G
CT55	10000003	House, Leighlin Road Graiguecullen	Leighlin Road	Two storey over basement Regency house. The Old Parish House Date circa 1800 – 1810		R	A
CT56	10000009	House, Leighlin Road Graiguecullen	Leighlin Road	A house with a three storey wing returning to rear. Originally a pair of Semi detached houses. Date circa 1820 – 1830		R	A
CT57	10000020	Castleview House Chaff Street Graiguecullen	Chaff Street	Late Georgian or early Victorian house. Date circa 1800 – 1830		R	A
CT58	10000025	Constabulary Barracks Chaff Street/Castlecomer Rd Graiguecullen	Chaff Street/ Castlecomer Road	Former two storey constabulary barracks with three storey crenellated Tower to corner of Chaff Street. Date circa 1820 – 1867		R	A,H,U/R
CT59	10000026	St. Clares RC Church Graiguecullen	Castlecomer Road	An early Victorian church, T-shaped in plan, adjoining the Poor Clare Convent. Date circa 1852		R	A,H,P
CT60	10000027	Poor Clares Convent Graiguecullen	Castlecomer Road	Closed order convent building, the small four bay chapel at the end joins to the church Date circa 1899		R	A,G
CT61	10000046	House, No. 6 Maryborough Street Graiguecullen	Maryborough Street	A substantial mid-Georgian house. Date circa 1750 – 1800		R	A,G

Record of Protected Structures

CT62	10000059	Bridge Stores Graiguecullen		Three bay two storey basement building built on an island in the river and fronting to the bridge. Date circa 1800 – 1840		R	A,H,U/R
CT63	10000103	No. 6 Kennedy Street	Kennedy Street	Terraced house and commercial premises. Date circa 1790 – 1820		R	A
CT64	10000223	Barrowville, Kilkenny Road	Kilkenny Road	A house with dormer at roof level and a conservatory. Date circa 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 Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 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 Date circa 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. Date circa 1840		R	A
CT70	10000866	Oterholt 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. Date circa 1830		R	A








Record of Protected Structures

CT71	10000707	Youth Centre Rathnapish	Green Lane	Carlow Youth Centre, previously the fever hospital. A modern extension is located at the rear and the original building is becoming dilapidated. Date circa 1839 – 1850		R	A
CT72	10000434	Parish Hall College Street	College Street	Early Victorian Gothic revival building of two storeys, with plaque dated 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) Date circa 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. Date circa 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 Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 1832 – 1839		R	A,G

Record of Protected Structures

CT79	10000440	Wine Bar College Street	College Street	Two storey three bay 18th century house with Victorian alterations. Date circa 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. Date circa 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 Date circa 1839		R	A,Int
CT82	10000453	Warehouse Pollerton Road	Pollerton Road	Warehouse with single storey carriageway adjoining. Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 1839		R	A,H,G








Record of Protected Structures

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. Date circa 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. Date circa 1860 – 1870		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 remises.		L	A
CT90	10000271	The Barracks 32 Tullow Street	Tullow Street	Elaborate early Victorian barracks building set back from street line. Former Garda Station Date circa 1850 – 1870		R	A
CT91 Deleted	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. Date circa 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 Date circa 1780		R	A
CT93 Deleted	10000300	Shop- Shamrock Sq	Shamrock Square	Corner semidetached late Georgian house with good intact Victorian shopfront contemporaneous with neighbour. Date circa 1820 – 1840		R	A,G









Record of Protected Structures

CT94 Deleted	10000299	Shop- Shamrock Sq	Shamrock Square	Corner semidetached late Georgian house. Gabled return to rear. Date- circa 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 fasciaboard, advertising panel with good lettering. Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 1745 – 1775		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. Date circa 1852		R	A

Record of Protected Structures


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 Date circa 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 Date circa 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 Date circa 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 with carved 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. Date circa 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. Date circa 1770 – 1790		R	A
CT108		No. 28 Dublin Street	Dublin Street	A three-bay, three-storey house dating from the early-18 th century remodelled in the early 19 th century. It has a square-headed doorcase, rough-cast walls and a tripartite window on the ground floor Date circa 1740 – 1820		R	A
CT109		No. 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 Date circa 1800 – 1820		R	A

Record of Protected Structures

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 Date circa 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 Date circa 1750 – 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 Date circa 1770 – 1800. Protection of the structure extends to part of the building comprising the front façade and external built form / footprint. ²		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. Date circa 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 Date circa 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 Date circa 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. Date circa 1730 – 1820		R	A
CT117		Pillar Box Potato Market	Potato Market	A pillar box with a VR monogram Date circa 1870 – 1880		R	A

² Amended as part of the Carlow County Development Plan 2022-2028

Record of Protected Structures

CT118		Graiguecullen COI Church	Graiguecullen	<p>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</p>		R	A, Int
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